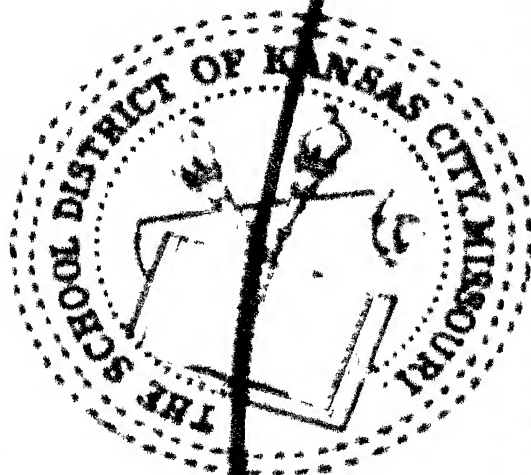
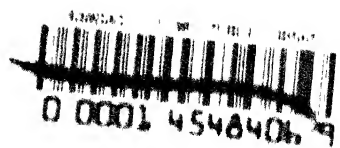


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A
BOOK OF QUOTATIONS

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BOOK OF QUOTATIONS

PROVERBS AND HOUSEHOLD WORDS

A Collection of Quotations from British and American Authors, Ancient and Modern; with many Thousands of Proverbs, Familiar Phrases and Sayings, from all sources, including Hebrew, Arabic, Greek, Latin, French, German, Spanish, Italian, and other Languages

BY

W. GURNEY BENHAM

WITH FULL VERBAL INDEX

PHILADELPHIA

J. B. LIPPINCOTT COMPANY

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PREFACE.

"Prefaces are great wastes of time, and though they seem to proceed of modesty, they are bravery."

FRANCIS BACON.

THIS book is a collection of what is quotable, as well as of what is quoted. Passages have not been included unless they have either proved their right by actual and effective quotation, or have seemed likely to be of general acceptability and usefulness, as "words which come home to men's business and bosoms." The method of arrangement adopted will, it is hoped, commend itself to all lovers of literature as preferable to the plan, sometimes employed in similar compilations, of "classification" under "subject" headings. The best classification is a very ample index, and in this respect "A BOOK OF QUOTATIONS" will be found to be most thoroughly supplied. Many excellent handbooks of proverbs, and also of classical and foreign quotations, have already been published, but none, as far as I am aware, with a full verbal index.

I have to acknowledge considerable indebtedness to the volumes of that useful repository of literary research, "Notes and Queries," not only in regard to tracing many English quotations, but also in the elucidation of the origin of many proverbs and household words, and notable passages from Greek, Latin, and modern languages. This collection is, however, in every section, the result of careful personal research and reference, extending over a period of more than fifteen years. Perfection is not possible in such a compilation, because absolute completeness is not attainable. At least—and at most—this volume can claim to be more elaborate and more comprehensive, as a book of reference, than any of its predecessors; and I venture to hope that, whilst its main purpose is utility, it may also justify the saying of Emerson, "Neither is a dictionary a bad book to read."

W. GURNEY BENHAM.

CONTENTS

	PAGE
BRITISH AND AMERICAN AUTHORS	1
HOLY BIBLE	411
BOOK OF COMMON PRAYER	437
MISCELLANEOUS QUOTATIONS :—	
WAIFS AND STRAYS	441
NATURALISED PHRASES AND QUOTATIONS	450
PHRASES AND HOUSEHOLD WORDS	457
HISTORICAL AND TRADITIONAL	459
POLITICAL PHRASES	461
FORENSIC	462
TOASTS	463
FOLK-LORE AND WEATHER RHYMES	463
LONDON STREET SAYINGS	465
THE KORAN	466
BOOK INSCRIPTIONS	466
GREEK QUOTATIONS	467
LATIN QUOTATIONS	483
MODERN LANGUAGES :—	
FRENCH QUOTATIONS	713
GERMAN QUOTATIONS	732
ITALIAN QUOTATIONS	736
SPANISH QUOTATIONS	737
DUTCH QUOTATIONS	738
PROVERBS	739
INDEX	891
LIST OF AUTHORS, ETC., QUOTED	1249

A BOOK OF QUOTATIONS.

BRITISH AND AMERICAN AUTHORS.

JOSEPH ADDISON (1672-1719).

The great, th' important day, big with the fate

Of Cato and of Rome. *Cato. Act 1, 1.*

Thy steady temper, Portia,
Can look on guilt, rebellion, fraud, and Cæsar,

In the calm lights of mild philosophy. *Ib.*

Greatly unfortunate, he fights the cause
Of honour, virtue, liberty and Rome. *Ib.*

Love is not to be reasoned down, or lost
In high ambition and a thirst of greatness ;
'Tis second life, it grows into the soul. *Ib.*

'Tis not in mortals to command success,
But we'll do more, Sempronius, we'll
deserve it. *Act 1, 2.*

Your cold hypocrisy's a stale device,
A worn out trick : would'st thou be thought
in earnest?

Clothe thy feigned zeal in rage, in fire, in
fury! *Act 1, 3.*

'Tis not my talent to conceal my thoughts,
Or carry smiles and sunshine in my face,
When discontent sits heavy at my heart.
Act 1, 4.

And if, the following day, he chance to find
A new repast, or an untasted spring,
Blesses his stars, and thinks it luxury. *Ib.*
The pale unripened beauties of the north. *Ib.*
My voice is still for war. *Act 2, 1.*

A day, an hour of virtuous liberty,
Is worth a whole eternity in bondage. *Ib.*

But what is life?

'Tis not to stalk about, and draw fresh air,
From time to time, or gaze upon the sun ;
'Tis to be Free. When Liberty is gone,
Life grows insipid, and has lost its relish.
Act 2, 3.

Chains or conquest, liberty or death.
Act 2, 4.

Young men soon give, and soon forget
affronts ;

Old age is slow in both. *Act 2, 5.*

When love's well timed, 'tis not a fault to
love.

The strong, the brave, the virtuous, and the
wise,

Sink in the soft captivity together. *Act 3, 1.*

Then do not strike him dead with a denial,
But hold him up in life, and cheer his soul
With the faint glimmering of a doubtful
hope. *Act 3, 2.*

When love once pleads admission to our
hearts,

In spite of all the virtue we can boast,
The woman that deliberates is lost. *Act 4, 1.*

Curse on his virtues! they've undone his
country :

Such popular humanity is treason. *Act 4, 4.*

Falsehood and fraud shoot up on every soil,
The product of all climes. *Ib.*

How beautiful is death when earned by
virtue! *Ib.*

When vice prevails, and impious men bear
sway,

The post of honour is a private station. *Ib.*

Once more farewell !

If e'er we meet hereafter, we shall meet
In happier climes, and on a safer shore. *Ib.*

It must be so,—Plato, thou reasonest well!—
Else whence this pleasing hope, this fond
desire,

This longing after immortality? *Act 5, 1.*

Eternity, thou pleasing, dreadful thought.
Ib.

Unhurt amidst the war of elements,
The wrecks of matter, and the crush of
worlds. *Ib.*

He knows not how to wink at human frailty,
Or pardon weakness that he never felt.

Act 5, 4.

Whilst I yet live, let me not live in vain. *Ib.*
The best may err. *Ib.*

From hence, let fierce contending nations
know

What dire effects from civil discord flow. *Ib.*

Here swarthy Charles appears, and there
His brother with dejected air.

To Sir Godfrey Kneller.

That is well said, John, an honest man,
that is not quite sober, has nothing to fear.

The Drummer. *Act 1, 1.*

I should think myself a very bad woman
if I had done what I do for a farthing less. *Ib.*

We are growing serious, and, let me tell you, that's the very next step to being dull.

The Drummer. Act 4, 6.

There is nothing more requisite in business than despatch.

Act 5, 1.

Critics in rust. *Dialogue—Ancient Medals.*

To have a relish for ancient coins, it is necessary to have a contempt for the modern.

Ib.

They are all of them men of concealed fire, that doth not break out with noise and heat in the ordinary circumstances of life, but shows itself sufficiently in all great enterprises that require it.

The Present State of the War.

He more had pleased us had he pleased us less.

English Poets.

(Referring to Cowley.)

For wheresoe'er I turn my ravished eyes,
Gay gilded scenes and shining prospects
rise;

Poetic fields encompass me around,
And still I seem to tread on classic ground.

Letter from Italy.

How has kind Heaven adorned the happy
land,
And scattered blessings with a wasteful
hand!

Ib.

A painted meadow, or a purling stream. *Ib.*
Unbounded courage and compassion joined,
Tempering each other in the victor's mind,
Alternately proclaim him good and great,
And make the hero and the man complete.

The Campaign.

Rides in the whirlwind, and directs the
storm.

Ib.

Such easy greatness, such a graceful port,
So turned and finished for the camp or
court!

Ib.

And those who paint them truest, praise
them most.*

Ib.

Music, the greatest good that mortals know,
And all of heaven we have below.

Song for St. Cecilia's Day. St. 3.

Nothing is capable of being well set to
music that is not nonsense.

The Spectator. Vol. 1, No. 18.

A perfect tragedy is the noblest production
of human nature.

No. 30.

The seeds of punning are in the minds of
all men, and though they may be subdued
by reason, reflection, and good sense, they
will be very apt to shoot up in the greatest
genius.

No. 61.

In all thy humours, whether grave or
mellow,

Thou'rt such a touchy, testy, pleasant
fellow,

Hast so much wit and mirth and spleen
about thee,

There is no living with thee or without thee.

*No. 68. Tr. of Martial, Epig.,
Bk. 12, 47. See "Difficilis, facilis."*

There is not so variable a thing in Nature
as a lady's head-dress.

Vol. 2, No. 98.

Everyone that has been long dead has a
due proportion of praise allotted him, in
which whilst he lived his friends were too
profuse and his enemies too sparing.

No. 101.

Sunday clears away the rust of the whole
week.

No. 112.

Sir Roger told them, with the air of a man
who would not give his judgment rashly,
that much might be said on both sides.

No. 122.

The knight is a much stronger Tory in
the country than in town.

No. 126.

Softly speak and sweetly smile.

Vol. 4, No. 229 (Tr. from Boileau).

There is nothing in Nature so irksome as
general discourses.

No. 267.

I have often thought, says Sir Roger, it
happens very well that Christmas should
fall out in the middle of winter.

No. 269.

These widows, sir, are the most perverse
creatures in the world.

Vol. 5, No. 335.

Melancholy is a kind of demon that
haunts our island, and often conveys herself
to us in an easterly wind.

No. 337.

For oh! Eternity's too short

To utter all thy praise.

*Vol. 6, No. 453. Hymn,
"When all thy mercies."*

The spacious firmament on high,
With all the blue ethereal sky,
And spangled heavens, a shining frame,
Their great Original proclaim.

Ode. No. 466.

Soon as the evening shades prevail,
The moon takes up the wondrous tale,

And nightly to the listening earth

Repeats the story of her birth.

Ib.

And spread the truth from pole to pole.

Ib.

For ever singing as they shine,

"The Hand that made us is divine."

Ib.

A woman seldom asks advice before she
has bought her wedding clothes.

Vol. 7, No. 475.

He dances like an angel . . . He is al-
ways laughing, for he has an infinite deal
of wit.

Ib.

* Cf. Pope, "He best can paint them who can
feel them most."

Our disputants put me in mind of the
scuttle-fish, that when he is unable to
extricate himself, blackens the water about
him till he becomes invisible.

The Spectator. Vol. 7. Ode. No. 476.

I value my garden more for being full of
blackbirds than of cherries, and very frankly
give them fruit for their songs. *No. 477.*

There is nothing truly valuable which
can be purchased without pains and labour.

The Tatler. No. 97.

I remember when our whole island was
shaken with an earthquake some years ago,
there was an impudent mountebank who
sold pills, which, as he told the country
people, were very good against an earth-
quake. *No. 240.*

MARK AKENSIDE (1721-1770).

Where Truth deigns to come,
Her sister Liberty will not be far.

Pleasures of the Imagination.

Book 1, 23.

Such and so various are the tastes of men.

Book 2, 567

Milton's golden lyre.

Ode on a Sermon against Glory.

The man forget not, though in rags he lies,
And know the mortal through a crown's
disguise.

Epistle to Curio. 197.

Seeks painted trifles and fantastic toys,
And eagerly pursues imaginary joys.

The Virtuoso. 10.

Youth calls for Pleasure, Pleasure calls for
Love.

Love: An Elegy.

JAMES ALDRICH (1810-1856).

Her suffering ended with the day;

Yet lived she at its close,
And breathed the long, long night away
In statue-like repose.* *A Death-bed.*

But when the sun, in all his state,
Illumed the eastern skies,
She passed through Glory's morning gate,
And walked in Paradise. *Ib.*

T. BAILEY ALDRICH (1836-1907).

Somewhere in desolate, wind-swept space,
In shadow-land, in no man's land,
Two hurrying forms met face to face,
And bade each other stand.

"And who are you?" said one agape,
Shuddering in the gloaming light;
"I know not," said the other shape,
"I only died last night." *Identity.*

* See Hood.

HENRY ALDRIDGE (OR ALD- RICH), Dean of Christchurch, (1647-1710).

If all be true that I do think,
There are five reasons we should drink;
Good wine—a friend—or being dry—
Or lest we should be by and by—
Or any other reason why. †

SIR WILLIAM ALEXANDER, Earl of Stirling. (See STIRLING.)

HENRY ALFORD, Dean of Canter- bury, (1810-1871).

Law is king of all.

The School of the Heart. Lesson 6.

WILLIAM ALLINGHAM (1824-1889).

Where Day and Night and Day go by
And bring no touch of human sound.

The Ruined Chapel. St. 1.

Now autumn's fire burns slowly along the
woods,
And day by day the dead leaves fall and melt.

Autumnal Sonnet.

The soft invisible dew on each one's eyes.

Ib.

His blissful soul was in Heaven, though a
breathing man was he;
He was out of time's dominion, so far as the
living may be.

Poems.

Can running water be drunk from gold?
Can a silver dish the forest hold?
A rocking twig is the finest chair,
And the softest paths lie through the air,—
Good-bye, good-bye to my lady fair!

The Bird.

W. ALLSTON (1779-1843).

Yet, still, from either beach,
The voice of blood shall reach,
More audible than speech,

"We are one!"

America to Great Britain.

CHRIS. ANSTEY (1724-1805).

If ever I ate a good supper at night,
I dreamed of the Devil, and waked in a
fright.

The New Bath Guide.

Letter 4.—A Consultation of the Physicians.
Granta, sweet Granta, where, studious of ease,
Seven years did I sleep, and then lost my
degrees. *Epilogue.*

† Translated from a Latin epigram said to be
by Père Sirmond (16th Century):—

Si bene commemorini, causæ sunt quinque bibendi;
Hospitis adventus; præsens sitis atque futura;
Et vini bonitas, aut quælibet altera causa.

Given in Isaac J. Reeve's "Wild Garland,"

v. 2.

[Dr.] **J. ARBUTHNOT** (1667-1735).

Law is a bottomless Pit.

Title of Pamphlet.

To bliss unknown my lofty soul aspires,
My lot unequal to my vast desires.

Gnothi Seauton. *l. 53.*

J. ARMSTRONG, M.D. (1709-1779).

Th' athletic fool, to whom what Heaven
denied

Of soul, is well compensated in limbs.

Art of Preserving Health.

Book 3, *l. 206.*

For want of timely care

Millions have died of medicable wounds.

l. 519.

Virtuous and wise he was, but not severe;
He still remembered that he once was young.

Book 4, *l. 226.*

Much had he read,

Much more had seen: he studied from
the life,

And in th' original perused mankind.

l. 231.

Distrust yourself, and sleep before you fight.
'Tis not too late to-morrow to be brave.

l. 456.

Music exalts each joy, allays each grief,
Expels diseases, softens every pain,
Subdues the rage of poison and of plague.

l. 510.

T. AUGUSTINE ARNE (1710-1778).

Britain's best bulwarks are her wooden
walls.

Britain's Best Bulwarks.

SIR EDWIN ARNOLD (1832-1904).

We are the voices of the wandering wind,
Which moan for rest, and rest can never
find;

Lo! as the wind is, so is mortal life,
A moan, a sigh, a sob, a storm, a strife.

The Deva's Song to Prince Siddārtha.

The slow, dull sinking into withered age.

The Light of Asia. Book 4.

Pity and need

Make all flesh kin. There is no caste in
blood,

Which runneth of one hue; nor caste in
tears,

Which trickle salt with all. Book 6.

Shall any gazer see with mortal eyes,

Or any searcher know by mortal mind?

Veil after veil will lift—but there must be

Veil upon veil behind. Book 8.

Nor ever once ashamed,

So we be named.

Press-men; Slaves of the Lamp; Servants
of Light.

The Tenth Muse. St. 13.

Our past lives build the present, which must
mould

The lives to be.

Adzuma. Act 1, 1.

If hearts be true and fast,

Ill fates may hurt us, but not harm, at last.

Act 1, 3.

One can be a soldier without dying, and a
lover without sighing.

Act 2, 5.

Such sight spreads bright behind that blind-
ness here

Which men name "seeing."

The Light of the World.

At Bethlehem. *l. 200.*

For love of Him, nation hates nation so
That at His shrine the watchful Islamite
Guards Christian throats.

Book 1. Mary Magdalene. *l. 105.*

Death without dying—living, but not Life.*

Book 4. The Parables. *l. 164.*

MATTHEW ARNOLD (1822-1888).

The barren optimistic sophtries

Of comfortable moles.

To a Republican Friend.

Ennobling this dull pomp, the life of kings,
By contemplation of diviner things.

Mycerinus.

But deeper their voice grows, and nobler
their bearing,

Whose youth in the fires of anguish hath
died.

A Modern Sappho.

Others abide our question. Thou art free.

We ask and ask: thou smilest and art still
Out-topping knowledge.

Shakespeare.

But so many books thou readest,

But so many schemes thou breedest,

But so many wishes feedest,

That thy poor head almost turns.

The Second Best.

Yet they, believe me, who await

No gifts from chance, have conquered fate.

Resignation.

Curled minion, dancer, coiner of sweet
words.

Sohrab and Rustum.

Truth sits upon the lips of dying men. *l. b.*

Their ineffectual feuds and feeble hates—

Shadows of hates, but they distress them
still.

Balder Dead.

To hear the world applaud the hollow
ghost.

Which blamed the living man.

Growing Old.

Let the long contention cease!

Geese are swans, and swans are geese.

The Last Word.

* Sleep.

There's a secret in his breast,
Which will never let him rest.

Tristram and Iseult. *Part 1.*

Her look was like a sad embrace :
The gaze of one who can divine
A grief, and sympathise. *lb.*
Now the great winds shoreward blow,
Now the salt tides seaward flow ;
Now the white wild horses play,
Chump and chafe and toss in the spray.

The Forsaken Merman.

Eyes too expressive to be blue,
Too lovely to be grey.

Faded Leaves. *4. On the Rhine.*

Wandering between two worlds—one dead,
The other powerless to be born.
Stanzas from the Grande Chartreuse. *St. 15.*
The kings of modern thought are dumb.

St. 20.

Years hence, perhaps, may dawn an age.
More fortunate, alas ! than we,
Which without hardness will be sage,
And gay without frivolity. *St. 27.*
Children of men ! the Unseen Power, whose
eye

For ever doth accompany mankind,
Hath looked on no religion scornfully,
That men did ever find. *Progress.*

Still bent to make some port he knows not
where,
Still standing for some false impossible
shore. *A Summer Night.*
The same heart beats in every human breast.

The Buried Life.

And then he thinks he knows
The hills where his life rose,
And the sea where it goes. *lb.*

Nor bring, to see me cease to live,
Some doctor full of phrase and fame,
To shake his sapient head, and give
The ill he cannot cure a name. *A Wish.*

Radiant with ardour divine !
Beacons of hope, ye appear !
Languor is not in your heart,
Weakness is not in your word,
Weariness not on your brow.

Rugby Chapel.

What shelter to grow ripe is ours ?
What leisure to grow wise ?

In Memory of the Author of "Obermann."

Too fast we live, too much are tried,
Too harassed, to attain
Wordsworth's sweet calm, or Goethe's wide
And luminous view to gain. *lb.*
For tyrants make man good beyond himself ;
Hate to their rule, which else would die
away,
Their daily-practised chafings keep alive.

Merope.

All this I bear, for, what I seek, I know :
Peace, peace is what I seek, and public
calm,
Endless extinction of unhappy hates. *lb.*
Old age is more suspicious than the free
And valiant heart of youth, or manhood's
firm,
Unclouded reason. *lb.*

How many noble thoughts,
How many precious feelings of men's heart,
How many loves, how many grates,
Do twenty years wear out, and see expire !
lb.

When a wretch
For private gain or hatred takes a life,
We call it murder, crush him, brand his
name,
But when, for some great public cause, an
arm
Is, without love or hate, austere raised
Against a power exempt from common
checks,
Dangerous to all, to be but thus annulled—
Ranks any man with murder such an act ?
lb.

With women the heart argues, not the mind.
lb.

Give not thy heart to despair.
No lamentation can loose
Prisoners of death from the grave. *lb.*
The man who to untimely death is doomed.
Vainly you hedge him from the assault of
harm ;
He bears the seed of ruin in himself. *lb.*
For this is the true strength of guilty kings.
When they corrupt the souls of those they
rule. *lb.*

That even in thy victory thou show,
Mortal, the moderation of a man. *lb.*
Be neither saint nor sophist-led, but be a
man. *Empedocles on Etna.*

But we are all the same—the fools of our
own woes ! *lb.*

We do not what we ought,
What we ought not, we do,
And lean upon the thought
That chance will bring us through. *lb.*

The brave, impetuous heart yields every-
where
To the subtle, contriving head. *lb.*

And truly he who here
Hath run his bright career,
And served men nobly, and acceptance
found,
And borne to light and right his wit-
ness high,
What could he better wish than then
to die,
And wait the issue, sleeping underground ?
Westminster Abbey. July 21, 1881.

For this and that way swings
The flux of mortal things,
Though moving only to one far-set goal.
Westminster Abbey. *July 21, 1881.*

After light's term, a term of cecity. *Ib.*
Folly revived, refurbished sophistries,
And pululating rites externe and vain. *Ib.*
Thus sleeping in thine Abbey's friendly
shade
And the rough waves of life for ever laid !
I would not break thy rest, nor change thy
doom.

Even as my father, thou,
Even as that loved, that well - recorded
friend—

Hast thy commission done; ye both
may now
Wait for the leaven to work, the let to end.
Ib.
Proud of port, though something squat.
Poor Matthias.

Culture is "To know the best that has
been said and thought in the world." *

Literature and Dogma. *Preface (1878).*

Culture is reading. *Ib.*
When we are asked further, what is con-
duct? let us answer, Three-fourths of life.
Chap. 1, Religion Given.

Conduct is three-fourths of our life and its
largest concern. *Ib.*

The *not ourselves*, which is in us and all
around us. *Ib.*

The *not ourselves* which makes for right-
eousness. *Ib.*

The enduring power, *not ourselves*, which
makes for righteousness. *Ib.*

Inwardness, mildness, and self-renounce-
ment do make for man's happiness.

Chap. 3, Religion New-Given.

The eternal *not ourselves* which makes
for happiness. *Chap. 3, Faith in Christ.*

The phantasmagorical world of novels
and of opium.

*Chap. 11, The True Greatness of
the Old Testament.*

Sweet reasonableness.†

St. Paul and Protestantism. *Preface (1870).*

DR. THOMAS ARNOLD (1795-1842).

First, religious and moral principles;
secondly, gentlemanly conduct; thirdly,
intellectual ability. *Address to his Scholars.*

Preserve proportion in your reading. Keep
your view of men and things extensive. *Ib.*

* See "Culture is the passion for sweetness
and light."

† Also repeated many times in "Literature
and Dogma" and other works.

ROGER ASCHAM (1515-1568).

Some fresh new othe that is not stale, but
will rin round in the mouth.

The Scholemaster

To laugh, to lie, to flatter, to face,
Foure waies in Court to win men's grace. *Ib.*
It is costly wisdom that is bought by ex-
perience. *Ib.*

By experience we find out a short way by
a long wandering. Learning teacheth more
in one year than experience in twenty. *Ib.*

JANE AUSTEN (1775-1817).

To sit in the shade on a fine day and look
upon verdure is the most perfect refresh-
ment. *Mansfield Park. Chap. 9.*

Where an opinion is general, it is usually
correct.‡ *Chap. 11.*

It is happy for you that you possess the
talent of flattering with delicacy. May I
ask whether these pleasing attentions pro-
ceed from the impulse of the moment, or are
the result of previous study?

Pride and Prejudice. Chap. 14.

Nobody is on my side, nobody takes part
with me; I am cruelly used, nobody feels
for my poor nerves. (Mrs. Bennet).
Chap. 20.

"I am afraid," replied Elinor, "that the
pleasantness of an employment does not
always evince its propriety."

Sense and Sensibility. Chap. 13.

ALFRED AUSTIN (1835-1913).

I love the doubt, the dark, the fear,
That still surroundeth all things here.

Hymn to Death.

The time will come when men
Will be as free and equal as the waves,
That seem to jostle, but that never jar.

The Tower of Babel. Act 2, 1.

Every life, even the most selfish and
the most frivolous, is a tragedy at last, because it
ends with death. *Savonarola. Preface.*

If Nature built by rule and square,
Than man what wiser would she be?
What wins us is her careless care,
And sweet unpunctuality.

Nature and the Book.

Till the half-drunk lean over the half-
dressed. *The Season.*

An earl by right, by courtesy a man. *Ib.*
Here lies who, born a man, a grocer died.‡

The Golden Age.

‡ See the Proverb: "What everyone says must
be true."

§ Translation of a French epitaph: *Né homme—
mort épiciier.*

And Clara dies that Claribel may dance.

The Golden Age

Lo, where huge London, huger day by day,
O'er six fair counties spreads its hideous
sway,
A tract there lies by Fortune's favours blest,
And at Fame's font yclept the happy West.

Ib.

You want a seat? Then boldly sate your itch.
Be very radical, and very rich.

Ib.

[Mrs.] **E. L. AVELINE** (died c. 1850).

Call us not weeds—we are flowers of the sea.

Tales and Fables in Verse.

The Flowers of the Ocean.

A swan swam in a silver lake,
And gracefully swam the swan.

A Mother's Fables. *The Vain Swan.*

SIR ROBERT AYTON (1570-1638).

Thy favours are but like the wind,
That kisseth everything it meets.

I do confess.

I loved thee once, I'll love no more;
Thine be the grief as is the blame;
Thou art not what thou wast before—
What reason I should be the same? *Ib.*

WM. E. AYTOUN, (1813-1865).

There may be danger in the deed,
But there is honour too.

Lays of the Scottish Cavaliers.

The Island of the Scots, 3.

They bore within their breasts the grief
That fame can never heal—
The deep, unutterable woe
Which none save exiles feel. *Ib., 12.*

Woman's love is writ in water!
Woman's faith is traced on sand!

Charles Edward at Versailles.

[Sir] **FRANCIS BACON** (Lord Verulam and Viscount St. Albans) (1561-1626).

Then grew the learning of the schoolmen
to be utterly despised as barbarous.

Proficiency and Advancement of Learning.

Book 1.

A credulous man is a deceiver. *Ib.*
Time which is the author of authors. *Ib.*

And to speak truly, "Antiquitas sæculi, juvenus mundi." These times are the ancient times, when the world is ancient. *Ib.*

If a man will begin with certainties, he shall end in doubts; but if he will be content to begin with doubts, he shall end in certainties. *Ib.*

[Knowledge,] a rich storehouse, for the glory of the Creator, and the relief of man's estate. *Ib.*

There is no power on earth which setteth up a throne, or chair of state, in the spirits and souls of men, and in their cogitations, imaginations, opinions, and beliefs, but knowledge and learning. *Ib.*

Libraries, which are as the shrines where all the relics of the ancient saints, full of true virtue, and that without delusion or imposture, are preserved and reposed.

Book 2.

Of the nature of the sun, which passeth through pollutions, and itself remains as pure as before. *Ib.*

Aristotle noteth well, "that the nature of everything is best seen in his smallest portions." *Ib.*

Antiquities are history defaced, or some remnants of history which have casually escaped the shipwreck of time. *Ib.*

Cæsar, in modesty mixed with greatness, did for his pleasure apply the name of a Commentary to the best history of the world. *Ib.*

And now last, this most happy and glorious event, that this island of Britain, divided from all the world, should be united in itself. *Ib.*

It is the true office of history to represent the events themselves, together with the counsels, and to leave the observations and conclusions thereupon to the liberty and faculty of every man's judgment. *Ib.*

It [poesy] was ever thought to have some participation of divineness, because it doth raise and erect the mind by submitting the shows of things to the desires of the mind; whereas reason doth buckle and bow the mind unto the nature of things. *Ib.*

The knowledge of man is as the waters, some descending from above, and some springing up from beneath; the one informed by the light of nature, the other inspired by divine revelation. *Ib.*

There was never miracle wrought by God to convert an atheist, because the light of nature might have led him to confess a God. *Ib.*

Democritus said, "That the truth of nature lieth hid in certain deep mines and caves." *Ib.*

They are ill discoverers that think there is no land, when they can see nothing but sea. *Ib.*

It being the nature of the mind of man, to the extreme prejudice of knowledge, to delight in the spacious liberty of generalities. *Ib.*

Medicine is a science which hath been, as we have said, more professed than laboured, and yet more laboured than advanced; the labour having been, in my judgment, rather in circle than in progression.

Proficiency and Advancement of Learning.

Book 2.

Words are but the current tokens or marks of popular notions of things. *Ib.*

The great sophism of all sophisms being equivocation or ambiguity of words and phrase. *Ib.*

Words, as a Tartar's bow, do shoot back upon the understanding of the wisest, and mightily entangle and pervert the judgment. *Ib.*

Words are the tokens current and accepted for conceits, as moneys are for values. *Ib.*

So hath he [man] sought to come forth of the second general curse, which was the confusion of tongues, by the art of grammar. *Ib.*

A dance is a measured pace, as a verse is a measured speech. *Ib.*

There is no man but speaketh more honestly than he can do or think. *Ib.*

As Plato said elegantly, "That Virtue, if she could be seen, would move great love and affection." *Ib.*

As it hath been wisely noted, the most corrected copies are commonly the least correct. *Ib.*

It is one method to practise swimming with bladders, and another to practise dancing with heavy shoes. *Ib.*

In life there is no man's spirit so soft, but esteemeth the effecting of somewhat that he hath fixed in his desire, more than sensuality. *Ib.*

We are much beholden to Machiavel and others, that write what men do, and not what they ought to do. *Ib.*

Men must pursue things which are just in present, and leave the future to the Divine Providence. *Ib.*

For as the ancient politicians in popular estates were wont to compare the people to the sea, and the orators to the winds; because as the sea would of itself be calm and quiet, if the winds did not move and trouble it, so the people would be peaceable and tractable, if the seditious orators did not set them in working and agitation. *Ib.*

Did not one of the fathers* in great indignation call poesy, vinum dæmonum? *Ib.*

All good moral philosophy, as was said, is but a handmaid to religion. *Ib.*

By aspiring to a similitude of God in goodness, or love, neither man nor angel ever transgressed, or shall transgress. *Ib.*

States, as great engines, move slowly, and are not so soon put out of frame. *Ib.*

Man seeketh in society comfort, use, and protection. *Ib.*

Many are wise in their own ways, that are weak for government or counsel. *Ib.*

It is as hard and severe a thing to be a true politician as to be truly moral. *Ib.*

No man's fortune can be an end worthy of his being. *Ib.*

Liberty of speech inviteth and provoketh liberty to be used again, and so bringeth much to a man's knowledge. *Ib.*

Another precept of this knowledge is, by all possible endeavour, to frame the mind to be pliant and obedient to occasion. *Ib.*

Nothing is more politic than to make the wheels of our mind concentric and voluble with the wheels of fortune. *Ib.*

Surely the continual habit of dissimulation is but a weak and sluggish cunning, and not greatly politic. *Ib.*

Fortunes . . . come tumbling into some men's laps. *Ib.*

That other principle of Lysander, "that children are to be deceived with comfits, and men with oaths." *Ib.*

It is in life, as it is in ways, the shortest way is commonly the foulest, and surely the fairer way is not much about. *Ib.*

Their discourses are as the stars, which give little light, because they are so high. *Ib.*

There are in nature certain fountains of justice, whence all civil laws are derived but as streams. *Ib.*

This writing seemeth to me . . . not much better than that noise or sound which musicians make while they are in tuning their instruments, which is nothing pleasant to hear, but yet is a cause why the music is sweeter afterwards. *Ib.*

The inseparable propriety of time,† which is ever more and more to disclose truth. *Ib.*

That ancient and patient request, "Verbera, sed audi." ("Strike, but hear"). *Ib.*

That which is imprinted upon the spirit of man by an inward instinct, according to the law of conscience, which is a sparkle of the purity of his first estate. *Ib.*

Those which have not sufficiently learned out of Solomon, that "the causeless curse shall not come." *Ib.*

* St. Austin. See Latin, "Poesis est," etc.

† "Inseparable propriety," i.e. invariable property.

Generally, music feedeth the disposition of spirit which it findeth.

Sylva Sylvarum. Century 2, 114.

A dry March and a dry May portend a wholesome summer, if there be a showering April between. *9, 807.*

Their law of keeping out strangers is a law of pusillanimity and fear.

New Atlantis.

God's first creature, which was light. *Ib.*

The reverence of a man's self is, next religion, the chiefest bridle of all vices. *Ib.*
The mind is the man.

Mr. Bacon in praise of Knowledge.

A man is but what he knoweth. *Ib.*

Is it not knowledge that doth alone clear the mind of all perturbations? *Ib.*

Is truth ever barren? *Ib.*

The industry of artificers maketh some small improvement of things invented; and chance sometimes in experimenting maketh us to stumble upon somewhat which is new; but all the disputation of the learned never brought to light one effect of nature before unknown. *Ib.*

All this is but a web of the wit; it can work nothing. *Ib.*

They learn nothing there [at the universities of Europe] but to believe; first to believe that others know that which they know not; and after that themselves know that which they know not. *Ib.*

The sovereignty of man lieth hid in knowledge; wherein many things are reserved that kings with their treasure cannot buy, nor with their force command. *Ib.*

It is no less true in this human kingdom of knowledge, than in God's kingdom of heaven, that no man shall enter into it, "except he become first as a little child."

Valerius Terminus of the Interpretation of Nature. Chap. 1.

A religion that is jealous of the variety of learning, discourse, opinions, and sects, as misdoubting it may shake the foundations, or that cherisheth devotion upon simplicity and ignorance, as ascribing ordinary effects to the immediate working of God, is adverse to knowledge. *Chap. 25.*

Universities incline wits to sophistry and affectation. *Chap. 26.*

Envy, which is proud weakness, and deserveth to be despised.

Filum Labyrinthi.

In government change is suspected, though to the better. *Ib.*

What is truth, said jesting Pilate; and would not stay for an answer.*

Essays (First series and edition, 1597). 1. Of Truth.

A mixture of a lie doth ever add pleasure. *Ib.*

One of the fathers, in great severity, called poesy, vinum dæmonum. *Ib.*

It is not the lie that passeth through the mind, but the lie that sinketh in, and setteth in it, that doth the hurt. *Ib.*

No pleasure is comparable to the standing upon the vantage ground of truth.† *Ib.*

It is heaven upon earth to have a man's mind move in charity, rest in providence, and turn upon the poles of truth. *Ib.*

Men fear death, as children fear to go in the dark. *2. Of Death.*

It is as natural to die, as to be born. *Ib.*

Above all, believe it, the sweetest canticle is "Nunc dimittis," when a man hath obtained worthy ends and expectations. Death hath his also; that it openeth the gate to good fame, and extinguisheth envy. *Ib.*

All colours will agree in the dark.

3. Of Unity in Religion.

Revenge is a kind of wild justice.

4. Revenge.

A man that studieth revenge keeps his own wounds green. *Ib.*

Prosperity is the blessing of the Old Testament; adversity is the blessing of the New, which carrieth the greater benediction. *5. Of Adversity.*

Virtue is like precious odours, most fragrant when they are incensed and crushed; for prosperity does best discover vice, but adversity doth best discover virtue. *Ib.*

It is good that a man's face gives his tongue leave to speak.

6. Of Simulation and Dissimulation.

Children sweeten labours; but they make misfortunes more bitter.

7. Of Parents and Children.

He that hath a wife and children, hath given hostages to fortune.

8. Of Marriage and Single Life.

* "Pilate asked, *Quid est veritas?* And then some other matter took him in the head, and so up he rose and went his way before he had his answer. He deserved never to find what truth was."—Bishop Andrews, sermon, *Of the Resurrection*, 1613.

† Paraphrase of Lucretius. See Latin, "*Sed nil dulcius est*," etc.

There are some other, that account wife and children but as bills of charges.

Essays. 8. Of Marriage and Single Life.

Wives are young men's mistresses; companions for middle-age; and old men's nurses. *Ib.*

He was reputed one of the wise men that made answer to the question, when a man should marry? "A young man not yet; an elder man not at all." *Ib.*

The speaking in perpetual hyperbole is comely in nothing but in love. *10. Of Love.*

The arch-flatterer, with whom all the petty flatterers have intelligence, is a man's self. *Ib.*

Men in great place are thrice servants.

Essays (Edition of 1612).

11. Of Great Place.

It is a strange desire, to seek power, and to lose liberty. *Ib.*

By pains men come to greater pains; . . and by indignities men come to dignities. *Ib.*

Happy, as it were, by report. *Ib.*

Set it down to thyself, as well to create good precedents, as to follow them. *Ib.*

Ask counsel of both times; of the ancient time what is best; and of the latter time what is fittest. *Ib.*

Severity breedeth fear, but roughness breedeth hate. Even reproofs from authority ought to be grave, and not taunting. *Ib.*

As in nature things move violently to their place, and calmly in their place; so virtue in ambition is violent, in authority settled and calm. *Ib.*

He said it that knew it best.

12. Of Boldness.

There is in human nature, generally, more of the fool than of the wise. *Ib.*

In civil business, what first?—Boldness. What second and third?—Boldness. And yet boldness is a child of ignorance and baseness. *Ib.*

Boldness is an ill keeper of promise. *Ib.*

In charity there is no excess.

13. Of Goodness, and Goodness of Nature.

If a man be gracious and courteous to strangers, it shows he is a citizen of the world. *Ib.*

It is a reverend thing to see an ancient castle or building, not in decay.

14. Of Nobility.

New nobility is but the act of power, but ancient nobility is the act of time. *Ib.*

Nobility of birth commonly abateth industry. *Ib.*

The four pillars of government, . . . religion, justice, counsel, and treasure.

15. Of Seditions and Troubles.

The surest way to prevent seditions, if the times do bear it, is to take away the matter of them. *Ib.*

Whatsoever is somewhere gotten is somewhere lost. *Ib.*

Money is like muck, not good except it be spread. *Ib.*

The remedy is worse than the disease. *Ib.*

God never wrought miracle to convince atheism, because his ordinary works convince it. *16. Of Atheism.*

A little philosophy inclineth man's mind to atheism; but depth in philosophy bringeth men's minds about to religion. *Ib.*

Atheism is rather in the lip than in the heart of man. *Ib.*

There is a superstition in avoiding superstition. *17. Of Superstition.*

Let diaries therefore be brought in use.

18. Of Travel.

It is a miserable state of mind to have few things to desire, and many things to fear. *19. Of Empire.*

Princes are like to heavenly bodies, which cause good or evil times; and which have much veneration, but no rest. *Ib.*

Books will speak plain, when counsellors blanch. *20. Of Counsel.*

There is no secrecy comparable to celerity.

21. Of Delays.

There are some that can pack the cards, and yet cannot play well; so there are some that are good in canvasses and factions, that are otherwise weak men. *22. Of Cunning.*

I knew one that when he wrote a letter, he would put that which was most material in the postscript, as if it had been a by-matter. *Ib.*

Nothing doth more hurt in a state, than that cunning men pass for wise. *Ib.*

Be so true to thyself, as thou be not false to others. *23. Of Wisdom for a Man's Self.*

It is the nature of extreme self-lovers, as they will set a house on fire, and it were but to roast their eggs. *Ib.*

It is the wisdom of the crocodiles, that shed tears when they would devour. *Ib.*

He that will not apply new remedies, must expect new evils; for time is the greatest innovator. *24. Of Innovation.*

It were good, therefore, that men in their innovations would follow the example of time itself, which indeed innovateth greatly, but quietly and by degrees scarce to be perceived. *Ib.*

I knew a wise man that had it for a by-word, when he saw men hasten to a conclusion, "Stay a little, that we may make an end the sooner."

Essays. 25. Of Despatch.

To choose time, is to save time. *Ib.*

The French are wiser than they seem, and the Spaniards seem wiser than they are.

26. Of Seeming Wise.

It had been hard for him that spake it to have put more truth and untruth together, in a few words, than in that speech: "Who-soever is delighted in solitude is either a wild beast, or a god." *27. Of Friendship.*

A crowd is not company, and faces are but a gallery of pictures. *Ib.*

No receipt openeth the heart but a true friend. *Ib.*

It redoubleth joys and cutteth griefs in halves. *Ib.*

When all is done, the help of good counsel is that which setteth business straight. *Ib.*

Cure the disease, and kill the patient. *Ib.*

Riches are for spending. *28. Of Expense.*

A man ought warily to begin charges, which once begun will continue. *Ib.*

Neither is money the sinews of war, as it is trivially said. *Ib.*

No people overcharged with tribute is fit for empire. *Ib.*

Thus much is certain; that he that commands the sea is at great liberty, and may take as much and as little of the war as he will. *Ib.*

Age will not be defied.

30. Of Regiment of Health.

Suspensions, amongst thoughts, are like bats amongst birds, they ever fly by twilight.

31. Of Suspicion.

There is nothing makes a man suspect much, more than to know little. *Ib.*

Intermingle . . . jest with earnest.

32. Of Discourse.

He that hath a satirical vein, as he maketh others afraid of his wit, so he had need be afraid of others' memory. *Ib.*

Discretion of speech is more than eloquence. *Ib.*

Be not penny-wise; riches have wings, and sometimes they fly away of themselves, sometimes they must be set flying to bring in more. * *34. Of Riches.*

[Dreams and predictions] ought to serve but for winter talk by the fireside.

35. Of Prophecies.

He that plots to be the only figure among ciphers, is the decay of a whole age.

36. Of Ambition.

Nature is often hidden, sometimes overcome, seldom extinguished.

38. Of Nature in Men.

A man's nature runs either to herbs or weeds. *Ib.*

They come home to men's business and bosoms.

Essays (Edition of 1625). Preface.

A man that is young in years may be old in hours, if he have lost no time.

42. Of Youth and Age.

Men of age object too much, consult too long, adventure too little, repent too soon. *Ib.*

Beauty is as summer fruits, which are easy to corrupt, and cannot last.

43. Of Beauty.

Houses are built to live in, and not to look on.

45. Of Building.

God Almighty first planted a garden: and indeed it is the purest of human pleasures.

46. Of Gardens.

It is generally better to deal by speech, than by letter.

47. Of Negotiating.

Costly followers are not to be liked; lest while a man maketh his train longer, he make his wings shorter.

48. Of Followers and Friends.

There is little friendship in the world, and least of all between equals. *Ib.*

Studies serve for delight, for ornament, and for ability.

50. Of Studies.

To spend too much time in studies is sloth. *Ib.*

Natural abilities are like natural plants, that need pruning by study. *Ib.*

Read not to contradict and confute; nor to believe and take for granted; nor to find talk and discourse: but to weigh and consider. *Ib.*

Some books are to be tasted, others to be swallowed, and some few to be chewed and digested. *Ib.*

Reading maketh a full man; conference a ready man; and writing an exact man. *Ib.*

Histories make men wise; poets, witty; the mathematics, subtle; natural philosophy, deep; moral, grave; logic and rhetoric, able to contend. *Ib.*

Light gains make heavy purses.

52. Of Ceremonies and Respects.

Small matters win great commendation. *Ib.*

A wise man will make more opportunities than he finds. *Ib.*

He that is too much in anything, so that he giveth another occasion of satiety, maketh himself cheap.

Essays. 52. Of Ceremonies and Respects.

Fame is like a river, that beareth up things light and swoln, and drowns things weighty and solid. *Id.*

The arch-flatterer, which is a man's self. *Id.* [See *No. 10 (1597 ed.)*.]

It was prettily devised of *Æsop*: The fly sat upon the axle-tree of the chariot-wheel, and said, What a dust do I raise!

54. Of Vain-Glory.

The place of justice is a hallowed place.

56. Of Judicature.

The true religion is built upon the rock; the rest are tossed upon the waves of time.

58. Of Vicissitude of Things.

He is the fountain of honour. *Of a King.*

They serve to be recited upon occasion of themselves. They serve if you take out the kernel of them, and make them your own.

A Collection of Apophthegms.

Preface.

Like strawberry wives, that laid two or three great strawberries at the mouth of their pot, and all the rest were little ones.

No. 19.

(Related as a saying of Queen Elizabeth).

Demosthenes, when he fled from the battle, and that it was reproached to him, said, "That he that flies might fight again."

No. 69.

Thales, being asked when a man should marry, said: "Young men not yet, old men not at all."

No. 77.

Hope is a good breakfast, but it is a bad supper.

No. 95.

Isabella of Spain used to say, "Whosoever hath a good presence and a good fashion, carries continual letters of commendation."

No. 133.

Alonso of Arragon was wont to say in commendation of age, "That age appeared to be best in four things: old wood best to burn; old wine to drink; old friends to trust; and old authors to read."

No. 134.

Sir Henry Savil was asked by my lord of Essex his opinion touching poets. He answered my lord: "That he thought them the best writers, next to them that writ prose."

No. 182.

Chilon would say, "That gold was tried with the touchstone, and men with gold."

No. 247.

One of the fathers saith . . . that old men go to death, and death comes to young men.

No. 270.

Cato Major would say, "That wise men learned more by fools, than fools by wise men."

No. 274.

"He had much rather men should ask and wonder why he had no statue, than why he had a statue." [Cato the elder's reply when asked why he had no statue].

No. 286.

"Marry, now it is somewhat, for now it is rhyme, whereas before it was neither rhyme nor reason." [Sir Thos. More, on a friend having versified an indifferent book which he had written.]

No. 287.

One of the Seven was wont to say: "That laws were like cobwebs; where the small flies were caught, and the great brake through."

No. 291.

Anacharsis would say . . . "At Athens wise men did propose, and fools dispose."

No. 295.

A bishop that was somewhat a delicate person, bathed twice a day. A friend of his said to him: "My lord, why do you bathe twice a day?" The bishop answered: "Because I cannot conveniently bathe thrice."

Apophthegms,

contained in the Original Edition, but omitted in later copies. *No. 42.*

Diogenes said of a young man that danced daintily, and was much commended: "The better, the worse."

No. 266.

Anger makes dull men witty, but it keeps them poor.

Certain Apophthegms of Lord Bacon.

First published in the Remains. No. 4.

[The remark is stated to have been made by Queen Elizabeth to "Sir Edward ———"].

The rationalists are like the spiders; they spin all out of their own bowels. But give me a philosopher, who, like the bee, has a middle faculty, gathering from abroad, but digesting that which is gathered by his own virtue.

No. 19.

I have often thought upon death, and I find it the least of all evils.

An Essay on Death.* *Sec. 1.*

What is more heavy than evil fame deserved? Or, likewise, who can see worse days than he that yet living doth follow at the funerals of his own reputation?

Sec. 11.

It is hard in all causes, but especially in religion, when voices shall be numbered and not weighed.

Of Church Controversies.

Injuries come from them that have the upper hand.

Id.

I am of his mind that said, "Better is it to live where nothing is lawful, than where all things are lawful."

Id.

* The authenticity of this Essay is doubted.

Why should there be such turmoil and such strife,
To spin in length this feeble line of life?

Translation of certain Psalms,
Psalms 90.

I have rather studied books than men.

Advice to Sir Geo. Villiers.

I hold every man a debtor to his profession.

The Elements of the Common Law.
Preface.

It [Latin] is a language wherein a man shall not be enticed to hunt after words, but matter. *Ib.*

Merit is worthier than fame. *Letters.*

No. 43. A Letter of Advice to my Lord of Essex (1599).

Books are the shrine where the saint is, or is believed to be. *No. 77.*

To Sir Thomas Bodley (1605).

They say late thanks are ever best.

To Robert, Lord Cecil (July, 1603).

I am too old, and the seas are too long for me to double the Cape of Good Hope.

Memorial of Access (1622).

For my name and memory I leave it to men's charitable speeches, and to foreign nations, and the next ages.

Last Will (Dec. 19, 1625).

He that defers his charity until he is dead, is, if a man weighs it rightly, rather liberal of another man's than of his own.

A Collection of Sentences. *No. 55.*

The best part of beauty is that which a picture cannot express. *No. 64.*

Books must follow sciences, and not sciences books.

A Proposal for Amending the Laws of England.

[The following are quotations from works written in Latin.]

Vix enim datur, auctores simul et admirari, et superare. (It is scarcely permitted for authors to be admired and at the same time to excel.)

Instauratio Magna. De Augmentis Scientiarum.*
Prefatio. De Statu Scientiarum.

Gloria et honor, virtuti, pro stimulis et calcaribus, subserviunt. (Glory and honour serve as goads and spurs to virtue.)

Part 1. Lib. 6, cap. 3, *Soph. 10.*

* "De Augmentis Scientiarum," an enlarged version, in Latin, of "The Advancement of Learning." Quotations already given from this book are not here repeated, though, for the most part, the passages extracted re-appear, in Latin, in the "De Augmentis Scientiarum."

Deformes naturam ulcisci solent. (Deformed persons are wont to avenge themselves on nature.) *Part 1. Lib. 6, cap. 3.*
Exempla Antithetorum. 2 Forma.

Virtus, ut gemma nobilis, melius inseritur sine multo auro et ornatu. (Virtue, as a transcendent gem, is better set without much gold and ornament.) *Ib.*

Senes omnia metuunt, præter Deos. (Old men fear all things, except the gods.)
3. Juventus.

Corpus sanum, hospes animæ est; ægrum, ergastularius. (A healthy body is the guest [chamber] of the soul; a sick, its prison.)
4. Valeitudo.

Divitiæ bona ancilla, pessima domina. (Wealth is a good servant, a very bad mistress.) *6. Divitiæ.*

Vox populi habet aliquid divinum: nam quomodo aliter tot capita in unum conspirare possint? (The voice of the people has about it something divine: for how otherwise can so many heads agree together as one?)
9. Laus, Existimatio.

Ne mireris si vulgus verius loquatur, quam honoratior; quia etiam tutius loquitur. (Do not wonder if the common people speak more truly than those of higher rank; for they speak with more safety.) *Ib.*

Cogitamus secundum naturam; loquimur secundum præcepta; sed agimus secundum consuetudinem. (We think according to nature; we speak according to rules; but we act according to custom.) *10. Natura.*

Stultitia unius, fortuna alterius. (One man's folly is another man's fortune.)
11. Fortuna.

Præstat nullam habere de diis opinionem, quam contumeliosam. (It is better to have no belief in the gods than a dishonouring belief.) *13. Superstitio.*

Magni hypocritæ sunt veri atheistæ. (Great hypocrites are the real atheists.) *Ib.*

Invidia festos dies non habet. (Envy has no holidays.) *16. Invidia.*

Qui misericordiam inimico impertit, sibi denegat. (Who shows mercy to an enemy deprives himself of it.) *18. Crudelitas.*

Justitiæ debetur, quod homo homini sit Deus, non lupo. (It is due to justice that man shall be a God to man, and not a wolf.)
20. Justitia.

Nil terribile nisi ipse timor. (Nothing is terrible except fear itself.) *21. Fortitudo.*

Basis virtutum constantia. (Constancy is the foundation of virtues.)

23. Constantia.

Lectio est conversatio cum prudentibus ; actio fere cum stultis. (Reading is converse with the wise ; action generally with fools.)

26. *Literæ.*

Sapere ex regula et experientia, plane contrariæ rationes sunt ; ut qui alteri assuefactus sit, ad alterum sit ineptus. (To be wise by rule and by experience are utterly opposite principles ; so that he who is used to the one is unfit for the other.)

16.

Opportuna prudentia non est, quæ celeris non est. (Prudence is of no service unless it be prompt.)

27. *Promptitudo.*

Qui cito errat, cito errorem emendat. (He who errs quickly is quick in correcting the error.)

16.

Colere populum est coli. (To worship the people is to be worshipped.)

30. *Popularitas.*

Nil moderatum vulgo gratum est. (Nothing moderate is pleasing to the crowd.)

16.

Silentium stultorum virtus : itaque recte ille silenti : Si prudens es, stultus es ; si stultus, prudens. (Silence is the virtue of fools : so he rightly said to the silent man : "If you are wise, you are a fool ; if you are a fool, you are wise.")

31. *Loquacitas.*

Dissimulatio dissimulationem invitat. (Dissimulation invites dissimulation.)

32. *Dissimulatio.*

Quod actio oratori, id audacia viro civili ; primum, secundum, tertium. (What action is to the orator, that is boldness to the public man ; first, second, third.)

33. *Audacia.*

Pessima solitudo, non veras habere amicitias. (The worst solitude is to have no true friendships.)

37. *Amicitia.*

Vindicta privata, justitia agrestis. (Private revenge is wild justice.)

39. *Vindicta.*

Non jam leve est periculum, si leve videatur. (If the danger seems slight, then truly it is not slight.)

43. *Principiis Obstare.*

Suspicio fidem absolvit. (Suspicion absolves faith.)

45. *Suspicio.*

Suspicionum intemperies est mania quædam civilis. (Superabundance of suspicion is a kind of political madness.)

16.

Cum receditur a litera, judex transit in legislatorem. (When he departs from the letter of the law, the judge transforms himself into a law-maker.)

46. *Verba legis.**

Durum est, torquere leges, ad hoc, ut torqueant homines. (It is a hard thing to torture the laws so that they torture men.)

Part 1, Lib. 8, cap. 3. *Aphor. 13.*

Non sunt autem peiores laquei, quam laquei legum, præsertim pœnaliū. (Indeed, there are no worse snares than the snares of the laws, especially the penal laws.)

Aphor. 53.

Siquidem ex dubitatione error honorem acquirit ; veritas patitur repulsam. (For through doubt error acquires honour ; truth suffers repulse.)

Part 1, Lib. 4, cap. 1. *Ad finem.*

Verba notionum tesserae sunt. (Words are the counters of ideas.)

Part 2, Lib. 1, *Aphor. 14.*

Si homines etiam insanirent ad unum modum et conformiter, illi satis bene inter se congruere possent. (If only men would be mad in the same fashion and conformably, they might manage to agree fairly well together.)

Aphor. 27.

Quod enim mavult homo verum esse, id potius credit. (For man prefers to believe what he prefers to be true.)

Aphor. 49.

Media mundi tempora, quoad scientiarum segetem uberem aut lætam, infelicia fuerunt. (The middle times of the world,† so far as a rich or fruitful crop of sciences, were unfortunate.)

Aphor. 78.

Magna ista scientiarum mater. (That great mother of the sciences [natural philosophy].)

Aphor. 80.

Auctori autem auctorum, atque adeo omnis auctoritatis, Tempori. (The author of authors, and so of all authority, Time.)

Aphor. 84.

Nequetamen negandum est alchémistas non pauca invenisse, et inventis utilibus homines donasse. (Nevertheless it is not to be denied that the alchemists invented not a few things, and presented men with useful inventions.)

Aphor. 95.

Philosophia naturalis, post verbum Dei, certissima superstitionis medicina est. (Natural philosophy, next to the word of God, is the surest medicine for superstition.)

Aphor. 89.

Sol enim æque palatia et cloacas ingreditur, neque tamen polluitur. (For the sun finds its way into palaces and sewers alike, yet is not polluted.)

Aphor. 110.

Naturæ enim non imperatur, nisi parendo. (For nature is not governed except by obeying her.)

Aphor. 123.

* Slavish fidelity is out of date ;

When exposition fails, interpolate.

—GOETHE (tr.).

† Used by Bacon apparently in reference to the middle ages between the Roman period and the 16th century, but also to the period between the Greek and Roman civilisations.

Recte ponitur: "Vere scire, esse per causas scire." (It is rightly laid down: "To know truly is to know by causes.")

Part 2, Lib. 2. Aphor. 1.

De natura naturam ipsam consulere. (About nature to consult nature herself.)*

Part 3, Introductio.

Omnia mutari, et nil vere interire, ac summam materiæ prorsus eandem manere satis constat. (It is sufficiently clear that all things are changed, and nothing really perishes, and that the sum of matter remains absolutely the same.)*†

Cogitationes de Natura Rerum, v.

Non desperandum. (It is not a thing to be despaired of.)

*Partis secundæ Instaurationis
Delineatio et Argumentum:*

Adeo ut omnes imperii virga sive bacillum vere superius inflexum sit. (So that every wand or staff of empire is forsooth curved at top.)*‡

De Sapiëntia Veterum (1609).

6. Pan, sive Natura.

Hinc scholasticorum quisquiliæ et turbæ. (Hence the cobwebs and clatterings of the schoolmen.)

Meditationes Sacræ:

De Generibus Imposturæ.

Nam et ipsa scientia potestas. (For knowledge itself is power.) *De Hæresibus.*

Verum ut post volumina sacra Dei et Scripturarum, secundo loco volumen illud magnum operum Dei et creaturarum, strenue et præ omnibus libris (qui pro commentariis tantum haberi debent) evolvatis. ([I beseech you] indeed that after the sacred volumes of God and the Scriptures, you will study, in the second place, that great volume of the works and creatures of God, strenuously, and before all books, which ought to be only regarded as commentaries).

Epistolæ, 6. Percelebri Collegio sanctæ et individue Trinitatis in Cantabrigia.

PHILIP J. BAILEY (1816-1902).

Who can mistake great thoughts?

Great Thoughts.

Night brings out stars as sorrows show us truths.

Truth and Sorrows.

* Stated by Bacon to be "the sole and only way in which the foundations of true and active philosophy can be established."

† The first portion is from Ovid, v. Latin, "Omnia mutantur."

‡ Sometimes translated, "All sceptres are crooked at top." The context states that they are like the sheep-hook of Pan, and signify that government, if prudent, must be roundabout and indirect in its methods.

The world is just as hollow as an eggshell.

Festus.

We live in deeds, not years; in thoughts, not breaths;

In feelings, not in figures on a dial.

We should count time by heart-throbs. He most lives

Who thinks most, feels the noblest, acts the best. *Id.*

Where imperfection ceaseth, heaven begins. *Id.*

Life's but a means unto an end: that end, Beginning, mean, and end to all things—God. *Id.*

It matters not what men assume to be, Or good or bad, they are but what they are. *Id.*

Poets are all who love, who feel great truths, And tell them: and the truth of truths is love. *Id.*

A bridge of groans across a stream of tears. *Id.*

A crown, if it hurt us, is hardly worth wearing. *Id.*

A double error sometimes sets us right. *Id.*

Envy's a coal comes hissing hot from Hell. *Id.*

The brave

Die never. Being deathless, they but change

Their country's arms, for more, their country's heart. *Id.*

The worst men give oft the best advice. *Id.*

Who never doubted, never half believed; Where doubt, there truth is,—'tis her shadow. *Id.*

JOANNA BAILLIE (1762-1851).

If thou hast any love or mercy in thee,

Turn me upon my face, that I may die.

Plays (1798-1836). Ethwald.

Part 2, Act 2, 2.

Though duller thoughts succeed,
The bliss e'en of a moment still is bliss.

The Beacon. Act 1, 2.

Uprouse ye, then, my merry men!

It is our opening day. *Orra. Act 3, 1.*

Can spirit from the tomb, or fiend from hell
More hateful, more malignant be than man? *Act 3, 2.*

He was not all a father's heart could wish;
But oh, he was my son!—my only son,
My child! *Id.*

He is too much my pride to wake my
envy. *Basil. Act 1, 2.*

What custom hath endeared
We part with sadly, though we prize it not. *Id.*

The brave man is not he who feels no fear,
For that were stupid and irrational;
But he, whose noble soul its fear subdues,
And bravely dares the danger nature shrinks
from. *Basil. Act 3, 1.*

How like a hateful ape,
Detected, grinning, 'midst his pilfered hoard,
A cunning man appears, whose secret frauds
Are opened to the day! *Act 5, 3.*

[Rt. Hon.] **ARTHUR J. BALFOUR**
(b. 1848).

Kant, as we all know, compared moral
law to the starry heavens, and found them
both sublime. On the naturalistic hypothesis
we should rather compare it to the pro-
tective blotches on a beetle's back, and find
them both ingenious.

Foundations of Belief.

JAMES BALLANTINE (1808-1877).

For a' sae sage he looks, what can the
laddie ken?
He's thinkin' upon naething, like mony
mighty men;
A wee thing maks us think, a sma' thing
maks us stare;
There are mair folks than him biggin' castles
in the air. *Castles in the Air.*

J. C. BAMPFYLDE (1754-1796).

Rugged the breast that music cannot tame.
Sonnet.

G. LINNÆUS BANKS (1821-1881).

For the cause that lacks assistance,
The wrong that needs resistance,
For the future in the distance,
And the good that I can do.

What I live for.

ANNA LETITIA BARBAULD, née

AIKIN (1743-1825).

Of her scorn the maid repented,
And the shepherd of his love.
Leave me, simple Shepherd.

Life! we've been long together,
Through pleasant and through cloudy
weather;

'Tis hard to part when friends are dear;
Perhaps 'twill cost a sigh, a tear;
Then steal away, give little warning;

Choose thine own time;
Say not "Good-night"; but in some
brighter clime

Bid me "Good-morning." * *Life.*

This dead of midnight is the noon of thought,
And Wisdom mounts her zenith with the
stars. *Summer Evening Meditation.*

* Wordsworth said of this stanza: "I am not
in the habit of grudging people their good things,
but I wish I had written those lines."

Man is the nobler growth our realms supply,
And souls are ripened in our northern sky.
The Invitation.

Society than solitude is worse,
And man to man is still the greatest curse.
Ovid to his Wife.

The world has little to bestow
Where two fond hearts in equal love are
joined. *Delia.*

Yet if thou dar'st not hope, thou dost not
love. *Song: Come here, fond youth.*

JOHN BARBOUR (1316?-1395).

Stories to rede ar delitabill,
Suppose that they be nocht but fabill.
The Bruce. Prologue.

Ah! freedom is a noble thing!
Freedom makes man to have liking!
Freedom all solace to man gives!
He lives at ease, that freely lives!

Book 1, 225.

For love is of sae mickle might,
That it all paines makis light. *Book 2, 520.*

[Rev.] **R. H. BARHAM** (1788-1845).

And altogether it's very bad weather,
And an unpleasant sort of a night!
*The Ingoldsby Legends,
The Nurse's Story.*

Flowers of remarkable size and hue,
Flowers such as Eden never knew. *Ib.*

And her hat was a beaver, and made like a
man's. *Patty Morgan the Milkmaid's Story.*

There, too, full many an Aldermanic nose
Rolled its loud diapason after dinner.
The Ghost.

But woman, wakeful woman's never weary,
—Above all, when she waits to thump her
deary. *Ib.*

Ghosts, like the ladies, never speak till spoke
to. *Ib.*

And, talking of Epitaphs, much I admire his,
"Circumspice, si monumentum requiris";
Which an erudite verger translated to me,
"If you ask for his monument, Sir—come—
spy—see!" *The Cynolaph.*

Not a sous had he got—not a guinea or note,
And he looked most confoundedly flurried,
As he bolted away without paying his shot,
And the landlady after him hurried.

Parody on the Death of Sir John Moore.

The sun had gone down fiery red;
And if, that evening, he laid his head
In Thetis's lap beneath the seas,
He must have scalded the goddess's knees.

The Witches' Frolic.

And six little singing boys—dear little souls!
In nice clean faces, and nice white stoles.

The Ingoldsby Legends.
The Jackdaw of Rheims.

Never was heard such a terrible curse!
But what gave rise To no little surprise,
Nobody seemed one penny the worse! *Ib.*
Headless of grammar, they all cried "That's
him"! *Ib.*

He hopped now about With a gait devout;
At Matins, at Vespers, he never was out. *Ib.*
Here he shook his head—right little he said,
But he thought she was "coming it rather
too strong." *A Lay of St. Gengulphus.*

She asked him for stuffing, she asked him for
gravy,
She asked him for gizzard;—but not for
Grace! *A Lay of St. Nicholas.*

She pledged him once, and she pledged him
twice,
And she drank as Lady ought not to drink.
Ib.

Her dove-like eyes turned to coals of fire,
Her beautiful nose to a terrible snout,
Her hands to paws, with nasty great claws,
And her bosom went in and her tail came
out. *Ib.*

And out of the window he flew like a shot,
For the foot went up with a terrible
thwack,

And caught the foul demon about the spot
Where his tail joins on to the small of his
back. *Ib.*

She drank Prussic acid without any water,
And died like a Duke-and-a-Duchess's
daughter! *The Tragedy.*

Then the guns' alarums, and the King of
Arms,

All in his Garters and his Clarence shoes,
Opening the massy doors to the bould Am-
bassydors,

The Prince of Potboys, and great haythen
Jews;

'Twould have made you crazy to see Ester-
hazy

All jools from his jasey to his di'mond
boots,

With Alderman Harmer, and that swate
charmer,

The famale heiress, Miss Anja-ly Coutts.
*Mr. Barney Maguire's Account of the
Coronation.*

And now I've ended, what I pretended,
This narration splendid in swate poe-thry,
Ye dear bewitcher, just hand the pitcher,
Faith, it's myself that's getting mighty
dry! *Ib.*

Tallest of boys, or shortest of men,
He stood in his stockings just four foot ten.
Hon. Mr. Sucklethumbkin's Story.

Tiger Tim, come tell me true,
What may a nobleman find to do? *Ib.*
What was to be done? 'Twas perfectly
plain

They could not well hang the man over
again:

What was to be done? The man was dead!
Nought could be done—nought could be said;
So—my Lord Tomnoddy went home to bed.
Ib.

He was such a dear little cock-tailed pup.
Mr. Peters's Story.

Produced, rightly deeming he would not
object to it,
An orbicular bulb with a very long neck to
it. *Ib.*

And medical friction Is, past contradiction,
Much better performed by a She than a He.
The Black Mousquetaire.

A man whom they had, you see,
Marked as a Sadducee. *Ib.*

Thrice happy's the wooing That's not long
a doing,
So much time is saved in the billing and
cooing. *Sir Rupert the Fearless.*

I believe there are few
But have heard of a Jew
Named Shylock, of Venice, as arrant a screw
In money transactions as ever you knew.
The Merchant of Venice.

With a wink of his eye, His friend made
reply
In his jocular manner, sly, caustic, and dry,
"Still the same boy, Bassanio—never say
'die'!" *Ib.*

You never yet saw
Such an awfully marked elongation of jaw.
Ib.

Like a blue-bottle fly on a rather large scale,
With a rather large corking-pin stuck
through his tail. *The Auto-da-Fé.*

There is not a nation in Europe but labours
To toady itself and to humbug its neigh-
bours. *Ib. Canto 2.*

Now of your rascally "dips"—but sound,
Round, ten-penny moulds of four to the
pound. *The Ingoldsby Penance. Fytte 2.*

The Sacristan, he says no word that in-
dicates a doubt,
But he puts his thumb unto his nose, and
spreads his fingers out! *Nell Cook.*

I was between
A man and a boy, A hobble-de-hoy,*
A fat, little, punchy concern of sixteen.
Aunt Fanny.

* The next, keep under Sir Hobbard de Fanny:
The next, a man, no longer a boy.—TUSSEB.
"Hundred Points of Husbandry" (1557)

But e'en when at college, I fairly acknow-
ledge I

Never was very precise at chronology.

The Ingoldsby Legends. *Aunt Fanny.*

His features and phiz awry Showed so much
misery,
And so like dragon he Looked in his agony.
Ib.

'Twas in Margate last July, I walked upon
the pier,
I saw a little vulgar Boy—I said "What
make you here?"

Misadventures at Margate.

And when the little heart is big, a little
"sets it off."
Ib.

He had no little handkerchief to wipe his
little nose.
Ib.

And now I'm here, from this here pier, it is
my fixed intent
To jump as Mister Levi did from off the
monument.
Ib.

I could not see my little friend—because he
was not there!

But when the Crier cried, "O Yes!" the
people cried, "O No!"
Ib.

It's very odd that sailor-men should talk so
very queer—

And then he hitched his trousers up, as is,
I'm told, their use;

It's very odd that sailor-men should wear
those things so loose.
Ib.

He said, "he'd done me wery brown," and
nicely "stowed the swag,"

—That's French, I fancy, for a hat—or else
a carpet-bag.
Ib.

Be kind to those dear little folks,
When our toes are turned up to the daisies!
The Babes in the Wood.

The great Burlybumbo who sings double D.
A Row in an Omnibus (Box).

He would pore by the hour O'er a weed or a
flower,

Or the slugs that come crawling out after a
shower.
The Knight and the Lady.

Or greatly ugly things, All legs and wings,
With nasty long tails armed with nasty
long stings.
Ib.

They kicked the shins Of the Gemini Twins—
Those heavenly Siamese boys!
Never was such confusion and wrack
As they produced in the Zodiac!

The Truants.

Cob was the strongest, Mob was the
wrongest,
Chittabob's tail was the finest and longest!
Ib.

Alas! how the soul sentimental it vexes,
That thus on our labours stern Chronos
should frown,
Should change our soft liquids to izzards
and Xes,
And turn true-love's alphabet all upside
down.
The Poplar.

There's somewhat on my breast, father.
The Confession.

'Tis not her coldness, father,
That chills my labouring breast;
It's that confounded cucumber
I've ate and can't digest.
Ib.

What Horace says is,
Eheu fugaces
Anni labuntur, Postume, Postume!
Years glide away, and are lost to me, lost
to me!
Epigram.—Eheu fugaces.

LADY ANNE BARNARD, née
Lindsay (1750-1825).

My father urged me sair—my mother didna
speak,
But she looket in my face till my heart was
like to break.
Auld Robin Gray.
They gied him my hand, though my heart
was at the sea.
Ib.

R. BARNFIELD (1574-1627).

As it fell upon a day,
In the merry month of May. *An Ode.**

Every man will be thy friend,
Whilst thou hast wherewith to spend:
But, if store of crowns be scant,
No man will supply thy want.
Ib.
He that is thy friend indeed,
He will help thee in thy need.
Ib.

EATON S. BARRETT (1786-1820).

Not she with trait'rous kiss her Saviour
stung,
Not she denied Him with unholy tongue;
She, while apostles shrank, could danger
brave,
Last at His cross, and earliest at His grave.
Woman. Part I, Ed. 1822.†

[Sir] JAS. MATT. BARRIE (b. 1860).

Life is a long lesson in humility.

The Little Minister. Chap. 3.

It's a weary world, and nobody bides in't.
Chap. 4.

It's grand, and you canna expect to be
baith grand and comfortable. *Chap. 10.*

* This "Ode" is also attributed to Shakespeare.

† In the original edition (1810), the lines are:

Not she with trait'rous kiss her Master stung,
Not she denied Him with unfaithful tongue;
She, when apostles fled, could danger brave,
Last at His cross, and earliest at His grave.

The Elizabethan age might be better named the beginning of the smoking era.

My Lady Nicotine. Chap. 14.

Those hateful persons called Original Researchers.

Ib. Chap. 16.

G. BARRINGTON* (1755-c. 1835).

True patriots we; for be it understood,
We left our country for our country's good,
No private views disgraced our generous zeal,

What urged our travels was our country's weal.

Prologue for the opening of the Play-house, Sydney, New South Wales, Jan. 16, 1796, when Dr. Young's tragedy "The Revenge," was played by convicts.†

MICHAEL J. BARRY (19th Century).

But whether on the scaffold high,
Or in the battle's van;

The fittest place where man can die
Is where he dies for man.

Poem. The Dublin Nation, Sept. 28, 1844.

BERNARD BARTON (1784-1849).

Words, phrases, fashions pass away;
But truth and nature live through all.

Stanzas on Bloomfield.

WILLIAM BASSE (d. 1653?).

Renowned Spenser, lie a thought more nigh
To learned Chaucer; and rare Beaumont, lie
A little nearer Spenser, to make room
For Shakespeare in your threefold, fourfold tomb.‡

On Shakespeare.

EARL OF BATH (See **PULTENEY**).

RICHARD BAXTER (1615-1691).

I preached as never sure to preach again,
And as a dying man to dying men.

Love breathing Thanks and Praise.

Dangers breed fears, and fears more dangers bring.

Ib.

An aching tooth is better out than in,
To lose a rotten member is a gain.

Hypocrisy.

Of all beasts the man-beast is the worst,
To others, and himself, the cruellest foe. *Ib.*

An ounce of mirth is worth a pound of sorrow.

Self-Denial.

He may love riches that wanteth them,
as much as he that hath them.

Christian Ethics.

* His real name was Waldron, v. Nat. Dict. Biog.

† See Farquhar: "Twas for the good of my country," etc. In Fitzgeffray's "Life of Sir Francis Drake" (c. 1600) is the expression, "Leaving his country for his country's sake."

‡ See Jonson: "I will not lodge thee by Chaucer or Spenser," etc.

T. HAYNES BAYLY (1797-1839).

We met—'twas in a crowd—and I thought
he would shun me. *Songs: We Met.*

The rose that all are praising
Is not the rose for me.

The Rose that all are Praising.

O pilot! 'tis a fearful night,
There's danger on the deep. *The Pilot.*

I'd be a butterfly born in a bower
Where the roses and lilies and violets meet.
I'd be a Butterfly.

It was a dream of perfect bliss,
Too beautiful to last. *It was a Dream.*

Oh! no! we never mention her,
Her name is never heard;
My lips are now forbid to speak
That once familiar word.

Oh! No! we never mention her.

Thus we're wound up alternately,
Like buckets in a well.
My Husband means extremely well.

Why don't the men propose, mamma,
Why don't the men propose?

Why don't the men propose?

Absence makes the heart grow fonder;
Isle of Beauty, fare thee well!
Odes to Rosa—Isle of Beauty.

She wore a wreath of roses,
The night that first we met.
She wore a wreath of roses.

Gaily the troubadour
Touched his guitar. *Welcome me home.*

Tell me the tales that to me were so dear,
Long, long ago, long, long ago.
Long, long ago.

Poets beware! never compare
Women to aught in earth or in air.
Song, 1830.

JAMES BEATTIE (1735-1803).

Ah! who can tell how hard it is to climb
The steep where Fame's proud temple
shines afar;

Ah! who can tell how many a soul sublime
Has felt the influence of malignant star,
And waged with Fortune an eternal war;
Checked by the scoff of Pride, by Envy's
frown,

And Poverty's unconquerable bar,
In life's low vale remote has pined alone,
Then dropped into the grave, unpitied and
unknown? *The Minstrel. Book 1, 1.*

His harp the sole companion of his way.
Book 1, 3.

And ever as he went some merry lay he
sung. *Ib.*

Nor was perfection made for man below.
Book 1, 6.

Some deemed him wondrous wise, and some
believed him mad.

The Minstrel. *Book 1, 16.*

In truth he was a strange and wayward
wight,
Fond of each gentle, and each dreadful scene.
In darkness and in storm he found delight.

Book 1, 22.

Even sad vicissitude amused his soul,
And if a sigh would sometimes intervene,
And down his cheek a tear of pity roll,
A sigh, a tear, so sweet, he wished not to
control.

Ib.

Old Age comes on apace to ravage all the
clime.

Book 1, 25.

And much and oft, he warned him to eschew
Falsehood and guile, and aye maintain the
right,

By pleasure unseduced, unawed by lawless
might.

Book 1, 23.

And from the prayer of Want, and plaint
of Woe,

O never, never turn away thine ear!
Forlorn, in this bleak wilderness below,
Ah! what were man, should Heaven refuse
to hear?

Book 1, 29.

All human weal and woe learn thou to
make thine own.

Ib.

The hollow murmur of the ocean-tide.

Book 1, 33.

The linnet's lay of love.

Ib.

Various and strange was the long-winded
tale.

Book 1, 44.

Shall the poor gnat, with discontent and rage,
Exclaim that Nature hastens to decay,
If but a cloud obstruct the solar ray,
If but a momentary shower descend?

Book 1, 49.

And much they grope for Truth, but never hit,

Yet deem they darkness light and their vain
blunders wit.

Book 1, 51.

Is there a heart that music cannot melt?
Alas! how is that rugged heart forlorn.

Book 1, 56.

And if for me no treasure be amassed,
And if no future age shall hear my name,
I lurk the more secure from fortune's blast.

Book 2, 15.

The end and the reward of toil is rest.

Book 2, 16.

Mine be the breezy hill that skirts the
down;

Where a green grassy turf is all I crave,
With here and there a violet bestrown,
Fast by a brook, or fountain's murmuring
wave;

And many an evening sun shine sweetly on
my grave.

Book 2, 17.

Be ignorance thy choice where knowledge
leads to woe.

Book 2, 30.

At the close of the day, when the hamlet is
still,
And mortals the sweets of forgetfulness
prove.

The Hermit.

He thought as a sage, though he felt as a
man.

Ib.

By the glare of false science betrayed
That leads to bewilder, and dazzles to blind.

Ib.

And beauty immortal awakes from the tomb.

Ib.

Squint-eyed Slander.

The Judgment of Paris.

What is a law, if those who make it
Become the forwarddest to break it?

The Wolf and the Shepherds.

The present moment is our ain,
The neist we never saw.

—Stanza added to *Mickle's* song, "There's
nae luck about the house."

FRANCIS BEAUMONT (1584-1616).

(See JOHN FLETCHER.)

What things have we seen
Done at the Mermaid! heard words that
have been

So nimble, and so full of subtile flame,
As if that everyone from whence they came
Had meant to put his whole wit in a jest,
And had resolved to live a fool the rest
Of his dull life.

Letter to Ben Jonson.

Here's an acre sown indeed
With the richest, royalest seed.*

On Westminster Abbey.

DR. J. BEAUMONT (1616-1699).

Why slander we the times?

What crimes
Have days and years, that we
Thus charge them with iniquity?

If we would rightly scan,
It's not the times are bad, but man.

Original Poems.

H. W. BEECHER (1813-1887).

A library is but the soul's burial ground;
It is the land of shadows.

Star Papers. *Oxford: Bodleian Library.*

Laws and institutions are constantly tend-
ing to gravitate. Like clocks, they must be
occasionally cleansed, and wound up, and
set to true time.

Life Thoughts.

* "There is an acre sown with royal seed."—
Jeremy Taylor's "Holy Dying" (1650), chap. 1.

PARK BENJAMIN (1809-1864).

Strong towers decay,
But a great name shall never pass away.
A Great Name.

I know that they are happy
With their angel-plumage on.
The Departed.

[Dr.] **JEREMY BENTHAM (1748-1832).**

All punishment is mischief. All punishment in itself is evil. Upon the principle of utility, if it ought at all to be admitted, it ought only to be admitted in as far as it promises to exclude some greater evil.

Principles of Morals and Legislation.
Chap. 15, sec. 1.

The sacred truth that the greatest happiness of the greatest number is the foundation of morals and legislation.*

Works. Vol. 10, p. 142.

RICHARD BENTLEY (1662-1742).

Who studies ancient laws and rites,
Tongues, arts and arms, and history,
Must drudge, like Selden, days and nights,
And in the endless labour die.
Who strives to mount Parnassus' hill.

It is a maxim with me that no man was ever written out of reputation but by himself.†
Monk's Life of Bentley. P. 90.

The very dust of whose writings is gold.
Of Bishop Pearson. *Dissertation on Phalaris.*

GEORGE BERKELEY, Bishop of Cloyne (1685-1753).

Westward the course of empire takes its way.
The first four acts already passed,
A fifth shall close the drama with the day—
Time's noblest offspring is his last.

On the Prospect of Planting Arts and Learning in America.

(Tar water) is of a nature so mild and benign, and proportioned to the human constitution, as to warm without heating, to cheer but not inebriate.‡
Siris. Par. 217.

[Rev.] **GEORGE WASHINGTON BETHUNE, D.D. (1805-1862).**

Without thee I am all unblest,
And wholly blest in thee alone.
To my Wife.

* Bentham expresses doubt as to whether Priestley or Beccaria was the originator of this proposition, but the real author was Francis Hutcheson (q.v.)

† Emerson quotes thus: "No book was ever written down by any but itself." (Essay, "Spiritual Laws.")

‡ See Cowper: "Cups that cheer," &c.

ISAAC BICKERSTAFFE (c. 1735-c. 1812).

What signifies me hear if me no understand?
Mungo in The Padlock.
Hope, thou nurse of young desire!
Love in a Village. Act 1, 1.

There was a jolly miller once,
Lived on the river Dee;
He worked and sung from morn till night,
No lark more blithe than he. Act 1, 2.

And this the burden of his song
For ever used to be:—
I care for nobody, not I,
If no one cares for me. Id.

Young fellows will be young fellows.
Act 2, 2.

We all love a pretty girl—under the rose.
Id.

But if I'm content with a little
Enough is as good as a feast. Act 3, 1.

There's difficulty, there's danger, there's the dear spirit of contradiction in it.
The Hypocrite. § Act 1, 1.

'Tis constitution governs us all. Act 2, 1.
Ay, do despise me. I'm the prouder for it;
I likes to be despised. Act 5, 1.

Let men say whate'er they will
Woman, woman, rules them still.
The Sultan. Act 2, 1.

'Tis a sure sign work goes on merrily,
when folks sing at it.
The Maid of the Mill. Act 1, 1.

The true standard of equality is seated in the mind; those who think nobly are noble.
Act 2, 1.

We should marry to please ourselves, not other people.
Act 3, 4.

AUGUSTINE BIRRELL (b. 1850).

That great dust-heap called "history."
Obiter Dicta. (Published 1884 and 1887.)
Carlyle.

An illogical opinion only requires rope enough to hang itself.
The Via Media.

The sun is not all spots. John Milton.

One whom it is easier to hate, but still easier to quote—Alexander Pope. Pope.

As bad as defacing a tombstone, or re-writing a collect. Id.

Few men can afford to be angry.
Edmund Burke.

A politician who screams is never likely to occupy a commanding place in the House of Commons. Id.

§ "The Hypocrite." Adapted from Gibber's "Nonjuror."

History is a pageant and not a philosophy.

Obiter Dicta. *The Muse of History.*

As certain as the Correggiosity of Correggio.*
Emerson.

SIR W. BLACKSTONE (1723-1780).

Mankind will not be reasoned out of the feelings of humanity. **Commentaries.** *l. 5.*

The royal navy of England hath ever been its greatest defence and ornament; it is its ancient and natural strength, the floating bulwark of our island. *l. 13.*

Man was formed for society.

Of the Nature of Laws in General.

ROBERT BLAIR (1699-1746).

The schoolboy, with his satchel in his hand,
Whistling aloud to bear his courage up,†
The Grave. *l. 53.*

Friendship! mysterious cement of the soul!
Sweet'ner of life, and solder of society!
l. 58.

The best concerted schemes men lay for fame.

Die fast away: only themselves die faster.
l. 135.

Great heights are hazardous to the weak head.
l. 293.

O cursed lust of gold! when, for thy sake,
The fool throws up his interest in both worlds,
First starved in this, then damned in that to come.
l. 347.

Stalked off reluctant, like an ill-used ghost.
l. 586.

Its visits

Like those of angels, short and far between.
l. 588.

WILLIAM BLAKE (1757-1827).

The man who never alters his opinion is like standing water, and breeds reptiles of the mind.
Marriage of Heaven and Hell.

Everything that lives,
Lives not alone, nor for itself.

The Book of Thel. *2.*

For a tear is an intellectual thing;
And a sigh is the sword of an angel-king;
And the bitter groan of a martyr's woe
Is an arrow from the Almighty's bow.

The Grey Monk.

* Expression taken from Sterne's "Tristram Shandy" (q.v.).

† See Dryden: "Whistling to keep myself from being afraid."

The pure soul

Shall mount on native wings, disdainful
little sport,
And cut a path into the heaven of glory,
Leaving a track of light for men to wonder at.
King Edward the Third.

Tiger, tiger, burning bright
In the forests of the night. **The Tiger.**

Did He who made the lamb make thee?
Id.

I will not cease from Mental Fight,
Nor shall my Sword sleep in my hand,
Till we have built Jerusalem
In England's green and pleasant Land.
Prophetic Books; Milton.

ROBERT BLOOMFIELD (1766-1823).

Enchanting spirit, dear Variety!
The Farmer's Boy. *Spring, l. 290.*

What trouble waits upon a casual frown.
Summer, l. 388.

The rude inelegance of poverty.
Autumn, l. 32.

If fields are prisons, where is Liberty?
l. 226.

Thine heart should feel what thou mayest hourly see,
That Duty's basis is humanity.
Winter, l. 105.

BOLINGBROKE (See ST. JOHN).

[Dr.] **H. BONAR (1808-1889).**

A few more years shall roll,
A few more seasons come,
And we shall be with those that rest
Asleep within the tomb.
Hymns. *A few more years.*

All must be earnest in a world like ours.
Our One Life.

BARTON BOOTH (1681-1733).

True as the needle to the pole,
Or as the dial to the sun. **Song.**

GEORGE BORROW (1803-1881).

There is a peculiarity in the countenance, as everybody knows, which, though it cannot be described, is sure to betray the Englishman. **The Bible in Spain, Chap. 2.**

There's night and day brother, both sweet things; sun, moon, and stars, brother, all sweet things; there's likewise a wind on the heath. Life is very sweet, brother; who would wish to die?

Lavengro, Chap. 25.

Good ale, the true and proper drink of Englishmen. He is not deserving of the name of Englishman who speaketh against ale, that is good ale. *Chap. 48.*

F. W. BOURDILLON (b. 1852).

The night has a thousand eyes,
And the day but one. Light.

W. LISLE BOWLES (1762-1850).

Content, as random fancies might inspire,
If his weak harp at times or lonely lyre
He struck with desultory hand, and drew
Some softened tones, to Nature not untrue.

Sonnet.

The cause of freedom is the cause of God,
To Edmund Burke.

JOHN BOYLE, Earl of Cork and Orrery (1707-1762).

Let not one look of fortune cast you down;
She were not fortune, if she did not frown:
Such as do braveliest bear her scorns awhile,
Are those on whom, at last, she most will smile.

Imitation of Horace.**SAMUEL BOYSE (1708-1749).**

From Thee all human actions take their
springs,
The rise of empires and the fall of kings.

The Deity.

Awhile they glitter in the face of day,
Then at Thy nod the phantoms pass away;
No traces left of all the busy scene,
But that remembrance says—*The things*
have been. Ib.

ANNE BRADSTREET, née Dudley (1612-1672).

And if the sun would ever shine, there
would I dwell. Contemplations.

But he whose name is graved in the white
stone
Shall last and shine when all of these are
gone. Ib.

[Rev.] J. BRAMSTON (1694?-1744).

What's not destroy'd by Time's devouring
hand?

Where's Troy, and where's the Maypole in
the Strand? Art of Politics.

So Britain's monarch once uncovered sat,
While Bradshaw bullied in a broad-brimmed
hat. Men of Taste.

Without black velvet breeches, what is
man? Ib.

R. BRATHWAIT (1588?-1673).

Should I sigh, because I see
Laws like spider-webs to be;
Lesser flies are quickly ta'en
While the great break out again?

Care's Cure.

If in your censure you prove sweet to me,
I little care, believe 't, how sowre you be.
A Boulster Lecture.* Dedication (1640).

NICH. BRETON (1745?-1626?).

Much adoe there was, God wot;
He would love, and she would not.
England's Helicon. Phyllida and Corydon.

I wish my deadly foe no worse
Than want of friends, and empty purse.
A Farewell to Town.

JOHN BRIGHT (1811-1839).

The Angel of Death has been abroad
throughout the land; you may almost hear
the beating of his wings.

Speeches: House of Commons (Feb., 1855).

The right hon. gentleman . . . has re-
tired into what may be called his political
cave of Adullam, and he has called about
him everyone that was in distress and every-
one that was discontented.

Ib. (March, 1866).

This party of two reminds me of the
Scotch terrier, which was so covered with
hair that you could not tell which was the
head, and which was the tail of it. Ib.

Force is not a remedy.

Birmingham (Nov. 16, 1880).

England, the mother of Parliaments.
Rochdale (Jan. 18, 1865).

HENRY BRINKELOW (d. 1546).

And nowadays the law is ended as a man
is friended.†

Complaint of Roderyck Mors. Chap. 11.**RICHARD BROME (d. 1652).**

I am a gentleman, though spoiled i' the
breeding. The Buzzards are all gentlemen.
We came in with the Conqueror.

The English Moor.(Printed 1659.) Act 2, 4.**LORD BROOKE (See GREVILLE).****MARY E. BROOKS (19th Century).**

But never be a tear-drop shed
For them, the pure, enfranchised dead.
Weep not for the Dead.

* "A Curtaine Lecture" is the title of a book
printed 1637.

† It is commonly and truly also said: "Matters
be ended as they be friended."—T. STARKY:
"England in the Reign of Henry VIII.," Book I,
chap. 3, 83.

[Rev.] **W. BROOME** (1689-1745).

He most prevails who nobly dares.

Courage in Love.

What loss feels he that wots not what he loses?
The Merry Beggars. *Act 1, 2.*

None are completely wretched but the great.

Superior woes superior stations bring;
A peasant sleeps, while cares awake a king.

Epistle to Mr. Fenton.

That pompous misery of being great.

On the Seat of the War in Flanders.

ROBERT BROUGH (1828-1860).

Of all the lunacies earth can boast,
The one that must please the devils the most
Is pride reduced to the whimsical terms
Of causing the slugs to despise the worms.

The Tent-Maker's Story.

H. BROUGHAM, Lord Brougham
(1778-1868).

The Schoolmaster is abroad! And I trust
to him, armed with his primer, against the
soldier in full military array.

Speech. House of Commons.

(*Jan. 29, 1828.*)

The great unwashed.

Attributed to Lord Brougham.

The lawyer is a gentleman who rescues
your estate from your enemies—and keeps
it to himself. *Ib.*

He was guilty of no error . . . who once
said that . . . the whole machinery of the
State, all the apparatus of the System, and
its varied workings, end simply in bringing
twelve good men into a box.

Present State of the Law.

(*Feb. 7, 1828.*)

Pursuit of knowledge under difficulties.

**Title, given by Lord Brougham to a
book published 1830 by the Society
for the Diffusion of Useful Know-
ledge.**

JOHN BROWN (1715-1766).

Truth's sacred fort th' exploded laugh shall
win,
And coxcombs vanquish Berkeley with a
grin. **Essay on Satire. Part 2, v. 224.**

THOMAS BROWN (1778-1820).

What is sauce for the goose is sauce for
the gander. **New Maxims.**

THOMAS EDWARD BROWN (1830-
1897).

My garden is a lovesome thing — God wot!
Rose plot,
Fringed pool,
Fern grot—
The veriest school
Of peace; and yet the fool
Contentds that God is not.—
Not God in gardens! When the sun
is cool?

Nay, but I have a sign!

'Tis very sure God walks in mine.

My Garden.

TOM BROWN (1663-1704).

I do not love thee, Dr. Fell,
The reason why I cannot tell;
But this I know, and know full well,
I do not love thee, Dr. Fell.*

CHARLES FARRER BROWNE

("Artemus Ward") (1834-1867).

You could not well expect to go in with-
out paying, but you may pay without going
in. **Notice. At the Door of the Tent.**

I now bid you a welcome adoo.

Artemus Ward His Book.

The Shakers.

Mister Ward, don't yur blud bile at the
thawt that three million and a half of your
cullud brethren air a clanking their chains
in the South?—Sez I, Not a bile! Let em
clank. *Oberlin.*

The college has konfired upon me the
honery title of T.K., of which I'm suffi-
shuntly proud. *Ib.*

I wish there was winders to my Sole, sed
I, so that you could see some of my feelins.
The Showman's Courtship.

If you mean gettin hitched, I'm in! *Ib.*

My pollertics, like my religion, being of
an exceedin' accommodatin' character.

The Crisis.

By a sudden and adroit movement I
placed my left eye agin the Socesher's fist.

Thrilling Scenes in Dixie.

* An adaptation of Martial's "Non amo te, Sabidi" (q.v.). Dr. Fell was Dean of Christchurch, and is said to have withheld a sentence of expulsion on Tom Brown, from Oxford, on account of his "improptu translation," or adaptation, of Martial's epigram. A similar version had been written by Robert Rabutin, Count de Bussy (1618-1693):—

Je ne vous aime pas, Hylas;
Je n'en saurois dire la cause;
Je sais seulement une chose.
C'est que je ne vous aime pas.

—Epigram 32, Book 1.

For another earlier version (English) see Row-
land Watkyns (1662), p. 383.

The ground flew up and hit me in the
head.

Artemus Ward His Book.
Thrilling Scenes in Dixie.

I am not a politician, and my other habits
air good.

Fourth of July Oration.

Be virtuous & you'll be happy! *Ib.*

With considerbul licker kconcealed about
my persun.

Betsy-Jain Re-organised.

Alas, she married another. They fre-
quently do. I hope she is happy—because
I am.

Artemus Ward's Lecture.

Why these weeps? *Ib.*

One of the principal features of my
Entertainment is that it contains so many
things that don't have anything to do
with it.

Ib.

I can't sing. As a singist I am not a
success. I am saddest when I sing. So are
those who hear me. They are sadder even
than I am.

Ib.

I prefer temperance hotels—although they
sell worse liquor than any other kind of
hotels.

Ib.

Shall we sell our birthrite for a mess of
potash?

Ib.

N.B.—This is rote Sarcastikul.

A Visit to Brigham Young.

I girded up my Lions & fled the Seen. *Ib.*

Did you ever have the measles, and if so,
how many?

The Census.

They sed the Press was the Arkymedian
Leaver which moved the world.

The Press.

Fair youth, do you know what I'd do
with you if you was my sun?—No, sez he
—Wall, sez I, I'd appint your funeral to-
morrow artemnoon & the korps should be
ready! You're too smart to live on this
yearth.

Edwin Forrest as Othello.

Before he retired to his virtuous couch.

Ib.

The female woman is one of the greatest
institooshuns of which this land can boste.

Woman's Rights.

It is rarely seldum that I seek consolation
in the Flowin Bole.

On "Forts."

She was born to make hash of men's
buzzums.

Piccolomini.

I made an effort to Swaller myself. *Ib.*

Do me eyes deceive me earsight? Is it
some dreams?

Moses, the Sassy.

He is dreadfully married. He's the most
married man I ever saw in my life.

Ib.

Why is this thus? What is the reason of
this thushness?

Ib.

They drink with impunity, or anybody
who invites them.

Ib. (Programme).

Let us all be happy and live within our
means, even if we have to borrrer the money
to do it with.

Natural History. (Punch, 1866.)

One can get on very well without going
to Waterbury. Indeed, there are millions
of meritorious persons who were never there,
and yet they are happy.

Pyrotechny. 1.

I am happiest when I am idle. I could
live for months without performing any
kind of labour, and at the expiration of
that time I should feel fresh and vigorous
enough to go right on in the same way for
numerous more months.

Ib., 3.

Why care for grammar as long as we are
good?

Ib., 5.

ISAAC H. BROWNE (1705-1760).

By thee* protected, and thy sister bear,
Poets rejoice, nor think the bailiff near.

The Oxford Sausage. Imitation of Pope.

Little tube of mighty power
Charmer of an idle hour.

Imitation of Ambrose Phillips.

Pleasure for a nose divine
Incense of the God of Wine.

Ib.

SIR THOMAS BROWNE (1605-1682).

I dare without usurpation assume the
honourable style of a Christian.

Religio Medici.

(Published 1642; written 1635?).

Part 1, sec. 1.

At my devotion I love to use the civility
of my knee, my hat, and hand.

Sec. 3.

A good cause needs not to be patroned by
passion, but can sustain itself upon a tem-
perate dispute.

Sec. 5.

Many . . . have too rashly charged the
troops of Error, and remain as trophies
with the enemies of Truth.

Sec. 6.

Every man's own reason is his best
Cedipus.

Ib.

Methinks there be not impossibilities
enough in Religion for an active faith.

Sec. 9.

Who can speak of Eternity without a
solecism?

Sec. 11.

Rich with the spoils of Nature. *Sec. 13.*

Art is the perfection of Nature. *Sec. 16.*

Nature is the Art of God. *Ib.*

There are a set of heads that can credit
the relations of Mariners.

Sec. 21.

Obstinacy in a bad cause is but constancy
in a good.

Sec. 25.

There are many (questionless) canonised
on earth, that shall never be Saints in
Heaven.

Sec. 26.

I have ever believed, and do now know,
that there are Witches: they that are in
doubt of these . . . are obliquely and upon
consequence a sort, not of Infidels, but
Atheists.

Religio Medici. Part 1, sec. 30.

Not pickt from the leaves of any Author,
but bred amongst the weeds and tares of
mine own brain. *Sec. 36.*

Thus we are men, and we know not how:
there is something in us that can be without
us, and will be after us; though it is strange
that it hath no history what it was before
us. *Sec. 36.*

He that unburied lies wants not his hearse,
For unto him a tomb's the Universe.*

Sec. 41.

To believe only possibilities is not Faith,
but mere Philosophy. *Sec. 48.*

I am of a constitution so general, that it
consorts and sympathiseth with all things.
I have no antipathy or, rather, Idiosyncrasy.
Part 2, sec. 1.

That great enemy of reason, virtue, and
religion, the Multitude, that numerous piece
of monstrosity . . . more prodigious than
Hydra. *Ib.*

In all disputes, so much as there is of
passion, so much there is of nothing to the
purpose. *Sec. 3.*

No man can justly censure or condemn
another, because indeed no man truly knows
another. *Sec. 4.*

There are wonders in true affection: it is
a body of enigmas, mysteries, and riddles;
wherein two so become one, as they both
become two. *Sec. 6.*

Sure there is music even in beauty, and
the silent note which Cupid strikes, far
sweeter than the sound of an instrument.
For there is a music wherever there is a
harmony, order, or proportion: and thus far
we may maintain the music of the Spheres;
for those well-ordered motions and regular
paces, though they give no sound to the ear,
yet to the understanding they strike a note
most full of harmony.† *Sec. 9.*

[Music] strikes in me a deep fit of de-
votion, and a profound contemplation of the
First Composer. There is something in it
of Divinity more than the ear discovers.
Sec. 9.

There is surely a piece of Divinity in us,
something that was before the elements, and
owes no homage to the sun. *Sec. 11.*

[Sleep is] in fine so like death, I dare not
trust it without my prayers. *Sec. 12.*

* Tr. of Lucan's "Coelo tegitur," etc., *q. v.*

† See Shakespeare: "There's not the smallest
orb that thou beholdest," &c.

Sleep is a death: O make me try
By sleeping, what it is to die;
And as gently lay my head
On my grave, as now my bed. *Ib.*

Thy will be done, though in my own un-
doing. *Sec. 15.*

If riches increase, let thy mind hold pace
with them; and think it not enough to be
Liberal but Munificent. *Christian Morals.*
(Published posthumously.) *Part 1, sec. 5.*

Let not Fortune, which hath no name in
Scripture, have any in thy divinity. *Sec. 25.*

He who discommendeth others obliquely
commendeth himself. *Sec. 34.*

Bright Thoughts, clear Deeds, Constancy,
Fidelity, Bounty, and generous Honesty
are the Gems of noble Minds: wherein (to
derogate from none) the true Heroick
English Gentleman hath no Peer. *Sec. 36.*

Man is a noble animal, splendid in ashes,
and pompous in the grave.

Urn-Burial. Chap. 5.

Since the brother of Death daily haunts us
with dying mementoes. *Hydriotaphia.*

WM. BROWNE (1591-1643 ?)

There are few such swains as he
Nowadays for harmonie.

The Shepherd's Pipe.

SIR WM. BROWNE (1692-1774).

The king to Oxford sent a troop of horse,
For Tories own no argument but force;
With equal care, to Cambridge books he
sent,

For Whigs allow no force but argument.

Epigram. In reply to Dr. Trapp (q. v.)

**ELIZABETH BARRETT BROWN-
ING, née MOULTON (1806-1861).**

A quiet life, which was not life at all.

Aurora Leigh. Book 1.

And hated, with the gall of gentle souls. *Ib.*

Some people always sigh in thanking God. *Ib.*

Look round, look up, and feel, a moment's
space,

That carpet dusting, though a pretty trade,
Is not the imperative labour after all. *Ib.*

Young men, ay and maids,
Too often sow their wild oats in tame verse. *Ib.*

Near all the birds
Will sing at dawn—and yet we do not take
The chaffering swallow for the holy lark. *Ib.*

My heart beat in my brain.

Aurora Leigh. Book 1.

I felt so young, so strong, so sure of God.

Book 2.

"Poets needs must be

Or men or women—more's the pity"—"Ah,

But men, and still less women, happily,
Scarce need be poets." Ib.

A woman's always younger than a man

At equal years. Ib.

A child may say amen

To a bishop's prayer, and feel the way it
goes. Ib.

I do not blame such women, though, for
love,

They pick much oakum; earth's fanatics
make

Too frequently heaven's saints. Ib.

Perhaps a better woman after all,

With chubby children hanging on my neck

To keep me low and wise. Ib.

And fevered him with dreams of doing good

For good-for-nothing people. Ib.

You must not pump spring-water unawares

Upon a gracious public full of nerves.

Book 3.

I worked with patience which means almost
power:

I did some excellent things indifferently,

Some bad things excellently. Both were

praised,

The latter loudest. Ib.

We have hearts within,

Warm, live, improvident, indecent hearts. Ib.

I said, "You must have been most miserable

To be so cruel." Ib.

I think it frets the saints in heaven to see

How many desolate creatures on the earth

Have learnt the simple dues of fellowship

And social comfort, in a hospital. Ib.

For poets (bear the word)

Half-poets even, are still whole democrats.

Book 4.

Good critics, who have stamped out poet's

hope,

Good statesmen, who pulled ruin on the

state,

Good patriots, who for a theory risked a

cause,

Now may the good God pardon all good

men! Ib.

All actual heroes are essential men,

And all men possible heroes. Book 5.

Every age

Appears to souls who live in it (ask Carlyle)

Most unheroic. Ib. ♀.

Every age

Through being beheld too close, — is ill
discerned. Ib.

I do distrust the poet who discerns

No character or glory in his times. Ib.

Whoso loves

Believes the impossible. Ib.

If this be then success, 'tis dismaller

Than any failure. Ib.

And poets evermore are scant of gold. Ib.

Fair, fantastic Paris. Book 6.

Since when was genius found respectable?

Ib.

The devil's most devilish when respectable.

Book 7.

Earth's crammed with heaven,

And every common bush afire with God;

But only he who sees, takes off his shoes,

The rest sit round it and pluck blackberries,

And daub their natural faces unaware

More and more from the first similitude. Ib.

Sweet the help

Of one we have helped. Ib.

When the prophet beats the ass,

The angel intercedes. Book 8.

He's just, your cousin, ay, abhorrently;

He'd wash his hands in blood, to keep them

clean. Book 9.

The thrilling, solemn, proud, pathetic voice.

Ib.

O eyes sublime

With tears and laughter for all time.

(Shakespeare.)

"Yes!" I answered you last night;

"No!" this morning, sir, I say:

Colours seen by candle-light

Will not look the same by day.

The Lady's Yes.

"God bless all our gains," say we;

But "May God bless all our losses,"

Better suits with our degree.

The Lost Bower.

"There is no God," the foolish saith,

But none, "There is no sorrow";

And nature oft the cry of faith

In bitter need will borrow.

Cry of the Human.

On that grave drop not a tear!

Else, though fathom-deep the place,

Through the woollen shroud I wear

I shall feel it on my face.

Bertha in the Lane.

I could sit at rich men's tables,—though the

courtesies that raised me,

Still suggested clear between us the pale

spectrum of the salt.

Lady Geraldine's Courtship.

Books are men of higher stature.
And the only men that speak aloud for
future times to hear.

Lady Geraldine's Courtship.

My life is read all backward, and the charm
of life undone. *Ib.*

And the large musing eyes, neither joyous
nor sorry,
Sing on like the angels, in separate glory,
Between clouds of amber.

Lay of the Brown Rosary.

Of all the thoughts of God that are
Borne inward into souls afar,
Along the Psalmist's music deep,
Now tell me if that any is,
For gift or grace surpassing this,—
"He giveth His beloved, sleep?"

The Sleep.

A little faith all undisproved. *Ib.*

O earth, so full of dreary noises!
O men, with wailing in your voices!
O dely'd gold, the wailers heap!
O strife, O curse, that o'er it fall!
God strikes a silence through you all,
And giveth His beloved, sleep. *Ib.*

Let One, most loving of you all,
Say, "Not a tear must o'er her fall!
He giveth His beloved, sleep." *Ib.*

Do you hear the children weeping, O my
brothers,
Ere the sorrow comes with years?

The Cry of the Children.

But the young, young children, O my
brothers,

They are weeping bitterly!
They are weeping in the playtime of the
others,

In the country of the free. *Ib.*

I am sad-voiced as the turtle
Which Anacreon used to feed.

Wine of Cyprus.

And the rolling anapæstic
Curled like a vapour over shrines. *Ib.*

Knowledge by suffering entereth,
And life is perfected in death.

Vision of Poets.

Life treads on life, and heart on heart,
We press too close, in church and mart,
To keep a dream or grave apart.

Ib. (Conclusion).

God himself is the best Poet,
And the Real is His song.

The Dead Fan.

God's gifts put man's best dreams to
shame. **Sonnets from the Portuguese.** 26.

Two human loves make one divine.

Isobel's Child.

ROBERT BROWNING (1812-1889).

The past is in its grave,
Though its ghost haunts us. **Pauline.**

And many a thought did I build up on
thought,
As the wild bee hangs cell to cell. *Ib.*

Truth is within ourselves: it takes no rise
From outward things, whate'er you may
believe.

There is an inmost centre in us all,
Where truth abides in fulness.

Paracelsus. Part 1.

Are there not, dear Michal
Two points in the adventure of the diver,
One,—when, a beggar, he prepares to
plunge?

One,—when, a prince, he rises with his
pearl?

Festus, I plunge. **Part 2.**

God is the perfect poet,
Who in His person acts His own creation. *Ib.*

'Tis only when they spring to Heaven that
angels

Reveal themselves to you. **Part 5.**

Progress is
The law of life; man is not man as yet. *Ib.*

The great beacon-light God sets in all,
The conscience of each bosom.

Strafford. Act 4, 2.

Who will may hear
Sordello's story told. **Sordello. Book 1.**

Would you have your songs endure?
Build on the human heart! **Book 2.**

Youth once gone is gone:
Deeds, let escape, are never to be done. **Book 3.**

Only, do finish something! *Ib.*

Thought is the soul of act. **Book 5.**

Any nose
May ravage with impunity a rose. **Book 6.**

God's in His heaven—
All's right with the world!

Pippa Passes. Part 1.

All service ranks the same with God—
With God, whose puppets, best and worst,
Are we: there is no last nor first. **Part 4.**

Lovers grow cold, men learn to hate their
wives,

And only parents' love can last our lives. *Ib.*

For what are the voices of birds,
Ay, and of beasts—but words, our words,
Only so much more sweet? *Ib.*

Ever with the best desert goes diffidence.
A Blot in the 'Scutcheon. **Act 1, 2.**

Luitolfo was the proper
 Friend-making, everywhere friend-finding
 soul,
 Fit for the sunshine, so, it followed him.
 A happy-tempered bringer of the best
 Out of the worst.

A Soul's Tragedy. Act 1.

See how your words come from you in a
 crowd! *Ib.*
 Love like mine must have return. *Ib.*
 Now I'll say something to remember. *Ib.*

Born slaves, bred slaves,
 Branded in the blood and bone slaves. *Ib.*
 There is truth in falsehood, falsehood in
 truth. *Act 2.*

I judge people by what they might be—
 not are, nor will be. *Ib.*

Man seeks his own good at the whole
 world's cost. *Luria. Act 1.*

Brute-force shall not rule Florence! Intellect
 May rule her, bad or good as chance sup-
 plies,—
 But intellect it shall be! *Ib.*

Our wearisome pedantic art of war,
 By which we prove retreat may be success,
 Delay best speed, half loss, at times, whole
 gain. *Ib.*

But a bird's weight can break the infant
 tree
 Which after holds an aery in its arms. *Act 4.*

Oppression makes the wise man mad. *Ib.*
 That such a cloud should break, such trouble
 be,

Ere a man settle, soul and body, down
 Into his true place and take rest for ever. *Act 5.*

No animal revenge
 No brute-like punishment of bad by worse. *Ib.*

A people is but the attempt of many
 To rise to the completer life of one;
 And those who live as models for the mass
 Are singly of more value than they all. *Ib.*

A certain squalid knot of alleys
 Where the town's bad blood once slept
 corruptly. **Christmas Eve. Canto 1.**

The many-tattered,
 Little, old-faced, peaking, sister-turned-
 mother. *Canto. 2.*

You are the men, and wisdom shall die with
 you,
 And none of the old Seven Churches vie with
 you. *Ib.*

The pig-of-lead-like pressure
 Of the preaching man's immense stupidity. *Canto 3.*

Not improved by the private dog's-ears and
 creases. *Ib.*

In the natural fog of the good man's mind.
Canto 4.

A tune was born in my head last week
 Out of the thump-thump and shriek-shriek
 Of the train, as I came by it, up from
 Manchester;

And when next week, I take it back again
 My head will sing to the engine's clack
 again. *Ib.*

'Tis the taught already that profits by
 teaching. *Ib.*

He was there.
 He himself with his human hair. *Canto 8.*

Our best is bad, nor bears Thy test
 Still, it should be our very best. *Ib.*

And because my heart I proffered,
 With true love trembling at the brim,
 He suffers me to follow him. *Canto 9.*

Earth breaks up, time drops away,
 In flows heaven with its new day. *Canto 10.*

Though Rome's gross yoke
 Drops off, no more to be endured,
 Her teaching is not so obscured
 By errors and perversities
 That no truth shines athwart the lies. *Canto 11.*

Till, from its summit,
 Judgment drops her damning plummet,
 Pronouncing such a fatal space
 Departed from the founder's base. *Ib.*

Love shut our eyes, and all seemed right.
 True, the world's eyes are open now:

—Less need for me to disallow
 Some few that keep Love's zone unbuckled,
 Peevish as ever to be suckled,
 Lulled by the same old baby-prattle,
 With intermixture of the rattle. *Ib.*

The hawk-nosed, high-cheek-boned Pro-
 fessor. *Canto 14.*

The sallow, virgin-minded, studious
 Martyr to mild enthusiasms. *Ib.*

Some thrilling view of the surplice question. *Ib.*

A Man!—a right true man, however,
 Whose work was worthy a man's endeavour. *Canto 15.*

The exhausted air-bell of the Critic.
Canto 16.

As I declare our Poet, him
 Whose insight makes all others dim:
 A thousand poets pried at life,
 And only one amid the strife
 Rose to be Shakespeare. *Ib.*

That gift of his, from God, descended.
 Ah! friend, what gift of man's does not? *Ib.*

This man, continue to adore him,
 Rather than all who went before him,
 And all who ever followed after. *Canto 18.*

So sat I talking with my mind. *Ib.*
 A mild indifferentism. *Canto 19.*

Where I may see saint, savage, sage,
Fuse their respective creeds in one,
Before the general Father's throne.
Christmas Eve. *Canto 19*

The raree-show of Peter's successor.
Canto 22.

First, the preacher speaks through his nose :
Second, his gesture is too emphatic :
Thirdly, to waive what's pedagogic,
The subject matter itself lacks logic :
Fourthly, the English is ungrammatical. *Ib.*

And now that I know the very worst of him,
What was it I thought to obtain at first of him ? *Ib.*

For the preacher's merit or demerit,
It were to be wished that the flaws were fewer
In the earthen vessel, holding treasure,
But the main thing is, does it hold good measure ?

Heaven soon sets right all other matters ! *Ib.*
I praise the heart, and pity the head of him,
And refer myself to Thee, instead of him. *Ib.*

'Tis well averred,
A scientific faith's absurd.
Easter Day. *Canto 6.*

We shall start up, at last awake
From Life, that insane dream we take
For waking now, because it seems.
Canto 14.

Let me not know that all is lost,
Though lost it be—leave me not tied
To this despair, this corpse-like bride.
Canto 31.

It was roses, roses all the way.
The Patriot.

When is a man strong, until he feels alone ?
Colombe's Birthday. *Act 3.*

When a man's busy, why, leisure
Strikes him as wonderful pleasure ;
'Faith, and at leisure once is he ?
Straightway he wants to be busy.

The Glove.
With, worse than fever throbs and shoots,
The creaking of his clumsy boots.

Time's Revenges.
Nor brighter was his eye, nor moister
Than a too-long opened oyster.

The Pied Piper. *Canto 4.*
A plate of turtle green and glutinous. *Ib.*

Anything like the sound of a rat
Makes my heart go pit-a-pat ! *Ib.*

In did come the strangest figure. *Canto 5.*
Such sweet

Soft notes as yet musician's cunning
Never gave the enraptured air. *Canto 12.*

If we've promised them aught, let us keep
our promise. *Canto 15.*

More fault of those who had the hammering
Of prosody into me, and syntax,
And did it, not with hobnails but tacks !
The Flight of the Duchess. *Canto 15.*

You're my friend—
What a thing friendship is, world without
end ! *Canto 17.*

Thither our path lies ; wind we up the
heights :
Wait ye the warning ?

A Grammarian's Funeral. *l. 21.*
This is our master, famous, calm and dead,
Borne on our shoulders. *l. 27.*

He said, "What's time? Leave Now for
dogs and apes !"
"Man has Forever." *l. 83.*

God help all poor souls lost in the dark.
The Heretic's Tragedy. *St. 10.*

The eagle am I, with my fame in the world,
The wren is he, with his maiden face.
A Light Woman.

No hero, I confess. *Ib.*
A man can have but one life, and one death,
One heaven, one hell. *In a Balcony.*

Truth is the strong thing. Let man's life
be true ! *Ib.*

All women love great men
If young or old ; it is in all the tales. *Ib.*
Who keeps one end in view makes all things
serve. *Ib.*

Stark-naked thought is in request enough.
"Transcendentalism."

His very serviceable suit of black
Was courtly once, and conscientious still.
How it strikes a Contemporary.

He took such cognisance of men and things. *Ib.*

We had among us, not so much a spy,
As a recording chief-inquisitor,
The town's true master, if the town but
knew !

We merely kept a governor for form. *Ib.*
Ten, struck the church clock, straight to
bed went he. *Ib.*

Folded his two hands and let them talk,
Watching the flies that buzzed. And yet no
fool. *An Epistle.*

Ah thought which saddens while it soothes !
Pictor Ignotus.

He's Judas to a tittle that man is,
Just such a face ! *Fra Lippo Lippi.*

Flower o' the rose,
If I've been merry, what matter who knows ? *Ib.*

Lord, they'd have taught me Latin in pure
waste ! *Ib.*

He learns the look of things, and none the less

For admonition from the hunger-pinch.

Fra Lippo Lippi.

If you get simple beauty, and nought else,
You get about the best thing God invents.

Ib.

You should not take a fellow eight years old
And make him swear to never kiss the girls.

Ib.

This world's no blot for us,
Nor blank; it means intensely, and means good:

To find its meaning is my meat and drink.

Ib.

So free we seem, so fettered fast we are!

Andrea del Sarto.

Ah, but a man's reach should exceed his grasp,
Or what's heaven for?

Ib.

Good, strong, thick, stupefying incense-smoke.

The Bishop orders his Tomb.

Truth that peeps
Over the glass's edge when dinner's done,
And body gets its sop, and holds its noise,
And leaves the soul free a little.

Bishop Blougram's Apology.

You, for example, clever to a fault,
The rough and ready man, who write apace,
Read somewhat seldomer, think perhaps even less.

Ib.

Be a Napoleon, and yet disbelieve!
Why the man's mad, friend, take his light away.

Ib.

The aim, if reached or not, makes great the life;

Try to be Shakespeare, leave the rest to fate!

Ib.

Geology, ethnology, what not?—
(Greek endings, each the little passing bell
That signifies some faith's about to die.)
And set you square with Genesis again.

Ib.

Worldly in this world,
I take and like its way of life.

Ib.

Men are not angels, neither are they brutes:
Something we may see, all we cannot see.

Ib.

He said true things, but called them by wrong names.

Ib.

Dante, who loved well because he hated,
Hated wickedness that hinders loving.

One Word More.

Does he paint? he fain would write a poem,—

Does he write? he fain would paint a picture.

Ib.

Other heights in other lives, God willing:
All the gifts from all the heights, your own, love!

Ib.

Curving on a sky imbrued with colour,
Drifted over Fiesole by twilight;
Came she, our new crescent of a hair's-breadth.

Full she flared it, lamping Samminiato.
Rouder 'twixt the cypresses and rounder,
Perfect till the nightingales applauded.

Ib.

Blank to Zoroaster on his terrace,
Blind to Galileo on his turret,
Dumb to Homer, dumb to Keats—him, even!

Ib.

God be thanked, the meanest of His creatures

Boasts two soul-sides,—one to face the world with,

One to show a woman when he loves her!

Ib.

The god in babe's disguise.

James Lee's Wife. 6. Reading a Book.

And my faith is torn to a thousand scraps,
And my heart feels ice while my words breathe flame.

The Worst of it.

I knew you once: but in Paradise,

If we meet, I will pass nor turn my face.

Ib.

Reads verse, and thinks she understands.

Dis aliter visum.

What's the earth

With all its art, verse, music, worth—
Compared with love, found, gained, and kept?

Ib.

Sure of the Fortieth spare Arm-chair

When gout and glory seat me there.

Ib.

With loves and doves, at all events,
With money in the Three per Cents.

Ib.

How sad and bad and mad it was—

But then, how it was sweet!

Confessions.

I've married a rich old lord,

And you're dubbed knight and R.A.

Youth and Art.

Now, don't, sir! Don't expose me! Just this once!

This was the first and only time, I swear.

Mr. Sludge, "The Medium."

One does see somewhat when one shuts one's eyes.

Ib.

If such as came for wool, sir, went home shorn,

Where is the wrong I did them?

Ib.

It's just the proper way to baulk
These troublesome fellows—liars, one and all,

Are not these sceptics? Well, to baffle them,

No use in being squeamish: lie yourself.

Ib.

There's a real love of a lie,

Liars find ready made for lies they make.

Ib.

To suppose one cheat
Can gull all these, were more miraculous far
Than aught we should confess a miracle.

Mr. Sludge, "The Medium."

Solomon of saloons,
And philosophic diner-out. *Ib.*

This trade of mine—I don't know, can't
be sure

But there ~~was~~ something in it, tricks and
all!

Really, I want to light up my own mind. *Ib.*

History
With the supernatural element,—you know. *Ib.*

Because, however sad the truth may seem,
Sludge is of all-importance to himself. *Ib.*

Was it likelier, now,
That this our one out of all worlds beside,
The what-d'you-call-'em millions, should
be just

Precisely chosen to make Adam for,
And the rest o' the tale? Yet the tale's
true, you know. *Ib.*

I'm eyes, ears, mouth of me, one gaze and
gape,
Nothing eludes me, everything's a hint,
Handle, and help. *Ib.*

We find great things are made of little
things,

And little things go lessening, till at last
Comes God behind them. *Ib.*

This plain, plump fact. *Ib.*

Your poet who sings how Greeks
That never were, in Troy which never was,
Did this or the other impossible great thing. *Ib.*

Boston's a hole, the herring-pond is wide,
V-notes are something, liberty still more.
Beside, is he the only fool in the world? *Ib.*

It's wiser being good than bad;
It's safer being meek than fierce;
It's fitter being sane than mad.

Apparent Failure.

Letting the rank tongue blossom into speech.
Caliban upon Setebos.

"Thinketh, He dwelleth i' the cold o' the
moon.

"Thinketh He made it, with the sun to match,
But not the stars; the stars came otherwise. *Ib.*

Green-dense and dim-delicious, bred o' the
sun. *Ib.*

Let twenty pass, and stone the twenty-first. *Ib.*

A bitter heart that bides its time and bites. *Ib.*

What, what? A curtain o'er the world at
once? *Ib.*

We would not lose

The last of what might happen on his face.
A Death in the Desert. *l. 27.*

Outside was all noon and the burning blue. *l. 45.*

Stung by the splendour of a sudden thought. *l. 59.*

Such ever was love's way; to rise, it stoops. *l. 134.*

I seemed left alive
Like a sea-jelly weak on Patmos strand.
To tell dry sea-beach gazers how I fared
When there was mid-sea, and the mighty
things. *l. 153.*

Burrow awhile and build, broad on the roots
of things. Abt Vogler. *St. 2.*

There shall never be one lost good! What
was, shall live as before. *St. 9.*

On the earth the broken arcs; in the heaven,
a perfect round. *Ib.*

But God has a few of us whom he whispers
in the ear;

The rest may reason and welcome: 'tis we
musicians know. *St. 11.*

I was ever a fighter, so—one fight more,
The best and the last!

I would hate that death bandaged my eyes,
and forbore,
And bade me creep past. *Prospice.*

For thence,—a paradox
Which comforts while it mocks,—
Shall life succeed in that it seems to fail:
What I aspired to be
And was not, comforts me.

Rabbi Ben Ezra. *7.*

All that is, at all,
Lasts ever, past recall:
Earth changes, but thy soul and God stand
sure. *Ib. 27.*

He fixed there 'mid this dance
Of plastic circumstance. *Ib. 28.*

Let age approve of youth, and death com-
plete the same! *Ib. 32.*

Why where's the need of Temple, when the
walls

O' the world are that?
Epilogue. *Dramatis Personæ.*

Youth means love;
Vows can't change nature; priests are only
men. *The Ring and the Book. 1, 1056.*

O lyric Love, half angel and half bird,
And all a wonder and a wild desire!
1, 1301.

The story always old, and always new.
2, 214.

But facts are facts and flinch not. *2, 1049.*

Go practise if you please
With men and women: leave a child alone
For Christ's particular love's sake!
3, 88.

The proper process of unsinning sin
Is to begin well doing.

The Ring and the Book. 4, 285.

Oh, make us happy and you make us good.
4, 302.

Mothers, wives, and maids,
These be the tools wherewith priests manage
men. 4, 503.

Everyone, soon or late, comes round by
Rome. 5, 296.

Saints, to do us good,
Must be in heaven. 6, 176.

'Twas a thief said the last kind word to
Christ:
Christ took the kindness and forgave the
theft. 6, 869.

Such man, being but mere man ('twas all
she knew),
Must be made sure by beauty's silken bond,
The weakness that subdues the strong, and
bows

Wisdom alike and folly. 9, 440.

Faultless to a fault. 9, 1177.

What does the world, told truth, but lie
the more? 10, 673.

Life is probation, and the earth no goal
But starting point of man. 10, 1436.

There's a new tribunal now,
Higher than God's—the educated man's!
10, 1976.

Inscribe all human effort with one word,
Artist's haunting curse, the Incomplete!
11, 1560.

You never know what life means till you
die:

Even throughout life, 'tis death that makes
life live,

Give it whatever the significance. 11, 2375.

Planets of the pale populace of heaven.

Balaustion's Adventure.

Who hears music, feels his solitude
Peopled at once. 1b.

Why waste a word, or let a tear escape.
While other sorrows wait you in the world?
1b.

Genius has somewhat of the infantine:
But of the childish not a touch or taint.

Prince Hohenstiel-Schwangau.

God will estimate

Success one day. 1b.

The great mind knows the power of gentle-
ness,

Only tries force because persuasion fails.
1b.

There's a further good conceivable
Beyond the utmost earth can realise. 1b.

Truth never hurts the teller.

Fine at the Fair. 32.

The learned eye is still the loving one.

Red Cotton Nightcap Country. Book 1.

For this did Paganini comb the fierce
Electric sparks, or to tenuity
Pull forth the inmost wailing of the wire—
No cat-gut could swoon out so much of
soul. 1b.

Infantine Art divinely artless. Book 2.

Why with old truth needs new truth
disagree? 1b.

Then his face grew one luminosity. Book 4.

Ignorance is not innocence, but sin.

The Inn Album. Canto 5.

Womanliness means only motherhood;
All love begins and ends there. Canto 7

Now your rater and debater
Is balked by a mere spectator
Who simply stares and listens.

Of Pacchiarotto. 7.

Man's work is to labour and heaven—
As best he may—earth here with heaven;
'Tis work for work's sake that he's needing.
1b. 21.

Then was called a council straight,
Brief and bitter the debate.

Hervé Riel. St. 4.

Praise is deeper than the lips. St. 9.

Work I may dispense

With talk about, since work in evidence,
Perhaps in history; who knows or cares?

A Forgiveness.

The thing I pity most

In man is—action prompted by surprise
Of anger. 1b.

Who knows most, doubts not; entertaining
hope

Means recognising fear.

Two Poets of Croisic. l. 153.

Needs there groan a world in anguish just
to teach us sympathy? *La Salsiaz.*

This world has been harsh and strange;
Something is wrong: there needeth a change.

Holy-Cross Day.

Not a thought to be seen

On his steady brow and quiet mouth.

The Statue and the Bust.

The glory dropped from their youth and love,
And both perceived they had dreamed a
dream. 1b.

Just for a handful of silver he left us,

Just for a riband to stick in his coat.

The Lost Leader.

We that had loved him so, followed him,
honoured him,

Lived in his mild and magnificent eye,
Learned his great language, caught his clear
accents,

Made him our pattern to live and to die. 1b.

We shall march prospering—not through
his presence.

The Lost Leader.

What so wild as words are?

A Woman's Last Word.

'Tis the world the same
For my praise or blame,
And endurance is easy there. *Ib.*

Open my heart and you will see
Graved inside of it, "Italy."
"De Gustibus—"

Chance cannot change my love, nor time
impair. **Any Wife to any Husband. 9.**

And yet thou art the nobler of us two :
What dare I dream of, that thou canst not
do? *Ib. 148.*

Lose who may—I still can say,
Those who win heaven, blest are they.
One Way of Love. 3.

What porridge had John Keats?
Popularity.

Argument's hot to the close.
Master Hugues of Saxe-Gotha.

One says his say with a difference;
More of expounding, explaining;
All now is wrangle, abuse and vociferance.
Ib. 15.

Do I carry the moon in my pocket? *Ib. 29.*

Love is so different with us men.
In a Year.

I find earth not grey but rosy,
Heaven not grim but fair of hue.
At the "Mermaid."

Oh, to be in England now that April's
there! **Home Thoughts from Abroad.**

That's the wise thrush; he sings each song
twice over
Lest you should think he never could
recapture
The first fine careless rapture! *Ib.*

Here and here did England help me: how
can I help England?—say
Whoso turns as I, this evening, turn to God
to praise and pray,
While Jove's planet rises yonder, silent over
Africa. **Home Thoughts from the Seas.**

Ah, did you once see Shelley plain
And did he stop and speak to you,
And did you speak to him again?
How strange it seems, and new!

Memorabilia. 1.

O world as God has made it! All is beauty.
The Guardian Angel.

God is seen God
In the star, in the stone, in the flesh, in the
soul and the clod. **Saul. St. 17.**

'Tis not what man Does which exalts him,
but what man Would do. *St. 18.*

Till the young ones whisper, finger on lip,
"There he is at it, deep in Greek."
By the Fireside.

The place is silent and aware;
It has had its scenes, its joys and crimes,
But that is its own affair. *Ib.*

We two stood there with never a third. *Ib.*

There's a great text in Galatians,
Once you trip on it, entails
Twenty-nine distinct damnations,
One sure, if another fails.

Soliloquy of the Spanish Cloister. 7.

Joy which is crystallised for ever,
Or grief, an eternal petrification.
Old Pictures in Florence. 18.

'Tis old to you
As the story of Adam and Eve, and possibly
quite as true. **Ivan Ivanovitch. 1. 16.**

A mother who boasts two boys was ever
accounted rich. *l. 154.*

What youth deemed crystal, age finds out
was dew.

Jocoseria. Jochanan Hakkadosh.

On earth I confess an itch for the praise of
fools—that's Vanity. **Solomon and Balkis.**

Never the time and the place
And the loved one all together!
Never the time and the place.

Providence cares for every hungry mouth.
Ferishtah's Fancies. The Eagle.

What does Man see or feel or apprehend
Here, there, and everywhere, but faults to
mend,
Omissions to supply,—one wide disease
Of things that are, which Man at once would
ease,

Had will but power and knowledge?
Parleyings with Certain People.
5. Francis Furini. St. 9.

There is no truer truth obtainable
By man, than comes of music.
7 Charles Avison. St. 6.

One who never turned his back, but marched
breast forward,
Never doubted clouds would break,
Never dreamed, though right were worsted,
wrong would triumph,
Held we fall to rise, are baffled to fight
better, sleep to wake.

Asolando. Epilogue.

MICHAEL BRUCE (1746-1767).

Sweet bird! thy bower is ever green,
 Thy sky is ever clear;
 Thou hast no sorrow in thy song,
 No winter in thy year.

To the Cuckoo.*

And morning dreams, as poets tell, are
 true.†
 Elegy on Spring.

W. CULLEN BRYANT (1794-1878).

Truth, crushed to earth, shall rise again:
 The eternal years of God are hers;
 But Error, wounded, writhes with pain,
 And dies among his worshippers.

The Battlefield. *St. 9.*

Another hand thy sword shall wield,
 Another hand the standard wave,
 Till from the trumpet's mouth is pealed
 The blast of triumph o'er thy grave.

St. 11.

To him who in the love of Nature holds
 Communion with her visible forms, she
 speaks

A various language. *Thanatopsis. l. 1.*

Go forth, under the open sky, and list
 To Nature's teachings. *l. 14.*

Old ocean's grey and melancholy waste.
l. 43.

All that tread

The globe, are but a handful to the tribes
 That slumber in its bosom. *l. 48.*

When thy summons comes to join
 The innumerable caravan, *l. 73.*

Approach thy grave

Like one that draws the drapery of his couch
 About him, and lies down to pleasant
 dreams. *l. 80.*

The groves were God's first temples.
 Forest Hymn.

The melancholy days are come,
 The saddest of the year,
 Of wailing winds, and naked woods,
 And meadows brown and sere.

The Death of the Flowers.

The south wind searches for the flowers
 Whose fragrance late he bore,
 And sighs to find them in the wood
 And by the stream no more. *lb.*

Loveliest of lovely things are they,
 On earth that soonest pass away.
 The rose that lives its little hour
 Is prized beyond the sculptured flower.

A Scene on the Banks of the Hudson.

God hath yoked to guilt
 Her pale tormentor, misery.

Inscription for the Entrance to a Wood.

* This song is also attributed to John Logan
 (1748-1788).

† See Rhodes: "And morning dreams," etc.

There is a day of sunny rest

For every dark and troubled night:
 And grief may hide an evening guest.

But joy shall come with early light.

Blessed are they that Mourn.

Too bright, too beautiful to last.

The Rivulet.

Maidens' hearts are always soft:

Would that men's were truer! *Song.*

SIR S. E. BRYDGES (1762-1837).

The glory dies not, and the grief is past.

Death of Sir W. Scott.

ROBERT W. BUCHANAN (1841-1901).

Piping a vagrant ditty free from Care.

Pastoral Pictures. *1.*

So bent on self-sanctifying,—

That she never thought of trying

To save her poor husband as well.

Fra Giacomo.

Full of a sweet indifference.

Charmian.

The palfrey pace and the glittering grace,

Of Spenser's magical song. *Cloudland.*

When human power and failure

Are equalised for ever,

And the great Light that haloes all is the
 passionate bright endeavour.

To David in Heaven. *St. 22.*

And the soft gold-down on her silken chin
 Is like the underside of a ripe peach.

PolypHEME's Passion.

Whose face is this, so musically fair?

The Syren.

In fact, 'tis the season of billing and cooing,
 Amorous flying and fond pursuing.

Fine Weather on the Digentia. *1, st. 1.*

I care not a fig for the cares of business;
 Politics fill me with doubt and dizziness.

St. 4.

I hate the vulgar popular cattle.

lb.

Altogether they puzzle me quite,

They all seem wrong and they all seem
 right. *St. 6.*

And what at first had been an idle joy,
 Became a sober, serious work for fame.

Hugh Sutherland's Pansies.

The mud of English patronage

Grows round his feet, and keeps him down.

London Poems. *Edward Crowhurst, 1.*

Set him before a hedgerow in a lane,
 And he was happy all alone for hours.

lb. 2.

I say the world is lovely,

And that loveliness is enough.

Artist and Model.

He hated the bad world that loved not him.

Barbara Gray, 7.

You know him slightly. We, who knew
him well,
Saw something in his soul you could not see.
London Poems. De Berney.

The buying and the selling, and the strife
Of little natures. *Ib*

The sweet post-prandial cigar. *Ib*

Nought was said of the years of pain,
The starving stomach, the maddened brain,
The years of sorrow and want and toil,
And the murdering rent for the bit of soil.
O Murtoth.

The finest sight beneath the sky
Is to see how bravely a MAN can die. *Ib.*

But, dash my buttons, though you put it
strong,
It's my opinion you're more right than
wrong. *The Last of the Hangmen.*

Knowing how Nature threatens ere she
springs. *North Coast and Other Poems.*
Meg Blane, I.

No sound of tiny footfalls filled the house
With happy cheer. *The South o' Bartle.*

So down the flowery path of love we went.
Sigurd of Saxony.

Ah! the lamps numberless,
The mystical jewels of God,
The luminous, wonderful,
Beautiful lights of the Veil!

Book of Orm.
I. First Song of the Veil, 4.

Believing hath a core of unbelieving.
V. Songs of Seeking, 12.

A race that binds
Its body in chains, and calls them Liberty;
And calls each fresh link Progress.
Political Mystics. Titan and Avatar, 2.

O he is patient, and he will await
Century after century in peace,
So that he hears sweet songs of her he seeks,
So that his guides do speak to him of her,
So that he thinks to clasp her in the end. *Ib.*

Shall I gorge your souls
With horror? Shall I croak into your ears
What I have suffered there, what I have
seen? *Songs of the Terrible Year.*
Dialogue in the Snow.

Scrofulous novels of the age.
Saint Abe and his Seven Wives. Dedication.

His brains were only candle-grease, and
wasted down like tallow.
City of the Saints. Part 1.

Their hearts and sentiments were free, their
appetites were hearty. *Part 6.*

She just wore
Enough for modesty—no more.
White Rose and Red. Part 1, 5.

Conscience awakened in a fever,
Just a day too late, as ever. *Part 2, 5.*

One likes to die where his father before him
Died, with the same sky shinin' o'er him.
Part 3, 2.

In her very style of looking
There was cognisance of cooking!
From her very dress were peeping
Indications of housekeeping! *Part 3, 3.*

We wake in a dream, and we ache in a
dream,
And we break in a dream, and die!
Balder the Beautiful. Proem.

Live on! No touch of time shall cause
One wrinkle on thy smooth, unruffled brow!
Part 3, 2.

Then night by night, and day by day,
His deepest joy was found
In watching happy things of clay,
And hearing human sound. *Part 4, 2.*

Even so he turned!
The saddest things to beauty. With his face
Came calm and consecration. *Ib.*

All that is beautiful shall abide.
All that is base shall die! *Part 7, 5.*

But don't you go and make mistakes, like
many derved fools I've known,
For dirt is dirt, and snakes is snakes, but an
Injin's flesh and bone!

Phil Blood's Leap.

But his eddication to his ruination had not
been over nice,
And his stupid skull was choking full of
vulgar prejudice. *Ib.*

DUKE OF BUCKINGHAM (*See*
VILLIERS).

DUKE OF BUCKINGHAMSHIRE
(*See* **SHEFFIELD**).

JOHN B. BUCKSTONE (1802-1879).
Time was made for slaves.*

Billy Taylor.

ALFRED BUNN (1796?-1860).
I dreamt that I dwelt in marble halls.
Bohemian Girl. Opera.

When other lips and other hearts
Their tales of love shall tell. *Ib.*
The light of other days. *Ib.*

* "Let us leave hurry to slaves."
—EMERSON: "Essay on Manners."

JOHN BUNYAN (1623-1688).

Some said, John, print it; others said, Not so;

Some said, It might do good; others said, No. *The Pilgrim's Progress.*

Part 1. The Author's Apology.

May I not write in such a style as this?

In such a method, too, and yet not miss

My end—thy good? *Ib.*

Then read my fancies; they will stick like burrs. *Ib.*

It is the Slough of Despond still, and so will be when they have done what they can. *Part 1.*

Hanging is too good for him, said Mr. Cruelty. *Ib.*

A castle called Doubting Castle, the owner whereof was Giant Despair. *Ib.*

Now Giant Despair had a wife, and her name was Diffidence. *Ib.*

Sleep is sweet to the labouring man. *Ib.*

He has got beyond the gunshot of his enemies. *Ib.*

Some things are of that nature as to make One's fancy chuckle, while his heart doth ache. *Part 2. Preface.*

A man that could look no way but downwards, with a muck-rake in his hand. *Part 2.*

One leak will sink a ship; and one sin will destroy a sinner. *Ib.*

He that is down needs fear no fall

He that is low, no pride.* *Ib.*

The man so bravely played the man,

He made the fiend to fly. *Ib.*

There was a man, though some did count him mad,

The more he cast away the more he had. *Ib.*

He who bestows his goods upon the poor, Shall have as much again, and ten times more. *Ib.*

I shook the sermon out of my mind.

Grace Abounding.

[Rev.] J. W. BURGON (1813-1888)

A rose-red city half as old as Time,†

Petra—*Newdigate Prize Poem (1845).*

EDMUND BURKE (1729-1797).

A good parson once said that where mystery begins religion ends. Cannot I say, as truly at least, of human laws, that where mystery begins, justice ends?

A Vindication of Natural Society.

The lucrative business of mystery. *Ib.*

Power gradually extirpates from the mind every humane and gentle virtue. *Ib.*

* See Butler. "He that is down can fall no lower."

† "By many a temple half as old as Time."—ROGERS: "Italy."

I have no great opinion of a definition, the celebrated remedy for the cure of this disorder [uncertainty and confusion].

On the Sublime and Beautiful.

Part 1. Introduction.

He perhaps reads of a shipwreck on the coast of Bohemia. *Ib.*

As the arts advance towards their perfection, the science of criticism advances with equal pace. *Ib.*

Darkness is more productive of sublime ideas than light. *Part 2, sec. 14.*

Beauty in distress is much the most affecting beauty. *Part 3, sec. 9.*

Custom reconciles us to everything.

Part 4, sec. 18.

Party divisions, whether on the whole operating for good or evil, are things inseparable from free government.

Observations on a Publication, "The Present State of the Nation."

There is, however, a limit at which forbearance ceases to be a virtue. *Ib.*

Well stored with pious frauds, and, like most discourses of the sort, much better calculated for the private advantage of the preacher than the edification of the hearers. *Ib.*

A commonplace against war; the easiest of all topics. *Ib.*

The same sun which gilds all nature, and exhilarates the whole creation, does not shine upon disappointed ambition. *Ib.*

It is a general popular error to suppose the loudest complainers for the public to be the most anxious for its welfare. *Ib.*

To complain of the age we live in, to murmur at the present possessors of power, to lament the past, to conceive extravagant hopes of the future, are the common dispositions of the greatest part of mankind.

Thoughts on the Cause of the Present Discontents.

When bad men combine, the good must associate. *Ib.*

Of this stamp is the cant of "Not men but measures"; a sort of charm by which many people get loose from every honourable engagement. *Ib.*

I remember an old scholastic aphorism, which says, "that the man who lives wholly detached from others must be either an angel or a devil." When I see in any of these detached gentlemen of our times the angelic purity, power, and beneficence, I shall admit them to be angels. *Ib.*

He trespasses against his duty who sleeps upon his watch, as well as he that goes over to the enemy. *Ib.*

The plain high-road of finance.

Speech on American Taxation.

There is no knowledge which is not valuable. *Ib.*

Falsehood has a perennial spring. *Ib.*

A name that keeps the name of this country respectable in every other. *Ib.*

Let those who have betrayed him [Lord Chatham] by their adulation, insult him with their malevolence. But what I do not presume to censure, I may have leave to lament. *Ib.*

It did so happen, that persons had a single office divided between them, who had never spoke to each other in their lives, until they found themselves, they knew not how, piggings together, heads and points, in the same truckle-bed. *Ib.*

For even then, Sir, even before this splendid orb was entirely set, and whilst the western horizon was in a blaze with his descending glory, on the opposite quarter of the heavens arose another luminary, and, for his hour, became lord of the ascendant. *Ib.*

Great men are the guide-posts and landmarks in the State. *Ib.*

Passion for fame; a passion which is the instinct of all great souls. *Ib.*

An illness (not, as was then given out, a political), but to my knowledge a very real illness. *Ib.*

To tax and to please, no more than to love and to be wise, is not given to men. *Ib.*

I have in general no very exalted opinion of the virtue of paper government.

Speech on Conciliation with America.

(*March 22, 1775.*)

Refined policy ever has been the parent of confusion; and ever will be so, as long as the world endures. *Ib.*

The concessions of the weak are the concessions of fear. *Ib.*

Through a wise and salutary neglect [of the colonies], a generous nature has been suffered to take her own way to perfection; when I reflect upon these effects, when I see how profitable they have been to us, I feel all the pride of power sink, and all presumption in the wisdom of human contrivances melt and die away within me. My rigour relents. I pardon something to the spirit of liberty. *Ib.*

Abstract liberty, like other mere abstractions, is not to be found. *Ib.*

All Protestantism, even the most cold and passive, is a sort of dissent. But the religion most prevalent in our northern colonies is a refinement on the principle of resistance; it is the dissidence of dissent, and the Protestantism of the Protestant religion. *Ib.*

Obedience is what makes government, and not the names by which it is called. *Ib.*

The mysterious virtue of wax and parchment. *Ib.*

The march of the human mind is slow. *Ib.*

All government, indeed every human benefit and enjoyment, every virtue, and every prudent act, is founded on compromise and barter. *Ib.*

Slavery they can have anywhere. It is a weed that grows in every soil. *Ib.*

Magnanimity in politics is not seldom the truest wisdom; and a great empire and little minds go ill together. *Ib.*

I know many have been taught to think, that moderation, in a case like this, is a sort of treason.

Letter to the Sheriffs of Bristol.

Between craft and credulity, the voice of reason is stifled. *Ib.*

If any ask me what a free government is, I answer, that, for any practical purpose, it is what the people think so. *Ib.*

Liberty, too, must be limited in order to be possessed. *Ib.*

Nothing in progression can rest on its original plan. We might as well think of rocking a grown man in the cradle of an infant. *Ib.*

Among a people generally corrupt, liberty cannot long exist. *Ib.*

England and Ireland may flourish together. The world is large enough for us both. Let it be our care not to make ourselves too little for it.

Letter to Samuel Span, Esq., of Bristol.

It is the interest of the commercial world that wealth should be found everywhere. *Ib.*

Corrupt influence, which is in itself the perennial spring of all prodigality, and of all disorder; which loads us, more than millions of debt; which takes away vigour from our arms, wisdom from our councils, and every shadow of authority and credit from the most venerable parts of our constitution.

Speech on the Economical Reform.

(*House of Commons, Feb. 11, 1780.*)

They defend their errors as if they were defending their inheritance. *Ib.*

Gaming is a principle inherent in human nature. It belongs to us all. *Ib.*

Individuals pass like shadows; but the commonwealth is fixed and stable. *Ib.*

As wealth is power, so all power will infallibly draw wealth to itself by some means or other. *Ib.*

Kings are naturally lovers of low company.
Speech on the Economical Reform.
(House of Commons, Feb. 11, 1780.)

[Lord Suffolk] at last paid his tribute to the common treasury to which we all must be taxed. *Ib.*

Those things which are not practicable are not desirable. *Ib.*

The people are the masters. *Ib.*

Not a weathercock on the top of the edifice, exalted for my levity and versatility, and of no use but to indicate the shiftings of every fashionable gale.

Speech at Bristol (1780).

Whilst freedom is true to itself, everything becomes subject to it. *Ib.*

Bad laws are the worst sort of tyranny. *Ib.*

In doing good, we are generally cold, and languid, and sluggish; and of all things afraid of being too much in the right. But the works of malice and injustice are quite in another style. They are finished with a bold, masterly hand. *Ib.*

This Siren song of ambition. *Ib.*

The worthy gentleman [Mr. Coombe], who has been snatched from us at the moment of the election, and in the middle of the contest, while his desires were as warm, and his hopes as eager as ours, has feelingly told us, what shadows we are, and what shadows we pursue.*

Speech at Bristol on Declining the Poll.

He has put to hazard his ease, his security, his interest, his power, even his darling popularity, for the benefit of a people whom he has never seen.

Speech on Mr. Fox's East-India Bill.
(House of Commons, Dec. 1, 1783.)

Flattery corrupts both the receiver and giver; and adulation is not of more service to the people than to kings.

Reflections on the Revolution in France.

Politics and the pulpit are terms that have little agreement. No sound ought to be heard in the church but the healing voice of Christian charity. *Ib.*

Surely the church is a place where one day's truce ought to be allowed to the dissensions and animosities of mankind. *Ib.*

It is not pleasant as compliment; it is not wholesome as instruction. *Ib.*

People will not look forward to posterity, who never look backward to their ancestors. *Ib.*

Government is a contrivance of human wisdom to provide for human wants. Men have a right that these wants should be provided for by this wisdom. *Ib.*

But the age of chivalry is gone. That of sophisters, economists, and calculators, has succeeded; and the glory of Europe is extinguished for ever. *Ib.*

It is gone, that sensibility of principle, that chastity of honour, which felt a stain like a wound. *Ib.*

Vice itself lost half its evil, by losing all its grossness. *Ib.*

Kings will be tyrants from policy, when subjects are rebels from principle. *Ib.*

Learning will be cast into the mire, and trodden down under the hoofs of a swinish multitude. *Ib.*

Because half a dozen grasshoppers under a fern make the field ring with their importunate chink, whilst thousands of great cattle, reposed beneath the shadow of the British oak, chew the cud and are silent, pray do not imagine that those who make the noise are the only inhabitants of the field; that, of course, they are many in number; or that, after all, they are other than the little, shrivelled, meagre, hopping, though loud and troublesome insects of the hour. *Ib.*

Man is by his constitution a religious animal. *Ib.*

A perfect democracy is therefore the most shameful thing in the world. *Ib.*

The men of England—the men, I mean, of light and leading in England. *Ib.*

They were possessed with a spirit of proselytism in the most fanatical degree. *Ib.*

Nobility is a graceful ornament to the civil order. It is the Corinthian capital of polished society. *Ib.*

Superstition is the religion of feeble minds. *Ib.*

Eloquence may exist without a proportionable degree of wisdom. *Ib.*

Difficulty is a severe instructor. *Ib.*

He that wrestles with us strengthens our nerves, and sharpens our skill. Our antagonist is our helper. *Ib.*

Our patience will achieve more than our force. *Ib.*

Good order is the foundation of all good things. *Ib.*

The only infallible criterion of wisdom to vulgar judgments—success.

Letter to a Member of the National Assembly (1791).

Cromwell was a man in whom ambition had not wholly suppressed, but only suspended, the sentiments of religion. *Ib.*

* Orion is called by Homer a hunter of shadows, himself a shade. *Od.*, 11, 572.

They who always labour can have no true judgment. *Letter to a Member of the National Assembly (1791).*

These are amongst the effects of unremitted labour, when men exhaust their attention, burn out their candles, and are left in the dark. *Ib.*

Angry friendship is sometimes as bad as calm enmity.

An Appeal from the New to the Old Whigs.

Every revolution contains in it something of evil. *Ib.*

The only liberty I mean, is a liberty connected with order; that not only exists along with order and virtue, but which cannot exist at all without them.

Speech at his arrival at Bristol. (Oct. 13, 1774.)

The silent touches of time.

Letter to Matthew Smith. (Describing Westminster Abbey.)

We all may run, God knows where, in chase of glory, over the boundless space of that wild heath, whose horizon always flies before us. *A Letter to Wm. Elliot, Esq. (May 26, 1795.)*

The labouring people are only poor because they are numerous.

Thoughts and Details on Scarcity.

To innovate is not to reform.

A Letter to a Noble Lord (1796).

These gentle historians, on the contrary, dip their pens in nothing but the milk of human kindness. *Ib.*

The king, and his faithful subjects, the Lords and Commons of this realm—the triple cord, which no man can break. *Ib.*

If we command our wealth, we shall be rich and free; if our wealth commands us, we are poor indeed.

Letters on a Regicide Peace.

Nothing is so rash as fear; and the counsels of pusillanimity very rarely put off, whilst they are always sure to aggravate, the evils from which they would fly.

No. 1 (1796).

Example is the school of mankind, and they will learn at no other. *Ib.*

Never, no never, did Nature say one thing, and Wisdom say another. *No. 3 (1797).*

Well is it known that ambition can creep as well as soar. *Ib.*

People crushed by law have no hopes but from power. If laws are their enemies, they

will be enemies to laws; and those who have much to hope and nothing to lose will always be dangerous, more or less.

Letter to the Hon. C. J. Fox. (Oct. 8, 1777.)

We view the establishment of the English colonies on principles of liberty as that which is to render this kingdom venerable to future ages.

Address to the British Colonists in North America (1777).

The coquetry of public opinion, which has her caprices, and must have her way.

Letter to Thos. Burgh. (Dec., 1779.)

Laws, like houses, lean on one another.

Tracts on the Popery Laws. Chap. 3, part 1.

In all forms of government the people is the true legislator. *Ib.*

There are two, and only two, foundations of law, . . . equity and utility. *Ib.*

Veneration of antiquity is congenial to the human mind. *Chap. 3, part 2.*

Nothing is so fatal to religion as indifference, which is, at least, half infidelity.

Letter to Wm. Smith. (Jan. 29, 1795.)

Somebody has said that a king may make a nobleman, but he cannot make a gentleman. *Ib.*

The grand instructor, Time.

Letter to Sir H. Langrishe. (May 26, 1795.)

You and I and everybody must now and then ply to the occasion, and take what can be got. *Ib.*

A very great part of the mischiefs that vex the world arises from worlds.

Letter to Richard Burke. (c. 1795.)

All titles terminate in prescription. *Ib.*

Dissent, not satisfied with toleration, is not conscience, but ambition.

Speech on the Acts of Uniformity. (House of Commons, Feb., 1772.)

If it is not right to hurt, it is neither right nor wise to menace.

Speech on a Bill for the relief of Protestant Dissenters. (House of Commons, 1773.)

Toleration is good for all, or it is good for none. *Ib.*

They make it a principle of their irreligion outwardly to conform to any religion. *Ib.*

Old religious factions are volcanoes burnt out.

Speech on the Petition of the Unitarians.

(House of Commons, May 11, 1792.)

Dangers by being despised grow great.

Ib.

Early and provident fear is the mother of safety.

Ib.

The greater the power the more dangerous the abuse.

Speech on the motion on the Middlesex Election.

(House of Commons, Feb. 7, 1771.)

Prescription is the most solid of all titles.

Reform of Representation in the House of Commons.

(Speech: May 7, 1782.)

The individual is foolish; the multitude, for the moment is foolish, when they act without deliberation; but the species is wise, and, when time is given to it, as a species it always acts right.

Ib.

The greatest inquest of the nation [the British House of Commons].

Impeachment of Warren Hastings.

(Feb. 15, 1788.)

Crimes not against forms, but against those eternal laws of justice, which are our rule and our birthright.

Ib.

The first step to empire is revolution, by which power is conferred.

(Feb. 16, 1788.)

Law and arbitrary power are in eternal enmity.

Ib.

Religious persecution may shield itself under the guise of a mistaken and over-zealous piety.

(Feb. 17, 1788.)

Modesty does not long survive innocence.

Ib.

One that confounds good and evil is an enemy to the good.

Ib.

Thank God, guilt was never a rational thing.

Ib.

There never was a bad man that had ability for good service.

Ib.

All oppressors . . . attribute the frustration of their desires to the want of sufficient rigour. Then they redouble the efforts of their impotent cruelty.

Ib.

A thing may look specious in theory, and yet be ruinous in practice; a thing may look evil in theory, and yet be in practice excellent.

(Feb. 19, 1788.)

Infamy was never incurred for nothing.

(April 25, 1789.)

An event has happened, upon which it is difficult to speak, and impossible to be silent.

(May 5, 1789.)

Obscurity illustrated by a further obscurity.

Ib.

A pindaric book keeper, an arithmetician in the clouds.

Ib.

Resolved to die in the last dyke of prevarication.

(May 7, 1789.)

What is an inaccurate accountant good for? "Silly man, that dost not know thy own silly trade!" was once well said; but the trade here is not silly.

Ib.

There is but one law for all, namely, that law which governs all law, the law of our Creator, the law of humanity, justice, equity—the law of nature and of nations.

(May 28, 1794.)

Men that are greatly guilty are never wise.

(May 30, 1794.)

No, not a good imitation of Johnson. It has all his pomp, without his force; it has all the nodosities of the oak without its strength; it has all the contortions of the sibyl, without the inspiration.

Remark on someone saying that Croft's "Life of Dr. Young" was a good imitation of Johnson. (Prior's "Life of Burke," p. 468.)

GILBERT BURNET, Bishop of Salisbury (1643–1715).

His strength lay in his knowledge of England.

History of his own Times (1713)—
Of Lord Shaftesbury.

[Rev.] JAMES DRUMMOND BURNS (1823–1864).

To that loved land, where'er he goes,

His tenderest thoughts are cast;
And dearer still, through absence, grows
The memory of the past

ROBERT BURNS (1759–1796).

The tempest's howl, it soothes my soul,

My griefs it seems to join;
The leafless trees my fancy please,
Their fate resembles mine!

Winter

But, Thou art good; and goodness still
Delighteth to forgive.

A Prayer in the Prospect of Death

I wasna fou, but just had plenty.

Death and Dr. Hornbook.

The auld kirk-hammer strak the bell
Some wee short hour ayont the tval.

Ib.

Wee sleekit, cowrin', tim'rous beastie,
Oh, what a panic's in thy breastie!

To a Mouse.

I'm truly sorry man's dominion
Has broken nature's social union,

And justifies the ill opinion,
Which makes thee startle

At me, thy poor earth-born companion,
And fellow-mortal!

Ib.

The best-laid schemes o' mice and men
Gang aft a-gley,
And lea'e us nought but grief and pain
For promised joy. To a Mouse.

Nature's law
That man was made to mourn.
Man was made to mourn.

Man's inhumanity to man
Makes countless thousands mourn. *Ib.*

O Death! the poor man's dearest friend—
The kindest and the best. *Ib.*

Th' expectant wee things, toddlin' stacher
through

To meet their dad, wi' flichterin' noise
and glee,

His wee bit ingle, blinking bonnily,
His clean hearthstane, his thrifty wifie's
smile,

The lisping infant prattling on his knee,
Does a' his weary carking cares beguile,
And makes him quite forget his labour and
his toil. The Cotter's Saturday Night.

And each for other's weelfare kindly spiers.
Ib.

The social hours, swift-winged, unnoticed,
fleet. *Ib.*

The mother, wi' her needle and her shears,
Gars auld claes look amaisht as weel's the
new *Ib.*

They never sought in vain that sought the
Lord aright. *Ib.*

I've paced much this weary, mortal round,
And sage experience bids me this declare—

“If Heaven's draught of heavenly pleasure
spare,

One cordial in this melancholy vale,
'Tis when a youthful, loving, modest pair,
In other's arms, breathe out the tender
tale,

Beneath the milk-white thorn that scents
the evening gale.” *Ib.*

A wretch! a villain! lost to love and truth!
Ib.

The halesome parritch, chief of Scotia's food.
Ib.

The sire turns o'er, wi' patriarchal grace,
The big ha' Bible, ance his father's pride.
Ib.

He wales a portion with judicious care;
And “Let us worship God!” he says, with
solemn air. *Ib.*

Compared with these, Italian trills are tame;
The tickled ear no heartfelt raptures raise!
Ib.

Compared with this, how poor religion's
pride,
In all the pomp of method, and of art! *Ib.*

Devotion's every grace, except the heart.
Ib.

From scenes like these old Scotia's grandeur
springs,

That makes her loved at home, revered
abroad;

Princes and lords are but the breath of kings.
“An honest man's the noblest work of
God.” *Ib.*

And still my delight is in proper young men.
The Jolly Beggars.

The ladies' hearts he did trepan. *Ib.*

He swore by a' was swearing worth,
To speet him like a pliver,

Unless he wad, from that time forth,
Relinquish her for ever. *Ib.*

Partly wi' love o'ercome sae sair,
And partly she was drunk *Ib.*

He was a care-defying blade
As ever Bacchus listed,

Though Fortune sair upon him laid,
His heart she ever missed it.

He had nae wish but—to be glad,
Nor want but—when he thirsted. *Ib.*

He hated nought but—to be sad. *Ib.*

Their tricks and craft hae put me daft,
They've ta'en me in, and a' that,

But clear your decks, and—Here's the sex!
I like the jads for a' that. *Ib.*

Life is all a variorum,
We regard not how it goes!

Let them cant about decorum
Who have characters to lose. *Ib.*

Pleasure's devious way. The Vision.

Misled by Fancy's meteor-ray,
By passion driven;

But yet the light that led astray
Was light from Heaven. *Ib.*

And, like a passing thought, she fled
In light away. *Ib.*

Blow, blow, ye winds, with heavier gust!
And freeze, thou bitter-biting frost!

Descend, ye chilly, smothering snows!
Not all your rage, as now united, shows

More hard unkindness, unrelenting,
Vengeful malice, unrepenting,
Than heaven-illumined man on brother man
bestows. A Winter Night.

O ye who, sunk in beds of down,
Feel not a want but what yourselves create,

Think for a moment on his wretched fate,
Whom friends and fortune quite disown! *Ib.*

Affliction's sons are brothers in distress,
A brother to relieve, how exquisite the bliss! *Ib.*

His lockèd, lettered, braw brass collar
Showed him the gentleman and scholar.

The Twa Dogs.

In Highland sang,
Was made lang syne—Lord knows how lang. *Ib.*

His honest, sonsie, baws'nt face
Aye gat him friends in ilka place.

The Two Dogs.

And what poor cot-folk pit their painch in,
I own it's past my comprehension. *Ib*

But human bodies are sic fools,
For a' their colleges and schools,
That when nae real ills perplex them,
They mak enow themselves to vex them. *Ib.*

There's sic parade, sic pomp and art,
The joy can scarcely reach the heart. *Io.*

Oh wad some power the giftie gie us
To see oursels as others see us!

It wad frae mony a blunder free us,
And foolish notion. To a Louse.

The rigid righteous is a fool,
The rigid wise anither.

Address to the Unco Guid.

Discount what scant occasion gave
The purity ye pride in,
And (what's aft mair than a' the lave)
Your better art o' hiding. *Ib.*

A dear-loved lad, convenience snug,
A treacherous inclination—
But, let me whisper t' your lug,
Ye're aiblins nae temptation. *Ib.*

Then gently scan your brother man,
Still gentler sister woman;
Though they may gang a kennin wrang,
To step aside is human. *Ib.*

Then at the balance let's be mute,
We never can adjust it;
What's done we partly may compute,
But know not what's resisted. *Ib.*

Wee, modest, crimson-tipp'd flower.
To a Mountain Daisy.

Stern Ruin's ploughshare drives, elate,
Full on thy bloom. * *Ib.*

Life and love are all a dream. Lament.

Oh! scenes in strong remembrance set!
Scenes never, never to return! *Ib.*

O life! thou art a galling load,
Along a rough, a weary road,
To wretches such as I! Despondency.

But facts are chieles that winna ding,
And downa be disputed. A Dream.

Here some are thinkin' on their sins,
And some upo' their claes.

The Holy Fair.

The poor inhabitant below
Was quick to learn, and wise to know,
And keenly felt the friendly glow.
And softer flame;

But thoughtless follies laid him low,
And stained his name!

A Bard's Epitaph.

Prudent, cautious self-control
Is wisdom's root. *Ib.*

On every hand it will allowed be
He's just—nae better than he should be.

A Dedication to Gavin Hamilton.

He had twa fants, or maybe three,
Yet what remead?

Ae honest social man want we:
Tam Samson's dead!

Tam Samson's Elegy.

The thundering guns are heard on every side,
The wounded coveys, reeling, scatter wide;
The feathered field-mates, bound by
Nature's tie,

Stres, mothers, children, in one carnage lie.
The Brigs of Ayr.

The fient a pride, nae pride had he,
Nor sauce, nor state, that I could see,

Mair than an honest ploughman.
Lines on meeting with Lord Daer.

The mair they talk I'm kenned the better,
E'en let them clash!

The Poet's Welcome to his
Illegitimate Child.

Life is but a day at most,
Sprung from night, in darkness lost.
Lines written in Friars-Carse Hermitage.

Hope not sunshine every hour,
Fear not clouds will always lower.
Happiness is but a name,
Make content and ease thy aim. *Ib.*

A towmont, sirs, is gane to wreck!
O Eighty-eight, in thy sma' space
What dire events hae taken place!
Of what enjoyments thou hast reft us!
In what a pickle thou hast left us!

Elegy on 1788.

With knowledge so vast, and with judgment
so strong,
No man with the half of 'em e'er went far
wrong;

With passions so potent, and fancies so
bright,
No man with the half of 'em e'er went quite
right. Sketch: inscribed to C. J. Fox.

Good Lord, what is man? for as simple he
looks,
Do but try to develop his hooks and his
crooks;

With his depths and his shallows, his good
and his evil;

All in all he's a problem must puzzle the
devil. *Ib.*

If there's a hole in a' your coats,
I rede you tent it;

A chiel's amang you takin' notes,
And, faith, he'll prent it!

Verses on Capt. Grose's Peregrinations
through Scotland.

Ruins yet beauteous in decay.

Verses on an evening view of

Lincluden Abbey.

* See Young's "Night Thoughts," 9, 167.

A woman—though the phrase may seem
uncivil—
As able and as cruel as the devil!

Prologue for Mr. Sutherland.

Not only hear, but patronise, befriend them,
And where ye justly can commend, com-
mend them;
And aiblins when they winna stand the
test,
Wink hard and say the folks hae done their
best! *Ib.*

Thin partitions do divide*
The bounds where good and ill reside;
That nought is perfect here below;
But *bliss* still bordering upon woe.

Verses to my Bed.

Where sits our sulky, sullen dame,
Gathering her brows like gathering storm,
Nursing her wrath to keep it warm.

Tam o' Shanter.

Ah, gentle dames! it gars me greet
To think how many counsels sweet,
How many lengthened, sage advices
The husband frae the wife despises! *Ib.*

His ancient, trusty, drouthy crony!
Tam lo'ed him like a vera brither—
They had been fou for weeks thegither!

The landlady and Tam grew gracious,
Wi' favours secret, sweet, and precious;
The Souter told his queerest stories,
The landlord's laugh was ready chorus! *Ib.*

Kings may be blest, but Tam was glorious,
O'er a' the ills o' life victorious! *Ib.*

But pleasures are like poppies spread!
You seize the flower, its bloom is shed!
Or like the snowfall in the river,
A moment white—then melts for ever *Ib.*
That hour, o' night's black arch the key-
stone. *Ib.*

Inspiring bold John Barleycorn!
What dangers thou canst mak us scorn!
Wi' tippenny, we fear nae evil;
Wi' usquebae, we'll face the devil. *Ib.*

Wi' mair o' horrible and awfu',
Which even to name wad be unlawfu'. *Ib.*
The mirth and fun grew fast and furious. *Ib.*

Chords that vibrate sweetest pleasure
Thrill the deepest notes of woe.

On Sensibility.

Now Nature hangs her mantle green
On every blooming tree,
And spreads her sheets o' daisies white
Out o'er the grassy lea.

Lament of Mary Queen of Scots.

I've seen sae many changefu' years,
On earth I am a stranger grown;
I wander in the ways of men,
Alike unknowing and unknown.

Lament for James, Earl of Glencairn.

In durance vile here must I wake and weep.
Epistle from Esopus to Maria.

A fool and knave are plants of every soil.
Prologue for Mr. Sutherland's Benefit.

We labour soon, we labour late,
To feed the titled knave, man;
And a' the comfort we're to get
Is that ayont the grave, man.

The Tree of Liberty.

And ne'er misfortune's eastern blast
Did nip a fairer flower. To Chloris.

It's hardly in a body's power
To keep at times frae being sour,
To see how things are shared;
How best o' chiefs are whiles in want,
While coofs on countless thousands rant,
And ken na how to wair't.†

Epistle to Davie.

Yet nature's charms—the hills and woods—
The sweeping vales and foaming floods—
Are free alike to all *Ib.*

Then let us cheerfu' acquiesce,
Nor make our scanty pleasures less,
By pining at our state. *Ib.*

I am nae poet, in a sense,
But just a rhymmer, like by chance,
And hae to learning no pretence,
But what's the matter?

Epistle to John Lapraik.

Gie me ae spark o' Nature's fire!
That's a' the learning I desire;
Then, though I trudge through dub‡ an'
mire

At plough or cart,
My Muse, though hamely in attire,
May touch the heart. *Ib.*

For thus the royal mandate ran,
When first the human race began,
"The social, friendly, honest man,
Whate'er he be,
"Tis he fulfils great Nature's plan,
And none but he!"

Second Epistle to Lapraik.

O Nature! a' thy shows and forms
To feeling, pensive hearts hae charms!
Whether the summer kindly warms
Wi' life and light,
Or winter howls, in gusty storms,
The lang dark night!

Epistle to William Simpson.

* Cf. Dryden: "And thin partitions do their walls divide"; and Pope: "What thin partitions sense from thought divide."

† Coofs=fools; "to wair't"=to spend it.

‡ Dub=pool.

God knows, I'm no the thing I should be,
Nor am I even the thing I could be.
But twenty times I rather would be

An atheist clean,
Than under gospel colours hid be,
Just for a screen.

Epistle to the Rev. John M'Math.

An honest man may like a glass,
An honest man may like a lass,
But mean revenge, and malice fause,
He'll still disdain. *Ib.*

Then top and maintop crowd the sail,
Heave Care owre-side!
And large, before Enjoyment's gale,
Let's tak' the tide.

Epistle to James Smith.

And farewell, dear deluding woman,
The joy of joys! *Ib.*

O Life! how pleasant is thy morning,
Young Fancy's rays the hills adorning!
Cold-pausing Caution's lesson scorning,

We frisk away,
Like schoolboys, at the expected warning,
To joy and play. *Ib.*

Perhaps it may turn out a sang,
Perhaps turn out a sermon.

Epistle to a young Friend.

I waive the quantum o' the sin,
The hazard of concealing;
But, och! it hardens a' within,
And petrifies the feeling! *Ib.*

The fear o' hell's a hangman's whip
To haud the wretch in order;
But where ye feel your honour grip,
Let that aye be your border. *Ib.*

An atheist laugh's a poor exchange
For Deity offended! *Ib.*

In ploughman phrase, "God send you
speed,"

Still daily to grow wiser;
And may ye better reckon the rede
Than ever did th' adviser! *Ib.*

I'll grunt a real gospel-groan.

Epistle to James Tait.

But why should ae man better fare,
And a' men brithers?

Epistle to Dr. Blacklock.

And let us mind, faint heart ne'er wan
A lady fair;
Wha does the utmost that he can,
Will whiles do mair. *Ib.*

To make a happy fire-side clime
To weans and wife;
That's the true pathos and sublime
Of human life. *Ib.*

But cautious Queensberry left the war.
The unmannered dust might soil his star;
Besides, he hated bleeding.

Second Epistle to Robert Graham.

Critics!—appalled I venture on the name,
Those cut-throat bandits in the paths of fame.

Third Epistle to Robert Graham.

O Dulness! portion of the truly blest!
Calm sheltered haven of eternal rest!
Thy sons ne'er madden in the fierce extremes
Of Fortune's polar frost, or torrid beams. *Ib.*
Fled, like the sun eclipsed as noon appears,
And left us darkling in a world of tears. *Ib.*
The friend of man, to vice alone a foe.

Epitaph on his Father.

But what his common sense cam short,
He eked out wi' law, man.

Extempore, on two Lawyers.

An idiot race, to honour lost;
Who know them best despise them most.
Lines on viewing Stirling Palace.

True it is, she had one failing—
Had a woman ever less?

**Lines under the picture of the
celebrated Miss Burns.**

That there is falsehood in his looks,
I must and will deny;

They say their master is a knave—
And sure they do not lie.

The Parson's Looks.

Some hae meat, and canna eat,
And some wad eat that want it;
But we hae meat, and we can eat,
And sae the Lord be thankit.

The Selkirk Grace.*

If there's another world, he lives in bliss,
If there is none, he made the best of this.

On a Friend.

Were such the wife had fallen to my part,
I'd break her spirit, or I'd break her heart

The Henpecked Husband.

But gie me a canny hour at e'en,
My arms about my dearie, O,
And warl'y cares, and warl'y men,
May a' gae tapsalteerie, O.

Green grow the rushes, O.

The wisest man the warl' e'er saw,
He dearly loved the lasses, O. *Ib.*

Auld Nature swears the lovely dears
Her noblest work she classes, O;
Her prentice hand she tried on man,
And then she made the lasses, O.† *Ib.*

* The "Selkirk Grace," though generally attributed to Burns, is a version of an older anonymous rhyme. In the MSS. of Dr. Plume, of Maldon, Essex, in a handwriting of about 1650, it appears thus:

Some have meat but cannot eat;
Some could eat but have no meat;
We have meat and can all eat;
Blest, therefore, be God for our meat.

† Man was made when Nature was but an apprentice, but woman when she was a skilful mistress of her art.—"Cupid's Whirligig" (*Play*), 1607

A man may drink and no be drunk;
 A man may fight and no be slain;
 A man may kiss a bonny lass,
 And aye be welcome back again.
There was a lass.

I hae a wife o' my ain. I hae a wife.

I hae naething to lend—
 I'll borrow from naebody. *Ib.*

If naebody care for me,
 I'll care for naebody. *Ib.*

Should auld acquaintance be forgot,
 And never brought to min' ?
Auld Lang Syne.

We'll tak a cup o' kindness yet
 For auld lang syne ! *Ib.*

And here's a hand, my trusty fiere,
 And gies a hand o' thine. *Ib.*

We are na fou, we're nae that fou,
 But just a drappie in our ee.*
Oh, Willie brewed a Peck o' Maut.

Still o'er these scenes my memory wakes,
 And fondly broods with miser care!
 Time but the impression stronger makes,
 As streams their channels deeper wear.
To Mary in Heaven.

John Anderson, my jo, John,
 When first we were acquent,
 Your locks were like the raven,
 Your bonny brow was bent.
John Anderson.

John Anderson, my jo, John,
 We clamb the hill thegither,
 And mony a canty day, John,
 We've had wi' one anither;
 Now we maun totter down, John,
 But hand in hand we'll go,
 And sleep thegither at the foot,
 John Anderson, my jo. *Ib.*

Let not woman e'er complain,
 Fickle man is apt to rove:
 Look abroad through nature's range,
 Nature's mighty law is change.
Let not woman e'er complain.

My heart's in the Highlands, my heart is
 not here,
 My heart's in the Highlands, a-chasing the
 deer;
 A-chasing the wild deer, and following the
 roe—
 My heart's in the Highlands, wherever I go.
My Heart's in the Highlands.

* We're gaily, we're gaily yet,
 And we're not very fow, but we're gaily yet;
 Then set ye awhile, and tittle a bit,
 For we's not very fow, but we're gaily yet.
 Song, "Colonel Bully," in "The Provoked Wife,"
 (1697) Sir J. Vanbrugh, Act 3, sc. 2.

There's lang-tochered Nancy
 Maist fetches his fancy—
 But the laddie's dear sel' he lo'es dearest
 of a'. **There's a Youth in this City.**

Ae fond kiss and then we sever,†
Farewell to Nancy.

But to see her was to love her,
 Love but her, and love for ever. *Ib.*

Had we never loved sae kindly,
 Had we never loved sae blindly,
 Never met—or never parted,
 We had ne'er been broken-hearted. *Ib.*

To see her is to love her,
 And love but her for ever,
 For Nature made her what she is,
 And never made anither! **Bonny Lesley.**

The de'il he couldna skaith thee,
 Nor aught that wad belang thee;
 He'd look into thy bonny face,
 And say, "I canna wrang thee." *Ib.*

For ilka man that's drunk's a lord.
Guldwife, count the Lawin'.

But dear as is thy form to me,
 Still dearer is thy mind.
It isna, Jean, thy Bonny Face.

I canna tell, I mauna tell,
 I darena for your anger;
 But secret love will break my heart,
 If I conceal it langer.
Craigie-burn Wood.

Sleep I can get nane
 For thinking on my dearie.
Simmer's a Pleasant Time.

What can a young lassie, what shall a
 young lassie,
 What can a young lassie do wi' an auld
 man? **What can a Young Lassie?**

He's peevish and jealous of a' the young
 fellows. *Ib.*

Thy favours are the silly wind,
 That kisses ilka thing it meets.‡
I do confess thou art sae Fair.

But aye the tear comes in my ee,
 To think on him that's far awa'.
Oh, how can I be Blithe?

A clapper-tongue wad deave a miller.
Sic a Wife as Willie had.

Her nose and chin they threaten ither. *Ib.*
 Then let your schemes alone,
 Adore the rising sun,
 And leave a man undone
 To his fate. **Ye Jacobites.**

† "One kiss more, and so farewell."
 — "The Loyal Gaillard," 1686. Song 22.
 ‡ Paraphrase of Ayton, 9, 5.

It's guid to be merry and wise,
 It's guid to be honest and true,
 It's guid to support Caledonia's cause,
 And bide by the buff and the blue.*
 Here's a Health to them that's Awa'.

She's left the guid fellow and ta'en the
 churl. Meg o' the Mill.

The miller he hecht her a heart leal and
 loving;
 The laird did address her wi' matter mair
 moving,
 A fine-pacing horse, wi' a clear-chained
 bridle,
 A whip by her side, and a bonny side-saddle.
 Ib.

Though poor in gear, we're rich in love.
 The Sodger's Return.

As in the bosom o' the stream,
 The moonbeam dwells at dewy e'en :
 So trembling, pure, was tender love
 Within the breast o' bonny Jean.
 There was a Lass.

Now what could artless Jeanie do ?
 She had nae will to say him na :
 At length she blushed a sweet consent,
 And love was aye between them twa. Ib.

Oh, whistle, and I'll come to you, my lad,
 Oh, whistle, and I'll come to you, my lad :
 Though father and mither and a' should gae
 mad,
 Oh, whistle, and I'll come to you, my lad.

Oh, whistle, and I'll come to you.
 And look as ye were na looking at me. Ib.

Scots, wha hae wi' Wallace bled,
 Scots, wham Bruce has often led,
 Bruce's Address to his Army
 at Bannockburn.

Now's the day, and now's the hour ;
 See the front o' battle lour :
 See approach proud Edward's power—
 Chains and slavery. Ib.

Liberty's in every blow !—
 Let us do or die ! Ib.

My love is like a red, red rose,
 That's newly sprung in June.
 A Red, Red Rose.

Thine is the self-approving glow
 Of conscious honour's part. To Chloris.

The rank is but the guinea stamp ;
 The man's the gowd for a' that ! †
 Is there, for Honest Poverty ?

A man's a man for a' that ! Ib.
 A king can mak a belted knight,
 A marquis, duke, and a' that ;
 But an honest man's aboon his might,
 Guid faith he mauna fa' that ! Ib.

For a' that, and a' that,
 It's comin' yet for a' that,
 That man to man, the world o'er,
 Shall brothers be for a' that. Ib.

The sweetest flower that decked the mead,
 Now trodden but like the vilest weed ;
 Let simple maid the lesson read,
 The weird may be her ain, jo.

Oh, Lassie, art thou sleeping yet ?
 But we'll hae ane frae 'mang oursels,
 A man we ken, and a' that.
 Heron Election Ballad.

Be Britain still to Britain true,
 Amang oursels united ;
 For never but by British hands
 Maun British wrangs be righted !
 The Dumfries Volunteers.

Oh, gie me the lass that has acres o' charms,
 Oh, gie me the lass wi' the weel-stockit
 farms. Hey for a Lass wi' a Tocher.

Then hey for a lass wi' a tocher,
 The nice yellow guineas for me. Ib.
 'Tis sweeter for thee despairing
 Than aught in the world beside—Jessy.
 Jessy.

Glory is the sodger's prize,
 The sodger's wealth is honour.
 When wild War's deadly Blast.

Here awa, there awa, wandering Willie,
 Here awa, there awa, haid awa hame ;
 Come to my bosom, my ain only dearie
 Tell me thou bring'st me my Willie the
 same. Wandering Willie. ‡

ROBERT BURTON (1577-1640).

When I build castles in the air,
 Void of sorrow, void of fear.
 Anatomy of Melancholy.
 The Author's Abstract of Melancholy.

All my joys to this are folly ;
 Nought so sweet as melancholy. Ib.
 Whate'er is lovely or divine. § Ib.

There is no greater cause of melancholy
 than idleness, "no better cure than busi-
 ness," as Rhasis holds.

Democritus to the Reader.
 He that goes to law (as the proverb is)
 holds a wolf by the ears. Ib.

* 'Tis good to be merry and wise,
 'Tis good to be honest and true,
 'Tis good to be off wi' the auld love,
 Before one is on wi' the new.

Old Scottish song. (See Miscellaneous, "Waifs
 and Strays," p. 444.)

† See Wycherley, "I weigh the man," etc., p. 405.

‡ "Wandering Willie" is founded on the old
 Scotch song, "Ilka thing pleases while Willie's at
 hame."—HEAD, "Collection of Scottish Songs,"
 1769 and 1772.

§ Sometimes misquoted, "Whate'er is lovely is
 divine."

That which is a law to-day is none to-morrow.
Anatomy of Melancholy.

Democritus to the Reader.

Industry is a loadstone to draw all good things. *Ib.*

All poets are mad. *Ib.*

The greatest enemy to man is man.

Part 1, sec. 1, mem. 1, 1.

Of seasons of the year the autumn is the most melancholy. *Part 1, sec. 1, mem. 3, 2.*

Nothing so good but it may be abused.

Part 1, sec. 2, mem. 2, 6.

I am of Beroaldus's opinion, "Such digressions do mightily delight and refresh a weary reader." *Part 1, sec. 2, mem. 3, 1.*

Poverty is the muses' patrimony.

Part 1, sec. 2, mem. 3, 15.

It is an old saying, "A blow with a word strikes deeper than a blow with a sword."

Part 1, sec. 2, mem. 4, 4.

Set not thy foot to make the blind to fall;

Nor wilfully offend thy weaker brother:

Nor wound the dead with thy tongue's bitter gall;

Neither rejoice thou in the fall of other.*

Part 1, sec. 2, mem. 4, 5.

One was never married, and that's his hell; another is, and that's his plague.

Part 1, sec. 2, mem. 4, 7.

Let those love now who never loved before, And those who always loved now love the more.†

Part 3, sec. 2, mem. 5, 5.

Sickness and sorrows come and go, but a superstitious soul hath no rest.

Part 3, sec. 4, mem. 1, 3.

If there be a hell upon earth it is to be found in a melancholy man's heart.

Part 1, sec. 4, mem. 1.

We ought not to be so rash and rigorous in our censures as some are; charity will judge and hope the best. God be merciful unto us all!

Part 1, sec. 4, mem. 1.

Temperance is a bridle of gold.

Part 2, sec. 2, mem. 1, 2.

A tyrant is the best sacrifice to Jupiter, as the ancients held. *Part 2, sec. 3, mem. 1, 1.*

Of vanities and fopperies, to brag of gentility is the greatest.

Part 2, sec. 3, mem. 2.

Hope and patience are two sovereign remedies for all, the surest reposals, the softest cushions to lean on in adversity.

Part 2, sec. 3, mem. 3.

What is a ship but a prison?

Part 2, sec. 3, mem. 4.

Mine haven's found; fortune and hope adieu.

Mock others now, for I have done with you.‡

Part 2, sec. 3, mem. 6.

Tobacco, divine, rare, superexcellent tobacco, which goes far beyond all the panaceas, potable gold, and philosopher's stones, a sovereign remedy to all diseases . . . but as it is commonly abused by most men, which take it as tinkers do ale, 'tis a plague, a mischief, a violent purger of goods, lands, health, hellish, devilish and damned tobacco, the ruin and overthrow of body and soul. *Part 2, sec. 4, mem. 2, 2.*

Nothing wins a man sooner than a good turn.

Part 3, sec. 1, mem. 2, 1.

Idleness overthrows all.

Part 3, sec. 2, mem. 2, 1.

Man's best possession is a loving wife.§

Part 3, sec. 2, mem. 5, 5.

FRANCES A. KEMBLE BUTLER,
 (1809–1893).

Youth with swift feet walks onward in the way;

The land of joy lies all before his eyes;
 Age, stumbling, lingers slowly day by day,
 Still looking back, for it behind him lies.

Fail not for sorrow, falter not for sin,
 But onward, upward, till the goal ye win!
 Lines to the Young Gentlemen
 leaving Lenox Academy.

JOSEPH BUTLER, D.C.L., Bishop
 of Durham (1692–1752).

Virtue must be the happiness, and vice the misery, of every creature.

Analogy of Religion. Introduction.

SAMUEL BUTLER (1612–1680).

When civil dudgeon first grew high,
 And men fell out they knew not why.
Hudibras. Part 1, canto 1.

And pulpit, drum ecclesiastic,
 Was beat with fist instead of a stick. *Ib.*

Great on the bench, great in the saddle. *Ib.*

Which made some take him for a tool
 That knaves do work with, called a Fool. *Ib.*

We grant although he had much wit
 He was very shy of using it. *Ib.*

Besides, 'tis known he could speak Greek
 As naturally as pigs squeak. *Ib.*

* A note states that this is from "Pybrac in his Quadriant 37."

† Tr. of "Pervigilium Veneris," an ancient poem of unknown authorship.

‡ Tr. of lines "Inveni portum," &c., ascribed by Burton to Prudentius. He adds that they are on the tomb of a Christian soldier, Fr. Puccius the Florentine, in Rome.

§ Tr. of Euripides

He could distinguish, and divide
 A hair 'twixt south and south-west side ;
 On either which he would dispute,
 Confute, change hands, and still confute.
Hudibras. Part 1, canto 1.

He'd run in debt by disputation,
 And pay by ratiocination. *lb.*

For rhetoric he could not ope
 His mouth but out there flew a trope. *lb.*

A Babylonish dialect
 Which learned pedants much affect. *lb.*

For he by geometric scale
 Could take the size of pots of ale,
 And wisely tell what hour o' th' day
 The clock does strike by algebra. *lb.*

For every why he had a wherefore. *lb.*

He knew what's what, and that's as high
 As metaphysic wit can fly. *lb.*

Honour is like a widow, won
 With brisk attempt and putting on. *lb.*

Such as take lodgings in a head
 That's to be let unfurnished. *lb.*

Such as do build their faith upon
 The holy text of pike and gun. *lb.*

And still be doing, never done ;
 As if Religion were intended *lb.*

For nothing else but to be mended. *lb.*

Compound for sins they are inclined to
 By damning those they have no mind to. *lb.*

As if hypocrisy and nonsense
 Had got th' advowson of his conscience. *lb.*

The trenchant blade, Toledo trusty,
 For want of fighting was grown rusty,
 And ate into itself for lack *lb.*

Of somebody to hew and hack. *lb.*

For rhyme the rudder is of verses,
 With which, like ships, they steer their *lb.*

courses. *lb.*

A deep occult philosopher. *lb.*

A controversy that affords
 Actions for arguments, not words. *lb.*

Success, the mark no mortal wit,
 Or surest hand, can always hit. *lb.*

So justice, while she winks at crimes,
 Stumbles on innocence sometimes. *Canto 2.*

A skilful leech is better far
 Than half a hundred men of war. *lb.*

Ay me ! what perils do environ
 The man that meddles with cold iron. *Canto 3.*

Nor do I know what is become
 Of him, more than the Pope of Rome. *lb.*

She had a thousand jadis tricks,
 Worse than a mule that flings and kicks. *lb.*

'Twas a strange riddle of a lady. *lb.*

Valour's a mouse-trap, wit a gin,
 Which women oft are taken in. *lb.*

Fear is an ague, that forsakes
 And haunts, by fits, those whom it takes. *lb.*

In all the trade of war no feat
 Is nobler than a brave retreat :
 For those that run away and fly
 Take place at least o' the enemy. *lb.*

And, though thou'rt of a different church,
 I will not leave thee in the lurch. *lb.*

He that is down can fall no lower.* *lb.*

Quoth she, I told thee what would come
 Of all thy vapouring, base scum. *lb.*

He that is valiant and dares fight
 Though drubbed, can lose no honour by't. *lb.*

For truth is precious and divine,
 Too rich a pearl for carnal swine. *lb.*

Quoth Ralph, How great I do not know
 We may by being beaten grow ;
 But none that see how here we sit
 Will judge us overgrown with wit. *lb.*

Synods are mystical Bear-gardens. *lb.*

Cleric before and Lay behind ;
 A lawless linsey-woolsey brother,
 Half of one order, half another. *lb.*

A sheep without, a wolf within. *lb.*

Learning, that cobweb of the brain,
 Profane, erroneous, and vain. *lb.*

But those that write in verse still make
 The one verse for the other's sake. *lb.*

Part 2, canto 1.

Such great achievements cannot fail
 To cast salt on a woman's tail. *lb.*

Fools for arguments use wagers. *lb.*

The fairest mark is easiest hit. *lb.*

I cannot love where I'm beloved.
 Love is a boy, by poets styled ;
 Then spare the rod, and spoil the child. *lb.*

For what is worth in anything
 But so much money as 'twill bring ? *lb.*

And, like a lobster boiled, the morn
 From black to red began to turn. *Canto 2.*

Which (were there nothing to forbid it)
 Is impious, because they did it. *lb.*

Oaths are but words, and words but wind. *lb.*

For breaking of an oath and lying,
 Is but a kind of self-denying,
 A saint-like virtue ; and from hence
 Some have broke oaths by Providence. *lb.*

Quoth Ralpho, Honour's but a word
 To swear by only in a Lord. *lb.*

Quoth he, That man is sure to lose
 That fouls his hands with dirty foes ;
 For where no honour's to be gained
 'Tis thrown away in being maintained. *lb.*

* See Bunyan : " He that is down needs fear no fall."

Doubtless the pleasure is as great
Of being cheated, as to cheat;
As lookers-on feel most delight
That least perceive a juggler's sleight,
And still the less they understand,
The more they admire his sleight of hand.

Hudibras. *Part 2, Canto 3.*

Quoth he, In all my past adventures
I ne'er was set so on the tenters. *Ib.*
'Twas a most notorious flam. *Ib.*

There's but the twinkling of a star
Between a man of peace and war. *Ib.*

Madam, I do, as is my duty,
Honour the shadow of your shoe-tie.

Part 3, canto 1.

For still the longer we contend
We are but further off the end. *Ib.*
Still amorous, and fond, and billing,
Like Philip and Mary on a shilling. *Ib.*

For 'tis in vain to think or guess
At women by appearances. *Ib.*

Women, you know, do seldom fail
To make the stoutest men turn tail. *Ib.*

What makes all doctrines plain and clear?—
About two hundred pounds a year. *Ib.*

Nick Machiavel had ne'er a trick
Though he gave his name to our old Nick). *Ib.*

Discords make the sweetest airs.* *Ib.*
Night is the sabbath of mankind,
To rest the body and the mind. *Ib.*

So those who play a game of state,
And only cavil in debate,
Although there's nothing lost nor won,
The public business is undone. *Canto 2.*

True as the dial to the sun,
Although it be not shined upon. *Ib.*

The quacks of government (who sate
At th' unregarded helm of State). *Ib.*

And obstinacy's ne'er so stiff
As when 'tis in a wrong belief. *Ib.*

That neither have the hearts to stay,
Nor wit enough to run away. *Ib.*

Our last and best defence, despair;
Despair, by which the gallantest feats
Have been achieved in greatest straits. *Ib.*

For Zeal's a dreadful termagant,
That teaches Saints to tear and rant. *Ib.*

For if it be but half-denied,
'Tis half as good as justified. *Ib.*

The world is naturally averse
To all the truth it sees or hears,
But swallows nonsense, and a lie
With greediness and gluttony. *Ib.*

All countries are a wise man's home,
And so are governments to some. *Ib.*

For True and Faithful's sure to lose
Which way soever the game goes. *Ib.*

For those that fly may fight again,
Which he can never do that's slain. *Canto 3.*

He that complies against his will,
Is of his own opinion still. *Ib.*

For Justice, though she's painted blind,
Is to the weaker side inclined. *Ib.*

And Sleep, Death's brother, yet a friend to
life,

Gave wearied Nature a restorative.
Repartees between Cat and Puss.

For he that writ this play is dead long
since,

And not within their power; for bears are
said

To spare those that lie still and seem but
dead. *Prologue to the Queen of Aragon.*

Yet as no barbarousness beside
Is half so barbarous as pride.

Satire on the Weakness of Man.
Our pains are real things, but all
Our pleasures but fantastical. *Ib.*

For things said false, and never meant,
Do oft prove true by accident. *Ib.*

So men, who one extravagance would shun,
Into the contrary extreme have run.

Satire on Age of Charles II.
Affects all books of past and modern ages,
But reads no further than their title-pages.

Satire—Human Learning.
Man has a natural desire to know,
But th' one half is for interest, th' other
show. *Ib., 151.*

There's nothing so absurd, or vain,
Or barbarous, or inhumane,
But if it lay the least pretence
To piety and godliness,
Or tender-hearted conscience,
And zeal for gospel-truths profess,
Does sacred instantly commence.

On a Hypocritical Nonconformist.
For trouts are tickled best in muddy water. *Ib.*

For while he holds that nothing is so
damned

And shameful as to be ashamed. *Ib.*
For daring nonsense seldom fails to hit,
Like scattered shot, and pass with some for
wit. *On Modern Critics.*

Made every day he had to live
To his last minute a preparative.

To the Memory of Duval.
'The Devil was the first o' th' name
From whom the race of rebels came.

Miscellaneous Thoughts.
The soberest saints are more stiff-necked
Than th' hottest-headed of the wicked. *Ib.*

* Dischord ofte in music makes the sweeter
lay.—SPENSER, "Faerie Queene," 3, 2, 15.

The souls of women are so small,
That some believe they've none at all.
Miscellaneous Thoughts.

Opinion governs all mankind,
Like the blind's leading of the blind. *Ib.*

The law can take an open purse in court,
While it condemns a less delinquent for 't.
Ib.

All his perfections were so rare,
The wit of man could not declare
Which single virtue, or which grace
Above the rest had any place. *Ib.*

A convert's but a fly that turns about,
After his head's cut off, to find it out. *Ib.*

JOHN BYROM (1692-1763).

God bless the king, I mean the faith's
defender;
God bless—no harm in blessing—the pre-
tender;
Who that pretender is, and who is king,—
God bless us all,—that's quite another
thing. *As published in his "Miscel-
laneous Poems" (1773).*

Take time enough: all other graces
Will soon fill up their proper places.*
Advice to Preach Slow.

Strange all this difference should be
'Twixt Tweedledum and Tweedledee.†
*On the Feuds between Handel
and Bononcini.*

Bone and Skin, two millers thin,
Would starve us all, or near it;
But be it known to Skin and Bone
That Flesh and Blood can't bear it.
Epigram on Two Monopolists.

Bright passages that strike your mind,
And which perhaps you may have reason
To think of at another season.
*Miscellaneous Poems.
(Published 1773.)*

Christians awake, salute the happy morn
Whereon the Saviour of the world was born.
Hymn for Christmas Day.

HENRY J. BYRON (1834-1884).

I'm going to "go it" a bit before I
settle down. I have gone it a bit already,
and I'm going to "go it" a bit more.
Our Boys. Comedy. Act I.

Life's too short for chess. *Ib.*
He's up to these grand games, but one of
these days I'll loore him on to skittles, and
astonish him. *Act 2.*

What I have said, Charles Middlewick, 's
my ultipomatum. *Ib.*

**LORD BYRON (GEORGE GORDON
NOEL) (1788-1824).**

Nor florid prose, nor homied lies of rhyme,
Can blazon evil deeds, or consecrate a crime.
Childe Harold. Canto I, st. 3.

Had sighed to many, though he loved but
one. *St. 5.*

If ancient tales say true, nor wrong those
holy men. *St. 7.*

Maidens, like moths, are ever caught by
glare,
And Mammon wins his way where seraphs
might despair. *St. 9.*

Whose large blue eyes, fair locks, and snowy
hands
Might shake the saintship of an anchorite.
St. 11.

Adieu, adieu! my native shore
Fades o'er the waters blue. *St. 13.*

My native land—good-night!
In Biscay's sleepless bay. *Ib.*

A nation swoln with ignorance and pride,
Who lick yet loathe the hand that waves
the sword. *St. 16.*

The tender azure of the unruffled deep.
St. 19.

In hope to merit Heaven by making earth a
Hell. *St. 20.*

And Policy regained what arms had lost.
St. 25.

Woe to the conquering not the conquered
host. *Ib.*

Oh, lovely Spain! renowned romantic land,
St. 35.

By heaven! it is a splendid sight to see
(For one who hath no friend, no brother
there). *St. 40.*

There shall they rot—Ambition's honoured
fools. *St. 42.*

Ah, monarchs! could ye taste the mirth ye
mar,
Not in the toils of Glory would ye fret;
The hoarse dull drum would sleep, and man
be happy yet. *St. 47.*

Ah, Vice! how soft are thy voluptuous
ways! *St. 66.*

Full from the fount of Joy's delicious
springs,†
Some bitter o'er the flowers its bubbling
venom flings. *St. 82.*

Still he beheld, nor mingled with the throng,
But viewed them not with misanthropic
hate. *St. 84.*

Nay smile not at my sullen brow. *Ib.*
Here all were noble, save Nobility. *St. 86.*

* See Walker: "Learn to read slow."

† Also attributed to Swift and Pope.

‡ From Lucretius' "Medio de fonte leporum," &c.

War, war is still the cry, "War even to the knife!"**

Childe Harold. *Canto 1, st. 86.*

While Glory crowns so many a meaner crest!
What hadst thou done to sink so peacefully
to rest? *St. 91.*

The dome of Thought, the palace of the Soul.
Canto 2, st. 6.

Yet if, as holiest men have deemed, there be
A land of souls beyond that sable shore,
To shame the doctrine of the Sadducee.

St. 8.

The land of war and crimes.† *St. 16.*

Ah! happy years! once more who would
not be a boy? *St. 23.*

None are so desolate but something dear,
Dearer than self, possesses or possessed
A thought, and claims the homage of a tear.
St. 24.

But 'midst the crowd, the hum, the shock
of men. *St. 26.*

The joys and sorrows sailors find,
Cooped in their wingèd sea-girt citadel.
St. 28.

Not much he kens, I ween, of woman's
breast,

Who thinks that wanton thing is won by
sighs. *St. 34.*

Do proper homage to thine idol's eyes.
But not too humbly, or she will despise
Thee and thy suit. *Id.*

'Tis an old lesson; Time approves it true,
And those who know it best, deplore it
most;

When all is won that all desire to woo,
The paltry prize is hardly worth the cost.
St. 35.

Dear Nature is the kindest mother still,
Though always changing, in her aspect mild.
St. 37.

That pride to pampered priesthood dear.
St. 44.

What mark is so fair as the breast of a foe?
St. 72.

Fair Greece! Sad relic of departed worth!
Immortal, though no more; though fallen,
great! *St. 73.*

Hereditary bondsmen! know ye not
Who would be free, themselves must strike
the blow? *St. 76.*

A thousand years scarce serve to form a state;
An hour may lay it in the dust, and when
Can man its shattered splendour renovate?
St. 84.

Land of lost gods and godlike men.† *St. 85.*
Art, Glory, Freedom fail, but Nature still
is fair. *St. 87.*

Where'er we tread 'tis haunted, holy ground.
St. 88.

Age shakes Athena's tower, but spares grey
Marathon. *Id.*

How Selfish sorrow ponders on the past
And clings to thoughts now better far
removed! *St. 96.*

Ada, sole daughter of my house and heart.
Canto 3, st. 1.

Once more upon the waters! yet once more!
And the waves bound beneath me as a steed
That knows his rider. *St. 2.*

Still must I on, for I am as a weed,
Flung from the rock, on Ocean's foam, to sail
Where'er the surge may sweep, the tempest's
breath prevail. *Id.*

Years steal
Fire from the mind, as vigour from the limb;
And life's enchanted cup but sparkles near
the brim. *St. 8.*

There was a sound of revelry by night,
And Belgium's capital had gathered then
Her Beauty and her Chivalry, and bright
The lamps shone o'er fair women and
brave men;

A thousand hearts beat happily; and when
Music arose with its voluptuous swell,
Soft eyes looked love to eyes which spake
again,

And all went merry as a marriage bell;
But hush! hark! a deep sound strikes like
a rising knell! *St. 21.*

Did ye not hear it?—No, 'twas but the wind,
Or the car rattling o'er the stony street;
On with the dance; let joy be unconfined;
No sleep till morn, when Youth and
Pleasure meet

To chase the glowing hours with flying
feet. *St. 22.*

And there was mounting in hot haste.
St. 25.

Or whispering, with white lips—"The foe!
They come! They come!" *Id.*

The unreturning brave. *St. 27.*
Battle's magnificently stern array. *St. 28.*

Rider and horse—friend, foe—in one red
burial blent. *Id.*

Bright names will hallow song. *St. 29.*
The tree will wither long before it fall.
St. 32.

And thus the heart will break, yet brokenly
live on. *Id.*

'Tis but a worthless world to win or lose.
St. 40.

But quiet to quick bosoms is a hell. *St. 42.*

* In 1808 Palafox, Governor of Saragoza, was called upon to surrender the city, which was besieged by the French. His laconic reply was: "War at the point of the knife."

† Spain.

‡ Greece.

He who surpasses or subdues mankind
Must look down on the hate of those below.
Childe Harold. *Canto 3, st. 45.*

Majestic Rhine. *St. 46.*

A blending of all beauties; streams and
dells,

Fruit, foliage, crag, wood, cornfield,
mountain, vine,

And chiefless castles, breathing stern fare-
wells. *Id.*

All tenantless, save to the crannying wind.
St. 47.

The castled crag of Drachenfels.
Frowns o'er the wide and winding Rhine.
St. 55.

Brief, brave, and glorious was his young
career. *St. 57.*

He had kept
The whiteness of his soul, and thus men
o'er him wept. *Id.*

The Alps,
The palaces of Nature. *St. 62.*

But these are deeds that should not pass
away,

And names that must not wither. *St. 67.*

But there are wanderers o'er Eternity
Whose bark drives on and on, and anchored
ne'er shall be. *St. 70.*

By the blue rushing of the arrowy Rhone.
St. 71.

I live not in myself, but I become
Portion of that around me; and to me
High mountains are a feeling, but the hum
Of human cities, torture. *St. 72.*

What deep wounds ever closed without a
scar? *St. 84.*

This quiet sail is as a noiseless wing.
To waft me from distraction. *St. 85.*

On the ear
Drops the light drip of the suspended oar.
St. 86.

In solitude, where we are least alone. *St. 90.*

The morn is up again, the dewy morn,
With breath all incense, and with cheek all
bloom. *St. 93.*

The march of our existence. *Id.*

Mortals, who sought and found, by danger-
ous roads,

A path to perpetuity of fame. *St. 105.*

Sapping a solemn creed with solemn sneer.
St. 107.

Fame is the thirst of youth,—but I am not
So young as to regard men's frown or smile.
St. 112.

I have not loved the world, nor the world
me;

I have not flattered its rank breath, nor
bowed

To its idolatries a patient knee. *St. 113.*

I stood
Among them but not of them. *Id.*

I stood in Venice, on the Bridge of Sighs;
A palace and a prison on each hand.
Canto 4, 1.

Where Venice sat in state, throned on her
hundred isles. *Id.*

Meantime I seek no sympathies, nor need;
The thorns which I have reaped are of the tree

I planted,—they have torn me,—and I bleed;
I should have known what fruit would spring

from such a seed. *St. 10.*

There are some feelings time cannot benumb.
St. 19.

If from society we learn to live,
'Tis solitude should teach us how to die.
St. 33.

The Ariosto of the North.* *St. 40.*

Italia! oh Italia! thou who hast
'The fatal gift of beauty. *St. 42.*

Let these describe the undescribable. *St. 53.*

The starry Galileo, with his woes. *St. 54.*

The poetry of speech. *St. 58.*

The hell of waters! where they howl and hiss,
And boil in endless torture. *St. 69.*

The Niobe of nations! there she stands,
Childless and crownless, in her voiceless
woe.† *St. 79.*

Yet, Freedom! yet thy banner, torn, but
flying,

Streams like the thunder-storm against the
wind. *St. 98.*

Heaven gives its favourites—early death.
St. 102.

Man!
Thou pendulum betwixt a smile and tear.
St. 109.

The nympholepsy of some fond despair.
St. 115.

Thou wert a beautiful thought, and softly
bodied forth. *Id.*

Cabined, cribbed, confined,
And bred in darkness. *St. 127.*

Oh Time! the beautifier of the dead,
Adorner of the ruin, comforter

And only healer when the heart hath bled—
Time! the corrector where our judgments
err. *St. 130.*

Time, the avenger! *Id.*

But I have lived, and have not lived in vain:
My mind may lose its force, my blood its fire,

And my frame perish even in conquering
pain;

But there is that within me which shall tire
Torture and Time, and breathe when I expire;

Something unearthly, which they deem not
of. *St. 137.*

* Sir Walter Scott.

† Rome.

I see before me the Gladiator lie;
He leans upon his hand—his manly brow
Consents to death, but conquers agony.

Childe Harold. *Canto 4, st. 140.*

The arena swims around him—he is gone,
Ere ceased the inhuman shout which hailed
the wretch who won. *Ib.*

He heard it, but he heeded not—his eyes
Were with his heart, and that was far away;
He recked not of the life he lost nor prize,
But where his rude hut by the Danubel lay,
There were his young barbarians all at play,
There was their Dacian mother—he, their sire,
Butchered to make a Roman holiday.

St. 141.

A ruin—yet what ruin! from its mass
Walls, palaces, half-cities, have been reared.

St. 143.

Heroes have trod this spot—'tis on their
dust ye tread. *St. 144.*

While stands the Coliseum, Rome shall
stand;

When falls the Coliseum, Rome shall fall;
And when Rome falls—the World. *St. 145.*

The Lord of the unerring bow,
The God of life, and poesy, and light.*

St. 161.

Could not the grave forget thee, and lay low
Some less majestic, less beloved head?

St. 163.

So young, so fair,
Good without effort, great without a foe.

St. 172.

Oh! that the Desert were my dwelling-place,
With one fair Spirit for my minister.

St. 177.

There is a pleasure in the pathless woods,
There is a rapture on the lonely shore,
There is society, where none intrudes,
By the deep sea, and music in its roar;
I love not man the less, but Nature more,
From these our interviews, in which I steal
From all I may be, or have been before,
To mingle with the Universe, and feel
What I can ne'er express, yet cannot all
conceal. *St. 173.*

Roll on, thou deep and dark blue Ocean—
roll!

Ten thousand fleets sweep over thee in vain;
Man marks the earth with ruin—his control
Stops with the shore. *St. 179.*

He sinks into thy depths with bubbling
groan,
Without a grave, unknelled, uncoffined,
and unknown. *Ib.*

Time writes no wrinkle on thine azure brow;
Such as creation's dawn beheld, thou rollest
now.† *St. 182.*

* Apollo.

† La mer reparait telle qu'elle fut au premier
jour de la création.—CORINNE.

Thou glorious mirror, where the Almighty's
form

Glasses itself in tempests. *St. 183.*

Dark, heaving;—boundless, endless, and
sublime—

The image of Eternity. *Ib.*

What is writ is writ,—

Would it were worthier! but I am not now
That which I have been. *St. 185.*

Farewell! a word that must be, and hath
been,

A sound which makes us linger;—yet—
farewell! *St. 186.*

Clime of the unforgotten brave.‡

The Glaour. *l. 105.*

Shrine of the mighty! can it be,
That this is all remains of thee? *l. 106.*

For Freedom's battle, once begun,
Bequeathed by bleeding Sire to Son,

Though baffled oft, is ever won. *l. 123.*

The graves of those that cannot die. *l. 140.*

Though like a demon of the night
He passed, and vanished from my sight.

l. 202.

And every woe a tear can claim,
Except an erring sister's shame. *l. 420.*

The keenest pangs the wretched find

Are rapture to the dreary void,
The leafless desert of the mind,

The waste of feelings unemployed. *l. 956.*

Better to sink beneath the shock
Than moulder piecemeal on the rock. *l. 968.*

Love will find its way

Through paths where wolves would fear to
prey. *l. 1047.*

The cold in clime are cold in blood,
Their love can scarce deserve the name.

l. 1008.

I die—but first I have possessed,
And come what may, I have been blessed.

l. 1113.

She was a form of life and light,
That seen, became a part of sight,
And rose where'er I turned my eye,
The Morning-star of memory. *l. 1126.*

Know ye the land where the cypress and
myrtle

Are emblems of deeds that are done in
their clime,

Where the rage of the vulture, the love of
the turtle,

Now melt into sorrow, now madden to
crime? §

Bride of Abydos. *Canto 1, st. 1.*

Where the virgins are soft as the roses they
twine,

And all, save the spirit of man, is divine. *Ib.*

‡ Greece.

§ Turkey.

Who hath not proved how feebly words essay
To fix one spark of Beauty's heavenly ray?

Bride of Abydos. *Canto 1, st. 6.*

His changing cheek, his sinking heart
confess

The might—the majesty of Loveliness *Ib.*

The light of love, the purity of grace,

The mind, the Music breathing from her
face. *Ib.*

Affection chained her to that heart;

Ambition tore the links apart *Ib.*

The blind old man of Scio's rocky isle.*

Canto 2, st. 2.

Be thou the rainbow to the storms of life!

The evening beam that smiles the clouds

away,

And tints to-morrow with prophetic ray.

St. 20.

Mark where his carnage and his conquests

cease!

He makes a solitude, and calls it—peace.†

Ib.

Hark! to the hurried question of Despair

“Where is my child?”—An echo answers—

“Where” ‡ *St. 27.*

O'er the glad waters of the dark blue sea,

Our thoughts as boundless, and our souls as

free,

Far as the breeze can bear, the billows foam,

Survey our empire, and behold our home!

The Corsair. *Canto 1, st. 1.*

Oh, who can tell, save he whose heart hath

tried,

And danced in triumph o'er the waters wide,

The exulting sense—the pulse's maddening

play,

That thrills the wanderer of that trackless

way? *Ib.*

She walks the waters like a thing of life,

And seems to dare the elements to strife.

St. 3.

Oh! are they safe? we ask not of success.

St. 5.

Still sways their souls with that commanding

art

That dazzles, leads, yet chills the vulgar

heart. *St. 8.*

The power of thought—the magic of the

Mind. *Ib.*

Such hath it been—shall be—beneath the

sun—

The many still must labour for the one. *Ib.*

* Homer.

† “Solitudinem faciunt; pacem appellant.”—
TACITUS, “Agricola,” c. 30. (They make a solitude;
they call it peace.)

‡ “I came to the place of my birth and cried:
‘The friends of my youth, where are they?’—and
an echo answered, ‘Where are they?’—From an
Arabic M.S.—Note to Rogers’ “Pleasures of
Memory,” Part 1 (1792).

Robust, but not Herculean—to the sight.
No giant frame sets forth his common height
Yet, in the whole, who paused to look again
Saw more than marks the crowd of vulgar
men. *St. 9*

He had the skill, when Cunning's gaze
would seek

To probe his heart and watch his changing
cheek,

At once the observer's purpose to espy,
And on himself roll back the scrutiny. *Ib.*

There was a laughing devil in his sneer. *Ib.*

And when his frown of hatred darkly fell,

Hope withering fled—and Mercy sighed

farewell. *Ib.*

The only pang my bosom dare not brave

Must be to find forgetfulness in thine. *St. 14.*

Thus ever fade my fairy dreams of bliss. *Ib.*

Farewell!

For in that word—that fatal word—how'er

We promise—hope—believe—there breathes

despair. *St. 15.*

His was the lofty port, the distant mien,

That seems to shun the sight—and awes if

seen. *St. 16.*

The weak alone repent. *Canto 2, st. 10.*

Oh! too convincing—dangerously dear—

In woman's eye the unanswerable tear!

St. 15.

What lost a world, and bade a hero fly?

The timid tear in Cleopatra's eye. *Ib.*

She for him had given

Her all on earth, and more than all in

Heaven *Canto 3, st. 17*

His heart was formed for softness—warped

to wrong;

Betrayed too early, and beguiled too long.

St. 23

He left a Corsair's name to other times,

Linked with one virtue and a thousand

crimes. *St. 24*

Left by his sire, too young such loss to know.

Lord of himself;—that heritage of woe.

Lara. *Canto 1, st. 2*

Whate'er he be, 'twas not what he has

been. *St. 5*

And that sarcastic levity of tongue,

The stinging of a heart the world hath

stung. *Ib.*

And oft, in sudden mood, for many a day.

From all communion he would start away.

St. 9

And flowers the fairest that may feast the

bee. *St. 10*

In him, inexplicably mixed, appeared

Much to be loved, much hated, sought, and

feared. *St. 17.*

He stood a stranger in this breathing world.

St. 18.

His madness was not of the head, but heart.
Lara. Canto 1, st. 18.

None knew, nor how, nor why, but he
 entwined
 Himself perforce around the hearer's mind.
St. 19.

This is no time nor fitting place to mar
 The mirthful meeting with a wordy war.
St. 23.

The courteous host, and all-approving guest.
St. 29.

Now rose the unleavened hatred of his heart.
Canto 2, st. 4.

And dye conjecture with a darker hue.
St. 6.

E'en if he failed, he still delayed his fall.
St. 9.

The hand that kindles cannot quench the
 flame.
St. 11.

That panting thirst which scorches in the
 breath

Of those that die the soldier's fiery death.
St. 16.

The cannon's breath
 Wings the far hissing globe of death.
 The Siege of Corinth. *St. 2.*

He ruled them—man may rule the worst,
 By ever daring to be first.
St. 12.

In vain from side to side he throws
 His form, in courtship of repose.
St. 13.

But his heart was swollen, and turned aside,
 By deep, interminable pride.
St. 21.

Fiercely stand, or fighting fall.
St. 25.

It is the hour when lovers' vows
 Seem sweet in every whispered word.
Parisina. St. 1.

He could not slay a thing so fair.
St. 7.

My life must linger on alone.
St. 12.

Thou gav'st, and may'st resume my breath,
 A gift for which I thank thee not.
St. 13.

Yet in my lineaments they trace
 Some features of my father's face.
Id.

It was a thing to see, not hear.
St. 14.

He is near his mortal goal.
St. 15.

He died as erring man should die,
 Without display, without parade;
 Meekly had he bowed and prayed,
 As not disdaining priestly aid,

Nor desperate of all hope on high.
St. 17.

And o'er that fair, broad brow were
 wrought

The intersected lines of thought.
St. 20.

My hair is grey, but not with years,
 Nor grew it white
 In a single night,
 As men's have grown from sudden fears.
 The Prisoner of Chillon. *St. 1.*

Oh, God! it is a fearful thing
 To see the human soul take wing
 In any shape, in any mood—
 I've seen it rushing forth in blood,
 I've seen it on the breaking ocean
 Strive with a swollen, convulsive motion.
St. 8.

He faded, and so calm and meek,
 So softly worn, so sweetly weak,
 So tearless, yet so tender—kind,
 And grieved for those he left behind;

With all the while a cheek whose bloom
 Was as a mockery of the tomb,
 Whose tints as gently sunk away
 As a departing rainbow's ray—

An eye of most transparent light,
 That almost made the dungeon bright,
 And not a word of murmur—not
 A groan o'er his untimely lot.

Id.
 Regained my freedom with a sigh. *St. 14.*

She was not old, nor young, nor at the years
 Which certain people call a "certain age,"
 Which yet the most uncertain age appears.

Beppo. St. 22.

Laura was blooming still, had made the best
 Of time, and time returned the com-
 pliment.

St. 23.
 A pretty woman is a welcome guest. *Id.*

For most men (till by losing rendered sager)
 Will back their own opinions with a wager.
St. 27.

Soprano, basso, even the contra-alto
 Wished him five fathom under the Rialto.
St. 32.

In short, he was a perfect cavaliero,
 And to his very valet seemed a hero. *St. 33.*

His heart was one of those which most
 enamour us,
 Wax to receive, and marble to retain.
St. 34.

Besides, they always smell of bread and
 butter. *St. 39.*

I love the language, that soft bastard Latin,
 Which melts like kisses from a female
 mouth,

And sounds as if it should be writ on satin,
 With syllables which breathe of the sweet
 South. *St. 44.*

Heart on her lips and soul within her eyes,
 Soft as her clime and sunny as her eyes.
St. 45.

I like a parliamentary debate,
 Particularly when it's not too late. *St. 47.*

I like the weather, when it's not too rainy,
 That is, I like two months of every year
St. 48.

Teasing with blame, excruciating with
 praise. *St. 74.*

One hates an author that's all author, fellows
 In foolscap uniform turned up with ink.
St. 75.

Oh, Mirth and Innocence! Oh, Milk and Water!

Ye happy mixtures of more happy days.

Beppo. St. 80.

For danger levels man and brute,
And all are fellows in their need.

Mazappa. St. 3.

Who listens once will listen twice. *St. 6.*

For time at last sets all things even—

And if we do but watch the hour,

There never yet was human power

Which could evade, if unforgiven,

The patient search and vigil long

Of him who treasures up a wrong. *St. 10.*

Whatever creed be taught or land be trod,

Man's conscience is the oracle of God.

The Island. Canto 1, st. 6.

The prayers of Abel linked to deeds of Cain.

Canto 2, st. 4.

To form a nation's glory or its grief. *St. 9.*

More happy, if less wise. *St. 11.*

Sublime tobacco! which from east to west

Cheers the tar's labour or the Turk man's

rest. *St. 19.*

Divine in hookas, glorious in a pipe,

When tipped with amber, mellow, rich, and

ripe;

Like other charmers, wooing the caress,

More dazzlingly when daring in full dress.

Yet thy true lovers more admire by far

Thy naked beauties—give me a cigar! *lb.*

But yet *what* minutes! Moments like to

these

Render men's lives into immortalities.

Canto 3, st. 4.

My slumbers, if I slumber, are not sleep,

But a continuance of enduring thought.

Manfred. Act 1, 1.

The tree of knowledge is not that of life. *lb.*

But grief should be the instructor of the

wise;

Sorrow is knowledge. *lb.*

Mont Blanc is the monarch of mountains;

They crowned him long ago

On a throne of rocks, in a robe of clouds,

With a diadem of snow. *lb.*

But we, who name ourselves its sovereigns,

we,

Half dust, half deity, alike unfit

To sink or soar. *Act 1, 2.*

But I can act even what I most abhor,

And champion human fears. *Act 2, 2.*

The city lies sleeping. *Act 2, 3.*

As far as is compatible with clay,

Which clogs the ethereal essence. *Act 2, 4.*

There is no future pang

Can deal that justice on the self-condemn'd

He deals on his own soul. *Act 3, 1.*

For he

Must serve who fain would sway—and

soothe—and sue—

And watch all time—and pry into all place—

And be a living lie—who would become

A mighty thing amongst the mean. *lb.*

Old man! 'tis not so difficult to die.

Act 3, 4.

You have deeply ventured;

But all must do so who would greatly win.

Marino Faliero. Act 1, 2.

But try the Cæsar, or the Catiline,

By the true touchstone of desert—success.

lb.

The vile are only vain; the great are proud.

Act 2, 1.

They never fail who die

In a great cause. *Act 2, 2.*

Nought, save sleep,

Which will not be commanded. *Act 4, 1.*

The many twinkling feet so small and sylph-

like,

Suggesting the more perfect symmetry

Of the fair forms which terminate so well.

Act 4, 1.

To me the scorner's words were as the wind

Unto the rock. *Act 5, 1.*

Insects

Have made the lion mad ere now; a shaft

't the heel o'erthrew the bravest of the

brave. *lb.*

Great is their love who love in sin and fear.

Heaven and Earth. Part 1, 1.

Walk darkling to their doom. *Part 1, 3.*

For blindness is the firstborn of excess. *lb.*

If not unmoved, yet undismayed. *lb.*

What are the rank tongues

Of this vile herd, grown insolent with

feeding,

That I should prize their noisy praise, or

dread

Their noisome clamour?

Sardanapalus. Act 1, 2.

Yet what is

Death, so it be glorious? 'Tis a sunset.

Act 2, 1.

Self-defence is a virtue,

Sole bulwark of all right. *lb.*

And femininely meaneth furiously,

Because all passions in excess are female.

Act 3, 1.

I am the very slave of circumstance

And impulse—borne away with every

breath! *Act 4, 1.*

So much for monuments that have forgotten

Their very record! *Act 5, 1.*

Because all earth, except his native land,
To him is one wide prison, and each breath
Of foreign air he draws seems a slow poison,
Consuming but not killing.

The Two Foscari. *Act 1, 1.*

So we are slaves,
The greatest as the meanest—nothing rests
Upon our will. *Act 2, 1.*

And when we think we lead we most are led.
Ib.

He who loves not his country, can love
nothing. *Act 3, 1.*

He who bows not to him has bowed to me!
Cain. *Act 1, 1.*

My counsel is a kind one; for 'tis even
Given chiefly at my own expense: 'tis true,
'Twill not be followed, so there's little lost.

Act 2, 2.

But for your petty, picking, downright
thievery,

We scorn it as we do board-wages.

Werner. *Act 2, 1.*

Then wherefore should we sigh and whine,
With groundless jealousy repine,
With silly whims and fancies frantic
Merely to make our love romantic?

Hours of Idleness. *To a Lady.*

Though women are angels, yet wedlock's
the devil. *To Eliza.*

Limping Decorum lingers far behind.

Answer to some Elegant Verses.

I will not descend to a world I despise.
To Rev. J. T. Decher.

Their glory illumines the gloom of the
grave. *Ib.*

I have tasted the sweets and the bitters of
love. *Ib.*

Friendship is love without his wings.*
L'Amitié.

I'll publish, right or wrong.

Fools are my theme, let satire be my song.
English Bards and Scotch Reviewers. *l. 5.*

'Tis pleasant sure to see one's name in
print;

A book's a book, although there's nothing
in 't. *l. 51.*

A man must serve his time to every trade
Save censure—critics all are ready made.

l. 63.

With just enough of learning to misquote.
l. 66.

As soon

Seek roses in December—ice in June;
Hope constancy in wind, or corn in chaff;
Believe a woman or an epitaph,
Or any other thing that's false, before
You trust in critics, who themselves are
sore. *l. 75.*

Let such forego the poet's sacred name,
Who rack their brains for lucre, not for
fame. *l. 177.*

Perverts the Prophets, and purloins the
Psalms. *l. 326.*

Oh, Amos Cottle! Phœbus! what a name,
To fill the speaking trump of future fame!
l. 329.

The petrifications of a plodding brain. *l. 416.*
And beer undrawn, and beards unmown,

display
Your holy reverence for the Sabbath-day.

l. 636.

Oh! what a noble heart was here undone,
When Science' self destroyed her favourite
son! *l. 820.*

'Twas thine own genius gave the final blow,
And helped to plant the wound that laid
thee low:

So the struck eagle, stretched upon the plain,
No more through rolling clouds to soar again,
Viewed his own feather on the fatal dart,
And winged the shaft that quivered in his
heart;

Keen were his pangs, but keener far to feel,
He nursed the pinion which impelled the
steel;

While the same plumage which had warmed
his nest

Drank the last life-drop of his bleeding
breast.† *l. 824.*

That mighty master of unmeaning rhyme.‡
l. 879.

I too can hunt a poetaster down. *l. 1043.*
Poets and painters, as all artists know,

May shoot a little with a lengthened bow.
Hints from Horace. *l. 15.*

Or lend fresh interest to a twice-told tale.
l. 184.

Plays make mankind no better, and no
worse. *l. 370.*

A land of meanness, sophistry, and lust. §
The Curse of Minerva.

Muse of the many twinkling feet, whose
charms

Are now extended up from legs to arms.
The Waltz.

The young hussar,
The whiskered votary of waltz and war. *Ib.*

Ambition's less than littleness.
Ode to Bonaparte. *St. 2.*

The Assyrian came down like a wolf on the
fold,

And his cohorts were gleaming in purple
and gold. Destruction of Sennacherib.

† Æschylus (Myrmidones) quotes as an old
Libyan saying, that an eagle struck with an
arrow, saw the winged portion of it and said: "I
am killed with feathers from my own wing."

‡ Erasmus Darwin.

§ Scotland.

* Translation of French proverb.

Fare thee well! and if for ever,
Still for ever, fare thee well.
Fare thee well.

Born in the garret, in the kitchen bred,
Promoted thence to deck her mistress' head!
A Sketch.

My sister! my sweet sister! if a name
Dearer and purer were, it should be thine.
Epistle to Augusta.

It is not in the storm, nor in the strife
We feel benumbed, and wish to be no
more,

But in the after-silence on the shore,
When all is lost, except a little life.
On hearing Lady Byron was ill.

When all of Genius which can perish dies.
Monody—Death of Sheridan.
And Folly loves the martyrdom of Fame.
Ib.

Sighing that Nature formed but one such
man,
And broke the die—in moulding Sheridan.*
Ib.

And both were young and one was beautiful.
The Dream. St. 2.

She was his life,
The ocean to the river of his thoughts,
Which terminated all. St. 2.
A change came o'er the spirit of my dream.
St. 5.

His face,
The tablet of unutterable thoughts.
St. 6.

Saint Peter sat by the celestial gate:
His keys were rusty, and the lock was
dull. Vision of Judgment. St. 1.

Except that household virtue, most un-
common,
Of constancy to a bad, ugly woman. St. 12.

I loved my country and I hated him. St. 83.
The "good old times"—all times when old
are good. The Age of Bronze. St. 1.

Whose game was empires, and whose stakes
were thrones?
Whose table earth—whose dice were human
bones? St. 3.

For what were all these country patriots
born?
To hunt, and vote, and raise the price of
corn? St. 14.

* L'on peut dire sans hyperbole, que la nature, après l'avoir fait en cassa la moule.—"La Vie de Scaramouche," 12mo, 1690, p. 107.

Non è un sì bello in tante altre persone,
Natura il fece, e poi roppa la stampa.
—ARIOSO, "Orlando Furioso," Canto 10, St. 84.
The mould is lost wherein was made
This a *per se* of all.

—ALEXANDER MONTGOMERY.

The grand agrarian alchemy, light rent. Ib.
Year after year they voted cent. per cent.,
Blood, sweat, and tear-wrung millions—
why? for rent! Ib.

No; down with everything and up with
rent!

Their good, ill, health, wealth, joy, or dis-
content,
Being, end, aim, religion—rent, rent, rent.
Ib.

I only know we loved in vain—
I only feel—Farewell!—Farewell!
Farewell, if ever Fondest Prayer.

The fault was Nature's fault, not thine,
Which made thee fickle as thou art.
To a Youthful Friend.

When we two parted
In silence and tears,
Half broken-hearted
To sever for years.

When we two parted.
But the poor dog, in life the firmest friend,
The first to welcome, foremost to defend!
Inscription on a Newfoundland Dog.

And wilt thou weep when I am low?
And wilt thou weep?

Nor be, what man should ever be,
The friend of Beauty in distress?
To Florence.

Maid of Athens, ere we part,
Give, oh, give me back my heart!
Or, since that has left my breast,
Keep it now, and take the rest!

Maid of Athens.
By love's alternate joy and woe. Ib.
And know, whatever thou hast been,
'Tis something better not to be.
Euthanasia.

The silence of that dreamless sleep
I envy now too much to weep.
And thou art dead.

There's not a joy the world can give like
that it takes away. Stanzas for Music.

And Freedom hallows with her tread
The silent cities of the dead.

On the Star of "The Legion of Honour."
I had a dream which was not all a dream.
Darkness.

The comet of a season. Churchill's Grave.
The Glory and the Nothing of a Name. Ib.
All that the proud can feel of pain.

Prometheus.
The ruling principle of Hate,
Which for its pleasure doth create
The things it may annihilate. Ib.

Thy Godlike crime was to be kind,
To render with thy precepts less
The sum of human wretchedness. Ib.

My boat is on the shore
And my bark is on the sea.
To Thos. Moore.

Here's a sigh for those who love me,
And a smile to those who hate;
And whatever sky's above me,
Here's a heart for every fate. *Ib.*
So, we'll go no more a roving
So late into the night.
So, we'll go no more.

For the sword outwears its sheath,
And the soul wears out the breast. *Ib.*
The world is a bundle of hay,
Mankind are the asses who pull;
Each tugs it a different way,
And the greatest of all is John Bull.
Epigram.

I am ashes where once I was fire.
To Lady Blessington.

My days are in the yellow leaf;
The flowers and fruits of love are gone;
The worm, the canker, and the grief
Are mine alone!
On this day I complete my Thirty-Sixth
Birthday. (*Jan. 22, 1824.*)

I wish he would explain his explanation.
Don Juan. *Canto 1, Dedication 2.*

Complaint of present days
Is not the certain path to future praise. *Ib. 8.*
My way is to begin with the beginning.
Canto 1, St. 7.

In virtues nothing earthly could surpass her,
Save thine "incomparable oil," Macassar!
St. 17.

'Tis pity learned virgins ever wed
With persons of no sort of education. *St. 22.*

But—Oh! ye lords of ladies intellectual,
Inform us truly, have they not henpecked
you all? *Ib.*
Dead scandals form good subjects for dis-
section. *St. 31.*

The languages, especially the dead,
The sciences, and most of all the abstruse,
The arts, at least all such as could be said
To be the most remote from common use,
In all these she was much and deeply read. *St. 40.*

Possessed an air and grace by no means
common:
Her stature tall—I hate a dumpy woman.
St. 61.

Stolen glances, sweeter for the theft. *St. 74.*
Christians have burnt each other, quite
persuaded
That all the Apostles would have done as
they did. *St. 83.*

When people say, "I've told you *fifty*
times,"

They mean to scold, and very often do;
When poets say, "I've written *fifty*
rhymes,"
They make you dread that they'll recite
them too. *St. 108.*

A little while she strove, and much re-
pented,
And whispering "I will ne'er consent"—
consented. *St. 117.*

'Tis sweet to hear the honest watch-dog's
bark
Bay, deep-mouthed welcome as we draw
near home;
'Tis sweet to know there is an eye will mark
Our coming, and look brighter when we
come. *St. 123.*

Sweet is revenge—especially to women.
St. 124.

The schoolboy spot
We ne'er forget, though there we are forgot. *St. 130.*

Pleasure's a sin, and sometimes sin's a
pleasure. *St. 133.*

Man's love is of man's life a thing apart,
'Tis woman's whole existence. *St. 194.*
So shakes the needle, and so stands the pole,
As vibrates my fond heart to my fixed soul!
St. 196.

Their favour in an author's cap's a feather.
St. 199.

In my hot youth—when George the Third
was king. *St. 212.*

So for a good old-gentlemanly vice,
I think I must take up with avarice. *St. 216.*
What is the end of Fame? 'tis but to fill
A certain portion of uncertain paper.
St. 218.

Well—well, the world must turn upon its
axis,
And all mankind turn with it, heads or
tails,
And live and die, make love and pay our
taxes,
And as the veering wind shifts, shift our
sails. *Canto 2, st. 4.*

The best of remedies is a beef-steak
Against sea-sickness. *St. 13.*

I'd weep—but mine is not a weeping Muse,
And such light griefs are not a thing to
die on;

Young men should travel, if but to amuse
Themselves. *St. 16.*

There's nought, no doubt, so much the spirit
calms

As rum and true religion. *St. 34.*

But he, poor fellow, had a wife and
children—

Two things for dying people quite bewildering.
St. 43.

'Twas twilight, and the sunless day went down

Over the waste of waters ; like a veil.
Don Juan. *Canto 2, st. 49.*

A solitary shriek, the bubbling cry
Of some strong swimmer in his agony.
St. 53.

If this be true, indeed,
Some Christians have a comfortable creed.
St. 86.

Then he himself sunk down all dumb and shivering,
And gave no sign of life, save his limbs quivering.
St. 90.

He could, perhaps, have passed the Hellespont,
As once (a feat on which ourselves we prided)
Leander, Mr. Ekenhead, and I did. *St. 105.*
For sleep is awful. *St. 143.*

And her voice was the warble of a bird,
So soft, so sweet, so delicately clear.
The sort of sound we echo with a tear,
Without knowing why—an overpowering tone,
Whence Melody descends as from a throne.
St. 151.

They smile so when one's right, and when one's wrong
They smile still more. *St. 164.*

All who joy would win
Must share it—Happiness was born a twin.
St. 172.

Let us have wine and women, mirth and laughter,
Sermons and soda-water the day after.
St. 178.

Man being reasonable, must get drunk ;
The best of life is but intoxication. *St. 179.*
A long, long kiss, a kiss of youth, and love.
St. 186.

Alas ! they were so young, so beautiful.
St. 192.
So loving and so lovely. *St. 193.*

Alas ! the love of women ! it is known
To be a lovely and a fearful thing.
St. 199.

And their revenge is as the tiger's spring,
Deadly, and quick, and crushing. *Id.*

In her first passion woman loves her lover,
In all the others all she loves is love.
Canto 3, st. 3.

Yet 'tis "so nominated in the bond,"
That both are tied till one shall have expired.
St. 7.

What singular emotions fill
Their bosoms who have been induced to roam.
St. 21.

Dreading that climax of all human ills,
The inflammation of his weekly bills. *St. 35.*

Pleasure (whene'er she sings at least)'s a siren,
That lures, to flay alive, the young beginner.
St. 36.

He was the mildest mannered man
That ever scuttled ship or cut a throat ;
With such true breeding of a gentleman,
You never could divine his real thought.
St. 41.

He was a man of strange temperament,
Of mild demeanour, though of savage mood.
St. 53.

Meant
For something better, if not wholly good. *Id.*

A good friend, but bad acquaintance.
St. 54.

Just as old age is creeping on apace,
And clouds come o'er the sunset of our day.
St. 59.

Though sages may pour out their wisdom's treasure,
There is no sterner moralist than Pleasure.
St. 65.

But Shakespeare also says, 'tis very silly
"To gild refined gold, or paint the lily."
St. 76.

He was a man who had seen many changes,
And always changed as true as any needle.
St. 80.

He lied with such a fervour of intention—
There was no doubt he earned his laureate pension. *Id.*

Agree to a short armistice with truth.
St. 83.

The isles of Greece, the isles of Greece !
Where burning Sappho loved and sung,
Where grew the arts of war and peace—
Where Delos rose, and Phœbus sprung !
Eternal summer gilds them yet,
But all, except their sun, is set. *St. 86.*

The mountains look on Marathon,
And Marathon looks on the sea. *Id.*

But words are things, and a small drop of ink,
Falling like dew, upon a thought, produces

That which makes thousands, perhaps millions, think. *St. 88.*

Milton's the prince of poets—so we say ;
A little heavy, but no less divine. *St. 91.*

Ave Maria ! 'tis the hour of prayer !
Ave Maria ! 'tis the hour of love ! *St. 103.*

Nothing so difficult as a beginning
In poesy, unless perhaps the end.

Canto 4, st. 1.
Imagination droops her pinion. *St. 3.*

And if I laugh at any mortal thing,
'Tis that I may not weep. *St. 4.*

The precious porcelain of human clay.
St. 11.

"Whom the gods love die young," was said
of yore. *Don Juan. Canto 4, st. 12.*

High and inscrutable the old man stood,
Calm in his voice, and calm within his eye.
St. 39.

It has a strange quick jar upon the ear,
That cocking of a pistol. *St. 41.*

The world is full of strange vicissitudes.
St. 51.

And all because a lady fell in love. *Ib.*

A fair and sinless child of sin. *St. 70.*

Thus lived—thus died she; never more on
her
Shall sorrow light, or shame. *St. 71.*

For soon or late Love is his own avenger.
St. 73.

In fact he had no singing education,
An ignorant, noteless, timeless, tuneless
fellow. *St. 87.*

These two hated with a hate
Found only on the stage. *St. 93.*

"Arcades ambo," *id est*—blackguards both.
Ib.

I've stood upon Achilles' tomb,
And heard Troy doubted; time will doubt
of Rome. *St. 101.*

"Oh! darkly, deeply, beautifully blue,"
As someone somewhere sings about the
sky. *St. 110.*

When amatory poets sing their loves
In liquid lines mellifuously bland,
And pair their rhymes as Venus yokes her
doves. *Canto 5, st. 1.*

Used to it, no doubt, as eels are to be flayed.
St. 7.

Men are the sport of circumstances; when
The circumstances seem the sport of men.
St. 17.

The trump and bugle till he spake were
dumb,
And now nought left him but the muffled
drum. *St. 36.*

That all-softening, overpowering knell,
The tocsin of the soul—the dinner-bell.
St. 49.

I won't describe; description is my forte,
But every fool describes in these bright
days. *St. 52.*

A moral (like all morals) melancholy.
St. 63.

Wealth had done wonders—taste not much.
St. 94.

And I must say, I ne'er could see the very
Great happiness of the "Nil Admirari."
St. 100.

The women pardoned all except her face.
St. 113.

Why don't they knead two virtuous souls
for life
Into that moral centaur, man and wife?
St. 153.

There is a tide in the affairs of women
Which, taken at the flood, leads—God
knows where. *Canto 6, st. 2.*

Heroic, stoic Cato, the sententious,
Who lent his lady to his friend Hortensius.
St. 7.

My wish is quite as wide, but not so bad,
St. 27.

That womankind had but one rosy mouth,
To kiss them all at once from North to South.
St. 49.

Her talents were of the more silent class.
St. 69.

A lady of a "certain age," which means
Certainly aged. *St. 69.*

A "strange coincidence," to use a phrase
By which such things are settled now-a-
days.* *St. 83.*

We live and die,
But which is best, you know no more than I.
Canto 7, st. 4.

Newton, that proverb of the mind. *St. 5.*

Renown's all hit or miss;
There's fortune even in fame, we must allow.
St. 33.

He made no answer; but he took the city.†
St. 53.

The drying up a single tear has more
Of honest fame, than shedding seas of gore.
Canto 8, st. 3.

A thing of impulse and a child of song.
St. 24.

Rushed where the thickest fire announced
most foes. *St. 32.*

I think I hear a little bird, that sings
The people by-and-by will be the stronger.
St. 50.

Without, or with, offence to friends or foes,
I sketch your world exactly as it goes.
St. 89.

War's a brain-spatting, windpipe-slitting
art,
Unless her cause by right be sanctified.
Canto 9, st. 4.

You've supped full of flattery;
They say you like it too—'tis no great
wonder. *St. 5.*

Never had mortal man such opportunity,
Except Napoleon, or abused it more. *St. 9.*

The consequence is, being of no party,
I shall offend all parties. *St. 26.*

* This had reference to the expression of one
of Queen Caroline's advocates in the House of
Lords, who spoke of circumstances in her asso-
ciation with Bergami as "odd instances of
strange coincidence."

† Suwaroff.

What a strange thing is man! and what a stranger
Is woman! What a whirlwind is her head.
Don Juan. *Canto 9, st. 64.*

Though modest, on his unembarrassed brow
Nature had written "gentleman." He said

Little, but to the purpose; and his manner
Flung hovering graces o'er him like a banner.
St. 83.

My bosom underwent a glorious glow,
And my internal spirit cut a caper.
Canto 10, st. 8.

Which* . . . must make us selfish,
And shut our souls up in us like a shell-fish.
St. 23.

Sovereigns may sway materials, but not matter,
And wrinkles, the d—d democrats, won't flatter.
St. 24.

But, as I said,
I won't philosophise, and will be read.
St. 28.

Oh, for a forty-parson power to chant
Thy praise, Hypocrisy!†
Eight and forty manors . . .
. . . Were their reward for following Billy's banners.
St. 36.

This is the way physicians mend or end us,
Secundum artem: but although we sneer
In health, when ill, we call them to attend
us,
Without the least propensity to jeer.
St. 42.

But she was lucky, and luck's all. Your queens
Are generally prosperous in reigning.
St. 47.

That water-land of Dutchmen and of ditches.
St. 63.

And when I think upon a pot of beer
St. 77.

Alas! how deeply painful is all payment!
St. 79.

Kill a man's family, and he may brook it,
But keep your hands out of his breeches pocket!
Id.

When Bishop Berkeley‡ said "there was no matter,"
And proved it—'twas no matter what he said.
Canto 11, st. 1.

But Tom's no more—and so no more of Tom.
St. 20.

And, after all, what is a lie? 'Tis but
The truth in masquerade.
St. 37.

'Tis strange the mind, that very fiery
particle,
Should let itself be snuffed out by an article.
St. 60.

Where are those martyred saints, the Five
per Cents?

And where—oh, where the devil are the
Rents?
St. 77.

Nought's permanent among the human race,
Except the Whigs not getting into place.
St. 82.

I may stand alone,
But would not change my free thoughts for
a throne.
St. 90.

Of all the barbarous middle ages, that
Which is most barbarous, is the middle age
Of man, it is—I really scarce know what;
But when we hover between fool and sage.
Canto 12, st. 1.

Yes! ready money is Aladdin's lamp.
St. 12.

Well, if I don't succeed, I have succeeded,
And that's enough.
St. 17.

And hold up to the sun my little taper.‡
St. 21.

Thou art in London—in that pleasant place,
Where every kind of mischief's daily brew-
ing.
St. 23.

But now I'm going to be immoral; now
I mean to show things really as they are,
Not as they ought to be.
St. 40.

As that abominable tittle-tattle,
Which is the cud eschewed by human cattle.
St. 43.

For 'tis a low, newspaper, humdrum, law-
suit
Country.
St. 65.

And if, in fact, she takes to a "grande
passion,"

It is a very serious thing indeed.
St. 77.

With fascination in his very bow.
St. 84.

A finished gentleman from top to toe.
Id.

And beauteous even where beauties most
abound.
Canto 13, st. 2.

Of all tales 'tis the saddest—and more sad,
Because it makes us smile.‖
St. 9.

Cervantes smiled Spain's chivalry away.
St. 11.

* Dissipation.

† Rev. Sydney Smith used the phrase, "a twelve-parson power of conversation."

‡ Bishop of Cloyne, who wrote: "All the choir of heaven and furniture of earth—in a word, all those bodies which compose the mighty frame of the world—have not any subsistence without a mind."—"Principles of Human Knowledge," In a note by Dr. Hawkesworth to Swift's letters,

published 1769, he says: "Berkeley, in the early part of his life, wrote a dissertation against the existence of material beings and external objects, with such subtlety that Whiston acknowledged himself unable to confute it."

‖ Thus commentators each dark passage shun,
And hold their farthing candles to the sun.

See also Crabbe;

—YOUNG.

‖ Oh rather give me commentators plain."

‖ Don Quixote.

Cool, and quite English, imperturbable.

Don Juan. Canto 13, st. 14.

I hate to hunt down a tired metaphor.

St. 36.

The English winter—ending in July,

To recommence in August. *St. 42.*

And Lord Augustus Fitz Plantagenet,
Good at all things, but better at a bet.

St. 87.

Society is now one polished horde,

Formed of two mighty tribes, the *Bored* and
Bored. *St. 95.*

The earth has nothing like a she epistle.

St. 105.

And angling too, that solitary vice,

Whatever Izaak Walton sings or says:

The quaint, old, cruel coxcomb, in his gullet
Should have a hook, and a small trout to
pull it. *St. 106.*

Death, so called, is a thing which makes
men weep,

And yet a third of life is passed in sleep.

Canto 14, st. 3.

In play, there are two pleasures for your
choosing—

The one is winning, and the other losing.

St. 12.

Men for their sins

Have shaving too entailed upon their chins.

St. 23.

I for one venerate a petticoat. *St. 26.*

So that his horse, or charger, hunter, hack,
Knew that he had a rider on his back.

St. 32.

Of all the horrid, hideous sounds of woe,

Sadder than owl-songs or the midnight
blast,

Is that portentous phrase, "I told you so."

St. 50.

That Adam, called "the happiest of men."

St. 55.

Good but rarely came from good advice.

St. 66.

'Tis strange, but true; for truth is always
strange;

Stranger than fiction. *St. 101.*

There's music in the sighing of a reed;

There's music in the gushing of a rill;

There's music in all things, if men had ears;

Their earth is but an echo of the spheres.

Canto 15, st. 5.

The devil hath not in all his quiver's choice

An arrow for the heart like a sweet voice.

St. 13.

How little do we know that which we are!

How less what we may be! The eternal
surge

Of time and tide rolls on and bears afar

Our bubbles. *St. 99.*

As Juan mused on mutability,

Or on his mistress—terms synonymous.

St. 20.

Her gracious, graceful, graceless Grace.

Canto 16, st. 49.

Tithes, which sure are Discord's torches.

St. 60.

As nothing can confound

A wise man more than laughter from a
dunce. *St. 83.*

The love of higher things and better days;

The unbounded hope, and heavenly
ignorance

Of what is called the world, and the world's
ways. *St. 103.*

As he (Lord Byron) himself briefly described it in his memoranda: "I awoke one morning and found myself famous."—*Moore's "Life of Byron"* (referring to the instantaneous success of "Childe Harold," published 1812).

CHAS. S. CALVERLEY (1831-1884).

When the gloaming is, I never made the
ghost of an endeavour

To discover—but whatever were the hour
it would be sweet

Fly Leaves. In the Gloaming.

Blinder

Than a trebly-bandaged mole.

Lines on hearing the Organ.

I asked him where he lived—a stare

Was all I got in answer,

As on he trudged; I rightly judged

The stare said, "Where I can, sir."

Wanderers.

Her sheep followed her, as their tails did
them.

(Butter and eggs and a pound of cheese)

And this song is considered a perfect gem,

And as to the meaning, it's what you
please. *Ballad.*

Life is with such all beer and skittles;

They are not difficult to please

About their victuals. *Contentment.*

Meaning, however, is no great matter.

Lovers, and a Reflection.

RICHARD CAMBRIDGE (1717-1802).

Friendship can smoothe the front of rude
despair. *Scribleriad. I, 196.*

What is the worth of anything

But for the happiness 'twill bring?*

Learning. I. 23.

Like for like is no gain.

Against Inconstancy.

* See Butler, "For what is worth in anything?"

THOMAS CAMPBELL (1777-1844).

'Tis distance lends enchantment to the view,
And robes the mountain in its azure hue.

Pleasures of Hope. Part 1.

All, all forsook the friendless, guilty mind,
But Hope, the charmer, lingered still
behind. *Ib.*

For Beauty's tears are lovelier than her
smile. *Ib.*

Thy fame, thy worth, thy filial love at last,
Shall soothe his aching heart for all the
past. *Ib.*

And learn the future by the past of man. *Ib.*

And, as the slave departs, the man returns. *Ib.*

"Oh! Heaven!" he cried, "My bleeding
country save!" *Ib.*

Hope, for a season, bade the world farewell
And Freedom shrieked—as Kosciuszko fell! *Ib.*

Ye fond adorers of departed fame. *Ib.*
And rival all but Shakespeare's name
below. *Ib.*

Dominions of the Sun.* *Ib.*
And, in the march of nations, led the
van. *Ib.*

Who hath not own'd with rapture-smitten
frame

The power of grace, the magic of a name? *Ib.*

Part 2.

There be, whose loveless wisdom never
failed,
In self-adoring pride securely mailed. *Ib.*

Without the smile from partial beauty won,
Oh! what were man?—a world without a
sun. *Ib.*

The world was sad; the garden was a wild!
And man, the hermit, sighed—till woman
smiled! *Ib.*

While memory watches o'er the sad review
Of joys that faded like the morning's dew. *Ib.*

Remote from busy life's bewildered way. *Ib.*

When genial morn appears,
Like pensive Beauty smiling in her tears. *Ib.*

And muse on Nature with a poet's eye. *Ib.*

The still sweet fall of music far away. *Ib.*
Since first he called her his before the holy
man. *Ib.*

What millions died that Cæsar might be
great! *Ib.*

Every sphere
That gems the starry girdle of the year. *Ib.*

It is a dread and awful thing to die. *Ib.*

Melt and dispel, ye spectre-doubts that roll
Cimmerian darkness on the parting soul! *Ib.*

One hopeless dark idolater of Chance. *Ib.*
To night and silence sink for evermore. *Ib.*

Lights of the world and demi-gods of
Fame. *Ib.*

Oh! star-eyed Science, hast thou wandered
there,

To waft us home the message of despair? *Ib.*

Truth ever lovely—since the world began,
The foe of tyrants, and the friend of man. *Ib.*

But sad as angels for the good man's sin,
Weep to record, and blush to give it in! † *Ib.*

Mild be the doom of Heaven—as thou
wert mild. *Ib.*

Cease, every joy, to glimmer on my mind,
But leave, oh! leave the light of Hope
behind!

What though my wing'd hours of bliss
have been,

Like angel-visits, few and far between. ‡ *Ib.*

Can Fancy's fairy hands no veil create
To hide the sad realities of fate? *Ib.*

Congenial spirits part to meet again. *Ib.*
But she was journeying to the land of
souls.

Gertrude of Wyoming. Part 1, st. 19.

A soul that pity touched, but never shook. *St. 23.*

A stoic of the woods—a man without a
tear. *Ib.*

Then forth uprose that lone way-faring
man. *St. 27.*

Those eyes, affectionate and glad,
That seemed to love whate'er they looked
upon. *Part 2, st. 4.*

Gay lily fields of France. *St. 15.*
The torrent's smoothness, ere it dash below. *Part 3, st. 5.*

When Transatlantic Liberty arose. *St. 6.*

For then
The bowstring of my spirit was not slack. *St. 14.*

To whom nor relative nor blood remains,
No!—not a kindred drop that runs in
human veins. *St. 17.*

'Twas sung how they were lovely in their
lives,

And in their deaths had not divided been. *St. 33.*

She was the rainbow to thy sight,
Thy sun—thy heaven—of lost delight. *St. 36.*

† See Sterne, "Tristram Shandy."

‡ Cf. Blair and John Norris.

* India.

To-morrow let us do or die!

Gertrude of Wyoming. *Part 3, st. 37.*

He bids me dry the last, the first,
The only tears that ever burst
From Outalissi's soul. *St. 39.*

The night, to him, that had no morrow.
O'Connor's Child. 9.

Another's sword has laid him low,
Another's and another's;
And every hand that dealt the blow—
Ah me! it was a brother's! 10.

Nor would I change my buried love
For any heart of living mould. 16.

Of all unheeded and unheeding. 16.

Her fingers witched the chords they passed
along,
And her lips seemed to kiss the soul in song.
Theodric.

Eclipsed by brighter orbs in glory's sky. 1b.

Her women fair; her men robust for toil,
Her vigorous souls, high-cultured as her
soil;

Her towns, where civic independence flings
The gauntlet down to senates, courts, and
Kings.* 1b.

'That, like Heaven's image in the smiling
brook,
Celestial peace was pictured in her look. 1b.
A wildly sweet unworldliness of thought. 1b.

And, when his first suspicions dimly stole,
Rebuked them back like phantoms from his
soul. 1b.

The dignity of womankind. 1b.

That mighty truth—how happy are the
good. 1b.

And long she pined—for broken hearts
die slow. 1b.

Without was Nature's elemental din. 1b.

It was not strange; for in the human breast
Two master passions cannot co-exist. 1b.

He felt as if he ne'er should cease to feel
A wretch live-broken on misfortune's
wheel. 1b.

The ocean has her ebbings—so has grief. 1b.

Words that will solace him while life
endures. 1b.

'Tis the sunset of life gives me mystical lore,
And coming events cast their shadows
before. Lochiel's Warning.

With his back to the field, and his feet to
the foe!

And leaving in battle no blot on his name,
Look proudly to Heaven from the death-bed
of fame! 1b.

There was silence deep as death;
And the boldest held his breath—
For a time. Battle of the Baltic. 2.

Ye are brothers! ye are men!
And we conquer but to save—
So peace, instead of death, let us bring. 5.

Let us think of them that sleep,
Full many a fathom deep,
By thy wild and stormy steep,
Elsinore! 7.

Soft sigh the winds of Heaven o'er their
grave! 8.

Ye mariners of England!
That guard our native seas;
Whose flag has braved a thousand years,
The battle and the breeze!
Ye Mariners of England.

While the battle rages loud and long,
And the stormy winds do blow. 1.

Britannia needs no bulwark,
No towers along the steep,
Her march is o'er the mountain waves,
Her home is on the deep. 3.

The meteor flag of England
Shall yet terrific burn;
Till danger's troubled night depart,
And the star of peace return. 4.

Triumphal arch, that fill'st the sky
When storms prepare to part,
I ask not proud Philosophy
To teach me what thou art.

To the Rainbow.

And ships were drifting with the dead
To shores where all was dumb!
The Last Man.

And Painting, mute and motionless,
Steals but a glance of time.
Stanzas to J. P. Kemble (1817).

And what the actor could effect,
The scholar could presage. 1b.

Alas, the moral brings a tear!
'Tis all a transient hour below;
And we that would detain thee here,
Ourselves as fleetly go! 1b.

Half our daylight faith's a fable;
Sleep disports with shadows too. A Dream.

More compassionate than woman,
Lordly more than man. 1b.

Hast thou felt, poor self-deceiver,
Life's career so void of pain
As to wish its fitful fever
New begun again? 1b.

There is a victory in dying well
For Freedom—and ye have not died in vain.

Stanzas to the Memory of
the Spanish Patriots.

The patriot's blood's the seed of Freedom's
tree. 1b.

* England.

Her soil has felt the foot-prints, and her
clime
Been winnowed by the wings of Liberty.*

Stanzas to the Memory of
the Spanish Patriots.

Glory to them that die in this great cause!

Id.

Long trains of ill may pass unheeded, dumb,
But vengeance is behind, and justice is to
come.

Id.

To feel the step-dame buffetings of fate.

On the Grave of a Suicide.

'Twas the hour when rites unholy
Called each Paynim voice to prayer.

The Turkish Lady.

And dim was that eye, once expressively
beaming,
That melted in love, and that kindled in
war.

The Wounded Hussar.

On Linden, when the sun was low,
All bloodless lay the untrodden snow,
And dark as winter was the flow
Of Iser, rolling rapidly.

Hohenlinden.

The combat deepens. On, ye brave,
Who rush to glory, or the grave!
Wave, Munich! all thy banners wave,
And charge with all thy chivalry.

Id.

The all-in-all of life—Content.

To a Lady on Receiving a Seal.

A fresh and fair old man.

The Ritter Bann.

One moment may with bliss repay
Unnumbered hours of pain.

Id.

Oh, how hard it is to find

The one just suited to our mind.

Song. "Oh, how Hard!"

There came to the beach a poor Exile of
Erin.

Exile of Erin.

He sang the bold anthem of Erin-go-bragh.†

Id.

And the sentinel stars set their watch in
the sky.

The Soldier's Dream.

In life's morning march, when my bosom
was young.

Id.

But sorrow returned with the dawning of
morn,

And the voice in my dreaming ear melted
away.

Id.

One rose of the wilderness left on its stalk
To mark where a garden had been.

Lines on Visiting Argyleshire.

To bear is to conquer our fate.

Id.

A dull-eyed diplomatic corps.

Jemima, Rose and Eleanore.

Beauty's witching sway
Is now to me a star that's fallen—a dream
that's passed away. Farewell to Love.

Life's joy for us a moment lingers,
And death seems in that word—farewell.

Song. "Withdraw not yet those lips."

The spot where love's first links were
wound,

That ne'er are riven,

Is hallowed down to earth's profound,

And up to Heaven! Hallowed Ground.

For time makes all but true love old.

Id.

To live in hearts we leave behind

Is not to die.

Id.

What can alone ennoble fight?

A noble cause!

Id.

Its roof star-pictured Nature's ceiling,
Where trancing the rapt spirit's feeling,
And God Himself to man revealing,

The harmonious spheres

Make music, though unheard their pealing

By mortal ears.

Id.

Soothing the home-bound navy's peaceful
way,

And rocking e'en the fisher's little bark

As gently as a mother rocks her child.

On the View from St. Leonards.

Absence! Is not the heart torn by it

From more than light, or life, or breath?

'Tis Lethe's gloom, but not its quiet,

The pain without the peace of death.

Absence.

She, like the eagle, will renew her age.‡

On Poland.

Well can ye mouth fair Freedom's classic
line,

And talk of Constitutions o'er your wine.

Id.

But all your vows to break the tyrant's yoke

Expire in Bacchanalian song and smoke.

Id.

Not murder masked and cloaked with hidden
knife.

Id.

For body-killing tyrants cannot kill

The public soul—the hereditary will,

That downward as from sire to son it goes,

By shifting bosoms more intensely grows.

Id.

Humanely glorious! Men will weep for him
When many a guilty martial fame is dim.

Lines in a Blank Leaf

of La Perouse's Voyages.

Yet what is all that fires a hero's scorn

Of death?—the hope to live in hearts
unborn.

Id.

With Freedom's lion-banner

Britannia rules the waves.

Ode to the Germans.

* Spain.

† "Ireland for Ever."

‡ Poland.

Drink ye to her that each loves best,
And if you nurse a flame
That's told but to her mutual breast,
We will not ask her name.

Drink ye to Her.

Our land, the first garden of Liberty's tree—
It has been, and yet shall be, the land of the
free.

Song of the Greeks.

Strike home, and the world shall revere us
As heroes descended from heroes.

Ib.

It was indeed her own true knight.

Adelgitha.

When daisies and buttercups gladdened my
sight,

Like treasures of silver and gold.

Field Flowers.

Till toil grows cheaper than the trodden
weed,
And man competes with man, like foe with
foe.

Lines on revisiting a Scottish River.

And in the scowl of Heaven, each face
Grew dark as they were speaking.

Lord Ullin's Daughter.

I'll meet the raging of the skies,
But not an angry father.

Ib.

The waters wild went o'er his child
And he was left lamenting.

Ib.

And rustic life and poverty
Grow beautiful beneath his touch.

Ode to the Memory of Burns.

With love that scorns the lapse of time,
And ties that stretch beyond the deep.
Peace to the mighty dead!

Ib.

Lines to Commemorate the Day
of Victory in Egypt.

The Scots are steadfast—not their clime.

The Pilgrim of Glencoe.

That like an intellectual magnet stone
Drew truth from judgments simpler than
his own.

Ib.

Whilst doubts assailed him o'er and o'er
again,
If men were made for kings, or kings for
men.

Ib.

Ghost, kelpie, wraith,
And all the trumpery of vulgar faith,

Ib.

The deed is just;
And if I say it must be done—it must.

Ib.

Dead men tell
No tales.

Ib.

And long petitions spoil the cause they
plead.

Ib.

The lordly, lovely Rhine.

The Child and the Hind.

Better be courted and jilted
Than never be courted at all.

The Jilted Nymph.

And so she flirted, like a true
Good woman, till we bade adieu.

Lines on my new child sweetheart.

Yes, my soul sentimentally craves
British beer.

Epistle from Algiers.

THOMAS CAMPION (d. 1620).

There is a garden in her face,
Where roses and white lilies grow.

Cherry Ripe.

There cherries grow that none can buy,
Till cherry-ripe themselves do cry.

Ib.

GEORGE CANNING (1770-1827).

I called the New World into existence to
redress the balance of the Old.

The King's Message, Dec. 12, 1826.

Black's not so black; nor white so very
white.

New Morality.

Give me the avowed, the erect, the manly
foe;

Bold I can meet—perhaps may turn his
blow;

But of all plagues, good Heaven, thy wrath
can send,

Save, save, oh! save me from the Candid
Friend!

Ib.

In matters of commerce, the fault of the
Dutch

Is offering too little and asking too much.*

Despatch in cipher to the English Ambassador
in Holland, January 31, 1826.

Story! God bless you! I have none to
tell, Sir.

The Friend of Humanity
and the Knife Grinder.

I give thee sixpence! I will see thee
damned first.

Ib.

No, here's to the pilot that weathered the
storm.

The Pilot.

[Rev.] **JOSEPH CAPEN** (19th Cent.).

Yet at the resurrection we shall see

A fair edition, and of matchless worth,

Free from erratas, new in heaven set forth.

Lines upon Mr. John Foster.†

THOMAS CAREW (1598 ?-1639 ?).

He that loves a rosy cheek,

Or a coral lip admires,

Or from star-like eyes doth seek

Fuel to maintain his fires,

As Old Time makes these decay,

So his flames must waste away.

Disdain returned.

* Usually quoted: "Is asking too little and taking too much." The above, however, is the original form.

† This idea is borrowed from Rev. B. Woodbridge, chaplain to Charles II. (q.v.). (See also Benj. Franklin's "Epitaph on Himself.")

I have learned thy arts, and now
Can disdain as much as thou.

Disdain returned.

Then fly betimes, for only they
Conquer Love, that run away.

Song. "Conquest by Flight."

The purest soul that e'er was sent
Into a clayey tenement.

Epitaphs. *On the Lady Mary Villiers.*

And here the precious dust is laid,
Whose purely tempered clay was made
So fine that it the guest betrayed.
Else the soul grew so fast within,
It broke the outward shell of sin,
And so was hatched a cherubin.

On Maria Wentworth.

Good to the poor, to kindred dear,
To servants kind, to friendship clear,
To nothing but herself severe.

Ib.

ALICE CAREY (1820-1871).

For the human heart is the mirror
Of the things that are near and far ;
Like the wave that reflects in its bosom
The flower and the distant star.

The Time to be.

HENRY CAREY (c. 1693-1743).

Of all the girls that are so smart
There's none like pretty Sally ;
She is the darling of my heart,
And she lives in our alley,
There is no lady in the land
Is half so sweet as Sally.

Sally.

Of all the days that's in the week,
I dearly love but one day ;
And that's the day that comes betwixt
A Saturday and Monday.

Ib.

His cogitative faculties immersed
In cogibundity of cogitation.

Chrononhotonthologos. *Act 1, 1.*

Let the singing singers,
With vocal voices, most vociferous,
In sweet vociferation, out-vociferise
Ev'n sound itself.

Ib.

Go call a coach, and let a coach be called ;
And let the man that calls it be the caller ;
And in his calling let him nothing call,
But coach ! coach ! coach ! Oh, for a coach.
ye Gods !

Act 2, 4.

Ha ! Dead ! Impossible ! It cannot be !
I'd not believe it though himself should
swear it.

Ib.

Geeteel in personage,
Conduct, and equipage ;
Noble by heritage,
Generous and free.

The Contrivances. *Act 1, 2.*

What a monstrous tail our cat hath got !

Dragon of Wantley. *Act 2, 1.*

God save our gracious king,

Long live our noble king,

God save the king. God Save the King.

PHOEBE CAREY (1824-1871).

But no night is so utterly cheerless

That we may not look for the dawn.

Light in Darkness.

THOMAS CARLTON (19th Century).

I never knew a warrior yet but thee,

From wine, tobacco, debts, dice, oaths, so
free. To Capt. John Smith of Virginia.

THOMAS CARLYLE (1795-1881).

The Public is an old woman. Let her
maunder and mumble. *Journal (1835).*

The beginning of all is to have done
with Falsity ; to eschew Falsity as Death
Eternal. *Ib. June 23, 1870.*

It is now almost my sole rule of life to
clear myself of cant and formulas, as of
poisonous Nessus shirts.

Letter to his Wife. *Nov. 2, 1835.*

No speech ever uttered or utterable is
worth comparison with silence.

Lectures (1838).

A man cannot make a pair of shoes rightly
unless he do it in a devout manner.

Letter to T. Erskine. *Oct. 22, 1842.*

I do not hate him near as much as I fear
I ought to do.

Remark in reference to the Bishop
of Oxford. (*Froude's "Life."*)

A spectre moving in a world of spectres.

Description of himself.

A poor Ritualist ; almost spectral kind of
phantasm of a man.

Letter in reference to W. E. Gladstone.
March 23, 1873.

How inferior for seeing with, is your
brightest train of fireworks to the humblest
farthing candle !

Diderot.

The life of man, says our friend Herr
Sauerteig, the life even of the meanest man,
it were good to remember, is a Poem.

Count Cagliostro. *Flight First.*

Utter Pasquils, mere ribald libels on
Humanity : these too, however, are at times
worth reading.

Ib.

Misery of any kind is not the cause of
Immorality, but the effect thereof.

Flight Last.

The foul sluggard's comfort : "It will
last my time."

Ib.

"A judicious man," says he [the "crabbed satirist"] "looks at Statistics, not to get knowledge but to save himself from having ignorance foisted on him."

Chartism. Chap. 2. Statistics, 1839.

In epochs when cash payment has become the sole nexus of man to man. *Ib.*

Liquid Madness sold at tenpence the quatern.

Chap. 4. Finest Peasantry in the World.

Surely, of all "rights of man," this right of the ignorant man to be guided by the wiser, to be, gently or forcibly, held in the true course by him is the indisputablest.

Chap. 6. Laissez-faire.

It is not a lucky word this same impossible: no good comes of those that have it so often in their mouth. *Chap. 10. Impossible.*

Evil, once manfully fronted, ceases to be evil. *Ib.*

There is an endless merit in a man's knowing when to have done. *Francia (1843).*

Thou wretched Fraction, wilt thou be the ninth part even of a tailor? *Ib.*

What we might call, by way of eminence, the *dismal science*. [Used in reference to Political Economy and "Social Science."]

The Nigger Question (1849).

Talk that does not end in any kind of action is better suppressed altogether.

Inaugural Address at Edinburgh (1866).

It is the first of all problems for a man to find out what kind of work he is to do in this universe. *Ib.*

Work is the grand cure of all the maladies and miseries that ever beset mankind. *Ib.*

I never heard tell of any clever man that came of entirely stupid people. *Ib.*

Maidervants, I hear people complaining, are getting instructed in the "ologies." *Ib.*

The glory of a workman, still more of a master-workman, that he does his work well, ought to be his most precious possession; like the "honour of a soldier," dearer to him than life. *Shooting Niagara, 7 (1867).*

The great law of culture is: Let each become all that he was created capable of being. *J. P. F. Richter (1827).*

A well-written life is almost as rare as a well-spent one. *Ib.*

It is dangerous to *begin* with denial, and fatal to end with it.

State of German Literature.

The three great elements of modern civilisation, gunpowder, printing, and the Protestant religion. *Ib.*

To the vulgar eye, few things are wonderful that are not distant. *Burns.*

The "Golden calf of self-love." *Ib.*

His religion, at best, is an anxious wish; like that of Rabelais, "a great Perhaps." * *Ib.*

The words of Milton are true in all times, and were never truer than in this: "He who would write heroic poems must make his whole life a heroic poem." *Ib.*

Would that every Johnson in the world had his veridical Boswell, or leash of Boswells! *Voltaire.*

He does not, like Bolingbroke, patronise Providence. *Ib.*

Schelling, we have been informed, gives account of Fichte to the following effect: "The Philosophy of Fichte was like lightning; it appeared only for a moment, but it kindled a fire which will burn for ever." *Novalis.*

It is the instinct of understanding to contradict reason. *Ib.*

(Jacobi the elder, as quoted by Carlyle.)

The poorest day that passes over us is the conflux of two eternities; it is made up of currents that issue from the remotest Past, and flow onwards to the remotest Future.

Signs of the Times.

It is the Age of Machinery, in every outward and inward sense of that word. *Ib.*

A machine for converting the heathen. (Applied to the Bible Society.) *Ib.*

In these days, more emphatically than ever, "to live, signifies to unite with a party or to make one." *Ib.*

One of their [Continental] philosophers has lately discovered that "as the liver secretes bile, so does the brain secrete thought," which astonishing discovery Dr. Calanis . . . has pushed into its minutest developments. . . . Thought, he is inclined to hold, is still secreted by the brain; but then, poetry and religion (and it is really worth knowing) are "a product of the smaller intestines." *Ib.*

To both parties it [Government] is emphatically a machine: to the discontented a "taxing machine," to the contented a "machine for securing property." *Ib.*

The true Church of England, at this moment, lies in the Editors of its newspapers. These preach to the people daily, weekly. *Ib.*

History is the essence of innumerable biographies. *On History.*

Poetry which has been defined as the harmonious union of man with nature.

Early German Literature.

* "The grand Perhaps,"—BROWNING, "Bishop Blougram's Apology."

† This is a paraphrase of Milton.

The healthy know not of their health, but only the sick : this is the Physician's Aphorism. Characteristics.

But on the whole, "genius is ever a secret to itself." *Ib.*

Self-contemplation is infallibly the symptom of disease, be it or be it not the cure. *Ib.*

The barrenest of all mortals is the sentimentalist. *Ib.*

Time for him had merged itself into eternity ; he was, as we say, no more. *Ib.*

There is a greatest Fool, as a superlative in every kind ; and the most Foolish man in the Earth is now indubitably living and breathing, and did this morning or lately eat breakfast. Article on Biography.

There is a Stupidest of London men, actually resident, with bed and board of some kind, in London. *Ib.*

Fiction, while the feigner of it knows that he is feigning, partakes more than we suspect, of the nature of *lying*. *Ib.*

A loving heart is the beginning of all knowledge. *Ib.*

Speak not at all, in any wise, till you have somewhat to speak. *Ib.*

History after all is the true poetry, Boswell's Life of Johnson.

That unspeakable shoeblack-seraph Army of Authors. *Ib.*

In a world which exists by the balance of Antagonisms, the respective merit of the Conservator or the Innovator must ever remain debatable. *Ib.*

All reform except a moral one will prove unavailing. Article on Corn Law Rhymes (1832).

For ours is a most fictile world, and man is the most fingent plastic of creatures.

The French Revolution. Part 1, Book 1, chap. 2.

Is not Sentimentalism twin-sister to Cant, if not one and the same with it?

Book 2, chap. 7.

Is not every meanest day the confluence of two eternities?

Book 6, chap. 1.

History, a distillation of Rumour. Book 7, chap. 5.

Great is journalism. Is not every able editor a ruler of the world, being a persuader of it? Part 2, Book 1, chap. 4.

Till cant cease, nothing else can begin. Book 3, chap. 7.

The sea-green Incorruptible [Robespierre]. Part 3, Book 3, chap. 1.

My whinstone house my castle is, I have my own four walls.

My own Four Walls.

The best worship, however, is stout working. Letter to his Wife (1831).

The crash of the whole solar and stellar systems could only kill you once.

Letter to John Carlyle (1831).

A Burns is infinitely better educated than a Byron. Note Book. Nov. 2, 1831.

Giving a name, indeed, is a poetic art ; all poetry, if we go to that with it, is but a giving of names. Journal. May 18, 1832.

Precious is man to man. July 26, 1834.

Thus, it has been said, does society naturally divide itself into four classes :—noblemen, gentlemen, gignen and men.

Essay on Samuel Johnson.

Shakespeare says, we are creatures that look before and after, the more surprising that we do not look round a little and see what is passing under our very eyes.

Sartor Resartus. Book 1, chap. 1.

Examine Language ; what, if you except some few primitive elements (of natural sound), what is it all but Metaphors, recognised as such, or no longer recognised?

Chap. 11.

What you see, yet cannot see over, is as good as infinite. Book 2, chap. 1.

The world is an old woman, and mistakes any gilt farthing for a gold coin ; whereby, being often cheated, she will thenceforth trust nothing but the common copper.

Chap. 4.

Sarcasm I now see to be, in general, the language of the devil. *Ib.*

Do the duty that lies nearest thee, which thou knowest to be a duty ! The second duty will already become clearer. Chap. 9.

Speech is of time, silence is of eternity.

Book 3, chap. 3.

That monstrous tuberosity of civilised life, the capital of England. Chap. 6.

Brothers, I am sorry I have got no Morrison's Pill for curing the maladies of Society. Past and Present. Book 1, chap. 4.

Midas-eared Mammonism, double-barrelled Dilettantism, and their thousand adjuncts and corollaries, are not the Law by which God Almighty has appointed this His universe to go. Chap. 6.

Thou and I, my friend, can, in the most flunky world, make, each of us, one non-flunky, one hero, if we like ; that will be two heroes to begin with. *Ib.*

In general, the more completely cased with formulas a man may be, the safer, happier is it for him. Book 2, chap. 17.

All work, even cotton-spinning, is noble.

Book 3, chap. 4.

The English are a dumb people. Chap. 6.

Of all the nations in the world, at present the English are the stupidest in speech, the wisest in action. *Past and Present. Chap. 5.*

Every noble crown is, and on earth will forever be, a crown of thorns. *Book 3, chap. 8.*

Blessed is he who has found his work; let him ask no other blessedness. *Chap. 11.*

The "wages" of every noble work do yet lie in Heaven or else nowhere. *Chap. 12.*

The notion that a man's liberty consists in giving his vote at election-hustings, and saying, "Behold, now, I too have my twenty-thousandth part of a Talker in our National Palaver." *Chap. 13.*

Man everywhere is the born enemy of lies.

Heroes and Hero Worship. Lect. 1.

Quackery gives birth to nothing; gives death to all things. *Ib.*

Worship is transcendent wonder. *Ib.*

The Hero can be a Poet, Prophet, King, Priest or what you will, according to the kind of world he finds himself born into. *Lect. 3.*

Poetry, therefore, we will call *Musical Thought*. *Ib.*

Three million paupers . . . these are but items in the sad ledger of despair.

Latter Day Pamphlets (1850).

No. 1. The Present Time.

Little other than a red-tape talking-machine and unhappy bag of parliamentary eloquence. *Ib.*

Respectable Professors of the Dismal Science. *Ib.*

Indiscriminate mashing up of right and wrong into a patent treacle. *Ib.*

No. 2. Model Prisons.

A healthy hatred of scoundrels. *Ib.*

The world's busybody. *Ib.*

No. 3. Downing Street.

That domestic Irish Giant, named of Despair. *Ib.*

Idlers, game preservers and mere human clothes-horses. *Ib.*

The trade of owning land. *Ib.*

No. 4. The New Downing Street.

Beautiful talk is by no means the most pressing want in Parliament!

No. 5. Stump Orator.

Nature admits no lie. *Ib.*

Is not the *Times* newspaper an open Forum, open as never Forum was before, where all mortals vent their opinion, state their grievance. *No. 6. Parliaments.*

A Parliament speaking through reporters to Buncombe and the twenty-seven millions, mostly fools. *Ib.*

The talent of lying in a way that cannot be laid hold of. *No. 7. Hudson's Statue.*

The fine arts once divorcing themselves from truth, are quite certain to fall mad, if they do not die. *No. 8. Jesuitism.*

Truth, fact, is the life of all things; falsity, "fiction" or whatever it may call itself, is certain to be the death. *Ib.*

All history . . . is an inarticulate Bible. *Ib.*

Without oblivion there is no remembrance possible. *Cromwell's Letters and Speeches. Introduction.*

He that works and does some Poem, not he that merely says one, is worthy of the name of Poet. *Ib.*

Blessed are the valiant that have lived in the Lord. *Vol. 5, part 10.*

Genius, which means the transcendent capacity of taking trouble, first of all.

Frederick the Great. Book 4, chap. 3.

Money, which is of very uncertain value, and sometimes has no value at all and even less. *Ib.*

If they could forget for a moment the correghiosity of Correggio † and the learned babble of the sale-room and varnishing Auctioneer. *Ib.*

The true Sovereign is the Wise Man.
On the Death of Goethe.

LEWIS CARROLL (*See Rev. C. L. DODGSON*).

[Rev.] **HENRY FRANCIS CARY**
(1772-1844).

All hope abandon, ye who enter here.
Dante. (*Translation, 1812.*)
Hell. Canto 3, l. 9.

Hero must thou all distrust behind thee leave. *l. 14.*

This miserable fate
Suffer the wretched souls of those who lived
Without or praise or blame. *l. 60.*

* "All history is a Bible—a thing stated in words by me more than once."—Quoted in Fronde's "Early Life of Carlyle" (q.v.) as part of a "loose sheet of rejected MS."

† See "French Quotations," Buffon (1707-1788), "La génie n'est autre chose qu'une grande aptitude à la patience." Also "Proverbs," "Genius is patience."

‡ See Sterne: "Tristram Shandy"; and Aug. Birrell: "Obiter Dicta."

They spake
Seldom, but all their words were tuneful
sweet. Dante. *Hell. Canto 4, l. 110.*

Him all admire, all pay him reverence
due (Aristotle). *l. 130.*
No greater grief than to remember days
Of joy, when misery is at hand.*
Canto 5, l. 118.

In its leaves that day
We read no more. *l. 134.*
Leaving behind them horrible dispraise.
Canto 8, l. 50.

Fraud, that in every conscience leaves a
sting. *Canto 11, l. 55.*
"If thou," he answered, "follow but thy
star,
Thou canst not miss at last a glorious
haven." *Canto 15, l. 55.*
He listens to good purpose who takes note.
l. 100.

Ever to that truth,
Which but the semblance of a falsehood
wears,
A man, if possible, should bar his lip.
Canto 16, l. 147.

Here pity most doth show herself alive
When she is dead. *Canto 20, l. 26.*
For not on downy plumes, nor under shade
Of canopy reposing, fame is won.
Canto 24, l. 46.

To fair request
Silent performance maketh best return,
l. 74.
Ye were not formed to live the life of
brutes,
But virtue to pursue, and knowledge high.
Canto 26, l. 116.

No power can the impenitent absolve.
Canto 27, l. 114.

To hear
Such wrangling is a joy for vulgar minds.
Canto 30, l. 145.
Ill manners were best courtesy to him.
Canto 33, l. 148.

Seek not the wherefore, race of human
kind. *Purgatory. Canto 3, l. 35.*
For who knows most, him loss of time
most grieves. *l. 77.*

Be as a tower, that, firmly set,
Shakes not its top for any blast that blows.
He in whose bosom thought on thought
shoots out,
Still of his aim is wide. *Canto 5, l. 14.*
Rarely into the branches of the tree
Doth human worth mount up. *Canto 7, l. 122.*

* See Chaucer: "For of Fortunis sharp ad-
versite," &c. The original idea is alleged to be
from Boethius, "De Consolatione Philosophiae":
"In all adversity the most unhappy sort is to
have been happy and to be so no longer."

The vesper bell from far
That seems to mourn for the expiring day.†
Canto 8, l. 6.

Enter, but this warning hear:
He forth again departs who looks behind.
Canto 9, l. 124.
Thy mind, reverting still to things of earth,
Strikes darkness from true light.
Canto 15, l. 62.

The church of Rome,
Mixing two governments that ill assort,
Hath missed her footing, fallen into the
mire,
And there herself and burden much defiled.
Canto 16, l. 129.

All indistinctly apprehend a bliss,
On which the soul may rest; the hearts
of all
Yearn after it. *Canto 17, l. 124.*
Perchance my too much questioning
offends. *Canto 18, l. 6.*

Amaze
(Not long the inmate of a noble heart).
Canto 26, l. 65.

Things that do almost mock the grasp of
thought. *Canto 29, l. 41.*
The more of kindly strength is in the soil,
So much doth evil seed and lack of culture
Mar it the more, and make it run to wild-
ness. *Canto 30, l. 118.*

Of divers voices is sweet music made:
So in our life the different degrees
Render sweet harmony among these wheels.
Paradise. Canto 6, l. 127.

Much I muse,
How bitter can spring up, when sweet is
sown. *Canto 8, l. 99.*

Affection bends the judgment to her ply.
Canto 13, l. 115.

Mind cannot follow it, nor words express
Her infinite sweetness. *Canto 14, l. 75.*

O mortal men! be wary how ye judge!
Canto 20, l. 125.

The sword of heaven is not in haste to
smite,
Nor yet doth linger. *Canto 22, l. 16.*

One universal smile it seemed of all things;
Joy past compare. *Canto 27, l. 6.*

Each the known track of sage philosophy
Deserts, and has a byway of his own:
So much the restless eagerness to shine,
And love of singularity, prevail.
Canto 29, l. 89.

Farewell, dear friend, that smile, that
harmless mirth,
No more shall gladden our domestic hearth.
Epitaph on Charles Lamb.

† See Gray's "Elegy": "The curfew tolls the
knell of parting day."

[Rev.] E. CASWALL (1814-1878).

Days and moments quickly flying
Blend the living with the dead;
Soon shall you and I be lying
Each within our narrow bed. Hymn.

JAMES CAWTHORN (1719-1761).

Education makes the man.
Birth and Education of Genius.

ROBERT A. T. CECIL, third Marquis
of Salisbury (*See* SALISBURY.)

[Mrs.] SUSANNAH CENTLIVRE,

née Freeman (1667?-1723).
The real Simon Pure.
A Bold Stroke for a Wife. *Act 5, 1.*

[Dr.] THOS. CHALMERS (1780-1847).

The public! why, the public's nothing
better than a great baby.* Letter.

JOSEPH CHAMBERLAIN (b. 1836).

London is the clearing-house of the world.
Speech. *Guildhall, London,*
Jan. 19th, 1904.

Learn to think imperially.† *Ib.*
The day of small nations has passed
away; the day of Empires has come.
Birmingham, May 18th, 1904.

C. HADDON CHAMBERS (b. 1860).

The long arm of coincidence.
Captain Swift.

GEORGE CHAPMAN (1559?-1634).

Men's judgments sway on that side fortune
leans. Widow's Tears.
There is a nick in Fortune's restless wheel
For each man's good.

Revenge of Bussy d'Ambois.

Danger, the spur of all great minds.
Act 5, 1.

An Englishman,

Being flattered, is a lamb; threatened, a
lion. Alphonsus. *Act 1.*

Flatterers look like friends, as wolves like
dogs. Byron's Conspiracy. *Act 3, 1.*

How blind is Pride! What eagles we are
still

In matters that belong to other men!
What beetles in our own!

All Fools. *Act 4, 1.*

Young men think old men are fools; but
old men know young men are fools.

Act 5, 1.

* In "Sesame and Lilies" (sec. 1, 40) Ruskin
quotes this: "The public is just a great baby."

† Given as a paraphrase of Alex. Hamilton
(1757-1804) to his American fellow countrymen:
"Learn to think continentally."

Ill may a sad mind forge a merry face;
Nor hath constrained laughter any grace.

Hero and Leander. (*Continuation*
of Marlowe's Poem.) *St. 5.*

Love's special lesson is to please the eye. *Ib.*
Since sleep and death are called
The twins of nature.

Cæsar and Pompey. *Act 4.*
Death,

Sleep's natural brother. *Act 5.*
They're only truly great, who are truly
good. Revenge for Honour. *Act 5.*

CHARLES I., King of England
(1600-1649).

Never make a defence or apology before
you be accused. Letter to Lord Wentworth.

THOS. CHATTERTON (1752-1770).

Now death as welcome to me comes
As e'er the month of May.

Bristowe Tragedy.

Full of this maxim, often heard in trade,
Friendship with none but equals should be
made. Fragment.

Seek Honour first, and Pleasure lies behind.
The Tournament, 23.

Wouldst thou ken Nature in her better
part,
Go search the cots and lodges of the hind.
Eclogue, 3, 1.

GEOFFREY CHAUCER (1340?-1400).

And smale fowles maken melodye.
Canterbury Tales. *Prologue. 9.*

Than lengen folk to goon on pilgrimages.
11.

And though that he were worthy, he was
wys,

And of his port as meke as is a mayde. *68.*
He was a verray parfit gentil knight. *72.*

Ful wel he song the service divyne,
Entuned in hire nose ful semely;
And Frensh he spak ful faire and fetisly
After the scole of Stratford atte Bowe,
For Frensh of Paris was to hir unknowe. *122.*

Ful swetely herde he confessioun,
And plesaunt was his absolucioun. *221.*

A Clerk ther was of Oxenford also. *285.*

For him was lever† have at his beddes heed
Twenty bokes, clad in black or reed,
Of Aristotle and his philosophie,
Than robes riche, or fithele § or gay sautrye. ||
But al be that he was a philosopre,
Yet hadde he but litel gold in cofre. *293.*

† Liefer, rather.

§ Fiddle.

|| A musical stringed instrument—psaltery.

And gladly wolde he lerne and gladly teche.
Canterbury Tales. Prologue. 308.

No-wher so bisy a man as he ther nas,
 And yet he semed bisier than he was. 321.
 For he was Epicurus owne sone. 336.

Wel semed eche of hem a fair burgeys
 To sitten in a yeldhalle on a days * 369.

A Cook they hadde with hem for the nones,
 To boille the chiknes with the mary-bones. † 379.

And, certainly, he was a good felawe. 395.
 His studie was but litel on the Bible. 433.

For gold in phisik is a cordial;
 Therefore he lovede gold in special. 443.

Wyd was his parisshe, and houses fer
 a-sonder. 491.

This noble ensample to his sheep he yaf, ‡
 That first he wroghte, and afterward he
 taughte. 493.

But Cristes lore, and his apostles twelve,
 He taughte, but first he folwed it him-selve. 527.

And yet he hadde a thombe of gold, pardee, §
 563.

That hadde a fyr-reed cherubynnes face.
 624.

Who-so shal telle a tale after a man,
 He moot reherce, as ny as ever he can,
 Everich a word, if it be in his charge,
 Al speke he never so rudeliche and large;
 Or elles he moot telle his tale untrewre,
 Or feyne thing, or finde wordes newe. 731.

A fairer burgeys is ther noon in Chepe. 754.

For May wol have no slogardy e a-night.
 The sesoun priketh every gentil herte. 184.
The Knightes Tale.

For pitee renneth sone in gentil herte. || 903.

The god of love, a! benedicite,
 How mighty and how greet a lord is he! 927.

Up roos the sonne, and up roos Emelye.
 1415.

Som tyme an ende ther is of every dede.
 1778.

Thanne is it wisdom, as it thinketh me,
 To maken vertu of necessitee. 2183.

Than is it best, as for a worthy fame,
 To dyen whan that he is best of name. 2197.

* In a guildhall on a daïs. † Marrow-bones.
 ‡ Gave. § Every honest miller has a thumb
 of gold.—*Prova.*

|| Chaucer's favourite line. It also occurs in
The Marchantes Tale, 742; *Squieres Tale*, 479;
Legend of Good Women, 503.

Men sholde wedden after hir estaat,
 For youthe and elde is often at debaat.
The Milleres Tale. 43.

Yet in our asschen olde is fyr y-reke. ¶
The Reeve's Prologue. 23.

Sey forth thy tale, and tarie nat the tyme.
 51.

The gretteste clerkes been noght the wysest
 men. *The Reves Tale. 134.*

So was hir Joly whistle wel y-wet. 235.

For los of catel may recovered be,
 But los of tyme shendeth ** us, quod he.
Man of Law's Prologue. Introd. 27.

If thou be povre, thy brother hateth thee,
 And alle thy freendes fleen fro thee, alas!
Man of Law's Prologue. 22.

She is mirour of alle curteisye.
Tale of the Man of Lawe. 63.

O sodeyn wo! that ever art successour
 To worldly blisse! 323.

She was so diligent, with-uten slouth,
 To serve and plesen everich in that place,
 That alle hir foven that loken on hir face. 432.

And swich a blisse is ther bitwix hem two
 That, save the joye that lasteth evermo,
 Ther is none lyk, that any creature
 Hath seyn or shal, whyl that the world may
 dure. 977.

But litel whyl it lasteth, I yow hete, ††
 Joye of this world, for tyme wol nat abyde;
 Fro day to night it changeth as the tyde. 1034.

For half so boldly can ther no man
 Swere and lyen as a womman can.
Wife of Bath's Prologue. 227.

Deceite, weping, spinning, god hath yive ††
 To wommen kindly, whyl they may live. § §
 401.

That in his owene grece I made him frye.
 487.

Forbede us thing, and that desyren we.
 519.

And for to see, and eek for to be seye. ||| 552.

I hate him that my vices telleth me. 662.

This is a long preamble of a tale. 831.

¶ Raked together.

** Shendeth=ruineth. For parallel to this
 passage, see Gower's *Confessio Amantis*, Book 4,
 1382. †† Hete=promise.

‡ Yive=given. § § Old MSS. of Chaucer's
 poem have the marginal gloss, evidently a
 mediaeval proverb: "Fallere, flere, nere, de-
 deus in muliere" (God has given in women to
 deceive, to weep, to spin).

||| See "Spectatum Veniunt," p. 682.

As thikke as motes in the sonne-beem.

Canterbury Tales.

Tale of the Wyf of Bath. 12.

A man shal winne us best with flaterye. 76.

Loke who that is most vertuouse alway,
Privee and apert, * and most entendeth ay
To do the gentil dedes that he can,
And tak him for the grettest gentil man.

Tale of the Wyf of Bath. 257.

He is gentil that doth gentil dedis. 314.

I hold him riche, al hadde he nat a sherte.

330.

In companye we wol have no debaat.

The Friar's Prologue. 24.

The carl spak ooþ thing but he thoghte
another. *The Freres Tale.* 270.

Who-so wol preye, he moot faste and be
clene,

And fatte his soule and make his body lene.

The Somnours Tale. 171.

To a povre man men sholde hise vyces telle,
But nat to a lord, thogh he sholde go to
helle. 369.

Ther as myn herte is set, ther wol I wyve.

The Clerkes Tale. 117.

But natheles his purpos heeld he stille,
As lordes doon, whan they wol han hir
wille. 524.

This flour of wyfly pacience. 863.

Ther can no man in humblesse him acypte
As womman can, ne can ben half so trewe
As women been. 880.

A stormy peple! unsad † and ever untrew!
Ay undiscreet and chaunging as a vane,
Delyting ever in rumber § that is newe,
For lyk the mone ay waxe ye and wane;
Ay ful of clapping, dere y-nogh a lare; ||
Your doom is fals, your constance yvel
preveth,

A ful greet fool is he that on yow leveth! ¶

939.

We wedded men live in sorwe and care.

The Merchant's Prologue. 16.

Yiftes [gifts] of fortune

That passen as a shadwe upon a wal.

The Marchantes Tale. 70.

But I wot best wher wringeth me my sho.

309.

Have me excused if I speke amis,
My wil is good; and lo, my tale is this.

The Squire's Prologue. 7.

That I made vertu of necessitee,
And took it wel, sin that it moste be.

The Squires Tale. 585.

Therfor bihoveth him a ful long spoon
That shal ete with a feend. 594.

Fy on possessioun,

But-if a man be vertuouse with-al,

Words of the Franklin. 14.

Love wol nat ben constreyned by maistrey;
When maistrie comth, the god of love anon
Beteth hise winges, and farewel! he is gon!
The Frankeleyns Tale. 36.

May had peynted with his softe shoures

This gardin ful of leves and of floures. 179.

Trouthe is the hyeste thing that man may
kepe. 751.

A thief of venisoun, that hath forlaft
His likerousnesse, ** and al his olde craft,
Can kepe a forest best of any man.

The Phisiciens Tale. 83.

Forsaketh sinne, er sinne yow forsake. ††

286.

Of avaryce and of swich cursednesse
Is al my preching, for to make hem free
To yeve her pens ‡‡ and namely un-to me.

The Pardoner's Prologue. 72.

Therfor my theme is yet, and ever was—
“*Radix malorum est cupiditas.*”

Thus can I preche agayn [against] that
same vyce

Which that I use, and that is avaryce. 97.

For, though myself be a ful vicious man,
A moral tale yet I yow telle can. 131.

For dronkenesse is verray sepulture
Of mannes wit and his discrecioun.

The Pardoner's Tale. 230.

And lightly as it comth, so wol we spende.

453.

“I smelle a loller in the wind,” quod he.

The Shipman's Prologue. 11.

He wolde sowen som difficultee

Or springen cokkel in our clene corn. §§ 20.

Passen as dooth a shadwe up-on the wal.

The Shipman's Tale. 9.

And of his owene thought he wex al reed.

111.

Ye knowe it wel y-nogh

Of chapmen, that hir [their] moneye is hir
plogh. 287.

Mordre wol out, certein, it wol nat faille.

The Prioresses Tale. 124.

** That hath altogether left off his old appetite
(see Note, p. 185).

†† Repentant folk, that . . . forlete (forsake)
sinne or that sinne forlete hem.—*The Persones*
Tale. Sec. 1. ‡‡ To give their pence.

§§ Which now is come for to dwell
To sowe cokkel with the corne.
Gower. Confessio Amantis, Book 5 (Of Lollardy).
The Latin word for tares or cockle was “lollium.”

* In private and in public.

† One.

‡ Unsettled.

§ Raimour.

|| Dear enough at a farthing.

¶ Believeth.

He hasteth wel that wysely can abyde.

Canterbury Tales.

The Tale of Melibeus. Sec. 13.

(See Troilus, Bk. 1, 956.)

What is bettre than wisdom? Womman.
And what is bettre than a good womman?
No-thing.

The Tale of Melibeus. Sec. 15.

Ful wys is he that can him-selven knowe.

The Monkes Tale. 149.

Mordre wol out, that see we day by day.

The Nonne Preestes Tale. 232.

And on a Friday fil [fell] al this meschaunce.
521.

Tak any brid [bird], and put it in a cage,
And do al thyn entente and thy corage
To fostre it tendrely with mete and drinke,
Of alle deyntees that thou canst bihinke,
And keep it al-so clenly as thou may;
Al-though his cage of gold be never so gay,
Yet hath this brid, by twenty thousand fold,
Lever in a forest, that is rude and cold,
Gon ete wormes and swich wrecchednesse.

The Manciples Tale. 59.

My sone, keep wel thy tonge and keep thy
freend. 215.

The firste vertu, sone, if thou wolt lere
[learn],

Is to restreyne and kepe wel thy tonge. 223.

And ofte tyme swich cursinge wrongfully
retorneth agayn to him that curseth, as a
brid that retorneth agayn to his owene nest.

The Persones Tale. Sec. 41.

For ever it was, and ever it shal bifalle
That Love is he that alle thing may bind.

Troilus and Criseyde. Bk. 1. 236.*

A fool may cek a wys man ofte gyde. 630.

The wyse seyth, "Wo him that is allone,
For, and he falle, he hath noon help to
ryse." 694.

For it is seyð, "Man maketh ofte a yerde †
With which the maker is him-self y-beten,"
740.

Hope alwey wel. 971.

May, that moder is of monthes glade,
Book 2, 50.

To every wight som goodly aventure
Som tyme is shape, if he it can receyven.
281.

Til crowes feet be growe under your yē
[eye]. 403.

Of harmes two, the lesse is for to chese ‡
470.

* "Troilus and Criseyde" is to a great extent
a translation of Boccaccio's "Filostrato."

† Rod.

‡ See "De duobus malis." p. 515.

And be ye wys, as ye ben fair to see,
Wel in the ring than is the ruby set. 534.

He which that no-thing under-taketh,
No-thing ne acheveth. 807.

And we shal speke of thee som-what, I
trowe,
Whan thou art goon, to do thyne eres
glowe! § 1021.

Wyse clerkes that ben dede [dead],
Han ever yet proverbed to us yonge
That firste vertu is to kepe tonge.

Book 3, 292.

Avauntour and a lyere, al is on. || 309.

It is nought good a sleping hound to wake.
764.

For of fortunes sharp adversitee
The worst kinde of infortune is this,
A man to have ben in prosperitee
And it remembren, whan it passed is. ¶ 1625.

Oon [one] ere it herde, at the other out it
wente. *Book 4, 434.*

A wonder last but nyne night never in
toun. 588.

Tyme y-lost may not recovered be. 1283.

Elde [old age] is ful of covetysse. 1369.

Fare-wel shryne, of which the seynt is oute.
Book 5, 553.

And at that corner, in the yonder hous,
Herde I myn alderlevest lady dere,
So wommanly, with voys melodious,
Singen so wel, so goodly, and so clere,
That in my soule yet methinketh I here
The blisful soun. 575.

For what he may not gete, that wolde he
have. *Anelida and Arcite.* 203.***

Humblest of herte, hyst of reverence,
Benigne flour, coroune of vertues alle [Pity].
The Complaynte unto Pite. 57.

The lyf so short, the craft so long to lerne,
Thassay so hard, so sharp the conquering.
The Parlement of Foules. 1.

For out of olde feldes, as men seith,
Cometh al this newe corn for yere to yere;
And out of olde bokes, in good feith,
Cometh al this newe science that men lere.
22.

The melodye herde he
That cometh of thilke [those] speres thryves
there. †† 60.

§ To make thine ears glow.

|| A boaster and a liar are all one.

** From Boethius, Book 2, p. 4.

†† Stated by Chaucer to be translated from the
Latin of Statius, "and after him Corinne."

†† The nine spheres—that is to say, the seven
planets, the sphere of the fixed stars, and the
"primum mobile."

The day gan fallen, and the derke night,
That reveth bestes from hir besinesse,
Berafte me my book for lakke of light.

The Parlement of Foules. 85.

Nature, the vicaire of thalmighty lorde. 379.

For tyme y-lost, this knowen ye,
By no way may recovered be.

The Hous of Fame. Book 3, 167.

Sight and wept and said no more.

Chaucer's Dream. * 931.

And there I made my testament

And wist myselfe not what I ment. 1167.

From a window richly peint.

With lives of many divers seint. 1847.

That tellen of these olde aproved stories

Of holinesse, of regnes, of victories,

Of love, of hate, of other sundry thinges.

The Legend of Good Women. Prologue. 21.

Of all the floures in the made.

Than love I most these floures whyte and rede,

Swiche as men callen daysies in our town. 41.

That wel by reson men hit calle may

The dayesye, or elles the ye of day,

The emperice and flour of floures alle,

I pray to god that faire mot she falle,

And alle that loven floures, for hir sake! 183.

And she was fair as is the rose in May.

I. Cleopatra. 34.

Anoon her herte hath pitee of his wo,

And, with that pitee, love com in also.

III. Dido. 155.

O sely womman, ful of innocence,

Ful of pitee, of trouthe, and conscience

What maked yow to men to trusten so? 331.

Thou sly devourer and confusioun

Of gentil-wommen, tender creatures.

IV. Hypsipyle. 2.

And of thy tonge the infinit graciousnesse.

308.

Dred God, do law, love trouthe and worthi-

nesse,

And wed thy folk agein to stedfastnesse.

Flee fro the prees [the throng] and dwelle with sothfastnesse.

Lak of Stedfastnesse. 27.

And eek be war to sporne ageyn an al.

Truth. Balade de bon conseil. 9.

ANDREW CHERRY (1762-1812).

Till next day,

There she lay,

In the Bay of Biscay, O!

The Bay of Biscay, O!

* The so-called "Chaucer's Dream," of which the correct title is "The Isle of Ladies," is erroneously attributed to Chaucer.

EARL OF CHESTERFIELD

(1694-1773).

The dews of the evening most carefully shun,

Those tears of the sky for the loss of the sun. Advice to a Lady in Autumn.

Be wiser than other people if you can, but do not tell them so.

Letter to his Son. Nov. 19, 1745.

Whatever is worth doing at all is worth doing well. Ib. March 10, 1746.

An injury is much sooner forgotten than an insult.† Ib. Oct. 9, 1746.

Virtue and learning, like gold, have their intrinsic value; but if they are not polished they certainly lose a great deal of their lustre: and even polished brass will pass upon more people than rough gold.

Ib. 1747.

Courts and camps are the only places to learn the world in. Ib. Oct. 2, 1747.

I knew once a very covetous, sordid fellow,‡ who used to say, "Take care of the pence, for the pounds will take care of themselves." Ib. Nov. 6, 1747.

Advice is seldom welcome; and those who want it the most, always like it the least. Ib. Jan. 29, 1748.

Sacrifice to the Graces.§

Ib. March 9, 1748.

Idleness is only the refuge of weak minds.

Ib. July 20, 1749.

Style is the dress of thoughts.

Ib. Nov. 24, 1749.

Despatch is the soul of business.||

Ib. Feb. 5, 1750.

Never put off till to-morrow, what you can do to-day. Ib. Feb. 5, 1750.

It is commonly said, and more particularly of Lord Shaftesbury, that ridicule is the best test of truth. Ib. Feb. 6, 1752.

Every woman is infallibly to be gained by every sort of flattery; and every man by one sort or another. Ib. March 16, 1752.

Lord Tyrawley and I have been dead these two years, but we don't choose to have it known.

Saying ascribed to Lord Chesterfield (Boswell).

† Also found in a Letter to his Godson, Dec. 4, 1765.

‡ Attributed to Mr. Lowndes, Secretary to the Treasury in reigns of William III., Queen Anne, and George I. See "Letter to his Son," Feb. 5, 1750.

§ Translated from the Greek (Diogenes Laertius). See "Miscellaneous."

|| See Addison: "There is nothing more requisite in business than despatch."

Unlike my subject now shall be my song;
It shall be witty, and it shan't be long.

Impromptu.

He shrunk into insignificancy and an earldom.
Character of Pulteney.

The picture placed the busts between,
Adds to the thought much strength;
Wisdom and wit are little seen,
But folly's at full length.*

On Richard Nash's picture, between the busts of Newton and Pope, at Bath.

G. K. CHESTERTON (b. 1874).

To be in the weakest camp is to be in the strongest school.
Heretics.

Truths turn into dogmas the moment they are disputed.
Id.

WILLIAM CHILLINGWORTH

(1602-1644).

Publicans and sinners on the one side;
Scribes and Pharisees on the other.

Sermon at Oxford at the beginning of the Civil War.

RUFUS CHOATE (1799-1859).

The glittering and sounding generalities of natural right which make up the Declaration of Independence.†

Letter to the Maine Whig Committee, 1856.

[Rev.] **CHARLES CHURCHILL**
(1731-1764).

And they will best succeed, who best can pay:

Those who would gain the votes of British tribes,

Must add to force of merit, force of bribes.
The Rosciad. V. 16.

He sickened at all triumphs but his own.
V. 64.

Genius is of no country. V. 207.

He mouths a sentence as curs mouth a bone.
V. 322.

Strange to relate, but wonderfully true,
That even shadows have their shadows too!
V. 411.

One leg, as if suspicious of his brother,
Desirous seems to run away from t'other.

V. 439.

So much they talked, so very little said,
V. 550.

His voice in one dull, deep, unvaried sound,
Seems to break forth from caverns underground.
V. 567.

* Also ascribed to Jane Brereton.

† See Emerson: "Glittering generalities! They are blazing ubiquities."

And prudent Dulness marked him for a mayor.
V. 596.

Could it be worth thy wondrous waste of pains
To publish to the world thy lack of brains?

V. 599.

Thy greatest praise had been to live unknown.
V. 602.

Fortune makes Folly her peculiar care.
V. 604.

But, spite of all the criticising elves,
Those who would make us feel, must feel themselves.

V. 962.

Where he falls short, 'tis Nature's fault alone;

Where he succeeds, the merit's all his own.
V. 1025.

The best things carried to excess are wrong.
V. 1039.

The gods—a kindness I with thanks must pay—

Have formed me of a coarser kind of clay.
V. 1065.

Fewest faults with greatest beauties joined.
V. 1084.

Greatly his foes he dreads, but more his friends;

He hurts me most who lavishly commends.
The Apology. V. 19.

Dull, superstitious readers they deceive,
Who pin their easy faith on critic's sleeve,

And knowing nothing, everything believe.
V. 99.

Who, to patch up his fame, or fill his purse,
Still pilfers wretched plans and makes them worse;

Like gipsies, lest the stolen brat be known,
Defacing first, then claiming for his own.

V. 233.

Misfortunes, like the owl, avoid the light,
The sons of Care are always sons of Night.

Night. V. 17.

The surest road to health, say what they will,

Is never to suppose we shall be ill.
Most of those evils we poor mortals know.

From doctors and imagination flow. V. 69.

What is't to us if taxes rise or fall?
Thanks to our fortune, we pay none at all.

V. 264.

Keep up appearances; there lies the test;
The world will give thee credit for the rest.

Outward be fair, however foul within;
Sin, if thou wilt, but then in secret sin.

V. 311.

Who often, but without success, have prayed
For apt alliteration's artful aid.

The Prophecy of Famine. V. 86.

A heart to pity and a hand to bless. V. 173.

If they, directed by Paul's holy pen,
 Become discreetly all things to all men,
 That all men may become all things to them,
 Envy may hate, but Justice can't condemn.
The Prophecy of Famine. V. 211.

Where webs were spread of more than
 common size,
 And half-starved spiders preyed on half-
 starved flies. *V. 327.*

Nothing but mirth can conquer fortune's
 spite;
 No sky is heavy if the heart be light:
 Patience is sorrow's salve; what can't be
 cured,
 So Donald right areads, must be endured.
V. 360.

And solid learning never falls
 Without the verge of College walls.
The Ghost. Book 1, 84.

England, a happy land we know,
 Where follies naturally grow. *Ib., 112.*
 Fame
 Is nothing but an empty name. *Ib., 230.*
 For one rogue still suspects another,
 Well knowing, by unerring rules,
 Knaves starve not in the land of fools.
Book 2, 293.

Newspaper wits, and sonnetteers,
 Gentlemen bards and rhyming peers.
Ib., 513.

And adepts in the speaking trade
 Keep a cough by them ready made. *Ib., 545.*
 Who* wit with jealous eye surveys,
 And sickens at another's praise. *Ib., 663.*
 Just to the windward of the law.
Book 3, 56.

Or if, once in a thousand years,
 A perfect character appears. *Ib., 207.*

The man who weds the sacred muse
 Disdains all mercenary views. *Ib., 909.*
 Satire is always virtue's friend. *Ib., 936.*

Within the brain's most secret cells
 A certain Lord Chief Justice dwells
 Of sovereign power, whom one and all,
 With common voice, we Reason call.
Book 4, 125.

Few have reason, most have eyes. *Ib., 186.*

The little merit man can plead
 In doing well, dependeth still
 Upon his power of doing ill. *Ib., 244.*

Opinions should be free as air. *Ib., 245.*

A threadbare jester's threadbare jest.
Ib., 529.

What could be done? Where force hath
 failed,
 Policy often hath prevailed. *Ib., 1202*

'Tis good in every case, you know,
 To have two strings unto our bow.
Ib., 1282.

A joke's a very serious thing. *Ib., 1373.*

Bankruptcy, full of ease and health,
 And wallowing in well-saved wealth.
Ib., 1648.

The only difference, after all their rout,
 Is that the one is *in*, the other *out*.
The Conference. 165.

By whatever name we call
 The ruling tyrant, Self is all in all. *Ib., 177.*

Sleep over books, and leave mankind un-
 known. *The Author. l. 20.*

When satire flies abroad on falsehood's wing,
 Short is her life, and impotent her sting;
 But, when to truth allied, the wound she
 gives
 Sinks deep, and to remotest ages lives.
l. 217.

Men the most infamous are fond of fame,
 And those who fear not guilt, yet start at
 shame. *l. 233.*

Bred to the church, and for the gown decreed,
 Ere it was known that I should learn to read.
l. 342.

Ah me! what mighty perils wait
 The man who meddles with a State.
The Duellist. Book 3, 1.

Little do such men know—the toil, the pains,
 The daily, nightly racking of the brains,
 To range the thoughts, the matter to digest,
 To cull fit phrases, and reject the rest.
Gotham. Book 2, 11.

Nor waste their sweetness in the desert air.
Ib., 19.

Morality was held a standing jest,
 And faith a necessary fraud at best.
Ib., 595.

The villager, born humbly and bred hard,
 Content his wealth, and poverty his guard,

His means but scanty, and his wants but few,
 Labour his business and his pleasure too,
 Enjoys more comforts, in a single hour,
 Than ages give the wretch condemned to
 power. *Book 3, 117.*

In full, fair tide, let information flow,
 That evil is half-cured whose cause we know.
Ib., 652.

They damn those authors whom they never
 read. *The Candidate. l. 58.*

» Be England what she will,
 With all her faults she is my country still.†
The Farewell. l. 27.

* Johnson (Pomposo).

† See Cowper; "England, with all thy faults."

'Tis mighty easy, o'er a glass of wine,
On vain refinements vainly to refine,
To laugh at poverty in plenty's reign,
To boast of apathy when out of pain.
The Farewell. l. 47.

'Tis want of courage not to be content.
l. 70.

It can't be nature, for it is not sense. *l. 200.*

Who loves his country cannot hate mankind.
l. 300.

The proud will sooner lose than ask their
way. *l. 380.*

With the persuasive language of a tear.
The Times. l. 308.

Talk not of custom, 'tis the coward's plea.
Independence.

Our real wants in a small compass lie. *l. b.*

I on my journey all alone proceed
The Journey.

Thy danger chiefly lies in acting well;
No crime's so great as daring to excel.
Epistle to William Hogarth. l. 51.

By different methods different men excel,
But where is he who can do all things well?
l. 573.

With curious art the brain, too finely
wrought,
Preys on herself, and is destroyed by
thought. *l. 655.*

And was so proud that should he meet
The Twelve Apostles in the street,
He'd turn his nose up at them all,
And shove his Saviour from the wall.
Lines on Warburton.

COLLEY CIBBER (1671-1757).

Or wallow naked in December's snow,
By bare remembrance of the summer's heat.
Richard III. (as altered by Cibber), Act 1, 1.

So mourned the dame of Ephesus her love;
And thus the soldier, armed with resolution,
Told his soft tale, and was a thriving wooer.
l. b., Act 2, 1.

Poverty, the reward of honest fools.
Act 2, 2.

Now, by St. Paul, the work goes bravely
on. *Act 3, 1.*

The aspiring youth that fired the Ephesian
dome
Outlives in fame the pious fool that raised
it. *l. b.*

Off with his head! so much for Buckingham!
Act 4, 3.

Hence, babbling dreams! you threaten here
in vain.

Conscience, avaunt! Richard's himself
again!

Hark! the shrill trumpet sounds, to horse!
away!

My soul's in arms, and eager for the fray.
Act 5, 3.

A weak invention of the enemy.* *l. b.*

Perched on the eagle's towering wing
The lowly linnet loves to sing.
Birthday Oda.

Who fears t' offend takes the first step to
please. *Love in a Riddle, Act 1.*

A halter made of silk's a halter still.
Act 2, 1.

Ambition is the only power that combats
love. *Cæsar in Egypt. Act 1.*

Old houses mended,
Cost little less than new before they're
ended. *The Double Gallant. Prologue.*

Oh! how many torments be in the small
circle of a wedding-ring! *Act 1, 2.*

Our hours in love have wings; in absence,
crutches. *Xerxes. Act 4, 3.*

Tea, thou soft, thou sober, sage and
venerable liquid!

The Lady's Last Stake. Act 1, 1.

The only merit of a man is his sense; but
doubtless the greatest value of a woman is
her beauty.

The Careless Husband. Act 2, 1.

No prince fares like him; he breaks his
fast with Aristotle, dines with Tully, drinks
tea at Helicon, sups with Seneca.

Love makes the Man. Act 1, 1.

Dumb's a sly dog. *Act 4, 1.*

In all the necessaries of life there is not a
greater plague than servants.

She Would and she Would Not. Act 1, 1.

Love's the weightier business of mankind.
l. b.

EARL OF CLARENDON (See HYDE).

WILLIS G. CLARK (1810-1841).

Oh, there are moments for us here, when
seeing

Life's inequalities, and woe, and care,
The burdens laid upon our mortal being
Seem heavier than the human heart can
bear. *A Song of May.*

* This is founded upon a proverbial expression.
Shakespeare has "a thing devised of the enemy."
Rabelais, "Pantagruel," Book 3, 11 [1533], has
"Inventé par le calomniateur ennemy."

SAMUEL LANGHORNE CLEMENS

(Mark Twain) (1835-1910).

If there was two birds sitting on a fence,
he would bet you which one would fly first.
The Celebrated Jumping Frog.

I don't see no p'int about that frog that's
any better'n any other frog. *Ib.*

This is petrified truth.

A Complaint about Correspondents.

This poor little one-horse town.

The Undertaker's Story.

We should have shone at a wake, but not
at anything more festive.

The Innocents Abroad. Chap. 2.

We all like to see people sea-sick when
we are not ourselves. *Chap. 3.*

They spell it Vinci and pronounce it
Vinchy; foreigners always spell better than
they pronounce. *Chap. 19.*

This thing is growing monotonous.

Chap. 27.

I do not want Michael Angelo for break-
fast—for luncheon—for dinner—for tea—for
supper—for between meals. *Ib.*

Lump the whole thing! Say that the
Creator made Italy from designs by Michael
Angelo! *Ib.*

Guides cannot master the subtleties of the
American joke. *Ib.*

Conductor, when you receive a fare,
Punch in the presence of the passenjare.
A blue trip slip for an eight-cent fare,
A buff trip slip for a six-cent fare,
A pink trip slip for a three-cent fare,
Punch in the presence of the passenjare!

Chorus.

Punch, brothers! punch with care!

Punch in the presence of the passenjare!

Punch, Brothers, Punch.

Miraculously ignorant.

The Innocents at Home.

Chap. 1. Instances of Sudden Wealth.

Are you going to hang him anyhow—and
try him afterwards?

Chap. 5. Capt. Blakely's Views of Justice.

You've done yourselves proud. *Ib.*

The Spanish proverb says it requires a
gold mine to "run" a silver one, and it is
true. A beggar with a silver mine is a
pitiable pauper indeed if he cannot sell.

Chap. 7. Visiting the Mines.

A disorderly Chinaman is rare, and a lazy
one does not exist.

Chap. 9. Chinese in Virginia City.

Every man that had any respect for him-
self would have got drunk, as was the
custom of the country on all occasions of
public moment.

Chap. 10. An Incident of Mount Davidson.

They sharpened my teeth till I could have
shaved with them. . . . I found, after-
ward, that only strangers eat tamarinds—
but they only eat them once.

Chap. 18. Honolulu.

I had to swallow suddenly, or my heart
would have got out. *Chap. 33. Lecturing.*

Be virtuous and you will be eccentric.

Mental Photographs.

I tried him with mild jokes; then with
severe ones. *A Deception.*

Soap and education are not as sudden as
a massacre, but they are more deadly in the
long run. *The Facts concerning the*

Recent Resignation.

He was a very inferior farmer when he
first begun, . . . and he is now fast rising
from affluence to poverty.

Rev. Henry Ward Beecher's Farm.

Barring that natural expression of villainy
which we all have, the man looked honest
enough. *A Mysterious Visit.*

I sent down to the rum mill on the corner
and hired an artist by the week to sit up
nights and curse that stranger. *Ib.*

They inwardly resolved that so long as
they remained in the business their piracies
should not again be sullied with the crime
of stealing.

The Adventures of Tom Sawyer.

Chap. 13.

He found out a new thing—namely, that
to promise not to do a thing is the surest
way in the world to make a body want to
go and do that very thing. *Chap. 22.*

This little book fed me in a very hungry
place. *A Tramp Abroad. Chap. 1.*

The Cross of the Legion of Honour has
been conferred upon me. However, few
escape that distinction. *Chap. 8.*

The very "marks" on the bottom of a
piece of rare crockery are able to throw me
into a gibbering ecstasy. *Chap. 20.*

For a male person *bric-à-brac* hunting is
about as robust a business as making doll-
clothes. *Ib.*

I am content to be a *bric-à-brack* and a
Keramiker. *Ib.*

Some of his words were not Sunday-school
words. *Ib.*

Some of those old American words *do*
have a kind of a bully swing to them. *Ib.*

There was things which he stretched, but mainly he told the truth.

The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn.
Chap. 1.

The statements was interesting, but tough.
Chap. 17.

Trouble has brung these grey hairs and this premature balditude.
Chap. 19.

All kings is mostly rapscallions.
Chap. 23.

Hain't we got all the fools in town on our side? And ain't that a big enough majority in any town?
Chap. 26.

There's plenty of boys that will come hankering and gruvelling around when you've got an apple, and beg the core off you; but when *they've* got one, and you beg for the core, and remind them how you give them a core one time, they make a mouth at you, and say thank you 'most to death, but there ain't a-going to be no core.

Tom Sawyer Abroad. Chap. 1.

There ain't no way to find out why a snorer can't hear himself snore.
Chap. 10.

There was worlds of reputation in it, but no money.

A Yankee at the Court of King Arthur.
Chap. 9.

Those transparent swindles—transmissible nobility and kingship.
Chap. 28.

He had only one vanity; he thought he could give advice better than any other person.

The Man that Corrupted Hadleyburg.
Chap. 1.

He was probably fond of them, but he was always able to conceal it. [*Referring to Thomas Carlyle and Americans.*]

My First Lie.

The silent, colossal National Lie that is the support and confederate of all the tyrannies and shams and inequalities and unfairnesses that afflict the peoples—that is the one to throw bricks and sermons at.
Ib.

An experienced, industrious, ambitious, and often quite picturesque liar.

My Military Campaign.

I always hire a cheap man . . . and let him break in the pipe for me.

Interview. The Idler, 1892.

Get your facts first, and then you can distort 'em as much as you please.
Ib.

GROVER CLEVELAND (1837-1908).

Party honesty is party expediency.

Statement to a Journalist, Sept. 19, 1889.

J. CLEVELAND (1613-1658).

Nature's confectioner, the bee.

Poems (published 1669).

Heaven's coalery,

A coal-pit rampant, or a mine on flame.
Ib.

ARTHUR H. CLOUGH (1819-1861).

What we all love is good touched up with evil—

Religion's self must have a spice of devil.

Dipsychus. Part 1, sc. 3.

Life loves no lookers-on at his great game.

Part 2, sc. 4.

At church on Sunday to attend

Will serve to keep the world thy friend.

The Latest Decalogue.

Thou shalt not kill; but need'st not strive

Officiously to keep alive.
Ib.

Grace is given of God, but knowledge is bought in the market.

The Bothie of Tober-na-Vuolich. 4.

A world where nothing is had for nothing.
Ib., 8.

All the incongruous things of past incompatible ages

Seem to be treasured up here* to make fools of present and future.

Amours de Voyage. Canto 1.

What voice did on my spirit fall,
Peschiera, when thy bridge I crossed?

"'Tis better to have fought and lost,
Than never to have fought at all."†

Peschiera.

That out of sight is out of mind

Is true of most we leave behind.

Songs of Absence.

WILLIAM COBBETT (1762-1835).

Free yourselves from the slavery of tea and coffee and other slop-kettle.

Advice to Young Men. 1. To a Youth.

To be poor and independent is very nearly an impossibility.
2. To a Young Man.

Public credit means the contracting of debts which a nation never can pay.
Ib.

CHRISTOPHER CODRINGTON

(1668-1710).

Thou hast no faults, or I no faults can spy;
Thou art all beauty, or all blindness I.

* Rome.

† These two lines are repeated at the end of the poem, and in a sequel to it, "Alteram partem," also dated 1849. The lines in Tennyson's "In Memoriam" (q.v.) were published in 1850.

SIR EDWARD COKE (1552-1634).

When a great, learned man (who is long in making) dieth, much learning dieth with him.

The Institutes. A Commentary upon Littleton. Preface.

The gladsome light of jurisprudence.

First Institute.

The law, which is the perfection of reason.

Ib.

How long soever it hath continued if it be against reason, it is of no force in law.

Ib. Sec. 80.

Time has made this question without question.

Third Institute. Sec. 302.

Certainty is the mother of Quietness and Repose; and Incertainty the cause of variance and contentions.

Ib.

A man's house is his castle.

Ib.

As for a Drunkard, who is *voluntarius demon*, he hath (as hath been said) no privilege thereby, but what hurt or ill so ever he doeth, his drunkenness doth aggravate it.

Ib.

The house of everyone is to him as his castle and fortress.

Semayne's Case. 5 Rep. 91.

They (corporations) cannot commit treason nor be outlawed nor excommunicate, for they have no souls.

Case of Sutton's Hospital. 10 Rep. 32.

HARTLEY COLERIDGE (1796-1849).

And laughter oft is but an art
To drown the outcry of the heart.

Address to Gold Fishes.

The love-light in her eye.

She is not Fair to Outward View.

Her very frowns are fairer far

Than smiles of other maidens are.

Ib.

And the thronged river toiling to the main.*

Sonnet: To a Friend.

SAMUEL TAYLOR COLERIDGE (1772-1834).

O what a wonder seems the fear of death,
Seeing how gladly we all sink to sleep!

Monody on the Death of Chatterton.

Pain after pain, and woe succeeding woe—
Is my heart destined for another blow?

Lines, on receiving an account that his Sister's death was inevitable.

Pity, best taught by fellowship of woe.

To a Young Ass.

Half-famished in a land of luxury.

Ib.

* Su la marina, dove 'l Po discende,

Per aver pace co' seguaci sui.—Tasso.

(To the sea where the Po descends for rest with his tributaries.)

Ere sin could blight or sorrow fade,
Death came with friendly care;
The opening bud to Heaven conveyed,
And bade it blossom there.

Epitaph on an Infant.

Friend to the friendless, to the sick man health,

With generous joy he viewed his modest wealth.

Lines written at the King's Arms, Ross.

Thou rising sun, thou blue rejoicing sky,
Yea, everything that is and will be free!
Bear witness for me, wheresoe'er ye be,
With what deep worship I have still adored
The spirit of divinest Liberty.

France: An Ode. 1.

Yes, while I stood and gazed, my temples bare,

And shot my being through earth, sea and air,

Possessing all things with intensest love,
O Liberty! my spirit felt thee there.

Ib. 5.

Forth from his dark and lonely hiding-place
(Portentous sight!) the owl Atheism,
Sailing on obscene wings athwart the noon,
Drops his blue fringed lids, and holds them close,

And hooting at the glorious sun in Heaven,
Cries out, "Where is it?"

Fears in Solitude.

Boys and girls,

And women, that would groan to see a child

Pull off an insect's leg, all read of war,
The best amusement for our morning meal.

Ib.

All thoughts, all passions, all delights,

Whatever stirs this mortal frame.

All are but ministers of Love,

And feed his sacred flame.

Love.

Soft the glances of the youth,

Soft his speech, and soft his sigh;

But no sound like simple truth,

But no true love in his eye.

To an Unfortunate Woman.

The strongest plume in wisdom's pinion

Is the memory of past folly.

Ib.

'Tis sweet to him, who all the week

Through city crowds must push his way,

To stroll alone through fields and woods,

And hallow thus the Sabbath-day.

Home-Sick.

But the lark is so brimful of gladness and love,

The green fields below him, the blue sky above,

That he sings, and he sings; and for ever sings he—

"I love my Love, and my Love loves me!"

Answer to a Child's Question.

This world has angels all too few,
And heaven is overflowing.

To a Young Lady.

Risest from forth thy silent sea of pines.*

Hymn before Sunrise in
the Vale of Chamouni.

Ye living flowers that skirt the eternal
frost! *Ib.*

Earth, with her thousand voices, praises
God. *Ib.*

No wish profaned my overwhelmed heart.
Blest hour! it was a luxury,—to be!

Reflections on having left a
place of Retirement.

'Tis true that, passionate for ancient truths,
And honouring with religious love the great
Of elder times, he hated to excess,
With an unquiet and intolerant scorn,
The hollow puppets of a hollow age,
Ever idolatrous, and changing ever
Its worthless idols! learning, power and
time. A Tombless Epitaph.

In nature there is nothing melancholy.

The Nightingale.

A mother is a mother still,
The holiest thing alive.

The Three Graves.

We ne'er can be
Made happy by compulsion. *Ib.*

Ah! could I be once more a careless
child! Sonnet to the River Otter.

So for the mother's sake the child was dear,
And dearer was the mother for the child!

Sonnet to a Friend who asked how I felt
when the nurse first presented my Infant
to me.

Joy rises in me like a summer's morn.

Christmas Carol. 8.

Never, believe me,
Appear the Immortals,
Never alone.

Visit of the Gods. (*Imit. from Schiller.*)

To meet, to know, to love—and then to
part,

Is the sad tale of many a human heart.

Couplet written in a volume of Poems.

Through caverns measureless to man
Down to a sunless sea. Kubla Khan

By thy long grey beard and glittering eye,
Now wherefore stopp'st thou me?

Rime of the Ancient Mariner. Part 1.

He holds him with his glittering eye. *Ib.*

The bride hath paced into the hall,
Red as a rose is she. *Ib.*

And ice, mast-high, came floating by
As green as emerald. *Ib.*

* Mont Blanc.

We were the first that ever burst
Into that silent sea. Part 2.

As idle as a painted ship
Upon a painted ocean. *Ib.*

Water, water, everywhere,
Nor any drop to drink. *Ib.*

Alone, alone, all, all alone,
Alone on a wide, wide sea! Part 4.

O happy living things! no tongue
Their beauty might declare:
A spring of love gushed from my heart,
And I blessed them unaware. *Ib.*

Oh Sleep! it is a gentle thing
Beloved from pole to pole! Part 5.

A noise like of a hidden brook
In the leafy month of June,
That to the sleeping woods all night
Singeth a quiet tune. *Ib.*

Like one, that on a lonesome road
Doth walk in fear and dread,
And having once turned round walks on,
And turns no more his head;
Because he knows, a frightful fiend
Doth close behind him tread. Part 6.

And I with sobs did pray—
O let me be awake, my God!
Or let me sleep alway. *Ib.*

He loves to talk with mariners
That come from a far countree. Part 7.

So lonely 'twas that God himself
Scarce seem'd there to be. *Ib.*

He prayeth well, who loveth well
Both man and bird and beast.
He prayeth best who loveth best
All things both great and small;
For the dear God who loveth us,
He made and loveth all. *Ib.*

He went like one that hath been stunned
And is of sense forlorn:
A sadder and a wiser man,
He rose the morrow morn. *Ib.*

And the Spring comes slowly up this way.
Christabel. Part 1.

Carved with figures strange and sweet,
All made out of the carver's brain. *Ib.*

A sight to dream of, not to tell!
But this she knows, in joys and woes,
That saints will aid if men will call;
For the blue sky bends over all!

Conclusion to Part 1.

Each matin bell, the Baron saith,
Knells us back to a world of death. Part 2.

Her face, oh! call it fair, not pale. *Ib.*

For she belike hath drunken deep
Of all the blessedness of sleep. *Ib.*

Alas! they had been friends in youth :
But whispering tongues can poison truth ;
And constancy lives in realms above ;
And life is thorny ; and youth is vain ;
And to be wroth with one we love
Doth work like madness in the brain.

Christabel. Part 2.

They stood aloof, the scars remaining,
Like cliffs which had been rent asunder ;
A dreary sea now flows between. *Ib.*

Perhaps 'tis pretty to force together
Thoughts so all unlike each other.

Conclusion to Part 2.

The Knight's bones are dust,
And his good sword rust ;—
His soul is with the saints, I trust.

The Knight's Tomb.

Old friends burn dim, like lamps in noisome
air ;
Love them for what they are ; nor love
them less,
Because to thee they are not what they
were. *Duty surviving Self-Love.*

This tale's a fragment from the life of
dreams. *Phantom or Fact?*

Flowers are lovely ; Love is flower-like ;
Friendship is a sheltering tree ;
O ! the joys, that came down shower-like,
Of Friendship, Love, and Liberty,
Ere I was old. *Youth and Age.*

Like some poor nigh-related guest,
That may not rudely be dismissed ;
He hath out-stayed his welcome while,
And tells the jest without the smile. *Ib.*

My eyes make pictures, when they are shut.
A Day Dream.

And backward and forward he switched his
long tail
As a gentleman switches his cane.

The Devil's Thoughts. St. 1.*

His jacket was red and his breeches were
blue,
And there was a hole where the tail came
through. *St. 3.*

He saw a Lawyer killing a viper
On a dunghill hard by his own stable ;
And the Devil smiled, for it put him in
mind
Of Cain and his brother Abel. *St. 4.*

He saw a cottage with a double coach-
house,
A cottage of gentility ;
And the Devil did grin, for his darling sin
Is pride that apes humility. *St. 6.*

Down the river did glide, with wind and
with tide,

A pig with vast celerity ;
And the Devil looked wise as he saw how
the while

It cut its own throat. "There!" quoth he,
with a smile,

"Goes England's commercial prosperity."
St. 8.

As he went through Cold-Bath Fields he
saw

A solitary cell ;
And the Devil was pleased, for it gave him a
hint

For improving his prisons in Hell. *Ib.*
And leered like a love-sick pigeon. *St. 13.*

To know, to esteem, to love,—and then to
part,

Makes up life's tale to many a feeling heart.
On taking leave of—, 1817.

Your poem must eternal be,
Dear Sir ! it cannot fail !

For 'tis incomprehensible,
And without head or tail.

To the Author of the Ancient Mariner.

Trochee trips from long to short.

Metrical Feet.

Iambics march from short to long ;—
With a leap and a bound the swift Anapæsts
through. *Ib.*

Strongly it bears us along in swelling and
limitless billows,
Nothing before and nothing behind but the
sky and the ocean.

The Homeric Hexameter.†

In the hexameter rises the fountain's silvery
column ;

In the pentameter aye falling in melody
back. *Ovidian Elegiac Metre.†*

But Heaven that brings out good from evil,
And loves to disappoint the Devil.

Job's Luck.

It sounds like stories from the land of spirits,
If any man obtain that which he merits,
Or any merit that which he obtains.

Complaint.

Greatness and goodness are not means, but
ends !

Hath he not always treasures, always
friends,

The good great man ?—three treasures, love
and light,

And calm thoughts, regular as infant's
breath

And three firm friends, more sure than day
and night—

Himself, his Maker, and the angel Death.

Ib.

* Jointly composed by Coleridge and Southey
(cf. Southey).

† These are translated from Schiller.

Then melts the bubble into idle air,
And wishing without hope I restlessly
despair.

Blossoming of the Solitary Date-Tree. 4.

Be that blind bard, who on the Chian strand
By those deep sounds possessed with
inward light,

Beheld the *Iliad* and the *Odyssey*
Rise to the swelling of the voiceful sea.

Fancy in Nubibus.

In Köln, a town of monks and bones,
And pavements fanged with murderous
stones,

And rags, and hags, and hideous wenches;
I counted two and seventy stenches,
All well defined, and several stinks!
Ye Nymphs that reign o'er sewers and sinks,
The river Rhine, it is well known,
Doth wash your city of Cologne;
But tell me, Nymphs! what power divine
Shall henceforth wash the river Rhine?

Cologne.

The victim of a useless constancy.

Remorse. Act 1, 2.

He was his Maker's image undefaced.

Act 2, 1.

Nature had made him for some other planet,
And pressed his soul into a human shape
By accident or malice. In this world
He found no fit companion.

Act 4, 1.

I stood in unimaginable trance,
And agony that cannot be remembered.

Act 4, 3.

Thou art the framer of my nobler being;
Nor does there live one virtue in my soul,
One honourable hope, but calls thee father.

Zapolya. Part 1, 1.

A sovereign's ear ill brooks a subject's
questioning.

1b.

Mark how the scorpion, falsehood,
Coils round in its own perplexity, and fixes
Its sting in its own head!

1b.

The bad man's courage still prepares the
way

For its own outwitting.

1b.

Conscience, good my lord,

Is but the pulse of reason.

1b.

Oh we are querulous creatures! Little less
Than all things can suffice to make us
happy;

And little more than nothing is enough

To discontent us.

Part 2, Act 1, 1.

All her commands were gracious, sweet
requests.

How could it be then, but that her requests
Must need have sounded to me as com-
mands?

1b.

I feel and seek the light I cannot see.

1b.

Adieu! adieu!

Love's dreams prove seldom true.

Act 2, 1.

None love their country, but who love
their home.

Act 4, 3.

Worked himself, step by step, through each
preferment,
From the ranks upwards. And verily, it
gives

A precedent of hope, a spur of action
To the whole corps, if once in their re-
membrance

An old, deserving soldier makes his way.

*Piccolomini. (1st part of Wallenstein.
Translated from Schiller.) Act 1, 1.*

"Dash! and through with it!"—That's
the better watchword.

Act 1, 2.

Men's words are ever bolder than their
deeds.

Act 1, 3.

Heaven never meant him for that passive
thing

That can be struck and hammered out to
suit

Another's taste and fancy. He'll not dance
To every tune of every minister.

It goes against his nature—he can't do it.

Act 1, 4.

My son! the road the human being travels,
That, on which BLESSING comes and goes,
doth follow

The river's course, the valley's playful
windings,

Curves round the cornfield and the hill of
vines,

Honouring the holy bounds of property!

And thus secure, though late, leads to its
end.

1b.

Where he plunges in,

He makes a whirlpool, and all stream down
to it.

Act 2, 1.

For fable is Love's world, his home, his
birthplace;

Delighted dwells he 'mong fays and
talismans,

And spirits; and delightedly believes
Divinities, being himself divine.

The intelligible forms of ancient poets,

The fair humanities of old religion,

The power, the beauty, and the majesty,

That had their haunts in dale, or piny
mountain,

Or forest, by slow stream, or pebbly spring,
Or chasms, and wat'ry depths; all these
have vanished.

They live no longer in the faith of reason;
But still the heart doth need a language, still

Doth the old instinct bring back the old
names.

Act 2, 4.

My way must be straight on. True with
the tongue,

False with the heart—I may not, cannot be.

Act 3, 3.

Power on an ancient consecrated throne,
Strong in possession, founded in old custom;
Power by a thousand tough and stringy
roots

Fixed to the people's pious nursery-faith.
Piccolomini. *Act 4, 4.*

Time consecrates;
And what is grey with age becomes religion.
Ib.

The doing evil to avoid an evil
Cannot be good. *Act 4, 6.*

I've lived and loved. *Ib.*

Not one of those men who in words are
valiant,
And when it comes to action skulk away.
Act 5, 4.

It stung me to the quick that birth and title
Should have more weight than merit has in
th' army. *Act 5, 5.*

Example does the whole. Whoever is fore-
most
Still leads the herd. An imitative creature
Is man.

The Death of Wallenstein. *Act 1, 4.*

On a divine law divination rests. *Act 1, 9.*

O think not of his errors now; remember
His greatness, his munificence, think on all
The lovely features of his character,
On all the noble exploits of his life,
And let them, like an angel's arm, unseen
Arrest the lifted sword. *Act 3, 8.*

Be noble-minded!

Our own heart, and not other men's
opinions,
Forms our true honour. *Act 3, 9.*

His life is bright—bright without spot it
was
And cannot cease to be. *Act 5, 1.*

I shall grieve down this blow, of that I'm
conscious:

What does not man grieve down? *Ib.*

Clothing the palpable and familiar
With golden exhalations of the dawn. *Ib.*

So often do the spirits
Of great events stride on before the events,
And in to-day already walks to-morrow. *Ib.*

Our "myriad-minded Shakespeare"—a
phrase which I have borrowed from a Greek
monk, who applies it to a patriarch of Con-
stantinople. **Blog. Lit.**

Summer has set in with his usual severity.
Letter to C. Lamb.

You abuse snuff! Perhaps it is the final
cause of the human nose.

Table Talk. *Jan. 4, 1823.*

A rogue is a roundabout fool. *Ib.*

A man of maxims only is like a Cyclops
with one eye, and that eye placed in the
back of his head. *June 24, 1827.*

Prose = words in their best order; poetry
= the best words in the best order.
July 12, 1827.

Good and bad men are each less so than
they seem. *April 19, 1830.*

My mind is in a state of philosophical
doubt. *April 30, 1830.*

You may depend upon it, the more oath-
taking, the more lying generally among the
people. *May 25, 1830.*

In politics, what begins in fear usually
ends in folly. *Oct. 5, 1830.*

The three ends which a statesman ought
to propose to himself in the government of
a nation, are—1. Security to possessors; 2.
Facility to acquirers; and 3. Hope to all.
June 25, 1831.

Spire-steeple which . . . point as with
silent finger to the sky and stars.*

The Friend. *No. 14.*

WILLIAM COLLINS (1721-1759).

How sleep the brave, who sink to rest,
By all their country's wishes blest!

Ode (1746).

By Fairy hands their knell is rung,
By forms unseen their dirge is sung;
There Honour comes, a pilgrim grey,
To bless the turf that wraps their clay,
And Freedom shall awhile repair,
To dwell a weeping hermit there! *Ib.*

When Music, heavenly maid, was young,
While yet in early Greece she sung,
The Passions oft, to hear her shell,
Thronged around her magic cell.

The Passions.

A solemn, strange and mingled air,
'Twas sad by fits, by starts 'twas wild. *Ib.*

And Hope enchanted smiled, and waved her
golden hair. *Ib.*

In notes by distance made more sweet. *Ib.*

In hollow murmurs died away. *Ib.*

O Music, sphere-descended maid,
Friend of pleasure, wisdom's aid. *Ib.*

Let not dank Will mislead you to the heath,
Dancing in mirky night, o'er fen and lake.

Ode. *Popular Superstitions.*

In yonder grave a Druid lies.

Ode. *Death of Mr. Thomson* (1749).

* See Wordsworth: "Spires whose silent finger,"
etc.

Too nicely Jonson knew the critic's part;
Nature in him was almost lost in Art.

To Sir T. Hanmer.

Well may your hearts believe the truths I
tell,

'Tis virtue makes the bliss, where'er we
dwell. Eclogue. 1, 5.

G. COLMAN (senior) (1732-1794).

A fool's paradise is better than a wise-
acre's purgatory.

The Deuce is in him. Act 1, 1.

G. COLMAN (junior) (1762-1836).

Like two single gentlemen rolled into one.

Lodgings for Single Gentlemen.

When ill, indeed,
E'en dismissing the doctor don't always
succeed. Ib.

On their own merits modest men are dumb.

Epilogue to *Heir-at-Law*.

And what's impossible can't be,
And never, never comes to pass.

Maid of the Moor.

Three stories high, long, dull, and old,
As great lords' stories often are. Ib.

When taken

To be well shaken. Newcastle Apothecary.

O Miss Bailey;

Unfortunate Miss Bailey!

Love Laughs at Locksmiths.

Act 2. Song.

The world is good in the lump.

Torrent. Act 1, 2.

My father was an eminent button-maker
at Birmingham, . . . but I had a soul
above buttons.

Sylvester Daggerwood. Act 1, 1.

I owe you one.

The Poor Gentleman. Act 1, 2.

All argument will vanish before one touch
of nature. Act 5, 1.

A rich man's superfluities are often a poor
man's redemption.

Who wants a Guinea? Act 1, 1.

His heart runs away with his head. Ib.

What a recreation it is to be in love! It
sets the heart aching, so delicately, there's
no taking a wink of sleep for the pleasure of
the pain. The Mountaineers. Act 1, 1.

[Rev.] **C. C. COLTON (1780?-1832).**

There are three difficulties in authorship
—to write anything worth the publishing—
to find honest men to publish it—and to get
sensible men to read it.

Lacon. Vol. 1. Preface.

I may, perhaps, be accused of looking
into everything and seeing nothing. Ib.

When independence of principle consists
in having no principle on which to depend. Ib.

For one great genius who has written a
little book, we have a thousand little
geniuses who have written great books. Ib.

Mal-information is more hopeless than
non-information. Reflections. No. 1.

The cottage is sure to suffer for every
error of the court, the cabinet, or the camp.
No. 5.

An upright minister asks, *what* recom-
mends a man; a corrupt minister, *who*.
No. 9.

Were we as eloquent as angels yet we
should please some men, some women, and
some children, much more by listening, than
by talking. No. 13.

He lives poor, to die rich, and is the mere
jailer of his house, and the turnkey of his
wealth. No. 24.

Men will wrangle for religion; write for
it; fight for it; die for it; anything but—
live for it. No. 25.

None are so fond of secrets as those who
do not mean to keep them. No. 40.

The only things in life in which we can be
said to have any property, are *our actions*.
No. 52.

The excesses of our youth are drafts upon
our old age, payable with interest about
thirty years after date. No. 76.

Bigotry murders Religion, to frighter
fools with her ghost. No. 101.

When you have nothing to say, say
nothing. No. 183.

We ask advice, but we mean approbation.
No. 190.

Imitation is the sincerest of flattery.
No. 217.

Yield with graciousness, or oppose with
firmness. No. 234.

It is always safe to learn, even from our
enemies; seldom safe to venture to instruct,
even our friends. No. 286.

Examinations are formidable even to the
best prepared, for the greatest fool may ask
more than the wisest man can answer.
No. 322.

Applause is the spur of noble minds, the
end and aim of weak ones. No. 324.

If you would be known, and not know,
vegetate in a village; if you would know, and
not be known, live in a city. No. 334.

Man is an embodied paradox, a bundle of
contradictions. No. 408.

Subtract from many modern poets all that may be found in Shakespeare, and trash will remain. **Lacon.** *Reflections. No. 568.*

The debt which cancels all others.

Vol. 2, No. 49.

A delusion that distance creates, and that contiguity destroys. *No. 109.*

To look back to antiquity is one thing; to go back to it is another. *No. 148.*

Calumny always makes the calumniator worse, but the calumniated—never. *No. 172.*

We should choose our books as we would our companions, for their sterling and intrinsic merit. *No. 181.*

[Rev.] **W. COLTON** (1797–1851).

He might have soared, a miracle of mind,
Above the doubts that dim our mental sphere,

And poured from thence, as music on the wind,

Those prophet tones, which men had turned to hear,
As if an angel's harp had sung of bliss
In some bright world beyond the tears of this. *Byron.*

WILLIAM COMBE (1741–1823).

An uninforming piece of wood;
Like other guides, as some folks say;
Who neither lead, nor tell the way.

Dr. Syntax in Search of the Picturesque. *Canto 2.*

Whoe'er from Nature takes a view,
Must copy and improve it too. *1b.*

Be good, and leave the rest to Heaven. *Canto 7.*

Along the varying road of life,
In calm content, in toil or strife,
At morn or noon, by night or day,
As time conducts him on his way,
How oft doth man, by care oppressed,
Find in an Inn a place of rest.* *Canto 9.*

There's nothing picturesque in beef. *Canto 14.*

Up hill, our course is rather slow;
Down hill, how merrily we go;
But when 'tis neither up nor down,
It is a middling pace I own. *Canto 22.*

And staring, he made others stare. *Canto 23.*

The Poet, to the end of time,
Breathes in his work and lives in rhyme;
But, when the Actor sinks to rest,
And the turf lies upon his breast,
A poor traditional fame
Is all that's left to grace his name. *Canto 24.*

But wheresoe'er I'm doomed to roam,
I still shall say—that home is home. *Canto 26.*

That man, I trow, is doubly curst,
Who of the best doth make the worst;
And he I'm sure is doubly blest,
Who of the worst can make the best:
To sit and sorrow and complain,
Is adding folly to our pain. *1b.*
But still a pun I do detest,
'Tis such a paltry, humbug jest;
They who've least wit can make them best. *1b.*

For the child's gone that never came.
Dr. Syntax in Search of Consolation. *Canto 1.*

WILLIAM CONGREVE (1670–1729).

You read of but one wise man, and all that he knew was that he knew nothing.

The Old Bachelor. *Act 1, 1.*
One of love's April fools. *1b.*

I find we are growing serious, and then we are in great danger of being dull.† *Act 2, 2.*

Even silence may be eloquent in love. *1b.*
We never are but by ourselves betrayed. *Act 3, 1.*

Sharper: Thus grief still treads upon the heels of pleasure;
Married in haste, we may repent at leisure.
Setter: Some by experience find those words misplaced;
At leisure married, they repent in haste. *Act 5, 3.*

What rugged ways attend the noon of life!
Our sun declines, and with what anxious strife,
What pain, we tug that galling load, a wife!
Act 5, 5.

There is nothing more unbecoming a man of quality than to laugh.

The Double Dealer. *Act 1, 2.*
One minute gives invention to destroy
What to rebuild will a whole age employ. *Act 1, 3.*

Love and murder will out. *Act 4, 2.*
If I can find that Cerberus a sop, I shall be at rest for one day.

Love for Love. *Act 1, 1.*
Valentine: The two greatest monsters in the world are a man and a woman.

Sir Sampson Legend: Why my opinion is that those two monsters, joined together, make a yet greater, that's a man and his wife. *Act 4, 2.*

Thou liar of the first magnitude!
Act 4, 2.

* See Shenstone. "Dr. Syntax" was published in 1812; Shenstone's poem in 1737–1742.

† See Addison: "The Drummer" (1715). "The Old Bachelor" was produced in 1698.

The miracle to-day is that we find
A lover true : not that a woman's kind.
Love for Love. Act 5, 2.

Say what you will, 'tis better to be left,
than never to have been loved.

The Way of the World. Act 2, 1.

Love's but a frailty of the mind,
When 'tis not with ambition joined.

Act 3, 3.

If there's delight in love, 'tis when I see
That heart, which others bleed for, bleed for
me. *Ib.*

The wise too jealous are, fools too secure. *Ib.*

Wilful will do't, that's the word. *Act 4, 2*

Music has charms to soothe a savage breast,
To soften rocks, or bend a knotted oak.*

The Mourning Bride. Act 1, 1.

By magic numbers and persuasive sound. *Ib.*

How reverend is the face of this tall pile,
Whose ancient pillars rear their marble heads
To bear aloft its arched and ponderous roof,
By its own weight made steadfast and
immoveable,
Looking tranquillity ! *Act 2, 1.*

Let me hear

Thy voice—my own affrights me with its
echoes. *Ib.*

Who calls that wretched thing that was
Alphonso ? *Act 2, 2.*

Given thee back

To earth, to light and life, to love and me. *Ib.*

Death, grim death. *Act 2, 3.*

Thou hast a heart, though 'tis a savage one. *Ib.*

For what are riches, empire, power,
But larger means to gratify the will ? *Ib.*

Thou canst not mean so poorly as thou
talk'st. *Ib.*

Life without love is load ; and time stands
still :

What we refuse to him, to death we give,
And then, then only, when we love, we
live. *Ib.*

Error lives

Ere reason can be born. Reason, the power
To guess at right and wrong, the twinkling
lamp

Of wandering life, that winks and wakes by
turns,

Fooing the follower, betwixt shade and
shining. *Act 3, 1.*

* Often misquoted : "Music hath charms to
soothe the savage beast." James Branstom in his
Man of Taste (1783) quoted the line, and added to
it "And therefore proper at a sheriff's feast."
See also Prior : "Music's force can tame the
furious beast."

My soul is up in arms, ready to charge,
And bear amidst the foe, with conquering
troops. *Ib.*

What do the damned endure, but to despair ?
Ib.

Heaven has no rage like love to hatred
turned,
Nor hell a fury like a woman scorned. *Act 3, 2.*

Reproach cuts deeper than the keenest sword,
And cleaves my heart. *Act 4, 1.*

O fate of fools ! officious in contriving ;
In executing puzzled, lame and lost. *Act 5, 1.*

Clink of chains,
And crash of rusty bars and creaking hinges. *Act 5, 3.*

Hover a moment, yet, thou gentle spirit,
Soul of my love, and I will join thy flight. *Ib.*

Is he then dead ?

What, dead at last ! quite, quite, for ever
dead ! *Ib.*

For blessings ever wait on virtuous deeds ;
And though a late a sure reward succeeds. *Ib.*

Invention flags, his brain grows muddy,
And black despair succeeds brown study.

An Impossible Thing.

Careless she is with artful care,
Affecting to seem unaffected.† *Amoret.*

Defer not till to-morrow to be wise ;
To-morrow's sun to thee may never rise.

Letter to Cobham.

But British forces are unused to fear.

Ode to the King.

The good received, the giver is forgot.
To Lord Halifax. *l. 39.*

HENRY CONSTABLE (1562-1613).

The pen wherewith thou dost so heavenly
sing,

Made of a quill from an angel's wing. †
Sonnet.

ELIZA COOK (1818-1889).

'Tis well to give honour and glory to Age,
With its lessons of wisdom and truth ;

Yet who would not go back to the fanciful
page,

And the fairy tale read but in youth ?
Stanzas. l. 1.

Why should we strive, with cynic frown,
To knock their fairy castles down ?

Oh ! dear to Memory are those Hours.

† See Alfred Austin : "What wins us is her
careless care."

‡ See Wordsworth : "The feather, whence the
pen," &c.

I love it—I love it, and who shall dare
To chide me for loving that old Arm-chair?
The Old Arm-Chair.

There's a flag that waves o'er every sea,
No matter when or where. The Flag.

Though language forms the preacher,
'Tis "good works" make the man.
Good Works.

Oh, thou tormenting Irish lay!
I've got thee buzzing in my brain,
And cannot turn thee out again.

St. Patrick's Day.

Spring, Spring, beautiful Spring. Spring.
A glorious charter, deny it who can,
Is breathed in the words, "I'm an English-
man." The Englishman.

Better build schoolrooms for "the boy,"
Than cells and gibbets for "the man."
A Song for the Ragged Schools.

He who quells an angry thought is greater
than a King. Anger.

Hunger is bitter, but the worst
Of human pangs, the most accursed
Of Want's fell scorpions, is Thirst. Melaia.

JOHN (?) COOKE (fl. 1614).
There's naught
That's more unstea^dfast than a woman's
thought. The City Gallant.

JOSHUA COOKE (17th Century).
How wise are they that are but fools in love!
How a man may choose a Good Wife.*
Act 1, 1.

Where there is strife betwixt a man and
wife, 'tis hell;
And mutual love may be compared to heaven.
Ib.

No beauty's like the beauty of the mind.
Act 5, 3.

JOHN G. COOPER (1723-1769).
And when with envy Time transported
Shall think to rob us of our joys;
You'll in your girls again be courted,
And I'll go wooing in my boys.
Song to his Wife.

RICHARD CORBET, Bishop of
Oxford and Norwich (1582-1635).
Let authors write for glory and reward,
Truth is well paid when she is sung and
heard.

Elegy on Lord William Howard.
Conclusion.

* Authorship attributed to Joshua Cooke, who may be identical with the author of "The City Gallant," described in Dict. Nat. Biog. as "Jo. Cooke," his Christian name being uncertain.

St. Paul hath fought with beasts at
Ephesus, and I at Windsor.

To Lord Mordant.
(In reference to "Court-wits" and other
antagonists at the Court.)

When too much zeal doth fire devotion,
Love is not love, but superstition. R. C.

NATHANIEL COTTON (1705-1788).
The world has nothing to bestow;
From our own selves our joys must flow,
And that dear hut—our home.

The Fireside.

Thus hand in hand through life we'll go;
Its checkered paths of joy and woe
With cautious steps we'll tread. Ib.

Yet still we hug the dear deceit.
Visions in Verse. Content.

He who at fifty is a fool
Is far too stubborn grown for school.
Slander.

How great his theft who robs himself!
Pleasure.

For what is form, or what is face,
But the soul's index, or its case? Ib.
Who games, is felon of his wealth,
His time, his liberty, his health. Ib.

[Sir] A.T. QUILLER-COUCH (b. 1863).
Not as we wanted it,
But as God granted it. To Bearers.
He that loves but half of Earth
Loves but half enough for me.

The Comrade.

ABRAHAM COWLEY (1618-1667).
It is a hard and nice thing for a man to
write of himself. It grates his own heart to
say anything of disparagement, and the
reader's ears to hear anything of praise from
him.

Essays in Prose and Verse. Of Myself.

This only grant me, that my means may lie
Too low for envy, for contempt too high.†
Ib.

Acquaintance I would have, but when't
depends
Not on the number, but the choice of
friends. Ib.

For he that runs it well twice runs his race.
Ib.

Charmed with the foolish whistlings of a
name.† Of Agriculture.

The monster London. Of Solitude.

† Translation of Horace.

† Translation of Virgil, "Georg.", Book 2.

Let but thy wicked men from out thee go,
And all the fools that crowd thee so,
Even thou who dost thy millions boast,
A village less than Islington wilt grow,
A solitude almost.

Essays in Prose and Verse. Of Solitude.

God the first garden made, and the first
city Cain. *The Garden.*

And what a noble plot was crossed!
And what a brave design was lost!

Of Greatness.

Hence ye profane; I hate you all;
Both the great vulgar, and the small.* *Ib.*

Begin, be bold, and venture to be wise,
He who defers this work from day to day,
Does on a river's bank expecting stay,
Till the whole stream, which stopped him,
should be gone,

That runs, and as it runs, for ever will
run on.† *The Danger of Procrastination.*

What shall I do to be for ever known,
And make the age to come my own?

The Motto.

Come, my best friends, my books, and lead
me on. *Ib.*

His faith, perhaps, in some nice tenets
might

Be wrong; his life, I'm sure, was in the
right.‡ *On the Death of Mr. Crashaw.*

Just as a bird, that flies about
And beats itself against the cage,
Finding at last no passage out,
It sits and sings, and so o'ercomes its rage.

Friendship in Absence.

The thirsty earth soaks up the rain,
And drinks and gapes for drink again;
The plants suck in the earth, and are
With constant drinking fresh and fair.

Anacreontiques. No. 2. Drinking.

Why

Should every creature drink but I?
Why, man of morals, tell me why. *Ib.*

A mighty pain to love it is,
And 'tis a pain that pain to miss;
But, of all pains, the greatest pain
It is to love, but love in vain.

No. 7. Gold.

All their life should gilded be
With mirth, and wit, and gaiety;
Well remembering and applying
The necessity of dying.

Elegy upon Anacreon.

When I myself am nothing but a name.

*Ode upon occasion of a Copy of Verses
of my Lord Broghill's.*

Nothing so soon the drooping spirits can
raise
As praises from the men whom all men
praise. *Ib.*

Lukewarmness I account a sin,
As great in love as in religion.

The Mistress.—Love Verses. The Request.

The world's a scene of changes; and to be
Constant, in Nature were inconstancy.
Inconstancy.

Well then; I now do plainly see
This busy world and I shall ne'er agree;
The very honey of all earthly joy
Does of all meats the soonest cloy;
And they, methinks, deserve my pity,
Who for it can endure the stings,
The crowd, and buzz, and murmurings
Of this great hive, the city. *The Wish.*

May I a small house and large garden have!
And a few friends, and many books, both
true. *Ib.*

Words that weep and tears that speak.
The Prophet.

If things then from their end we happy call,
'Tis Hope is the most hopeless thing of all.
Against Hope.

Hope! of all ills that men endure,
The only cheap and universal cure!
For Hope.

Th' adorning thee with so much art
Is but a barbarous skill;
'Tis like the poisoning of a dart
Too apt before to kill.
The Waiting-maid.

Nor can the snow, which now cold Age does
shed
Upon thy reverend head,
Quench or allay the noble fires within.

Pindaric Odes. To Mr. Hobbes.

To things immortal, Time can do no wrong,
And that which never is to die, for ever
must be young. *Ib.*

Life is an incurable disease.
To Dr. Scarborough.

Truth is truest poesy.
Davidels. Book 1, l. 41.

Nothing is there to come, and nothing past,
But an eternal now does always last.
Book, 1, l. 361.

Sometimes he thinks that Heaven the vision
sent,
And ordered all the pageants as they went;
Sometimes, that only 'twas wild Fancy's
play,
The loose and scattered relics of the day.
Book 2, l. 789.

His way once chose, he forward thrust out-
right,
Nor stepped aside for dangers or delight.
Book 4, l. 361.

* Translation of Horace, Ode 1, Book 3.

† Translation of Horace, 1 Ep., 2, 4.

‡ Cf. Pope, "Essay on Man," Ep. 3, 306.

Who lets slip Fortune, her shall never find ;
Occasion, once passed by, is bald behind.

Pyramus and Thisbe. *St. 15.*

Fame, like man, will grow white as it grows
old.

*Quoted by Dr. Johnson, in
"Lives of the Poets."*

[Mrs.] H. COWLEY (1743-1809).

Five minutes—Zounds ! I have been five
minutes too late all my lifetime (*Saville*).

The Belle's Stratagem. *Act 1, 1.*

Vanity, like murder, will out. *Act 1, 4.*

What is woman ? Only one of Nature's
agreeable blunders.

Who's the Dupe ? *Act 2, 2.*

WILLIAM COWPER (1731-1800).

William was once a bashful youth ;

His modesty was such,

That one might say (to say the truth),
He rather had too much, *Of Himself.*

But some a different notion had,
And at each other winking,
Observed that though he little said,
He paid it off with thinking. *Id.*

No dancing bear was so genteel
Or half so *dégagé*. *Id.*

How deep my woes, how fierce my flame,
You best may tell, who feel the same.
After leaving Delia.

Hope, like the short-lived ray that gleams
awhile, . . .
Cheers e'en the face of misery to a smile.
Despair at his separation.

Absence from whom we love is worse than
death,
And frustrate hope severer than despair. *Id.*

Who early loves, though young, is wise,—
Who old, though grey, a fool.
Upon a Venerable Rival.

That subject for an angel's song,
The hero, and the saint.
On reading "Sir Charles Grandison."

There goes the parson—O illustrious spark !
And there, scarce less illustrious, goes the
clerk.

On Observing Some Names of Little Note.

What peaceful hours I once enjoyed !
How sweet their memory still !
But they have left an aching void,
The world can never fill.

Oiney Hymns. No. 1.

And Satan trembles when he sees
The weakest saint upon his knees. *No. 29.*

God moves in a mysterious way
His wonders to perform ;
He plants His footsteps in the sea,
And rides upon the storm. *No. 68.*

Ye fearful saints, fresh courage take,

The clouds ye so much dread
Are big with mercy, and shall break
In blessings on your head. * *Id.*

Behind a frowning providence
He hides a smiling face. *Id.*

Blind unbelief is sure to err,
And scan His work in vain. *Id.*

Musical as the chime of tinkling bells,
Weak to perform, though mighty to pretend.
The Progress of Error. l. 14.

The clear harangue, and cold as it is clear,
Falls soporific on the listless ear. *l. 19.*

From thoughtless youth to ruminating age.
l. 24.

And pleasure brings as surely in her train,
Remorse, and Sorrow, and vindictive Pain.
l. 43.

Even Bacchanalian Madness has its charms.
l. 56.

Unmiss'd but by his dogs and by his groom.
l. 95.

Oh laugh or mourn with me, the rueful jest,
A cassocked huntsman, and a fiddling priest !
l. 110.

Himself a wanderer from the narrow way,
His silly sheep, what wonder if they stray ?
l. 118.

O Italy !—thy sabbaths will be soon
Our sabbaths. *l. 152.*

Folly and Innocence are so alike,
The difference, though essential, fails to
strike. *l. 203.*

Remorse, the fatal egg by Pleasure laid.
l. 239.

First wish to be imposed on, and then are.
l. 290.

Our most important are our earliest years.
l. 353.

How much a dunce that has been sent to
roam,
Excels a dunce that has been left at home !
l. 414.

While learning, once the man's exclusive
pride,
Seems verging fast towards the female side.
l. 423.

And of all arts sagacious dupes invent,
To cheat themselves and gain the world's
assent,
The worst is—Scripture warped from its
intent. *l. 434.*

None but an author knows an author's cares,
Or Fancy's fondness for the child she bears.
l. 515.

Your blunderer is as sturdy as a rock. *l. 538.*

* See Villiers Duke of Buckingham.

He has no hearing on the prudent side.

The Progress of Error. *l. 548.*

Secure of nothing but to lose the race. *l. 562.*

Faults in the life breed errors in the brain. *l. 563.*

With caution taste the sweet Circean cup;
He that sips often, at last drinks it up. *l. 579.*

What is all righteousness that men devise,
What, but a sordid bargain for the skies? *Truth. l. 75.*

Humility may clothe an English dean. *l. 118.*

She might be young, some forty years ago. *l. 132.*

A growing dread of vengeance at his heels. *l. 259.*

He has no hope who never had a fear. *l. 299.*

The Scripture was his jest-book. *l. 308.*

Just knows, and knows no more, her Bible true,
A truth the brilliant Frenchman never knew. *l. 328.*

To them the sounding jargon of the schools
Seems what it is—a cap and bells for fools. *l. 363.*

You told me, I remember, glory built
On selfish principles, is shame and guilt. *Table Talk. l. 1.*

Is base in kind and born to be a slave. *l. 28.*

If monarchy consists in such base things
Sighing, I say again, I pity kings! *l. 138.*

Flippant fluency of tongue. *l. 146.*

Admirals, extolled for standing still,
Or doing nothing with a deal of skill. *l. 191.*

Firm friends to peace, to pleasure, and
good pay. *l. 194.*

Liberal in all things else, yet Nature here
With stern severity deals out the year. *l. 207.*

Earth shakes beneath them, and heaven
roars above;
But nothing scares them from the course
they love. *l. 459.*

Mean you to prophesy, or but to preach? *l. 478.*

Feels himself spent, and fumbles for his
brains. *l. 536.*

As if an eagle flew aloft, and then—
Stooped from its highest pitch to pounce a
wren. *l. 551.*

Religion, harsh, intolerant, austere,
Parent of manners, like herself, severe. *l. 611.*

That constellation set, the world in vain
Must hope to look upon their like again. *l. 659.*

Oaths, used as playthings or convenient tools,
Expostulation. *l. 37.*

Forgot the blush that virgin fears impart
To modest cheeks, and borrowed one from
art. *l. 47.*

And trident-bearing queen of the wide seas. *l. 275.*

Where Obstinacy takes his sturdy stand,
To disconcert what Policy has planned;
Where Policy is busied all night long
In setting right what Faction has set wrong. *l. 293.*

War lays a burden on the reeling state. *l. 306.*

Kiss the book's outside, who ne'er look
within. *l. 389.*

The man that dares traduce, because he can
With safety to himself, is not a man. *l. 432.*

In such a cause they could not dare to fear. *l. 621.*

What dotage will not Vanity maintain?
What web too weak to catch a modern
brain? *l. 623.*

To praise Him is to serve Him. *l. 644.*

Or serves the champion in forensic war
To flourish and parade with at the bar. *l. 664.*

I know the warning song is sung in vain,
That few will hear and fewer heed the strain. *l. 724.*

The poor, inured to drudgery and distress,
Act without aim, think little, and feel less,
And nowhere, but in feigned Arcadian
scenes,

Taste happiness, or know what pleasure
means. *Hope. l. 7.*

The rich grow poor, the poor become purse-
proud. *l. 18.*

Pleasure is labour too, and tires as much. *l. 20.*

And just when evening turns the blue vault
grey,
To spend two hours in dressing for the day. *l. 81.*

Serves merely as a soil for discontent
To thrive in. *l. 99.*

While conversation, an exhausted stock,
Grows drowsy as the clicking of a clock. *l. 105.*

Men deal with life as children with their
play,
Who first misuse, then cast their toys away. *l. 129.*

Man is the genuine offspring of revolt. *l. 183.*

His weekly drawl
Though short, too long. *Hope. l. 201.*

Emulous always of the nearest place
To any throne, except the throne of grace.
l. 240.

The centre of a thousand trades.
l. 248.
Some eastward, and some westward, and
all wrong. *l. 283.*

Each man's belief is right in his own eyes.
l. 285.

The wrong was his who wrongfully
complained. *l. 323.*

My creed is, he is safe that does his best,
And death's a doom sufficient for the rest.
l. 397.

Fasting and prayer sit well upon a priest.
l. 405.

A hand as liberal as the light of day. *l. 410.*
And differing judgments serve but to declare,
That Truth lies somewhere, if we knew but
where. *l. 425.*

The sacred book no longer suffers wrong,
Bound in the fetters of an unknown tongue,
But speaks with plainness art could never
mend,

What simplest minds can soonest
comprehend. *l. 450.*

And he that stole has learned to steal no
more. *l. 525.*

A knave when tried on honesty's plain rule,
And when by that of reason a mere fool.
l. 568.

Assailed by scandal and the tongue of strife,
His only answer was a blameless life. *l. 578.*

Blush, Calumny! and write upon his tomb,
If honest eulogy can spare thee room. *l. 590.*

No blinder bigot, I maintain it still,
Than he who must have pleasure, come
what will. *l. 595.*

And spits abhorrence in the Christian's face.
l. 603.

Art thrives most
Where commerce has enriched the busy
coast. *Charity. l. 114.*

Grief is itself a medicine. *l. 159.*

He found it inconvenient to be poor. *l. 189.*

Some men make gain a fountain, whence
proceeds

A stream of liberal and heroic deeds. *l. 244.*

But let insolvent innocence go free. *l. 289.*

Verse, like the laurel, its immortal meed,
Should be the guerdon of a noble deed.
l. 293.

All truth is precious, if not all divine. *l. 331.*

Flavia, most tender of her own good name,
Is rather careless of her sister's fame. *l. 453.*

A teacher should be sparing of his smile.
l. 490.

No skill in swordmanship, however just,
Can be secure against a madman's thrust.
l. 509.

When scandal has new minted an old lie,
Or taxed invention for a fresh supply,
'Tis called a satire. *l. 513.*

Pelting each other for the public good.
l. 623.

Spare the poet for his subject's sake. *l. 630.*

Conversation in its better part,
May be esteemed a gift, and not an art.
Conversation. l. 3.

Words learned by rote, a parrot may
rehearse,
But talking is not always to converse. *l. 7.*

Oaths terminate, as Paul observes, all strife;
Some men have surely then a peaceful life!
l. 55.

Asseveration blustering in your face
Makes contradiction such a hopeless case.
l. 59.

Though syllogisms hang not on my tongue,
I am not surely always in the wrong;
'Tis hard if all is false that I advance,
A fool must now and then be right by
chance. *l. 93.*

A noisy man is always in the right. *l. 114.*

Dubius is such a scrupulous good man.
l. 119.

He would not with a peremptory tone
Assert the nose upon his face his own.
l. 121.

His sole opinion, whatsoe'er befall,
Centering at last in having none at all.
l. 133.

Where men of judgment creep and feel
their way,
The positive pronounce without dismay.
l. 145.

The proud are always most provoked by
pride. *l. 160.*

A moral, sensible, and well-bred man
Will not affront me, and no other can.
l. 193.

"Can this be true?" an arch observer cries;
"Yes" (rather moved), "I saw it with
these eyes."

"Sir! I believe it on that ground alone;
I could not, had I seen it with my own."
l. 231.

A tale should be judicious, clear, succinct,
The language plain, and incidents well linked;
Tell not as new what everybody knows,
And, new or old, still hasten to a close.
l. 235.

Pernicious weed! whose scent the fair
annoys,
Unfriendly to society's chief joys,
Thy worst effect is banishing for hours
The sex whose presence civilises ours.

Conversation. l. 251.

I cannot talk with civet in the room,
A fine puss gentleman that's all perfume;
The sight's enough—no need to smell a beau.

l. 283.

The solemn fop, significant and budge;
A fool with judges, amongst fools a judge.

l. 299.

His wit invites you by his looks to come,
But when you knock it never is at home.

l. 303.

Some men employ their health, an ugly trick,
In making known how oft they have been
sick.

l. 311.

Thus always teasing others, always teased,
His only pleasure is—to be displeased.

l. 345.

Our wasted oil unprofitably burns,
Like hidden lamps in old sepulchral urns.

l. 357.

And finds a changing clime a happy source
Of wise reflection and well-timed discourse.

l. 387.

The visit paid, with ecstasy we come,
As from a seven years' transportation, home.

l. 399.

And though the fox he follows may be
tamed,

A mere fox-follower never is reclaimed.

l. 409.

Whose only fit companion is his horse.

l. 412.

Oh, to the club, the scene of savage joys,
The school of coarse good-fellowship and
noise.

l. 421.

Fashion, leader of a chattering train,
Whom man, for his own hurt, permits to
reign.

l. 457.

No—marble and recording brass decay,
And, like the graver's memory, pass away.

l. 551.

It moves me more perhaps than folly ought.

l. 625.

And useless as a candle in a skull.

l. 785.

A poet does not work by square or line.

l. 794.

Though such continual zigzags in a book,*
Such drunken reelings, have an awkward
look.

l. 866.

To find the medium asks some share of wit,
And therefore 'tis a mark fools never hit.

l. 884.

Hackneyed in business, wearied at that oar,
Which thousands, once fast chained to, quit
no more.

Retirement. l. 1.

And having lived a trifer, die a man.

l. 14.

In the last scene of such a senseless play.

l. 32.

Custom's idiot sway.

l. 49.

A mind released
From anxious thoughts how wealth may be
increased.

l. 129.

The lover too shuns business.

l. 219.

The disencumbered Atlas of the state.

l. 394.

The good we never miss we rarely prize.

l. 406.

Some pleasures live a month and some a
year,

But short the date of all we gather here.

l. 459.

Nature indeed looks prettily in rhyme.

l. 567.

He likes the country, but in truth must own,
Most likes it when he studies it in town.

l. 573.

Peers are not always generous as well-bred.

l. 597.

Absence of occupation is not rest,
A mind quite vacant is a mind distressed.

l. 623.

A life of ease a difficult pursuit.

l. 634.

An idler is a watch that wants both hands;
As useless if it goes as when it stands.

l. 681.

Built God a church, and laughed his Word to
scorn.

l. 683.

Chase
A panting syllable through time and space.

l. 691.

Till authors hear at length one general cry,
Tickle and entertain us, or we die!

l. 707.

Beggars invention and makes fancy tame.

l. 709.

I praise the Frenchman; † his remark was
shrewd,—

“How sweet, how passing sweet is solitude!
But grant me still a friend in my retreat,
Whom I may whisper—Solitude is sweet.”

l. 739.

O'erjoyed was he to find,
That though on pleasure she was bent,
She had a frugal mind.

History of John Gilpin. St. 8.

And all agog

To dash through thick and thin.

St. 10.

† La Bruyère; also attributed to Jean Guez de
Balzac (1594-1654).

* Digressions.

His horse, who never in that sort
Had handled been before,
What thing upon his back had got
Did wonder more and more.

History of John Gilpin. *St. 24.*

Just like unto a trundling mop,
Or a wild goose at play. *St. 35.*

A wig that flowed behind,
A hat not much the worse for wear,
Each comely in its kind. *St. 46.*

Now let us sing long live the King,
And Gilpin, long live he;
And when he next doth ride abroad,
May I be there to see! *St. 63.*

United yet divided, twain at once;
So sit two kings of Brentford on one throne.
The Task. *The Sofa. l. 77.*

So slow
The growth of what is excellent, so hard
To attain perfection in this nether world.

From pangs arthritic that infest the toe
Of libertine excess. *l. 83.*

Nor rural sights alone, but rural sounds,
Exhilarate the spirit, and restore
The tone of languid nature. *l. 181.*

And infants clamorous, whether pleased or
pained. *l. 232.*

Far-fetched and little worth. *l. 243.*

Toils much to earn a monumental pile,
That may record the mischiefs he hath done. *l. 276.*

The guiltless eye
Commits no wrong, nor wastes what it
enjoys. *l. 333.*

Like a coy maiden, Ease, when courted most,
Farthest retires. *l. 409.*

But imitative strokes can do no more
Than please the eye. *l. 426.*

The innocent are gay. *l. 493.*

The earth was made so various, that the
mind

Of desultory man, studious of change,
And pleased with novelty, might be indulged. *l. 506.*

In cities vice is hidden with most ease,
Or seen with least reproach. *l. 689.*

Where has commerce such a mart,
So rich, so thronged, so drained, and so
supplied

As London, opulent, enlarged, and still
Increasing London? *l. 719.*

God made the country, and man made the
town.* *l. 749.*

Oh for a lodge in some vast wilderness,
Some boundless contiguity of shade!
The Time Piece. l. 1.

My ear is pained,
My soul is sick with every day's report
Of wrong and outrage with which earth is
filled. *l. 5.*

Mountains interposed,
Make enemies of nations, who had else
Like kindred drops been mingled into one. *l. 17.*

I would not have a slave to till my ground,
To carry me, to fan me while I sleep,
And tremble when I wake, for all the wealth
That sinews bought and sold have ever
earned. *l. 29.*

Slaves cannot breathe in England; if their
lungs
Receive our air, that moment they are free;
They touch our country, and their shackles
fall. *l. 40.*

England, with all thy faults, I love thee still,
My country! † *l. 206.*

Though thy clime
Be sickle, and thy year, most part deformed
With dripping rains, or withered by a frost,
I would not yet exchange thy sullen skies,
And fields without a flower, for warmer
France, *l. 209.*

With all her vines. *l. 209.*

In the name of soldiership and sense. *l. 225.*

Presume to lay their hand upon the ark
Of her magnificent and awful cause. *l. 231.*

Praise enough
To fill the ambition of a private man,
That Chatham's language was his mother-
tongue. *l. 235.*

The nose of nice nobility. *l. 259.*

We justly boast
At least superior jockeyship, and claim
The honours of the turf as all our own. *l. 275.*

There is a pleasure in poetic pains,
Which only poets know. *l. 285.*

And gives to prayer
The *adagio* and *andante* it demands. *l. 300.*

Transforms old print
To zigzag manuscript, and cheats the eyes
Of gallery critics by a thousand arts. *l. 363.*

Reading what they never wrote,
Just fifteen minutes, huddle up their work,
And with a well-bred whisper close the
scene. *l. 411.*

Heard at conventicle, where worthy men,
Misled by custom, strain celestial themes
Through the pressed nostril. *l. 437.*

* Borrowed from Varro (B.C. 118—B.C. 29): "Nec mirum, quod divina natura dedit agros, are humana ædificavit urbes."

† See Churchill; "Be England what she will," etc.

Whoe'er was edified, themselves were not.
The Task. The Time Piece. l. 444.

'Tis pitiful
 To court a grin, when you should woo a
 soul. *l. 466.*

Oh spare your idol! think him human still;
 Charms he may have, but he has frailties too;
 Dote not too much, nor spoil what ye admire.
l. 496.

How oft, when Paul has served us with a
 text,
 Has Epictetus, Plato, Tully, preached!
l. 539.

Variety's the very spice of life,
 That gives it all its flavour. *l. 606.*

She that asks
 Her dear five hundred friends. *l. 652.*

A graduated dunce. *l. 743.*
 And he was competent whose purse was so.
l. 752.

A man of letters, and of manners too. *l. 792.*
 Crack the satiric thong.

The Garden. l. 26.
 Domestic happiness, thou only bliss
 Of Paradise that has survived the Fall!
l. 41.

Where pleasure is adored,
 That reeling goddess with the zoneless waist
 And wandering eyes, still leaning on the
 arm
 Of Novelty, her fickle frail support. *l. 51.*

Dream after dream ensues,
 And still they dream that they shall still
 succeed,
 And still are disappointed. *l. 127.*

Some write a narrative of wars, and feats
 Of heroes little known, and call the rant
 A history. *l. 139.*

And charge
 His mind with meanings that he never had.
l. 148.

Great contest follows, and much learned
 dust. *l. 161.*

Eternity for bubbles proves at last
 A senseless bargain. *l. 175.*

From reveries so airy, from the toil
 Of dropping buckets into empty wells,
 And growing old in drawing nothing up!
l. 188.

God never meant that man should scale the
 heavens
 By strides of human wisdom. *l. 221.*

Full often too
 Our wayward intellect, the more we learn
 Of nature, overlooks her Author more.
l. 235.

The only amaranthine flower on earth
 Is virtue. *l. 268.*

How various his employments, whom the
 world
 Calls idle. *l. 352.*

Studious of laborious ease. *l. 361.*
 Experience, slow preceptress, teaching oft
 The way to glory by miscarriage foul. *l. 505.*

Who loves a garden, loves a greenhouse too.
l. 566.

Oh thou,* resort and mart of all the earth,
 Chequered with all complexions of mankind,
 And spotted with all crimes; in which I see
 Much that I love, and more that I admire,
 And all that I abhor; thou freckled fair,
 That pleases and yet shocks me. *l. 835.*

I burn to set the imprisoned wranglers free,
 And give them voice and utterance once
 again. *The Winter Evening. l. 34.*

Now stir the fire and close the shutters fast.
l. 36.

The cups
 That cheer but not inebriate.†

This folio of four pages, happy work!
 Which not even critics criticise.† *l. 50.*

And Katerfelto, with his hair on end,
 At his own wonders, wondering for his
 bread. *l. 86.*

'Tis pleasant through the loopholes of retreat
 To peep at such a world; to see the stir
 Of the great Babel, and not feel the crowd.
l. 88.

While fancy, like the finger of a clock,
 Runs the great circuit, and is still at home.
l. 118.

O Winter! ruler of the inverted year. *l. 120.*
 I crown thee king of intimate delights,
 Fireside enjoyments, homeborn happiness.
l. 139.

The slope of faces from the floor to the roof,
 (As if one master spring controlled them all),
 Relaxed into a universal grin. *l. 202.*

With spots quadrangular of diamond form,
 Ensanguined hearts, clubs typical of strife,
 And spades, the emblem of untimely graves.
l. 217.

Parlour twilight; such a gloom
 Suits well the thoughtful or unthinking
 mind. *l. 278.*

Poor yet industrious, modest, quiet, neat.
l. 374.

But poverty, with most who whimper forth
 Their long complaints, is self-inflicted woe;
 The effect of laziness, or sottish waste.
l. 429.

* London.
 † "Cups which cheer but not inebriate."
 Bishop Berkeley's "Siris," par. 217. See "Notes
 and Queries," 2nd series, No. 25, p. 490

† Newspaper.

A whiff
Of stale debauch. *l. 469.*

The Task. *The Winter Evening. l. 469.*
Gloriously drunk. *l. 510.*

And Sidney, warbler of poetic prose. *l. 516.*

Increase of power begets increase of wealth.
l. 580.

Foppery atones
For folly, gallantry for every vice. *l. 689.*

The Frenchman's darling.* *l. 765.*

But war's a game, which, were their subjects
wise,

Kings would not play at.
The Winter Morning Walk. l. 187.

In every heart
Are sown the sparks that kindle fiery war.
l. 205.

And the first smith was the first murderer's
son. *l. 219.*

Who so worthy to control themselves
As he whose prowess had subdued their
foes? *l. 236.*

Such dupes are men to custom, and so prone
To reverence what is ancient, and can plead
A course of long observance for its use.
l. 299.

The beggarly last doit. *l. 321.*

We love
The king who loves the law. *l. 336.*

I would not be a king to be beloved
Causeless, and daubed with undiscerning
praise. *l. 364.*

As dreadful as the Manichean god, †
Adored through fear, strong only to destroy.
l. 449.

But the age of virtuous politics is past.
l. 498.

Patriots are grown too shrewd to be sincere,
And we too wise to trust them. *l. 500.*

His ambition is to sink,
To reach a depth profounder still, and still
Profounder, in the fathomless abyss
Of folly. *l. 597.*

He foresees
The fatal issue to his health, fame, peace,
Fortune and dignity. *l. 605.*

What none can prove a forgery may be true;
What none but bad men wish exploded,
must. *l. 617.*

Remorse begets reform. *l. 623.*

And with poetic trappings grace thy prose.
l. 684.

They lived unknown
Till Persecution dragged them into fame
And chased them up to heaven. *l. 729.*

He is the freeman whom the truth makes
free. *l. 738.*

But who, with filial confidence inspired,
Can lift to heaven an unpresumptuous eye,
And smiling say—"My Father made them
all!" *l. 750.*

Give what Thou canst, without Thee we
are poor;
And with Thee rich, take what Thou
wilt away. *l. 910.*

There is in souls a sympathy with sounds,
And as the mind is pitched the ear is pleased
With melting airs or martial, brisk or grave.
Some chord in unison with what we hear
Is touched within us, and the heart replies.
The Winter Walk at Noon. l. 1.

How soft the music of those village bells
Falling at intervals upon the ear
In cadence sweet. *l. 6.*

But not to understand a treasure's worth
Till time has stolen away the slighted good,
Is cause of half the poverty we feel,
And makes the world the wilderness it is.
l. 50.

Here the heart
May give a useful lesson to the head,
And learning wiser grow without his books.
Knowledge and wisdom, far from being one,
Have oft-times no connexion. *l. 85.*

Knowledge is proud that he has learned so
much;
Wisdom is humble that he knows no more.
l. 96.

Some, to the fascination of a name
Surrender judgment hoodwinked. Some
the style
Infatuate, and through labyrinths and
wilds
Of error leads them, by a tune entranced.
l. 101.

Nature is but a name for an effect
Whose cause is God. *l. 224.*

Nobles of the train
That wait on man, the flight-performing
horse. *l. 425.*

Carnivorous, through sin,
Feed on the slain, but spare the living
brute. *l. 457.*

I would not enter on my list of friends,
(Though graced with polished manners and
fine sense

Yet wanting sensibility) the man
Who needlessly sets foot upon a worm.
l. 560.

Commemoration mad; content to hear
(Oh wonderful effect of music's power!)
Messiah's eulogy, for Handel's sake. *l. 635.*

Or wrap himself in Hamlet's inky cloak,
And strut and storm and straddle, stamp
and stare. *l. 675.*

* Mignonette.

† The Power of Evil.

Sweet is the harp of prophecy ; too sweet
Not to be wrong'd by a mere mortal touch.

The Task. *The Winter Walk at Noon.* l. 747.

Worms wind themselves into our sweetest
flowers. l. 831.

All pastors are alike

To wandering sheep, resolved to follow
none. l. 890.

The wildest scorner of his Maker's laws
Finds in a sober moment time to pause.

Tirocinium. l. 55.

Truths that the learn'd pursue with eager
thought

Are not important always as dear-bought.
l. 73.

Shine by the side of every path we tread,
With such a lustre he that runs may read.*
l. 79.

In early days the Conscience has in most
A quickness which in later life is lost. l. 109.

'Twere well with most if books that could
engage

Their childhood, pleased them at a riper
age. l. 147.

Would you your son should be a sot or
dunce,

Lascivious, headstrong, or all these at once ;
That in good time, the stripling's finished
taste

For loose expense and fashionable waste,
Should prove your ruin, and his own at last,
Train him in public with a mob of boys.
l. 201.

To follow foolish precedents, and wink
With both our eyes, is easier than to think.
l. 255.

Small skill in Latin, and still less in Greek,
Is more than adequate to all I seek. l. 385.

The parson knows enough who knows a
Duke. l. 403.

As a priest,

A piece of mere church-furniture at best.
l. 424.

Few boys are born with talents that excel,
But all are capable of living well. l. 509.

A man of letters, manners, morals, parts.
l. 673.

Tenants of life's middle state,
Securely placed between the small and great,
Whose character, yet undebauched, retains
Two-thirds of all the virtue that remains.
l. 807.

Designed by Nature wise, but self-made
fools. l. 837.

Reasoning at every step he treads,
Man yet mistakes his way,

Whilst meaner things, whom instinct leads,
Are rarely known to stray. **The Doves.**

* See Habakkuk 2, 2,

Then shifting his side (as a lawyer knows
how). **Report of an Adjudged Case.**

Profusion apes the noble part
Of liberality of heart,

And dulness of discretion.

Friendship. St. 1.

Religion should extinguish strife,
And make a calm of human life ;

But friends that chance to differ
On points which God has left at large,
How fiercely will they meet and charge !

No combatants are stiffer. St. 23.

The man that hails you Tom or Jack,
And proves by thumps upon your back

How he esteems your merit,
Is such a friend, that one had need

Be very much his friend indeed
To pardon or to bear it. St. 29.

Toll for the brave !

The brave that are no more !

All sunk beneath the wave,
Fast by their native shore !

Loss of the Royal George.

Choose not alone a proper mate,
But proper time to marry.

Pairing-time Anticipated.

I am monarch of all I survey,
My right there is none to dispute.

Verses. *Alex. Selkirk.*

O solitude ! where are the charms
That sages have seen in thy face ? Ib.

Never hear the sweet music of speech. Ib.

Society, friendship, and love
Divinely bestowed upon man. Ib.

But the sound of the church-going bell
These valleys and rocks never heard. Ib.

An honest man, close-buttoned to the chin,
Broad-cloth without, and a warm soul
within.

Epistle to Jos. Hill.

Forced from home and all its pleasures.
The Negro's Complaint.

He blamed and protested, but joined in the
plan ;

He shared in the plunder, but pitied the
man. **Pity for Poor Africans.**

In sooth the sorrow of such days
Is not to be expressed,

When he that takes and he that pays
Are both alike distressed.

The Yearly Distress. St. 5.

A kick that scarce would move a horse,
May kill a sound divine. St. 16.

His head alone remained to tell
The cruel death he died.

The Death of a Bullfinch.

The path of sorrow, and that path alone
Leads to the land where sorrow is unknown.
Epistle to a Protestant Lady.

Beware of desperate steps. The darkest day,
Live till to-morrow, will have passed away.
The Needless Alarm.

Oh that those lips had language! Life has
passed
With me but roughly since I heard thee last.
On the Receipt of my Mother's Picture. l. 1.

Blest be the art that can immortalise. *l. 8.*

Drew
A long, long sigh, and wept a last adieu!
l. 30.

Not scorned in heaven, though little noticed
here. *l. 73.*

I should ill requite thee to constrain
Thy unbound spirit into bonds again. *l. 86.*

Me, howling blasts drive devious, tempest-
tossed,
Sails ripped, seams opening wide, and
compass lost. *l. 102.*

The son of parents passed into the skies.
l. 111.

Thee to deplore were grief misspent indeed;
It were to weep that goodness has its meed,
That there is bliss prepared in yonder sky,
And glory for the virtuous when they die.

In Memory of J. Thornton, Esq.

For 'tis a truth well known to most,
That whatsoever thing is lost,
We seek it, ere it come to light,
In every cranny but the right.

The Retired Cat.

The base insulting foe.

Trans. Psalm 137.

He sees that this great roundabout
The world, with all its motley rout,
Church, army, physick, law.

The Jackdaw.

But strive to be a man before your mother.
Motto to Connaisseur. No. 3.

A worm is in the bud of youth
And at the root of age.

*Stanzas subjoined to the Yearly Bill of
Mortality, 1787.*

And the tear that is wiped with a little
adness,

May be followed perhaps by a smile.

The Rose.

But misery still delights to trace
Its semblance in another's case.

The Castaway.

GEORGE COX (1786?–1875?).

With culture spoil what else would flourish
wild,
And rock the cradle till they bruise the
child. *Black Gowns and Red Coats.*

[Rev.] G. CRABBE (1754–1832).

That all men would be cowards, if they dare,
Some men have had the courage to declare.

Tales of the Hall. 1, 1,

Soiled by rude hands, who cut and come
again. *7, 26.*

Beauties are tyrants, and if they can reign,
They have no feeling for their subject's
pain. *The Patron.*

Better to love amiss than nothing to have
loved.* *The Struggles of Conscience.*

Whose most tender mercy is neglect.

The Village. Book 1.

These are the tombs of such as cannot die.
The Library.

Against her foes Religion well defends
Her sacred truths, but often fears her
friends. *1b.*

But most she fears the controversial pen,
The holy strife of disputatious men. *1b.*

Oh! rather give me commentators plain,
Who with no deep researches vex the brain;
Who from the dark and doubtful love to
run,

And hold their glimmering tapers to the sun.
The Parish Register. Part 1. Baptisms.

Pride lives with all; strange names our
rustics give

To helpless infants, that their own may live.
1b.

Had that calm look which seemed to all
assent,
And that complacent speech which nothing
meant. *1b.*

A sly old fish, too cunning for the hook.

Part 2. Marriages.

I preach for ever; but I preach in vain. *1b.*
Courteous though coy, and gentle though
retired. *1b.*

How strange that men
Who guide the plough should fail to guide
the pen. *1b.*

His delight
Was all in books; to read them or to write;
Women and men he strove alike to shun,
And hurried homeward when his tasks were
done. *Part 3. Burials.*

* See references to similar passages under A. H.
CLOUGH.

A people still, whose common ties are gone;
Who, mixed with every race, are lost in none.
The Borough. *Letter 4.*

In this fool's paradise he drank delight.
Ib. 12.

When youth is fallen, there's hope the
young may rise,
But fallen age for ever hopeless lies. *Ib. 21.*
Books cannot always please, however good;
Minds are not ever craving for their food.
Ib. 24.

In idle wishes fools supinely stay;
Be there a will, and wisdom finds a way.
Birth of Flattery.

Who often reads will sometimes wish to
write. Edward Shore.

Love has a thousand varied notes to move
The human heart. The Frank Courtship.

[Mrs.] DINAH MARIA CRAIK,
née Miss Mulock (1826-1887).

Say not that she did well or ill,
Only, "She did her best." Poems. 1852.

Two hands upon the breast,
And labour's done;
Two pale feet crossed in rest,
The race is won.
Poem founded on the Russian Proverb,
"Two hands upon the breast and labour
is past."

C. P. CRANCH (1813-1892).
Thought is deeper than all speech;
Feeling deeper than all thought;
Souls to souls can never teach
What unto themselves was taught.
Stanzas.

RICH'D. CRASHAW (c. 1613-1649).
Why, 'tis a point of faith. Whate'er it be,
I'm sure it is no point of charity.

On a Treatise of Charity.

What force cannot effect, fraud shall devise.
Sospetto d'Herode.

It is an armoury of light;
Let constant use but keep it bright,
You'll find it yields
To holy hands and humble hearts,
More swords and shields
Than sin hath snares, or hell hath darts.

On a Prayer Book.

Nothing speaks our grief so well
As to speak nothing.

Upon the Death of a Gentleman.

Sad mortality may hide
In his ashes all her pride,
With this inscription o'er his head :—
All hope of never dying here lies dead.
Another (on the death of Mr. Herry's).

A happy soul, that all the way
To heaven hath a summer day.
In Praise of Lessius's Rule of Health.

And, when life's sweet fable ends,
Soul and body part like friends :—
No quarrels, murmurs, no delay;
A kiss, a sigh, and so away. *Ib.*

The modest front of this small floor,
Believe me, reader, can say more
Than many a braver marble can,—
"Here lies a truly honest man!"
Epitaph on Mr. Ashton.

Whoe'er she be,
That not impossible she,
That shall command my heart and me:
Where'er she lie,
Locked up from mortal eye,
In shady leaves of destiny.
Wishes to his supposed Mistress,

Life that dares send
A challenge to his end,
And when it comes, say, Welcome, friend!
Ib.

Sydneian showers
Of sweet discourse, whose powers
Can crown old winter's head with flowers.
Ib.

The conscious water saw its God, and
blushed.* Epigrammata Sacra. l. 96.

He giveth oft who gives what's oft refused.†
l. 103.

Heaven's great artillery.
The Flaming Heart. l. 56.

Love's great artillery. Prayer. l. 16.

Mighty Love's artillery.
The Wounds of the Lord Jesus. l. 2.

Weeping is the ease of woe.
St. Mary Magdalene. l. 13.

THOMAS CREECH (1659-1700).
Not to admire, is all the art I know;
To make men happy, and to keep them so,†
Translation. Horace l, Ep. 6, l.

GEORGE CROLY (1780-1860).
Nature's first great title—mind.
Pericles and Aspasia. (Published 1830.)

* Translation of Latin epigram by Crashaw on John 2.—"Nympha pudica Deum vidit, et erubuit."

† Translation of "Sæpe dedit quisquis sæpe negata dedit."

‡ Quoted by Byron, in "Don Juan," canto 5, st. 100, with the parenthetical lines;
"Plain truth, dear Murray, needs no flowers of speech,
So take it in the very words of Creech."

OLIVER CROMWELL (1599-1658).

Subtlety may deceive you ; integrity never will.

Letters. To Robert Barnard, Jan. 1642.

A few honest men are better than numbers.

To Sir W. Spring and Maurice Barrow,
Sept., 1642.

I had rather have a plain russet-coated Captain, that knows what he fights for, and loves what he knows, than that which you call a Gentleman and is nothing else. I honour a Gentleman that is so indeed. *Ib.*

Vain men will speak well of him that does ill.
To Richard Mayor, July, 1651.

Necessity hath no law. Feigned necessities, imaginary necessities, are the greatest cozenage men can put upon the Providence of God, and make pretences to break known rules by.

Speeches. To Parliament, Sept. 12, 1654.

I am not a man scrupulous about words or names or such things. *Ib.*, April 13, 1657.

Paint me as I am. If you leave out the scars and wrinkles, I will not pay you a shilling. Remark to the Painter, Lely.

[Mrs.] **MARIAN CROSS** (See
GEORGE ELIOT).

JOHN CROWNE (d. 1703?).

Wherever I go, the world cries "that's a gentleman, my life on't a gentleman!" and when y've said a gentleman, you have said all.
Sir Courtly Nice.

Men of quality are above wit. *Ib.*

Poor love is lost in men's capacious minds,*
In ours, it fills up all the room it finds.

Thyestes.

Glory and empire are to female blood
More tempting dangerous rivals than a god.

The Destruction of Jerusalem.
Part 1, Act 2, 2.

There is no hiding love from lovers' eyes.
Act 4, 1.

NICHOLAS CULPEPPER (1616-1654).

Would you have a settled head,
You must early go to bed ;
I tell you, and I tell 't again,
You must be in bed at ten.

As quoted by Swift in a Letter to Stella.
Jan. 19, 1710-1.

RICHARD CUMBERLAND (1732-1811).

Of all bad things by which mankind are cursed,
Their own bad tempers surely are the worst.

Menander.

Extremes of fortune are true wisdom's test.
And he's of men most wise who bears them best.
Philemon.

ALLAN CUNNINGHAM (1784-1842).

A wet sheet and a flowing sea,
A wind that follows fast,
And fills the white and rustling sail,
And bends the gallant mast.

A Wet Sheet and a Flowing Sea.

The hollow oak our palaeae is.
Our heritage the sea. *Ib.*

When looks were fond and words were few.
Poet's Bridal-day Song.

JOHN CUNNINGHAM (1729-1773).

The bloom of a rose passes quickly away,
And the pride of a Butterfly dies in a day.
The Rose and the Butterfly.

So various is the human mind ;
Such are the frailties of mankind !
What at a distance charmed our eyes,
Upon attainment, droops, and dies.
Hymen.

SAMUEL DANIEL (1562-1619).

Minions too great argue a King too weak.
The History of the Civil War.
Book 1, st. 38.

When better choices are not to be had,
We needs must take the seeming best of bad.
Book 2, st. 24.

Might,
That makes a title where there is no right.
St. 86.

The thing possessed is not the thing it seems.
St. 104.

Who reproves the lame must go upright.
Book 3, st. 10.

The bounds once overgone that hold men in,
They never stay ; but on from bad to worse.
Wrongs do not leave off there where they begin,
But still beget new mischiefs in their course.
Book 4, st. 1

He hath nothing done that doth not all.
St. 14.

Devotion, mother of obedience.
Book 6, st. 33.

The stars that have most glory have no rest.†
st. 104.

* "Man's love is of man's life a thing apart".
("Don Juan," canto 1, st. 194).

† See Bacon.

And all the fair examples of renown
Out of distress and misery are grown.
On the Earl of Southampton.

Sweet, silent rhetoric of persuading eyes,
Dumb eloquence, whose power doth move
the blood
More than the words or wisdom of the wise.
Complaint of Rosamond. St. 19.

Jewels, orators of Love. *St. 52.*
Shame leaves us by degrees. *St. 64.*
Unless above himself he can
Erect himself, how poor a thing is man.*

**To the Lady Margaret, Countess of
Cumberland. St. 12.**

Sacred on earth; designed a saint above!
Sonnets to Delia. No. 6.

The fairest flower that ever saw the light.
No. 37.

And sport, sweet maid, in season of these
years,
And learn to gather flowers before they
wither. *No. 48.*

Care-charmer Sleep, son of the sable Night,
Brother to Death, in silent darkness born.†
Ib.

Custom, that is before all law; Nature, that
is above all art. **A Defence of Rhyme.**

And you shall find the greatest enemy
A man can have is his prosperity.
Philotas—Tragedy. Dedication, l. 13.

But years hath done this wrong,
To make me write too much, and live too
long. *Ib., l. 106.*

Folly in youth is sin, in age 'tis madness.
The Tragedy of Cleopatra. Act 3, 2.

For 'tis some ease our sorrows to reveal,
If they to whom we shall impart our woes,
Seem but to feel a part of what we feel,
And meet us with a sigh, but at the close.
Act 4, 1.

Princes in this case
Do hate the traitor, though they love the
treason. *Ib.*

* This is from a classical source. Montaigne ("Essais," 1580, Book 2, chap. 12, *ad fin.*) has the following as from a "pagan writer": "Oh! what a vile and abject thing," says he, "is man unless he can erect himself above humanity." Here is a *bon mot* and a useful desire, but equally absurd. For to make the handful bigger than the hand, the armful bigger than the arm, and to hope to stride further than the stretch of our legs, is impossible and monstrous. . . . He may lift himself if God lend him His hand of special grace; he may lift himself. . . . by means wholly celestial. It is for our Christian religion, and not for his Stoic virtue, to pretend to this divine and miraculous metamorphosis."

† See Fletcher: "Care-charming sleep," etc.

The absent danger greater still appears;
Less fears he who is near the thing he fears.
Ib.

Pity is sworn servant unto love;
And thus be sure, wherever it begin
To make the way, it lets the master in.

The Queen's Arcadia—Comedy. Act 3, 1.
Man is a creature of a wilful head,
And hardly driven is, but eas'ly led.
Act 4, 5.

Ah! 'tis the silent rhetoric of a look,
That works the league betwixt the states of
hearts. *Act 5, 2.*

ERASMUS DARWIN (1731-1802).
Soon shall thy arm, unconquered steam,
afar

Drag the slow barge, or drive the rapid car;
Or on wide waving wings expanded bear
The flying chariot through the field of air.

The Botanic Garden. Part 1, 1, 289.
And hail their queen, fair regent of the
night. *Part 1, 2, 90.*

The angel Pity shuns the walks of War.
Part 2, 3, 298.
He who allows oppression shares the crime.
Part 2, 3, 453.

No radiant pearl which crested fortune
wears,
No gem that twinkling hangs from beauty's
ears,
Not the bright stars which night's blue arch
adorn,
Nor rising sun that gilds the vernal morn,
Shine with such lustre as the tear that flows
Down virtue's manly cheek for others' woes.
Part 2, 3, 459.

He treads unemulous of fame or wealth,
Profuse of toil, and prodigal of health.
Philanthropy of Mr. Howard.

[Sir] WM. D'AVENANT (1606-1668).
The lark now leaves his watery nest,
And climbing, shakes his dewy wings.

The Lark now Leaves.
Awake, awake, the morn will never rise
Till she can dress her beauty at your eyes.
Ib.

Be not with honours gilded, baits beguiled,
Nor think ambition wise because 'tis brave.
Gondibert. Book 1, canto 5, st. 75.

The assembled souls of all that men held
wise. *Book 2, canto 5, st. 37.*

Since knowledge is but sorrow's spy,
It is not safe to know.
The Just Italian. Act 5, 1.

Custom, that unwritten law,
By which the people keep even kings in awe.
Circe. Act 2, 3.

My lodging is on the cold ground,
And very hard is my fare.

Rivals (*performed 1664.*)*

[Sir] JOHN DAVIES (1569-1626).

And yet, alas! when all our lamps are
burned,

Our bodies wasted, and our spirits spent,
When we have all the learned volumes
turned,

Which yield men's wits both help and
ornament,

What can we know or what can we discern?
On the Immortality of the Soul (or "Nosce
Teipsum") *The Introduction. Sec. 1, st. 14.*

Skill comes so slow, and life so fast doth fly,
We learn so little and forget so much.

St. 19.

If aught can teach us aught, Affliction's
looks,

(Making us pry into ourselves so near),

Teach us to know ourselves, beyond all
books,

Or all the learned schools that ever were.

St. 38.

For if we chance to fix our thoughts else-
where,

Though our eyes open be, we cannot see.

Sec. 2, st. 15.

Nor can a man of passions judge aright,
Except his mind be from all passions free.

Sec. 4, st. 18.

For Nature in man's heart her laws doth
pen.

Sec. 26, st. 2.

Although they say, "Come, let us eat and
drink;

Our life is but a spark, which quickly
dies":

Though thus they say, they know not what
to think;

But in their minds ten thousand doubts
arise.

Sec. 30, st. 4.

For who did ever yet, in honour, wealth,
Or pleasure of the sense, contentment find?

St. 50.

If then all souls, both good and bad do teach
With general voice, that souls can never
die;

'Tis not man's flattering gloss, but Nature's
speech,

Which, like God's oracles, can never lie.

St. 81.

For how can that be false, which every
tongue

Of every mortal man affirms for true?

Sec. 32, st. 55.

Wit to persuade and beauty to delight.

Orchestra. St. 6.

Why should your fellowship a trouble be,
Since man's chief pleasure is society?

St. 32.

Behold the world, how it is whirled round,
And for it is so whirl'd is named so.

St. 34.

Adding once more the music of the tongue
To the sweet speech of her alluring eyes.

St. 96.

Wedlock, indeed, hath oft compar'd been
To public feasts, where meet a public rout;

Where they that are without would fain go in,
And they that are within would fain go

out.† *Contention betwixt a Wife.*

SCROPE DAVIES (1771?-1852).

Babylon in all its desolation is a sight not
so awful as that of the human mind in ruins.

Letter. To Thomas Raikes, May 25, 1835.

FRANCIS DAVISON (1541?-1608).

To where Desire doth bear the sway,

The heart must rule, the head obey.

Desire's Government.

Some ease it is hid sorrows to declare.

Sonnet 5. A Complaint.

A beggar's life is for a king.

Song (c. 1613).

WALTER DAVISON (1581-1608?).

Love most concealed doth most itself dis-
cover.

Sonnet 14.

STEPHEN DECATUR (1779-1820).

Our country! In her intercourse with
foreign nations may she always be in the
right; but our country, right or wrong.†

Toast. April, 1816.

DANIEL DE FOE (1661?-1731).

The grand contention's plainly to be seen,
To get some men put out, and some put in.

The True-Born Englishman. Introduction.

Wherever God erects a house of prayer,

The Devil always builds a chapel there;

And 'twill be found, upon examination,

The latter has the largest congregation.‡

Part 1, l. 1.

Drunk'ness, the darling favourite of hell.

l. 51.

That vain, ill-natured thing, an Englishman.

l. 133.

That heterogeneous thing, an Englishman.

l. 280.

† See Montaigne ("French Quotations").

‡ "I hope to find my country in the right;
however, I will stand by her, right or wrong.—
J. J. CRITTENDEN, of Kentucky.

§ An old proverb. See under "Proverbs":
"No sooner is a temple built to God."

* This play is said to have been re-cast by John
Gay, but the statement is doubtful.

Wealth, howsoever got, in England makes
 Lords of mechanics, gentlemen of rakes;
 Antiquity and birth are needless here;
 'Tis impudence and money makes a peer.
The True-Born Englishman. l. 360.

Great families of yesterday we show,
 And lords, whose parents were the Lord
 knows who. *l. 374.*

No panegyric needs their praise record;
 An Englishman ne'er wants his own good
 word. *Part 2, l. 152.*

Restraint from ill is freedom to the wise;
 But Englishmen do all restraint despise.
l. 206.

For Englishmen are ne'er contented long.
l. 244.

And of all plagues with which mankind are
 curst,
 Ecclesiastic tyranny's the worst. *l. 299.*

When kings the sword of justice first lay
 down,

They are no kings, though they possess
 the crown;
 Titles are shadows, crowns are empty things:
 The good of subjects is the end of kings.
l. 313.

For justice is the end of government.
l. 368.

But English gratitude is always such
 To hate the hand which doth oblige too
 much. *l. 409.*

Wise men affirm it is the English way
 Never to grumble till they come to pay.
Britannia, l. 84.

The best of men cannot suspend their fate;
 The good die early, and the bad die late.

Character of the late Dr. S. Annesley.

We loved the doctrine for the teacher's
 sake. *l. b.*

Nature has left this tincture in the blood,
 That all men would be tyrants if they could.

*The Kentish Petition (1701).
 Addenda. l. 11.*

The art of war, which I take to be the
 highest perfection of human knowledge.

The History of Projects. Introduction.

Self-destruction is the effect of cowardice
 in the highest extreme. *Of Projectors.*

Women, in my observation, have little or
 no difference in them, but as they are or are
 not distinguished by education.

Of Academies.

In trouble to be troubled
 Is to have your trouble doubled.

Robinson Crusoe. The Farther Adventures.

A true-bred merchant is the best gentle-
 man in the nation. *l. b.*

THOMAS DEKKER (1570?–1641?).

Golden slumbers kiss your eyes,
 Smiles awake you when you rise.

*The Comedy of Patient Grissil.**

To add to golden numbers golden
 numbers. *l. b.*

Honest labour bears a lovely face. *l. b.*

O what a heaven is love! O what a hell!

The Honest Whore. Part 1, Act 1, l.

The best of men

That e'er wore earth about him, was a
 sufferer;

A soft, meek, patient, humble, tranquil
 spirit,

The first true gentleman that ever breathed.
Act 1, l.

Were there no women, men might live
 like gods. *Part 2, Act 3, l.*

A patient man's a pattern for a king.
Act 5, 2.

HENRY DELAUNE (17th Century).

Nature lets in to life but at one door;
 But to go forth, Death opens many gates.

Patricron Doron.

[Sir] JOHN DENHAM (1615–1669).

But wealth is crime enough to him that's
 poor. *Cooper's Hill. l. 122.*

O could I flow like thee,† and make thy
 stream

My great example, as it is my theme!
 Though deep, yet clear; though gentle, yet
 not dull;

Strong without rage, without o'erflowing
 full. *l. 189.*

Variety, which all the rest endears. *l. 223.*

Happy when both to the same centre move,
 When Kings give liberty, and subjects love.
l. 333.

Thus Kings, by grasping more than they
 could hold,

First made their subjects by oppression bold;
 And popular sway, by forcing Kings to give

More than was fit for subjects to receive,
 Rar to the same extremes; and one excess

Made both, by striving to be greater, less.
l. 343.

Such was his force of eloquence, to make
 The hearers more concerned than he that

spake;
 Each seemed to act the part he came to see,
 And none was more a looker-on than he.

*On the Earl of Strafford's
 Trial and Death. l. 11.*

* Written jointly by Thomas Dekker, Henry
 Chettle and William Houghton. The lines quoted
 are attributed to Dekker.

† The Thames.

Now private pity strove with public hate,
Reason with rage, and eloquence with fate.
**On the Earl of Strafford's
Trial and Death.** *l. 17.*

Forbidden wares sell twice as dear.
Natura Naturata. *l. 16.*

None know but they who feel the smart.
Friendship and Single Life. *l. 3.*

To him no author was unknown,
Yet what he wrote was all his own.
On Mr. Abraham Cowley's Death. *l. 29.*

Horace's wit and Virgil's state
He did not steal, but emulate;
And when he would like them appear,
Their garb, but not their clothes, did wear.
l. 35.

For all those pretty knacks you compose,
Alas, what are they but poems in prose?
**To the Five Members of the Hon.
House of Commons.** *l. 41.*

But whither am I strayed? I need not raise
Trophies to thee from other men's dispraise.
On Mr. John Fletcher's Works. *l. 19.*

But yet beware of councils when too full;
Number makes long disputes.
Of Prudence. *l. 59.*

Debate destroys despatch. *l. 63.*
Books should to one of these four ends
conduce,
For wisdom, piety, delight, or use. *l. 83.*
And what a trifle is a moment's breath,
Laid in the scale with everlasting death!
l. 139.

When any great design thou dost intend,
Think on the means, the manner, and the
end. *l. 186.*

When justice on offenders is not done,
Law, government, and commerce are o'er-
thrown. **Of Justice.** *l. 85.*

Darkness our guide, Despair our leader was.*
Essay on Virgil's Æneis.

'Tis the most certain sign the world's
accurst,
That the best things corrupted are the worst.
The Progress of Learning. *l. 175.*

Through seas of knowledge we our course
advance,
Discovering still new worlds of ignorance.
l. 195.

Hope, or belief, or guess, gives some relief,
But to be sure we are deceived, brings grief.
l. 209.

Nor ought a genius less than his that writ
Attempt translation.
To Sir Richard Fanshawe. *l. 9.*

For never any man was yet so old
But hoped his life one winter more might
hold. **Of Old Age.** *Part 1, l. 135.*

Approaching age,
Which by degrees invisibly doth creep;
Nor do we seem to die, but fall asleep.
Part 2, l. 154.

But age is froward, uneasy, scrutinous,
Hard to be pleased, and parsimonious.
Part 3, l. 235.

Our nature here is not unlike our wine;
Some sorts, when old, continue brisk and
fine. *l. 245.*

Hence from an inn, not from my home
I pass. *Part 4, l. 233.*

Actions of the last age are like almanacs of
the last year. **The Sophy.**

Fear and Guilt
Are the same things, and when our actions
are not,
Our fears are, crimes. *l. b.*

Uncertain ways unsafest are,
And doubt a greater mischief than despair.
l. b.

Why should we
Anticipate our sorrows? 'Tis like those
That die for fear of death. *l. b.*

THOMAS DENMAN, Lord Denman
(1779-1854).

A delusion, a mockery, and a snare.
O'Connell v. The Queen.

The mere repetition of the *Cantilena* of the
lawyers cannot make it law. *l. b.*

THOS. DE QUINCEY (1785-1859).

Set up as a theatrical scarecrow for
superstitious terrors.

Confessions of an English Opium Eater.
Preface to the Original Edition, 1822.

The memory strengthens as you lay bur-
dens upon it, and becomes trustworthy as
you trust it. *Part 1.*

Better to stand ten thousand sneers than
one abiding pang, such as time could not
abolish, of bitter self-reproach. *l. b.*

Thou hast the keys of Paradise, O just,
subtle, and mighty opium! *Part 2.*

An Iliad of woes. *l. b.*

I feel assured there is no such thing as
ultimate *forgetting*; traces once impressed
upon the memory are indestructible. *Part 3.*

The public is a bad guesser.
Essays. Protestantism.

Friends are as dangerous as enemies.
Schlosser's Literary History.

* See Dryden; "Night was our friend," etc.

CHARLES DIBDIN (1745-1814).

For they say there's a Providence sits up aloft

To keep watch for the life of poor Jack.

Poor Jack.

There's a sweet little cherub that sits up aloft,
To keep watch for the life of poor Jack.

Ib.

What argufies snivelling and piping your eye?

Ib.

And fancy paints the muffled drum,

And plaintive fife,

And the loud volley o'er the grave,

That sounds sad requiems to the brave.

Farewell and Return.

Then trust me there's nothing like drinking
So pleasant on this side the grave;
It keeps the unhappy from thinking,
And makes e'en the valiant more brave.

Nothing like Grog.

Then farewell, my trim-built wherry!
Oars, and coat, and badge farewell!

Poor Tom.

If, my hearty, you'd not like a lubber appear,

You must very well know how to hand, reef, and steer.

Sounding the Bowl.

'Tis grog, only grog,
Is his rudder, his compass, his cable, his log;
The sailor's sheet anchor is grog.

The Sailor's Sheet Anchor.

And did you not hear of a jolly young waterman,

Who at Blackfriars Bridge used for to ply?
He feathered his oars with such skill and dexterity

Winning each heart and delighting each eye.

The Jolly Young Waterman.

As he rowed along thinking of nothing at all.

Ib.

What argufies pride and ambition?

Soon or late death will take us in tow:

Each bullet has got its commission,

And when our time's come we must go.

Each Bullet has its Commission.

His form was of the manliest beauty,

His heart was kind and soft,

Faithful, below, he did his duty;

But now he's gone aloft. Tom Bowling.

For though his body's under hatches,

His soul has gone aloft.* *Ib.*

* Inscribed on Charles Dibdin's gravestone, in the cemetery of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, Camden Town. The song was written on the occasion of the death of the poet's brother, for many years master of a merchant vessel.

In every mess I find a friend,

In every port a wife.†

Jack in his Element.

For a soldier I listed, to grow great in fame,
And he shot at for sixpence a day.

Charity.

But 'tis always the way on't; one scarce finds a brother

Fond as pitch, honest, hearty, and true to the core,

But by battle, or storm, or some damned thing or other,

He's popped off the books and we ne'er see him more!

Grieving's a Folly.

For if bold tars are Fortune's sport,

Still are they Fortune's care.

The Blind Sailor.

And the sign of a true-hearted sailor

Is to give and to take a good joke.

Jack at the Windlass.

Misfortune ever claimed the pity of the brave.

The Veterans.

Mayhap you have heard that as dear as their lives

All true-hearted tars love their ships and their wives.

The Nancy.

But since he died in honour's cause

'Twas all one to Jack

All's One to Jack.

But they that han't pity, why I pities they.

True Courage.

I your angels don't like,—I love women.

Nature and Nancy.

But the standing toast that pleased me most was, "The wind that blows, the ship that goes,

And the lass that loves a sailor!"

The Standing Toast.

From the Comic Opera, "The Round Robin." (Produced June 21, 1811.)

Did you ever hear of Captain Wattle?

He was all for love and a little for the bottle.

Captain Wattle and Miss Roe.

THOS. DIBDIN (1771-1841).

O, it's a snug little island!

A right little, tight little island!

Search the globe round, none can be found

So happy as this little island.

The Snug Little Island.

Then a very great war-man, called Billy the Norman,

Cried, D—n it, I never liked my land;

It would be much more handy to leave this Normandy

And live on yon beautiful island. *Ib.*

† See Gay, p. 141.

CHARLES DICKENS (1812-1870).

Grief never mended no broken bones, and, as good people's very scarce, what I says is, make the most on 'em.*

Sketches by Boz. *Gin-Shops.*

A smattering of everything, and a knowledge of nothing. (*Minerva House.*)

Sentiment.

If the Parks be "the lungs of London," we wonder what Greenwich Fair is—a periodical breaking out, we suppose—a sort of spring rash. (*Greenwich Fair.*)

He had used the word in its Pickwickian sense . . . he had merely considered him a humbug in a Pickwickian point of view.

Pickwick Papers. Chap. 1.

Great men are seldom over scrupulous in the arrangement of their attire. *Chap. 2.*

Half-a-crown in the bill, if you look at the waiter. *Ib.*

Kent, sir—everybody knows Kent—apples, cherries, hops, and women. *Ib.*

Did it ever strike you on such a morning as this, that drowning would be happiness and peace? *Chap. 5.*

Oh, a dainty plant is the Ivy green, That creepeth o'er ruins old. *Chap. 6.*

"It wasn't the wine," murmured Mr. Snodgrass, in a broken voice. "It was the salmon." *Chap. 8.*

"I wants to make your flesh creep," replied the boy. *Ib.*

Proud o' the title, as the Living Skelington said ven they showed him. *Chap. 15.*

I shall be a gen'l'm'n myself one of these days, perhaps, with a pipe in my mouth, and a summer-house in the back garden. *Chap. 16.*

Blest if I don't think he's got a main in his head, as is always turned on. *Ib.*

Battledore and shuttlecock's a wery good game, when you a'n't the shuttlecock and two lawyers the battledores, in wich case it gets too excitin' to be pleasant. *Chap. 20.*

Mr. Weller's knowledge of London was extensive and peculiar. *Ib.*

The wictim o' connubiality. *Ib.*

Called me wessel, Sammy—a wessel of wrath. *Chap. 22.*

"It's a wery remarkable circumstance, sir," said Sam, "that poverty and oysters always seem to go together." *Ib.*

* See English proverb: "Good people are scarce."

"Wery good power o' suction, Sammy," said Mr. Weller the elder. . . . "You'd ha' made an uncommon fine oyster, Sammy, if you'd been born in that station o' life."

Chap. 23.

It's over, and can't be helped, and that's one consolation, as they always says in Turkey. *Ib.*

"Dumb as a drum with a hole in it, sir," replied Sam. *Chap. 25.*

Wery glad to see you, indeed, and hope our acquaintance may be a long 'un, as the gen'l'm'n said to the fi' pun' note. *Ib.*

Our noble society for providing the infant negroes in the West Indies with flannel waistcoats and moral pocket-handkerchiefs. *Chap. 27.*

Wen you're a married man, Samivel, you'll understand a good many things as you don't understand now; but vether it's worth while goin' through so much to learn so little, as the charity boy said ven he got to the end of the alphabet, is a matter o' taste. *Ib.*

"Eccentricities of genius, Sam," said Mr. Pickwick. *Chap. 30.*

A double glass o' the invariable. *Chap. 33.*

Poetry's unnat'ral; no man ever talked poetry 'cept a beadle on boxin' day, or Warren's blackin' or Rowland's oil, or some o' them low fellows. *Ib.*

"That's rayther a sudden pull up, ain't it, Sammy?" inquired Mr. Weller.

"Not a bit on it," said Sam; "she'll vish there wos more, and that's the great art o' letter writin'." *Ib.*

If your governor don't prove a alleybi, he'll be what the Italians call reg'larly flummoxed. *Ib.*

She's a-swellin' wisely before my wery eyes. *Ib.*

It's my opinion, sir, that this meeting is drunk. (*Stiggins.*) *Ib.*

Mr. Phunky, blushing into the wery whites of his eyes, tried to look as if he didn't know that everybody was gazing at him: a thing which no man ever succeeded in doing yet, or, in all reasonable probability, ever will. *Chap. 34.*

A Bäng, erect upon two legs, and bearing all the outward semblance of a man, and not of a monster. *Ib.*

Chops and Tomata Sauce. Yours, Pickwick. Chops! Gracious heavens! and Tomata Sauce! Gentlemen, is the happiness of a sensitive and confiding female to be trifled away by such shallow artifices as these? *Ib.*

"Do you spell it with a 'V' or a 'W'?" inquired the judge.

"That depends upon the taste and fancy of the speller, my Lord," replied Sam.

Pickwick Papers. Chap. 34.

"Put it down a we, my Lord, put it down a we." *Ib.*

"Little to do; and plenty to get, I suppose?" said Sergeant Buzfuz, with jocularity.

"Oh, quite enough to get, sir, as the soldier said ven they ordered him three hundred and fifty lashes," replied Sam.

"You must not tell us what the soldier, or any other man, said, sir," interposed the judge; "it's not evidence." *Ib.*

"Yes, I have a pair of eyes," replied Sam, "and that's just it. If they was a pair of patent double million magnifyin' gas microscopes of hextra power, p'raps I might be able to see through a flight o' stairs and a deal door; but being only eyes, you see, my wision's limited." *Ib.*

Oh, Sammy, Sammy, vy worn't there a alleybi? *Ib.*

A friendly swarry, consisting of a boiled leg of mutton with the usual trimmings.

Chap. 37.

"You disliked the killibeate taste, perhaps?"

"I don't know much about that 'ere," said Sam. "I thought they'd a wery strong flavour o' warm flat-irons."

"That is the killibeate, Mr. Weller," observed Mr. John Smauker, contemptuously. *Ib.*

We know, Mr. Weller—we, who are men of the world—that a good uniform must work its way with the women, sooner or later. *Ib.*

Anythin' for a quiet life, as the man said wen he took the stivitation at the light-house. *Ib.*

But Dick put a couple of balls in his nob, And perwailed on him to stop.

(Sam Weller's Song.) Chap. 43.

Vich is your partickler wanity? Vich wanity de you like the flavour on best?

Chap. 45.

"Never see . . . a dead post-boy, did you?" inquired Sam. . . . "No," rejoined Bob, "I never did." "No!" rejoined Sam triumphantly. "Nor never vill; and there's another thing that no man never see, and that's a dead donkey."

Chap. 51.

Oliver Twist has asked for more.

Oliver Twist. Chap. 2.

Known by the sobriquet of "The Artful Dodger."

Chap. 8.

There is a passion for hunting something deeply implanted in the human breast.

Chap. 10.

I only know two sorts of boys. Mealy boys and beef-faced boys.

Chap. 14.

A beadle! a parish beadle, or I'll eat my head!

Chap. 17.

There, that'll do; don't yer be too affectionate, in case I'm cross with yer.

Chap. 42.

I wouldn't abase myself by descending to hold no conversation with him.

Chap. 43.

"If the law supposes that," said Mr. Bumble . . . "the law is a ass—a idiot."

Chap. 51.

He [Mr. Squeers] had but one eye, and the popular prejudice runs in favour of two.

Nicholas Nickleby. Chap. 4.

Subdue your appetites, my dears, and you've conquered human natur'.

Chap. 5.

There are only two styles of portrait painting, the serious and the smirk. (Miss La Creevy.)

Chap. 10.

Oh! they're too beautiful to live, much too beautiful. (Mrs. Kenwigs.)

Chap. 14.

One mask of brooses both blue and green.

Chap. 15.

I pity his ignorance and despise him. (Fanny Squeers.)

Ib.

Language was not powerful enough to describe the infant phenomenon.

Chap. 23.

"I hope you have preserved the unities, sir?" said Mr. Curdle.

Chap. 24.

Away with him to the deepest dungeon beneath the castle moat.

Chap. 29.

A demd damp, moist, unpleasant body.

Chap. 34.

Every baby born into the world is a finer one than the last.

Chap. 36.

Pasthry thot aggravates a mon 'stead of pacifying him. (John Browdie.)

Chap. 42.

My life is one demd horrid grind! (Mr. Mantalini.)

Chap. 54.

He has gone to the demnition bow-wows.

Ib.

"I con-sider," said Mr. Weller, "that the rail is unconstitutional and an invader o' privileges."

Master Humphrey's Clock.

Further Particulars of Master Humphrey's Visitor.

Is the old min agreeable? (Dick Swiveller.)

The Old Curiosity Shop.

Chap. 2.

What is the odds so long as the fire of souls is kindled at the taper of conviviality, and the wing of friendship never moults a feather? (Dick Swiveller.)

Ib.

Codlin's the friend, not Short.

The Old Curiosity Shop. Chap. 19.

If there were no bad people, there would be no good lawyers. Chap. 56.

It was a maxim with Foxey—our revered father, gentlemen—"Always suspect everybody." (Sampson Brass.) Chap. 66.

Rather a tough customer in argeyment, Joe, if anybody was to try and tackle him.

Barnaby Rudge. Chap. 1.

Something will come of this. I hope it mayn't be human gore. (Simon Tappertit.) Chap. 4.

"He's got his eyes on me!" cried Staggs. "I feel 'em, though I can't see 'em. Take 'em off, noble captain. Remove 'em, for they pierce like gimlets." Chap. 8.

"There are strings," said Mr. Tappertit, "... in the human heart that had better not be vibrated." Chap. 22.

Oh gracious, why wasn't I born old and ugly? (Miss Miggs.) Chap. 70.

Ha, ha, ha! See the hangman, when it comes home to him! Chap. 76.

The Lord No Zoo.

Martin Chuzzlewit. Chap. 1.

Some credit in being jolly. (Mark Tapley.) Chap. 5.

Captain's biscuits (which are always a moist and jovial sort of viand). Ib.

A highly geological home-made cake. Ib.

"Let us be merry," said Mr. Pecksniff. Here he took a captain's biscuit. Ib.

With affection beaming in one eye and calculation shining out of the other. Chap. 8.

"Don't repine, my friends," said Mr. Pecksniff, tenderly. "Do not weep for me. It is chronic." Chap. 9.

Let us be moral. Let us contemplate existence. (Mr. Pecksniff.) Chap. 10.

Here's the rule for bargains: "Do other men, for they would do you." That's the true business precept. (Jonas Chuzzlewit.) Chap. 11.

A most remarkably long-headed, flowing-bearded, and patriarchal proverb. Chap. 13.

Run a moist pen slick through everything, and start afresh. Chap. 17.

"Mrs. Harris," I says, "leave the bottle on the chimney-piece, and don't ask me to take none, but let me put my lips to it when I am so disposed." (Mrs. Gamp.) Chap. 19.

Some people . . . may be Rooshans, and others may be Prooshans; they are born so, and will please themselves. Them which is of other naturs thinks different. (Mrs. Gamp.) Ib.

Therefore I do require it, which I makes confession, to be brought reg'lar and drawed mild. (Mrs. Gamp.) Chap. 25.

"She's the sort of woman now," said Mould, . . . "one would almost feel disposed to bury for nothing, and do it neatly, too!" Ib.

He'd make a lovely corpse. Ib.

Oh, weary, weary hour! Ib.

"Sairey," said Mrs. Harris, "sech is life. Vich likewise is the hend of all things. (Mrs. Gamp.) Chap. 29.

Our backs is easy ris. We must be cracked-up, or they rises, and we snarls. . . . You'd better crack us up, you had! Chap. 33.

Oh, Sairey, Sairey, little do we know what lays before us. (Mrs. Harris.) Chap. 40.

"Bother Mrs. Harris!" said Betsey Prig. . . . "I don't believe there's no sich a person!" Chap. 49.

The words she spoke of Mrs. Harris, lambs could not forgive . . . nor worms forget. Ib.

Secret, and self-contained, and solitary as an oyster. A Christmas Carol. Stave 1.

In came Mrs. Fezziwig, one vast substantial smile. Stave 2.

Oh, let us love our occupations, Bless the squire and his relations, Live upon our daily rations, And always know our proper stations.

The Chimes. 2nd Quarter.

Let us have no meandering.

David Copperfield. Chap. 1.

"I am a lone lorn creetur," were Mrs. Gummidge's words, . . . "and everythink goes contrary with me." Chap. 3.

"I feel it more than other people," said Mrs. Gummidge. Ib.

She's been thinking of the old 'un. Ib.

Barkis is willin'. Chap. 5.

I live on broken wittles—and I sleep on the coals. Ib.

"When a man says he's willin'," said Mr. Barkis, . . . "it's as much as to say, that man's a-waitin' for a answer." Chap. 8.

"In case anything turned up," which was his [Mr. Micawber's] favourite expression. Chap. 11.

I never will desert Mr. Micawber. (*Mrs. Micawber.*) *David Copperfield.* Chap. 12.

Annual income twenty pounds, annual expenditure nineteen nineteen six, result happiness. Annual income twenty pounds, annual expenditure twenty pound ought and six, result misery. (*Mr. Micawber.*) *Id.*

Mr. Dick had been for upwards of ten years endeavouring to keep King Charles the First out of the Memorial; but he had been constantly getting into it, and was there now. *Chap. 15*

We are so very 'umble. (*Uriah Heep.*) *Chap. 17.*

'Orses and dorgs is some men's fancy. They're wittles and drink to me. *Chap. 19.*

I only ask for information. (*Miss Rosa Darle.*) *Chap. 20.*

"It was as true," said Mr. Barkis, . . . "as taxes is. And nothing's truer than them." *Chap. 21.*

What a world of gammon and spinnage it is, though, ain't it? (*Miss Mowcher.*) *Chap. 22.*

"Oh, surely! surely!" said Mr. Spenlow. . . . "I should be happy myself to propose two months, . . . but I have a partner, Mr. Jorkins." *Chap. 23.*

"People can't die, along the coast," said Mr. Peggotty, "except when the tide's pretty high out. They can't be born, unless it's pretty high in—not properly born, till flood. He's a-going out with the tide."* *Chap. 30.*

But I forgive you. . . . I do, and you can't help yourself. (*Uriah Heep.*) *Chap. 42.*

I am sufficiently behind the scenes to know the worth of political life. I am quite an infidel about it, and shall never be converted. *Chap. 43.*

I'm Gormed—and I can't say no fairer than that! (*Mr. Peggotty.*) *Chap. 63.*

This is a London particular . . . a fog, miss. *Bleak House.* *Chap. 3.*

"Not to put too fine a point upon it"—a favourite apology for plain-speaking with Mr. Snagsby. *Chap. 11.*

He was very good to me, he was. (*Jo.*) *Chap. 11.*

"My friends," says he, "I remember a duty unfulfilled yesterday. It is right that I should be chastened in some penalty." (*Chadband.*) *Chap. 19.*

* "Pliny hath an odd and remarkable Passage concerning the Death of Men and Animals upon the Recess or Ebb of the Sea."—Sir Thos. Browne's "Letter to a Friend" (c. 1650), sec. 7.

The Chadband style of oratory is widely received and much admired. *Chap. 19.*

Jobbing, there are chords in the human mind. (*Guppy.*) *Chap. 20.*

"It is," says Chadband, "the ray of rays, the sun of suns, the moon of moons, the star of stars. It is the light of Terewth." *Chap. 25.*

It's my old girl that advises. She has the head. But I never own to it before her. Discipline must be maintained. (*Mr. Bagnet.*) *Chap. 27.*

It is a melancholy truth, that even great men have their poor relations. *Chap. 28.*

Never have a mission, my dear child. (*Mr. Jellyby.*) *Chap. 30.*

It was not the custom in England to confer titles on men distinguished by peaceful services, however good and great; unless occasionally, when they consisted of the accumulation of some very large amount of money. *Chap. 35.*

We all draw a little and compose a little, and none of us have any idea of time or money. (*Mr. Skimpole.*) *Chap. 43.*

Hasn't a doubt—zample—far better hang wrong fler than no fler. (*The "debilitated cousin."*) *Chap. 53.*

"You don't happen to know why they killed the pig, do you?" retorts Mr. Bucket. . . . "Why, they killed him . . . on account of his having so much cheek." *Chap. 53.*

Why then we should drop into poetry. (*Silas Wegg.*)

Our Mutual Friend. *Book 1, chap. 5.*

Meaty jelly, too, especially when a little salt, which is the case when there's ham, is mellering to the organ. *Id.*

Mr. Podsnap settled that whatever he put behind him he put out of existence. . . . Mr. Podsnap had even acquired a peculiar flourish of his right arm in often clearing the world of its most difficult problems, by sweeping them behind him. (*Podsnappery.*) *Chap. 11.*

Like inscriptions over the graves of dead businesses. *Chap. 14.*

I know their tricks and their manners. *Book 2, chap. 1.*

O Mrs. Higden, Mrs. Higden, you was a woman and a mother, and a mangler in a million million. *Chap. 9.*

The dodgerest of all the dodgers. *Chap. 13.*

Demon—with the highest respect for you—behold your work! (*Mr. G. Sampson.*) *Book 4. Chap. 5.*

Now what I want is, Facts. Facts alone are wanted in life.

Hard Times. *Book 1, chap. 1.*

He's tough, ma'am, tough is J. B. Tough and de-vilish sly.*

Dombey and Son. *Book 1, chap. 7.*

When found, make a note of. (*Captain Cuttle.*) *Chap. 15.*

If he's a change, give me a constancy.

Chap. 13.

Train up a fig-tree in the way it should go, and when you are old sit under the shade of it.

Chap. 19.

Cows are my passion.

Chap. 21.

The bearings of this observation lays in the application on it.

Chap. 23.

I may not be Meethosalem, but I am not a child in arms.

Chap. 44.

If you could see my legs when I take my boots off, you'd form some idea of what unrequited affection is.

Chap. 48.

Whatever was required to be done, the Circumlocution Office was beforehand with all the public departments in the art of perceiving—HOW NOT TO DO IT.

Little Dorrit. *Part 1, chap. 10.*

Look here. Upon my soul you mustn't come into the place saying you want to know, you know.

Id.

I hate a fool. (*Mr. F.'s Aunt.*) *Chap. 13.*

Take a little time—count five and twenty, Tattycoram.

Chap. 14.

In company with several other old ladies of both sexes.

Chap. 17.

A person who can't pay gets another person who can't pay to guarantee that he can pay. Like a person with two wooden legs getting another person with two wooden legs to guarantee that he has got two natural legs. It don't make either of them able to do a walking match.

Chap. 23.

Father is rather vulgar, my dear. The word Papa, besides, gives a pretty form to the lips. Papa, potatoes, poultry, prunes and prism are all very good words for the lips; especially prunes and prism.†

Part 2, chap 5.

That's a Blazing strange answer.

A Tale of Two Cities. *Book 1, chap. 2.*

I pass my whole time, miss, in turning an immense pecuniary Mangle.

Chap. 4.

The interest was, at the root of it, Ogreish.

Book 2, chap. 2.

The earth and the fulness thereof are mine, saith Monseigneur.

Chap. 7.

* See Smollett.

† "At this every lady drew up her mouth as if going to pronounce the letter P."—Letter from Oliver Goldsmith to Robt. Bryant, Sept., 1758.

J. DICKINSON (1688–1747).

By uniting we stand, by dividing we fall.
The Liberty Song.

[Sir] **KENELM DIGBY (1603–1665).**

Men take more pains to lose themselves than would be requisite to keep them in the right road.

The Broad Stone of Honour.
Godefridus, 10.

WENTWORTH DILLON, Earl of Roscommon (1633?–1685).

Serene and clear, harmonious Horace flows,
With sweetness not to be expressed in prose.

Essay on Translated Verse. l. 41.

But who did ever, in French authors, see
The comprehensive English energy? *l. 51.*

Remember Milo's end,
Wedge in that timber which he strove to rend.

l. 87.

Choose an author as you choose a friend.

l. 96.

Immodest words admit of no defence,
For want of decency is want of sense.

l. 118.

Pride (of all others the most dangerous fault),

Proceeds from want of sense, or want of thought.

l. 161.

Yet be not blindly guided by the throng;
The multitude is always in the wrong.

l. 183.

But what a thoughtless animal is man!
(How very active in his own trepan!)

l. 252.

True poets are the guardians of the state.

l. 356.

Sound judgment is the ground of writing well.

Horace's Art of Poetry. l. 342.

My God, my Father, and my Friend,
Do not forsake me in the end.

On the Day of Judgment.†

BENJAMIN DISRAELI, Earl of Beaconsfield (1804–1881).

The microcosm of a public school.

Vivian Grey. Book 1, chap. 2.

I hate definitions.

Book 2, chap. 6.

Experience is the child of Thought, and Thought is the child of Action. We cannot learn men from books.

Book 5, chap. 1.

Variety is the mother of enjoyment.

Chap. 4.

There is moderation even in excess.

Book 6, chap. 1.

Man is not the creature of circumstances. Circumstances are the creatures of men.

Chap. 7.

His hump was subdued into a Grecian bend. **Vivian Grey.** *Book 8, chap. 1*

"The age of chivalry is past,"* said Miss Dacre. "Bores have succeeded to dragons." **The Young Duke.** *Book 2, chap. 5.*

A canter is the cure for every evil.† *Chap. 11.*

Eloquence is the child of Knowledge. *Book 5, chap. 6.*

The lawyer has spoiled the statesman [of Brougham]. *Ib.*

A man may speak very well in the House of Commons, and fail very completely in the House of Lords. There are two distinct styles requisite; I intend in the course of my career, if I have time, to give a specimen of both. *Chap. 7.*

Child of Nature, learn to unlearn. **Contarini Fleming.** *Part 1, chap. 1.*

I grew intoxicated with my own eloquence. *Chap. 7.*

Nature is more powerful than education; time will develop everything. *Chap. 13.*

With words we govern men. *Chap. 21.*

The practice of politics in the East may be defined by one word—dissimulation. *Part 5, chap. 10.*

They revenged themselves on tyranny by destroying civilisation. *Chap. 12.*

We cannot eat the fruit while the tree is in blossom. **Alroy.** *Chap. 4.*

No dinner goes off well without him [Apollo]. (*Jupiter.*)

Ixion in Heaven. *Part 1, 1.*

The fruit of my tree of knowledge is plucked, and it is this, "Adventures are to the Adventurous." Written in the Album of Minerva, by Ixion in Heaven. *Part 2, 2.*

Thought is often bolder than speech. *Part 2, 3.*

They [the Furies] mean well; their feelings are strong, but their hearts are in the right place. (*Philo.*)

The infernal Marriage. *Part 1, 1.*

"I make it a rule only to believe what I understand," replied Proserpine. *Part 1, 4.*

Though lions to their enemies they were lambs to their friends. *Part 2, 6.*

For the Elysians the sun seems always to have just set. *Part 4, 2.*

In politics experiments mean revolutions. **Popanilla.** *Chap. 4. Note (dated 1828).*

* See Burke.

† See Praed.

‡ "La Nature, a toujours été en eux plus forte que l'éducation" — VOLTAIRE, "Life of Molière."

I suppose, to use our national motto, something will turn up. [Motto of Vraibleusia]. *Chap. 7.*

"I rather like bad wine," said Mr. Mountchesney; "one gets so bored with good wine." **Sybil.** *Book 1, chap. 1.*

To do nothing and get something formed a boy's ideal of a manly career. *Chap. 5.*

To be conscious that you are ignorant is a great step to knowledge. *Ib.*

As property has its duties as well as its rights, rank has its bores as well as its pleasures. *Book 2, chap. 11.*

Tobacco is the tomb of love. (*Egremont.*) *Chap. 16.*

Little things affect little minds. *Book 3, chap. 2.*

We all of us live too much in a circle. *Chap. 7.*

I was told that the Privileged and the People formed Two Nations. *Book 4, chap. 8.*

There is no wisdom like frankness. *Chap. 9.*

A public man of light and leading. § *Book 5, chap. 1.*

Feeble deeds are vainer far than words. *Chap. 3.*

"Frank and explicit"—that is the right line to take when you wish to conceal your own mind and to confuse the minds of others. (*The Gentleman in Downing Street.*) *Book 6, chap. 1.*

The Youth of a Nation are the trustees of Posterity. *Chap. 13.*

Debt is the prolific mother of folly and of crime.

Henrietta Temple. *Book 2, chap. 1.*

There is no love but at first sight. *Chap. 3.*

We moralise when it is too late; nor is there anything more silly than to regret. One event makes another; what we anticipate seldom occurs; what we least expected generally happens. *Chap. 4.*

There is no love but love at first sight. *Ib.*

The magic of first love is our ignorance that it can ever end. *Book 4, chap. 1.*

Time is the great physician. *Book 6, chap. 9.*

Nature has given us two ears but only one mouth. *Chap. 24.*

Tadpole and Taper were great friends. Neither of them ever despaired of the Commonwealth.

Coningsby. *Book 1, chap. 1.*

§ See Burke.

England is unrivalled for two things—sporting and politics.

Coningsby. Book 2, chap. 1.

No Government can be long secure without a formidable Opposition. *Ib.*

A Government of statesmen or of clerks? Of Humbug or of Humdrum? *Chap. 4.*

Adventures are to the adventurous. (*Sidonina.*) *Book 3, chap. 1.*

Almost everything that is great has been done by youth. (*Sidonina.*) *Ib.*

Youth is a blunder; Manhood is a struggle; old age a regret. (*Sidonina.*) *Ib.*

You may think there are greater things than war. I do not; I worship the Lord of Hosts. (*Sidonina.*) *Ib.*

Nurture your mind with great thoughts. To believe in the heroic makes heroes. (*Sidonina.*) *Ib.*

It seems to me a barren thing this Conservatism—an unhappy cross-breed, the mule of politics that engenders nothing. (*Eustace Lyle.*) *Chap. 6.*

I have ever been of opinion that revolutions are not to be evaded. (*Sidonina.*) *Book 4, chap. 11.*

The depository of power is always unpopular. (*Sidonina.*) *Chap. 13.*

Man is only truly great when he acts from the passions. (*Sidonina.*) *Ib.*

Man is made to adore and to obey. (*Sidonina.*) *Ib.*

The only useless life is woman's. (*Princess Lucretia.*) *Chap. 15.*

The frigid theories of a generalising age. *Book 9, chap. 7.*

A conviction that what is called fashionable life was a compound of frivolity, of fraud and vice. *Tancred. Book 1, Chap. 2.*

Nothing like mamma's darling for upsetting a coach. *Chap. 3.*

Feminine vanity; that divine gift which makes woman charming. *Book 2, Chap. 8.*

Guanoed her mind by reading French novels. *Chap. 9.*

That fatal drollery called a representative government. *Chap. 13.*

A majority is always the best repartee. *Chap. 14.*

He was fresh, and full of faith that "something would turn up."

Book 3, Chap. 6.

Silence is the mother of Truth. *Book 4, Chap. 4.*

Men moralise among ruins.

Book 5, Chap. 5.

London is a modern Babylon. *Ib.*

The divine right of kings may have been a plea for feeble tyrants, but the divine right of government is the keystone of human progress, and without it governments sink into police, and a nation is degraded into a mob.

Lothair. General Preface (1870).

London is a roost for every bird.

Chap. 11.

"They say primroses make a capital salad," said Lord A. Jerome. "Barbarian!" exclaimed Lady St. Jerome. *Chap. 13.*

The world is wearied of statesmen, whom democracy has degraded into politicians.

Chap. 17.

"The present interests me more than the past," said the lady, "and the future more than the present." (*Theodora Campian.*) *Chap. 24.*

The feeling of satiety, almost inseparable from large possessions, is a surer cause of misery than ungratified desires. (*Theodora Campian.*) *Chap. 25.*

London—a nation, not a city. *Chap. 27.*

The gondola of London [a hansom].* *Chap. 27.*

When a man fell into his anecdote he it was a sign for him to retire from the world. *Chap. 29.*

The morning air is so refreshing when one has lost one's money. *Ib.*

I have always thought that every woman should marry, and no man. (*Hugo Bohun.*) *Chap. 30.*

I would not answer for myself if I could find an affectionate family, with good shooting and first-rate claret. (*Hugo Bohun.*) *Ib.*

The blunders of youth are preferable to the triumphs of manhood, or the success of old age. *Chap. 31.*

You know who the critics are? The men who have failed in literature and art. *Chap. 35.*

"There are amusing people who do not interest," said the Monsignore, "and interesting people who do not amuse." *Chap. 41.*

* This is perhaps derived from "May Fair," a satire published in 1827.

"There beauty half her glory veils,
In cabs, those gondolas on wheels."
Mr. H. Schütz Wilson, however, claims to have originated the saying as applied to a hansom in a novel "The Three Paths" (1859). M. H. de Balzac in "Physiologie du Mariage" (1829), speaks of French cabs (*fiacres*) as "ces gondoles parisiennes."

"My idea of an agreeable person," said Hugo Bohun, "is a person who agrees with me."
Lothair. Chap. 41.

"I don't like Bishops; I think there is no use in them; but I have no objection to him personally; I think him an agreeable man; not at all a bore." (*Lord St. Aldgonde.*)
Chap. 47.

To close this career of plundering and blundering.

Letter: To Lord Grey de Wilton, October, 1873.

I will sit down now, but the time will come when you will hear me.

Speeches:—Maiden Speech in the House of Commons, 1837.

The Continent will not suffer England to be the workshop of the world.

House of Commons, March 15, 1838.

Free Trade is not a principle; it is an expedient.
April 25, 1843.

The noble lord (Lord Stanley) is the Rupert of debate.

House of Commons, April, 1844.

The Right Honourable gentleman (Sir Robert Peel) caught the Whigs bathing and walked away with their clothes.

House of Commons, February 28, 1845.

My belief that a Conservative Government is an organised hypocrisy.

Speech against Sir Robert Peel's Government, House of Commons, March 17, 1845.

A precedent embalms a principle.

House of Commons, February 22, 1848.

The sweet simplicity of the Three per Cents.*

House of Commons, February 19, 1850.

England does not love coalitions.

House of Commons, December, 1852.

Batavian grace.†

Speech in the House of Commons referring to Mr. Beresford Hope.

It is much easier to be critical than to be correct.

House of Commons, January 24, 1860.

The characteristic of the present age is a craving credulity.

Speech at Oxford Diocesan Conference, 1864.

The question is this: Is man an ape or an angel? I, my lord, I am on the side of the angels.
Ib.

* Also in "Endymion," Chap. 9, l. 162. But Lord Chancellor Stowell seems to have originated the saying. (See William Scott, Lord Stowell.)

† "O crassum ingenium! Suspicio fuisse Batavum."—ERASMUS, "Naufragium." [Oh! dense intelligence! I suspect that it was Batavian, i.e. from the Netherlands—otherwise Batavia.]

Ignorance never settles a question.

House of Commons, May 14, 1866.

Individuals may form communities, but it is institutions alone that can create a nation.
At Manchester, 1866.

We have legalised confiscation, we have consecrated sacrilege, we have condoned treason.
House of Commons, 1871.

I believe that without party Parliamentary Government is impossible.

Manchester, April 3, 1872.

As I sat opposite the Treasury Bench, the Ministers reminded me of those marine landscapes not unusual on the coasts of South America. You beheld a range of exhausted volcanoes.
Ib.

A university should be a place of light, of liberty, and of learning.

House of Commons, March 11, 1873.

One who is a great master of gibes and flouts and jeers.

(Referring to his colleague, the Marquis of Salisbury). *House of Commons, 1874.*

A sophistical rhetorician, inebriated with the exuberance of his own verbosity.

Speech at the Riding School, London, July 27, 1878.

A series of congratulatory regrets.
July 30, 1878. In reference to Lord Hartington's resolution on the Berlin Treaty.

The hare-brained chatter of irresponsible frivolity.

Speech at Guildhall, London, November 9, 1878.

The British Army is the guardian of our Empire, but the Volunteer Force is the garrison of our hearths and homes.

Aylesbury, February 18, 1879.

One of the greatest of Romans, when asked what were his politics, replied, "Imperium et libertas." That would not make a bad programme for a British Ministry.‡

Mansion House, London, November 10, 1879.

ISAAC D'ISRAELI (1766-1848).

The defects of great men are the consolation of the dunces.

Essay on the Literary Character.

He wreathed the rod of criticism with roses.

On Bayle.

‡ This expression is found in "Divi Britannici" by Sir Winston Churchill, 1675, p. 349; "Here the two great interests IMPERIUM ET LIBERTAS, res olim insociabiles (saith Tacitus), began to encounter each other." In Tacitus ("Agricola," Chap. 3), the expression is "Principatus ac libertas," which are mentioned as "res olim dissociabiles." Cicero has "Libertatem imperiumque" ("Philippica," 4, 4).

The wisdom of the wise, and the experience of ages, may be preserved by quotations.
Curiosities of Literature.

One may quote till one compiles. *Ib.*

The art of quotation requires more delicacy in the practice than those conceive who can see nothing more in a quotation than an extract. *Ib.*

SYDNEY DOBELL (1824-1874).

As grand

And griefless as a rich man's funeral.

A Musing on a Victory.

If England's head and heart were one,
Where is that good beneath the sun
Her noble hands should leave undone?

A Shower in War-time.

AUSTIN DOBSON (b. 1840).

The ladies of St. James's!

They're painted to the eyes;

Their white it stays for ever,

Their red it never dies;

But Phyllida, my Phyllida!

Her colour comes and goes;

It trembles to a lily,—

It wavers to a rose.

At the Sign of the Lyre.

Not as ours the books of yore—

Rows of type, and nothing more.

To a Missal of the Thirteenth Century.

[Rev. Dr.] **PHILIP DODDRIDGE**
(1702-1751).

Live while you live, the epicure would say,
And seize the pleasures of the present day;
Live while you live, the sacred preacher
cries,

And give to God each moment as it flies.

Lord, in my view let both united be;

I live in pleasure when I live to thee.

*Epigram on his Family Arms.**

[Rev.] **CHARLES L. DODGSON**
("LEWIS CARROLL") (1832-1898.)

Do cats eat bats? Do bats eat cats?

Alice in Wonderland. Chap. 1.

How cheerfully he seems to grin,

How neatly spreads his claws,

And welcomes little fishes in

With gently smiling jaws! *Chap. 2.*

"You are old, Father William," the young
man said,

"And your hair has become very white;

And yet you incessantly stand on your head—

Do you think, at your age, it is right?"

* The motto attached to the arms was "Dum vivimus vivamus."

"In my youth," Father William replied to his son,

"I feared it might injure the brain;
But now that I'm perfectly sure I have none,
Why, I do it again and again." *Chap. 5.*

Speak roughly to your little boy,

And beat him when he sneezes;

He only does it to annoy,

Because he knows it teases. *Chap. 6.*

For he can thoroughly enjoy

The pepper when he pleases. *Ib.*

"Twinkle, twinkle, little bat!

How I wonder what you're at!" *Chap. 7.*

"They drew all manner of things—everything that begins with an M—"

"Why with an M?" said Alice.

"Why not?" said the March Hare. *Ib.*

The Queen was in a furious passion, and went stamping about, and shouting "Off with his head!" or "Off with her head," about once in a minute. *Chap. 8.*

"Tut, tut, child," said the Duchess. "Everything's got a moral if only you can find it." *Chap. 9.*

Take care of the sense, and the sounds will take care of themselves. *Ib.*

That's nothing to what I could say if I chose. *Ib.*

"Reeling and Writhing, of course, to begin with," the Mock Turtle replied; "and then the different branches of Arithmetic—Ambition, Distraction, Uglification and Derision." *Chap. 10.*

"That's the reason they're called lessons," the Gryphon remarked; "because they lessen from day to day." *Ib.*

"Will you walk a little faster?" said a whiting to a snail,

"There's a porpoise close behind us, and he's treading on my tail." *Chap. 11.*

But the snail replied, "Too far, too far!" and gave a look askance—

Said he thanked the whiting kindly, but he would not join the dance. *Ib.*

The further off from England the nearer is to France—

Then turn not pale, beloved snail, but come and join the dance. *Ib.*

Here one of the guinea-pigs cheered, and was immediately suppressed by the officers of the court. *Chap. 12.*

They told me you had been to her,

And mentioned me to him;

She gave me a good character,

But said I could not swim. *Chap. 13.*

'Twas brillig, and the slithy toves
Did gyre and gimble in the wabe;
All mimsy were the borogoves,
And the mome raths outgrabe.
Through the Looking-glass. *Chap. 1.*

He left it dead, and with its head
He went galumphing back. *Ib.*

And hast thou slain the Jabberwock?
Come to my arms, my beamish boy!
O frabjous day! Callooh! Callay!
He chortled in his joy. *Ib.*

Curtsey while you're thinking what to
say. It saves time. *Chap. 2.*

Speak in French when you can't think of
the English for a thing. *Ib.*

But four young Oysters hurried up,
All eager for the treat;
Their coats were brushed, their faces washed,
Their shoes were clean and neat—
And this was odd, because, you know,
They hadn't any feet. *Chap. 3.*

And thick and fast they came at last,
And more, and more, and more. *Ib.*

"The time has come," the Walrus said,
"To talk of many things:
Of shoes—and ships—and sealing-wax—
Of cabbages—and kings—
And why the sea is boiling hot—
And whether pigs have wings." *Ib.*

"It seems a shame," the Walrus said,
"To play them such a trick,
After we've brought them out so far,
And made them trot so quick!"
The Carpenter said nothing but
"The butter's spread too thick!" *Ib.*

"I weep for you," the Walrus said,
"I deeply sympathize;"
With sobs and tears he sorted out
Those of the largest size,
Holding his pocket-handkerchief
Before his streaming eyes. *Ib.*

The rule is, jam to-morrow and jam
yesterday—but never jam to-day. *Ib.*

As large as life, and twice as natural.
Chap. 7.

It's my own invention. *Chap. 8.*

His intimate friends called him "Candle-
ends,"

And his enemies, "Toasted-cheese."
The Hunting of the Snark. *Fit. 1.*

They sought it with thimbles, they sought
it with care;

They pursued it with forks and hope;
They threatened its life with a railway-
share;

They charmed it with smiles and soap.
Fit. 5.

ROBERT DODSLEY (1703-1764).

One fond kiss before we part,
Drop a tear and bid adieu.

The Parting Kiss.

Fashions are for fools.

Sir John Cockle at Court. *Act 1, 1.*

JOHN DONNE (1573-1631).

Who are a little wise, the best fools be.

The Triple Fool.

She and comparisons are odious.

Elegies. No. 8. The Comparison, l. 54.

Love, built on beauty, soon as beauty dies.

No. 11. The Anagram, l. 27.

This soul, to whom Luther and Mohammed
were Prisons of flesh.

Funeral Elegies. The Progress of the Soul—

Infinitali Sacrum, August 16, 1601.

First Song, st. 7.

Her pure and eloquent blood
Spoke in her cheeks, and so distinctly
wrought,
That one might almost say, her body
thought.

On the Death of Mistress Drury, 1610.

The Second Anniversary, l. 244.

The household bird, with the red
stomacher.

Epithalamium. On Frederick Count

Palatine, l. 8.

He was the Word, that spake it;
He took the bread and brake it;
And what that Word did make it,
I do believe and take it.

Divine Poems. The Sacrament.

**EARL OF DORSET (See THOMAS
SACKVILLE).**

SARAH DOUDNEY (b. c. 1845).

And a proverb haunts my mind,
As a spell is cast;

"The mill cannot grind
With the water that is past."*

Lesson of the Watermill.

**GAVIN DOUGLAS, Bishop of
Dunkeld (c. 1474-1522).**

Dame Nature's minstrels.†

Morning in May.

And all small fowls sing in the spray
Welcome the lord of light, and lamp of day.
Ib.

* "Oh seize the instant time; you never will
With waters once passed by impel the mill,"

—Trench's "Poems," ed. 1865, p. 303; "Proverbs,
Turkish and Persian." There is also a Spanish
proverb: "Agua pasada no muele molino."
† Birds.

JOSEPH R. DRAKE (1795-1820). {
Naught is seen in the vault on high
But the moon, and the stars, and the cloud-
less sky. **The Culprit Fay. St. 1.**

Left I for this thy shades, where none
intrude,
To prison wandering thought and mar sweet
solitude? **Bronx. St. 7.**

When Freedom from her mountain height
Unfurled her standard to the air,
She tore the azure robe of night,
And set the stars of glory there.
She mingled with its gorgeous dyes
The milky baldrick of the skies,
And striped its pure celestial white,
With streakings of the morning light.

The American Flag. St. 1.

Flag of the free heart's hope and home!
By angel hands to valour given;
The stars have lit the welkin dome,
And all thy hues were born in heaven.
For ever float that standard sheet!
Where breathes the foe but falls before us,
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us?
St. 5.

MICHAEL DRAYTON (1563-1631).
Ill news hath wings, and with the wind
doth go;
Comfort's a cripple, and comes ever slow.
The Baron's Wars. Book 2, st. 28.

He was a man (then boldly dare to say)
In whose rich soul the virtues well did suit;
In whom so mixed the elements all lay
That none to one could sovereignty impute,
As all did govern, yet all did obey:
He of a temper was so absolute
As that it seemed when Nature him began,
She meant to show all that might be in man.*
Book 3, st. 40.

The mind is free, whate'er afflict the man;
A King's a King, do Fortune what she can.
Book 5, st. 36.

O Misery! where once thou art possessed,
See but how quickly thou canst alter kind,
And, like a Circe, metamorphosest
The man that hath not a most godlike mind.
Book 6, st. 77.

Thus when we fondly flatter our desires
Our best conceits do prove the greatest liars.
Book 6, st. 94.

Ill did those mighty men to trust thee† with
their story;
That hast forgot their names who reared
thee for their glory.
Poly-olbion. Song 3, l. 61.

That shire‡ which we the heart of England
well may call. **Song 13, l. 2.**

Where from all rude resort he happily doth
dwell. **Song 13, l. 175.**

Care draws on care, woe comforts woe
again;
Sorrow breeds sorrow, one grief brings forth
twain. **England's Heroical Epistles.**

**Henry Howard, Earl of Surrey, to the
Lady Geraldine. l. 87.**

When Time shall turn those amber locks to
grey,
My verse again shall gild and make them
gay. **l. 123.**

None but the base in baseness do delight.
Legend of Robert Duke of Normandy.

The subtlest tempter has the smoothest
style;
Sirens sing sweetest when they would
betray. **Legend of Matilda the Fair.**

For that fine madness he did still retain,
Which rightly should possess a poet's brain.
To H. Reynolds. (Cf. Marlowe).

Since there's no help, come let us kiss and
part. **Idea. Sonnet 61.**

Shake hands for ever, cancel all our vows,
And when we meet at any time again,
Be it not seen in either of our brows
That we one jot of former love retain. **Id.**
Saith he, "Yet are you too unkind,
If in your heart you cannot find
To love us now and then."
Pastorals. Eclogue, 4.

Of courtesy the flower. **Id.**

He made him turn, and stop, and bound,
To gallop, and to trot the round,
He scarce could stand on any ground,
He was so full of mettle.

Nymphidia. The Court of Fairy. St. 65.

Reason sets limits to the longest grief.
Moses, his Birth and Miracles. Book 1.

WILLIAM DRUMMOND (1585-1649).
Earth's sweetest joy is but disguised woe.
Song.

Indifferent host to shepherds and to kings,
Sole comforter of minds with grief oppressed.
(Sleep.) **Sonnet.**

He lives who dies to win a lasting name.
Sonnet.

How many troubles are with children born!
Yet he that wants them counts himself
forlorn.

Translation of Verses of Sir John Scot.
Trust flatterer life no more, redeem time
past,
And live each day as if it were thy last.
Flowers of Sin. Death's Last Will.

* Cf. Shakespeare. "Julius Cæsar," Act 5, 5.

† Stonehenge.

‡ Warwickshire.

[Sir] W. DRUMMOND (1770?-1828).

He that will not reason is a bigot; he that cannot reason is a fool; and he that dares not reason is a slave. Preface.

JOHN DRYDEN (1631-1700).

'Bove any Greek or Roman name.*

Death of Lord Hastings. l. 76.

How shall I then begin, or where conclude,
To draw a fame so truly circular?

Death of Oliver Cromwell. St. 5.

For he was great ere fortune made him so.
St. 6.

Dominion was not his design. St. 10.

Peace was the prize of all his toil and care.
St. 16.

Treacherous Scotland, to no interest true.
St. 17.

For though some meaner artist's skill were shown,

In mingling colours, or in placing light,
Yet still the fair designment was his own.
St. 24.

His ashes in a peaceful urn shall rest;
His name a great example stands, to show
How strangely high endeavours may be
blest,

Where piety and valour jointly go. St. 37.

What king, what crown, from treason's
reach is free,

If Jove and heaven can violated be?
Astræa Redux. l. 39.

How easy 'tis, when destiny proves kind,
With full-spread sails to run before the wind.
l. 63.

He made all countries where he came his
own. l. 76.

(Time) with his silent sickle. l. 110.

Roused by the lash of his own stubborn
tail,

Our lion now will foreign foes assail. l. 117.

Those real bonds false freedom did impose.
l. 152.

We by our sufferings learn to prize our
bliss. l. 210.

With the submitted fasces of the main.
l. 249.

At home the hateful names of parties cease,
And factious souls are wearied into peace.
l. 312.

We know those blessings, which we must
possess,

And judge of future by past happiness.
Coronation of Charles II. l. 71.

Good actions still must be maintained with
good,
As bodies nourished with resembling food.
l. 77.

To one well-born the affront is worse and
more,

When he's abused and baffled by a boor.
Satire on the Dutch. l. 27.

Well may they boast themselves an ancient
nation,
For they were bred ere manners were in
fashion. l. 31.

Crouching at home, and cruel when abroad.
Annus Mirabilis. St. 1.

Trade which, like blood, should circularly
flow. St. 2.

And threatening France, placed like a
painted Jove,
Kept idle thunder in his lifted hand.
St. 39.

As one that neither seeks nor shuns a foe.
St. 41.

The wild waves mastered him, and suck'd
him in,

And smiling eddies dimpled on the main.
St. 94.

Women and cowards on the land may lie,
The sea's a tomb that's proper for the brave.
St. 101.

Born, Cæsar-like, to write and act great
deeds. St. 175.

Such was the rise of this prodigious fire,
Which, in mean buildings first obscurely
bred,

From thence did soon to open streets aspire,
And straight to palaces and temples spread.
St. 215.

Out-weep a hermit, and out-prays a saint.
St. 261.

How dull, and how insensible a beast
Is man, who yet would lord it o'er the rest!
Essay upon Satire.† l. 1.

Satire has always shone among the rest,
And is the boldest way, if not the best,
To tell men freely of their foulest faults;
To laugh at their vain deeds and vainer
thoughts. l. 11.

As men aim rightest when they shoot in jest.
l. 20.

False, foolish, old, ill-natured, and ill-bred.
l. 73.

Who all that while was thought exceeding
wise,
Only for taking pains and telling lies. l. 78.

Learn to write well or not to write at all.
l. 231.

* "Above all Greek, above all Roman fame."—
POPE, "Imit. of Horace," Book 2, Ep. 1, 26.

† Joint production of Dryden and the Earl of
Mulgrove, 1679.

In pious times, ere priestcraft did begin,
Before polygamy was made a sin.

Abalom and Achitopel. *Part 1, l. 1.*

Whate'er he did, was done with so much
ease,

In him alone 'twas natural to please. *l. 27.*

They led their wild desires to woods and
caves,

And thought that all but savages were
slaves. *l. 55.*

Plots, true or false, are necessary things,
To raise up commonwealths, and ruin kings. *l. 83.*

A fiery soul, which, working out its way,
Fretted the pigmy body to decay,
And o'er informed the tenement of clay. *l. 156.*

A daring pilot in extremity,
Pleased with the danger when the waves
ran high. *l. 159.*

Great wits are sure to madness near allied,
And thin partitions do their bounds divide.* *l. 163.*

And all to leave what with his toil he won†
To that unfeathered two-legged thing, a
son. *l. 169.*

Resolved to ruin or to rule the state. *l. 174.*

Then, seized with fear, yet still affecting
fame,
Usurped a patriot's all-atoning name. *l. 178.*

Swift of despatch and easy of access. *l. 191.*

And Heaven had wanted one immortal
song.†

But wild ambition loves to slide, not stand,
And fortune's ice prefers to virtue's land. *l. 196.*

For politicians neither love nor hate. *l. 223.*

Drawn to the dregs of a democracy. *l. 227.*

The people's prayer, the glad diviner's
theme,

The young men's vision, and the old men's
dream!‡ *l. 238.*

Behold him setting in his western skies,
The shadows lengthening as the vapours
rise. *l. 268.*

Than a successive title, long and dark,
Drawn from the musty rolls of Noah's ark.
What cannot praise effect in mighty minds,
When flattery soothes, and when ambition
blinds? *l. 301.*

Desire of greatness is a godlike sin. *l. 372.*

All empire is no more than power in trust. *l. 411.*

Better one suffer, than a nation grieve. *l. 416.*

He meditates revenge who least complains. *l. 446.*

And self-defence is nature's eldest law. *l. 458.*

Not only hating David, but the King. *l. 512.*

Who think too little and who talk too much. *l. 534.*

A man so various that he seemed to be
Not one, but all mankind's epitome:
Stiff in opinions, always in the wrong,
Was everything by starts and nothing long;
But, in the course of one revolving moon,
Was chemist, fiddler, statesman, and buf-
foon. *l. 545.*

So over violent, or over civil,
That every man with him was God or Devil. *l. 557.*

When two or three were gathered to declaim
Against the monarch of Jerusalem,
Shimei was always in the midst of them. *l. 601.*

His tribe were God Almighty's gentlemen. *l. 645.*

Youth, beauty, graceful action never fail;
But common interest always will prevail;
And pity never ceases to be shewn
To him who makes the people's wrongs his
own. *l. 723.*

And peace itself is war in masquerade.¶ *l. 752.*

For who can be secure of private right,
If sovereign sway may be dissolved by
might?

Nor is the people's judgment always true:
The most may err as grossly as the few. *l. 779.*

Him of the western dome, whose weighty
sense

Flows in fit words and heavenly eloquence. *l. 868.*

Never was patriot yet, but was a fool. *l. 969.*

But Esau's hands suit ill with Jacob's voice. *l. 982.*

From plots and treasons Heaven preserve
my years,
But save me most from my petitioners!

l. 985.
Beware the fury of a patient man.¶¶ *l. 1005.*

* Translation of a Latin proverb.

† Cf. Pope, "Essay on Man," Ep. 1, 226.

‡ Under a portrait in Knolles's "History of the
Turks," printed about 1610, are these lines:

"Greatness on goodness loves to slide, not stand,
And leaves for Fortune's ice Virtue's firme land."

§ Joel 2, 28.

¶ Cf. also Part 2, 268:

"Such subtle covenants shall be made,
Till peace itself is war in masquerade."

¶¶ See "Furor fit lasa."

Freedom our pain, and plenty our disease.
Absalom and Achitopel. *Part 2, l. 32.*

They first condemn that first advised the ill.
l. 183.

And to talk treason for his daily bread.
l. 351.

Still violent, whatever cause he took,
But most against the party he forsook;
For renegadoes, who ne'er turn by halves,
Are bound in conscience to be double
knaves. *l. 364.*

This comes of drinking asses' milk and
writing. *l. 395.*

Made still a kind of blundering melody;
Spurred boldly on, and dashed through thick
and thin,

Through sense and nonsense never out
nor in;

Free from all meaning, whether good or bad,
And, in one word, heroically mad. *l. 413.*

For every inch that is not fool is rogue.
l. 463.

Rhyme is the rock on whom thou art to
wreck. *l. 486.*

Our mercy is become our crime. *l. 734.*

The text inspires not them, but they the
text inspire. *The Medal. l. 166.*

None are so busy as the fool and knave.
l. 186.

But treason is not owned when 'tis descried;
Successful crimes alone are justified. *l. 207.*

To live at ease, and not be bound to think.
l. 236.

A conventicle of gloomy, sullen saints.
l. 284.

The surly commons shall respect deny,
And justice peerage out with property. *l. 311.*

For my salvation must its doom receive,
Not from what others, but what I believe.

Religio Laici. l. 304.

And still the nearer to the spring we go,
More limpid, more unsoiled, the waters
flow. *l. 340.*

Such difference is there in an oft-told tale;
But Truth, by its own sinews, will prevail.
l. 348.

When want of learning kept the laymen low,
And none but priests were authorised to
know;

When what small knowledge was, in them
did dwell;

And he a god, who could but read and
spell. *l. 372.*

Sure there's a lethargy in mighty woe,
Tears stand congealed, and cannot flow;

And the sad soul retires into her inmost
room. *Threnodia Augustalis. St. 1*

Supine amidst our flowing store,
We slept securely, and we dreamt of more.
Ib.

No slow disease
To soften grief by just degrees. *Ib.*

Ill news is winged with fate, and flies
apace. *St. 2.*

Mute and magnificent without a tear. *Ib.*

Men met each other with erected look,
The steps were higher that they took;

Friends to congratulate their friends made
haste;

And long inveterate foes saluted as they
passed. *St. 4.*

Dissembled hate or varnished love. *Ib.*

Death never won a stake with greater toil.
St. 5.

That peace which made thy prosperous reign
to shine,

That peace thou leavest to thy imperial line,
That peace, oh, happy shade, be ever thine.
St. 9.

Freedom! which in no other land will
thrive—

Freedom! an English subject's sole pre-
rogative. *St. 10.*

For truth has such a face and such a mien,
As to be loved needs only to be seen.

Hind and the Panther. Part 1, l. 33.

But how can finite grasp infinity? *l. 106.*

Reason to rule and mercy to forgive;
The first is law, the last prerogative. *l. 261.*

And kind as kings upon their coronation
day. *l. 271.*

Some souls we see
Grow hard, and stiffen with adversity.
l. 443.

As long as words a different sense will bear,
And each may be his own interpreter,

Our airy faith will no foundation find;
The word's a weathercock for every wind.
l. 462.

More liberty begets desire of more;
The hunger still increases with the store.
l. 519.

Who can believe what varies every day,
Nor ever was, nor will be at a stay?
Part 2, l. 36.

For all have not the gift of martyrdom.
l. 59.

You rule the Scripture, not the Scripture
you. *l. 187.*

Either be wholly slaves, or wholly free.
l. 285.

No written laws can be so plain, so pure,
But wit may gloss, and malice may obscure.
l. 318.

War seldom enters but where wealth
allures.

Hind and the Panther. l. 706.

Much malice mingled with a little wit.
Part 3, l. 1.

For friendship, of itself a holy tie,
Is made more sacred by adversity. *l. 47.*

For gifts are scorned where givers are
despised. *l. 64.*

'Tis easier far to flourish than to fight.
l. 202.

For not to ask, is not to be denied. *l. 242.*

For present joys are more to flesh and blood
Than a dull prospect of a distant good. *l. 364.*

By education most have been misled;
So they believe, because they so were bred.
The priest continues what the nurse began,
And thus the child imposes on the man. *l. 389.*

All human things are subject to decay,
And when fate summons, monarchs must
obey. *MacFlecknoe. l. 1.*

The rest to some faint meaning make
pretence,
But Shadwell never deviates into sense. *l. 19.*

And torture one poor word a thousand
ways. *l. 208.*

As there is music uninformed by art.
Epistles. To Sir R. Howard. l. 1.

A sober prince's government is best. *l. 54.*

Desert, how known soe'er, is long delayed;
And then, too, fools and knaves are better
paid. *To Mr. Lee. l. 21.*

But how should any sign-post dauber know,
The worth of Titian or of Angelo? *l. 51.*

To draw true beauty shows a master
hand. *l. 54.*

Till barbarous nations, and more barbarous
times,
Debased the majesty of verse to rhymes.
To the Earl of Roscommon. l. 11.

A kind of hobbling prose,
That limped along, and tinkled in the
close. *l. 13.*

To show the world that now and then
Great ministers are mortal men.
To Sir Geo. Etherege. l. 43.

Some very foolish influence rules the pit,
Not always kind to sense, or just to wit.
To Mr. Southerne. l. 3.

Thus all below is strength and all above is
grace. *To Mr. Congreve. l. 19.*

And Tom the second reigns like Tom the
first. *l. 48.*

Heaven that but once was prodigal before,
To Shakespeare gave as much; she could
not give him more. *l. 62.*

Be kind to my remains: and O defend,
Against your judgment, your departed
friend! *l. 73.*

How blessed is he who leads a country life,
Unvexed with anxious cares, and void of
strife!

Who, studying peace, and shunning civil
rage,
Enjoyed his youth, and now enjoys his age:
All who deserve his love he makes his own;
And, to be loved himself, needs only to be
known. *To John Dryden of Chesterton. l. 1.*

Lord of yourself, uncumbered with a wife.
l. 18.

Better to hunt in fields for health unbought.
Than fee the doctor for a nauseous draught.
The wise, for cure, on exercise depend;
God never made his work for man to
mend. *l. 92.*

Even victors are by victories undone. *l. 164.*

Patriots in peace, assert the people's right;
With noble stubbornness resisting might.
l. 184.

Such are thy pieces, imitating life.
So near, they almost conquer in the strife.
To Sir G. Kneller. l. 18.

Rome raised not art, but barely kept alive.
l. 44.

And rhyme began to enervate poetry. *l. 50.*

Like women's anger, impotent and loud.
l. 84.

Wit will shine
Through the harsh cadence of a rugged line.
Elegies. In Memory of Mr. Oldham.

Since Heaven's eternal year is thine.
To the Memory of Mrs. Anne Killigrew. St. 1.

While yet a young probationer
And candidate of heaven. *Ib.*

Her wit was more than man, her innocence
a child. *St. 4.*

Secure of bread as of returning light.
Eleonora. l. 17.

Want passed for merit at her open door.
l. 32.

Bounteous, but almost bounteous to a
vice. *l. 86.*

So was she soon exhaled, and vanished
hence;

As a sweet odour, of a vast expense.
She vanished, we can scarcely say she died.*
l. 303.

* Cf. Young, "Night Thoughts," 5, 600.

He was exhaled ; his great Creator drew
His spirit, as the sun the morning dew.
*Elegies. Death of a Very
Young Gentleman. l. 25.*

Three poets* in three distant ages born,
Greece, Italy, and England, did adorn ;
The first, in loftiness of thought surpassed ;
The next in majesty ; in both the last,
The force of nature could no further go ;
To make a third, she joined the other two.
Under Milton's Picture.

From harmony, from heavenly harmony
This universal frame began :
From harmony to harmony,
Through all the compass of the notes it ran
The diapason closing full in Man.
St. Cecilia's Day, 1687. St. 1.

What passion cannot Music raise and quell ?
St. 2.

The trumpet's round clangour
Excites us to arms. *St. 3.*

The soft, complaining flute. *St. 4.*

Thou tyrant, tyrant Jealousy,
Thou tyrant of the mind !
Song of Jealousy—"Love Triumphant."

In flower of youth and beauty's pride.
Alexander's Feast. St. 1.

None but the brave deserves the fair. *Id.*

With ravished ears
The monarch hears,
Assumes the god,
Affects to nod,

And seems to shake the spheres. *St. 2.*

Bacchus ever fair and ever young. *St. 3.*

Sound the trumpets ; beat the drums ;
Flushed with a purple grace
He shows his honest face :

Now give the hautboys breath ; he comes,
he comes. *Id.*

Drinking is the soldier's pleasure. *Id.*

Sweet is pleasure after pain. *Id.*

Soothed with the sound the king grew vain ;
Fought all his battles o'er again ;
And thrice he routed all his foes ; and thrice
he slew the slain. *St. 4.*

Fallen from his high estate,
And weltering in his blood.
Deserted, at his utmost need,
By those his former bounty fed ;
On the bare earth exposed he lies,
With not a friend to close his eyes. *Id.*

Revolving in his altered soul
The various turns of chance below. *Id.*

'Twas but a kindred sound to move,
For pity melts the mind to love.
Softly sweet, in Lydian measures,
Soon he soothed his soul to pleasures.

War, he sung, is toil and trouble ;
Honour, but an empty bubble ;
Never ending, still beginning,
Fighting still, and still destroying,
If the world be worth thy winning
Think, O think it worth enjoying ! *St. 5.*

Sighed and looked, and sighed again. *Id.*
Give the vengeance due
To the valiant crew. *St. 6.*

And like another Helen, fired another
Troy. *Id.*

Could swell the soul to rage, or kindle soft
desire. *Id.*

He raised a mortal to the skies,
She drew an angel down. *Id.*

A very merry, dancing, drinking,
Laughing, quaffing, and unthinking time.
Secular Masque. l. 40.

There is a mode in plays as well as clothes.
*Prologues and Epilogues.
Prologue—Rival Ladies.*

But Shakespeare's magic could not copied
be ;
Within that circle none durst walk but he.
Prologue—The Tempest.

Errors like straws upon the surface flow ;
He who would search for pearls, must dive
below. *Prologue—All for Love.*

Poets, like disputants, when reasons fail,
Have one sure refuge left—and that's to
rail. *Epilogue—All for Love.*

True fops help nature's work, and go to
school
To file and finish God Almighty's fool.
Epilogue—Man of Mode.

When Fortune favours, none but fools will
dally. *Epilogue—The Duke of Guise.*

For heaven be thanked we live in such
an age,

When no man dies for love, but on the stage.
Epilogue—Mithriates.

Thespis, the first professor of our art,
At country wakes sung ballads from a cart.
Prologue—Sophonisba.

Bold knaves thrive, without one grain of
sense
But good men starve for want of impudence.
Epilogue—Constantine the Great.

Whate'er the story be, the moral's true.
Prologue—University of Oxford.

He withers at his heart, and looks as wan,
As the pale spectre of a murdered man.
Palamon and Arcite. Book I, l. 523.

* Homer, Virgil, Milton.

For unforeseen, they say, is unprepared.

Palamon and Arcite. *Book 2, l. 74.*

But love's a malady without a cure. *l. 110.*

Fool, not to know that love endures no tie,
And Jove but laughs at lovers' perjury. *l. 148.*

The love of liberty with life is given,
And life itself the inferior gift of Heaven. *l. 291.*

Kings fight for kingdoms, madmen for
applause. *l. 322.*

His passion cast a mist before his sense,
And either made, or magnified the offence. *l. 334.*

The proverb holds, that to be wise and love,
Is hardly granted to the gods above. *l. 364.*
And Antony, who lost the world for love. *l. 607.*

But love the sense of right and wrong
confounds,
Strong love and proud ambition have no
bounds. *Book 3, l. 808.*

Repentance is but want of power to sin. *l. 813.*

Nor holds this earth a more deserving knight,
For virtue, valour, and for noble blood,
Truth, honour, all that is comprised in
good. *l. 823.*

The world's an inn, and death the journey's
end. *l. 888.*

Then 'tis our best, when thus ordained to
die,
To make a virtue of necessity.* *l. 1084.*

All hosts are of an evil kind.
The Cock and the Fox. *l. 264.*

Murder may pass unpunished for a time,
But tardy justice will o'ertake the crime. *l. 285.*

For Art may err, but Nature cannot miss. *l. 452.*

So just, so small, yet in so sweet a note,
It seemed the music melted in the throat.

Flower and the Leaf. *l. 199.*

Nor wanted sweet discourse, the banquet
of the mind. *l. 432.*

Victorious names, who made the world obey;
Who, while they lived, in deeds of arms
excelled,
And, after death for deities were held. *l. 518.*

Thus through a woman was the secret
known;

Tell us, and in effect you tell the town.
Wife of Bath's Tale. *l. 201.*

What all your sex desire is Sovereignty. *l. 279.*

The nobleman is he whose noble mind

Is filled with inborn worth, unborrowed
from his kind. *l. 384.*

Then what can birth, or mortal men, bestow?
Since floods no higher than their fountains
flow. *l. 383.*

Do as your great progenitors have done,
And, by their virtues, prove yourself their
son. *l. 398.*

And seldom three descents continue good. *l. 403.*

And made almost a sin of abstinence.
Character of a Good Parson. *l. 11.*

The people's right remains; let those who
dare
Dispute their power, when they the judges
are. *l. 121.*

Arms and the man I sing, who, forced by
fate,
And haughty Juno's unrelenting hate.

Translation of Virgil.—*The Æneid,*
Book 1, l. 1.

Night was our friend, our leader was
Despair,† *Book 2, 487.*

For they can conquer who believe they
can.‡ *Book 5, l. 300.*

The gates of hell are open night and day;
Smooth the descent, and easy is the way.§
Book 6, 192.

But since the world with writing is pos-
sessed,
I'll versify in spite; and do my best
To make as much waste-paper as the rest.

Translation of Juvenal. *Sat. 1, 23.*

Look round the habitable world! How few
Know their own good, or knowing it,
pursue. *Sat. 10, 1.*

For not to live at ease is not to live.
Translation of Persius. *Sat. 5, l. 236.*

Live while thou liv'st; for Death will make
us all
A name, a nothing but an old wife's tale. *l. 229.*

To-morrow do thy worst; for I have lived
to-day. Translation of Horace.

Not Heaven itself upon the past has power,
But what has been, has been, and I have
had my hour. *l. 6.*

Let Fortune empty her whole quiver on me,
I have a soul that, like an ample shield,
Can take in all, and verge enough for more.
Don Sebastian. *Act 1, l. 1.*

† See Denham, "Darkness our guide."

‡ Possunt quia posse videntur.

§ Facilis descensus Avernus:

"Noctes atque dies patet atri janua Ditis."

* See Chaucer, pp. 76, 76.

Can you pretend to love
And have no pity? Love and that are
twins. *Don Sebastian. Act 3, 1.*

O the curst fate of all conspiracies!
They move on many springs; if one but fail
The restive machine stops. *Act 4, 1.*

Love reckons hours for months, and days
for years;

And every little absence is an age.
Amphitryon. Act 3, 1.

Whistling to keep myself from being afraid.
Ib.

There is a pleasure sure
In being mad, which none but madmen
know. *The Spanish Friar. Act 2, 1.*

Presence of mind and courage in distress
Are more than armies to procure success.

Aurengzebe. Act 2.
She ne'er loved who durst not venture all.
Act 5.

'Tis hard for kings to steer an equal course,
And they who banish one oft gain a worse.
Tarquin and Tullia.

Fool that I was! upon my eagle's wings
I bore this wren, till I was tired with
soaring,

And now he mounts above me.
All for Love; or, the World well Lost.

Act 2, 1.
The wretched have no friends. *Act 3, 1.*

Nature has cast me in so soft a mould,
That but to hear a story feigned for
pleasure,

Of some sad lover's death, moistens my eyes,
And robs me of my manhood. *Act 4, 1.*

Men are but children of a larger growth,
Our appetites as apt to change as theirs,
And full as craving too, and full as vain.
Ib.

And love may be expelled by other love,
As poisons are by poisons. *Ib.*

With how much ease believe we what we
wish! *Ib.*

Your Cleopatra, Dolabella's Cleopatra,
every man's Cleopatra! *Ib.*

Welcome, thou kind deceiver!
Thou best of thieves! who, with an easy
key,

Dost open life, and, unperceived by us,
Even steal us from ourselves.* *Act 5, 1.*

Kind Death,
To end with pleasures all my miseries,
Shuts up your image in my closing eyes,
Indian Queen. Act 5, 1.

When wild in woods the noble savage ran.
The Conquest of Granada.

Forgiveness to the injured does belong;
But they ne'er pardon who have done the
wrong. *Part 1, Act 1, 1.*

And for my winding sheet a wave
I had and all the ocean for my grave.
Part 2, Act 1, 2.

He wants worth who dares not praise a
foe. *Part 2, Act 4, 3.*

All delays are dangerous in war.
Tyrannic Love. Act 1, 1.

That, silent and swift, the little soft god
Is here with a wish and is gone with a nod.
Act 4, 1.

Keen appetite
And quick digestion wait on you and
yours.† *Cleomenes. Act 4, 1.*

Virtue in distress and vice in triumph,
Make atheists of mankind. *Ib.*

Justice is blind, he knows nobody.
The Wild Gallant. Act 5, 1.

Here lies my wife: here let her lie!
Now she's at rest, and so am I.
Suggested Epitaph.

GEO. B. DU MAURIER (1834-1896).
A little trust that when we die
We reap our sowing, and so—Good-bye.
Trilby. (Inscribed on his Memorial Tablet,

Hampstead Churchyard).

WILLIAM DUNBAR (Scottish Poet)
(1465?-1530?).

All love is lost but upon God alone.
The Merle and the Nightingale.

Then flew these birds over the boughs sheer,
Singing of love among the leaves small. *Ib.*

Thae termagants, with tag and tatter,
Full loud in Ersch began to chatter,

And roup (croak) like raven and rook
The devil so deaved (deafened) was with
their yell,

That in the deepest pot (pit) of hell
He smorit (smothered) them with smoke.

The Dance of the Seven Deadly Sins
(Description of Highlanders in Hell).

Be merry, man, and tak not sair in mind
The wavering of this wretchit world of
sorrow;

To God be humble, and to thy friend be kind,
And with thy neighbours gladly lend and
borrow;

His chance to-nicht, it may be thine to-
morrow.

No Treasure without Gladness.

† See Shakespeare: "Now good digestion wait
on appetite."

* Vide Pope:
"Years following years steal something every day;
At length they steal us from ourselves away."
—Ep. 2, Book 2, 72.

TIMOTHY DWIGHT, D.D., LL.D.
(1752-1817).

Columbia, Columbia, to glory arise,
The queen of the world and the child of the
skies. Columbia,

[Sir] **EDWARD DYER** (d. 1607).

My mind to me a kingdom is;
Such present joys therein I find,
That it excels all other bliss
That earth affords, or grows by kind.
My mind to me a Kingdom is.

I laugh not at another's loss;
I grudge not at another's pain. *Ib.*

[Rev.] **JOHN DYER** (1700?-1758).

A little rule, a little sway,
A sunbeam in a winter's day,
Is all the proud and mighty have,
Between the cradle and the grave.
Grongar Hill.

Ever charming, ever new,
When will the landscape tire the view? *Ib.*
There is a kindly mood of melancholy
That wings the soul, and points her to the
skies. The Ruins of Rome. *346.*

[Rev.] **JOHN EAST** (19th Century).
Too wise to err, too good to be unkind.

RICHARD EDWARDS (1523?-1566).

Use May, while that you may,
For May hath but his time;
When all the fruit is gone, it is
Too late the tree to climb.
May. *From the Paradise of Dainty Devices.*
A friend ought to shun no pain, to stand his
friend in stead. Damon and Pythias.

[Rev.] **THOMAS EDWARDS** (1599-1647).

Little sins make room for great, and one
brings in all. Gangrene of Heresy.

GEORGE ELIOT (Mrs. J. W. Cross,
née Marian Evans) (1819-1880).

"So it will go on, worsening and worsen-
ing," thought Adam. "There's no slipping
up hill again, and no standing still when
you've begun to slip down."
Adam Bede. *Chap. 4.*

It's but little good you'll do a-watering
the last year's crop. *Chap. 18.*

It's them as take advantage that get
advantage of this world. *Chap. 32.*

He was like a cock who thought the sun
had risen to hear him crow. *Chap. 33.*

We hand folks over to God's mercy, and
show none ourselves. *Chap. 42.*

Them as ha' never had a cushion don't
miss it. *Chap. 49.*

Nothing is so good as it seems before-
hand. Silas Marner. *Chap. 18.*

In the vain laughter of folly wisdom hears
half its applause. *Romola. Book 1, chap. 12.*

To manage men one ought to have a sharp
mind in a velvet sheath. *Chap. 39.*

An ass may bray a good while before he
shakes the stars down. *Book 3, chap. 50.*

One must be poor to know the luxury of
giving. Middlemarch. *Book 2, chap. 17.*

Our deeds still travel with us from afar,
And what we have been makes us what we
are. *Heading to chap. 70.*

Animals are such agreeable friends—they
ask no questions, they pass no criticisms.
Scenes of Clerical Life.
Mr. Gilfil's Love Story.

In every parting there is an image of
death. Amos Barton.

That's a bad sort of eddication as makes
folks unreasonable. *Ib.*

He looked at Society from a liberal
menagerie point of view. Daniel Deronda.

Men's men: gentle or simple, they're
much of a muchness. *Book 4, chap. 31.*

Iteration, like friction, is likely to generate
heat instead of progress.

The Mill on the Floss. *Book 2, chap. 2.*

The law's made to take care of raskills.
Book 3, chap. 4.

It is mere cowardice to seek safety in
negations. *Book 5, chap. 3.*

[Rev.] **EDWARD ELLERTON, D.D.**
(1770-1851).

Now the labourer's task is o'er;
Now the battle day is past;
Now upon the farther shore
Stands the voyager at last.
Hymn. *Now the labourer's task.*

GEORGE ELLIS (pseudonym Sir
Gregory Gander) (1753-1815).

Snowy, Flowy, Blowy,
Showery, Flowery, Bowery,
Hoppy, Croppy, Droppy,
Breezy, Sneezzy, Freezy.

The Twelve Months.

RALPH WALDO EMERSON

(1803-1882).

I like a church ; I like a cowl ;
 I love a prophet of the soul ;
 And on my heart monastic aisles
 Fall like sweet strains, or pensive smiles :
 Yet not for all his faith can see,
 Would I that cowl'd churchman be.

The Problem.

Not from a vain or shallow thought
 His awful Jove young Phidias brought. *Ib.*
 Wrought in a sad sincerity. *Ib.*
 He builded better than he knew ;
 The conscious stone to beauty grew. *Ib.*
 Earth proudly wears the Parthenon
 As the best gem upon her zone. *Ib.*
 The frolic architecture of the snow.

The Snowstorm.

Rhodora ! if the sages ask thee why
 This charm is wasted on the marsh * and sky,
 Tell them, dear, that if eyes were made for
 seeing,
 Then Beauty is its own excuse for being.

The Rhodora.

Seeing only what is fair,
 Sipping only what is sweet,
 Thou dost mock at fate and care.

To the Humble Bee.

Good-bye, proud world ! I'm going home ;
 Thou art not my friend ; I am not thine.†
 Good-bye, Proud World !

I am going to my own hearth-stone. *Ib.*
 A spot that is sacred to thought and God. *Ib.*

For what are they all in their high conceit,
 When man in the bush with God may meet?
Ib.

Here once the embattled farmers stood,
 And fired the shot heard round the world.
Hymn at Completion of Concord Monument.

Ye cannot unlock your heart,
 The key is gone with them ;
 The silent organ loudest chants
 The master's requiem. **Dirge.**

In the vaulted works of Art.
 The master-stroke is Nature's part. **Art.**
 Go where he will, the wise man is at home,
 His hearth the earth, his hall the azure
 dome. **Wood-Notes, Part 1, 3.**

He who has a thousand friends, has not a
 friend to spare,
 And he who has one enemy will meet him
 everywhere.

Translations. *From Omar Khayyam.*

The most advanced nations are always
 those who navigate the most.

Society and Solitude.—*Civilization.*

The planet itself splits his stick. *Ib.*

Hitch your waggon to a star. *Ib.*

Thought is the seed of action. *Ari.*

We are like the musician on the lake,
 whose melody is sweeter than he knows. *Ib.*

Nature paints the best part of the picture,
 carves the best part of the statue, builds the
 best part of the house, and speaks the best
 part of the oration. *Ib.*

Raphael paints wisdom, Handel sings it,
 Phidias carves it, Shakspeare writes it,
 Wren builds it, Columbus sails it, Luther
 preaches it, Washington arms it, Watt
 mechanizes it. *Ib.*

We boil at different degrees. *Eloquence.*

One of our statesmen said, "The curse of
 this country is eloquent men." *Ib.*

Everything is my cousin. *Ib.*

The greatest man in history was the
 poorest. *Domestic Life.*

Poverty consists in feeling poor. *Ib.*

Happy will that house be in which the
 relations are formed from character. *Ib.*

Nature works on a method of all for each
 and each for all. *Farming.*

Invention breeds invention.
Works and Days.

Can anybody remember when the times
 were not hard, and money not scarce? *Ib.*

The greatest meliorator of the world is
 selfish, huckstering trade. *Ib.*

Write it on your heart that every day
 is the best day in the year. No man has
 learned anything rightly until he knows
 that every day is Doomsday. *Ib.*

The use of history is to give value to the
 present hour and its duty. *Ib.*

Hate at first sight. *Ib.*

Never read any book that is not a year
 old. *Books.*

Knowledge is the antidote to fear.
Courage.

They can conquer who believe they can.
Ib.

Our American people cannot be taxed
 with slowness in performance, or in praising
 their performance. *Success.*

Self-trust is the first secret of success. *Ib.*

The sum of wisdom is, that the time is
 never lost that is devoted to work. *Ib.*

* "Marsh" altered to "earth" in later editions.
 † The second line was afterwards altered by
 Emerson to: "Thou art not my friend, and I'm
 not thine."

'Tis the good reader that makes the good book. *Society and Solitude. Success.*

There was never poet who had not the heart in the right place. *Ib.*

The surest poison is time. *Old Age.*

Skill to do comes of doing. *Ib.*

America is the country of young men. *Ib.*

There is properly no history, only biography.*

Essays (published 1830-1840): History.

Whoso would be a man, must be a Non-conformist. *Self-Reliance.*

To be great is to be misunderstood. *Ib.*

Let us never bow and apologise more. *Ib.*

The superstition of Travelling. *Ib.*

Travelling is a fool's paradise. *Ib.*

Every great man is a unique. *Ib.*

Society never advances. *Ib.*

The man in the street does not know a star in the sky.† *Ib.*

Nothing can bring you peace but yourself. *Ib.*

Men are better than their theology. *Compensation.*

Every sweet hath its sour; every evil its good. *Ib.*

Blame is safer than praise. *Ib.*

The martyr cannot be dishonoured. *Ib.*

All mankind love a lover. *Love.*

The statue is then beautiful when it begins to be incomprehensible. *Ib.*

Thou art to me a delicious torment. *Friendship.*

The only reward of virtue is virtue; the only way to have a friend is to be one. *Ib.*

He that despiseth small things will perish by little and little.‡ *Prudence.*

In skating over thin ice our safety is in our speed. *Ib.*

Begin where we will, we are pretty sure in a short space to be mumbling our ten commandments. *Ib.*

Shallow men believe in luck. *Worship.*

Heroism feels and never reasons, and therefore is always right. *Heroism.*

Counsel that I once heard given to a young person, "Always do what you are afraid to do." *Ib.*

We know better than we do. *The Over-Soul.*

We are wiser than we know. *Ib.*

The faith that stands on authority is not faith. *Ib.*

Under every deep a lower deep opens.§ *Circles.*

New arts destroy the old. *Ib.*

Beware when the great God lets loose a thinker on this planet. *Ib.*

The virtues of society are the vices of the saint. *Ib.*

Life is a series of surprises. *Ib.*

Nothing great was ever achieved without enthusiasm. *Ib.*

Nothing astonishes men so much as common sense and plain dealing. *Art.*

Arriving at its ports with the punctuality of a planet. *Ib.*

Language is fossil poetry. *The Poet.*

The wise through excess of wisdom is made a fool. *Experience.*

Nature hates calculators. *Ib.*

All writing comes by the grace of God, and all doing and having. *Ib.*

The years teach much which the days never know. *Ib.*

The individual is always mistaken. *Ib.*

Those who listened to Lord Chatham felt that there was something finer in the man than anything which he said. *Character.*

The city is recruited from the country. *Manners.*

Society . . . being in its nature a convention, it loves what is conventional, or what belongs to coming together. *Ib.*

We do not quite forgive a giver. *Gifts.*

The difference between landscape and landscape is small, but there is great difference between the beholders. *Nature.*

Of the two great parties which, at this hour, almost share the nation between them, I should say that one has the best cause, and the other contains the best men. *Politics.*

Of all debts men are least willing to pay the taxes. What a satire this on Government! *Ib.*

The wise man is the State. *Ib.*

* See Carlyle: "On History," p. 70.

† "Then will come the question of a Dissolution, which one side affirms will take place directly, and the other knowing that the King will not consent to it—knowing as 'the man in the street' (as we call him at Newmarket) always does, the greatest secrets of kings, and being the confidant of their most hidden thoughts."—

"Greville Memoirs," entry dated March 22, 1830.

‡ Almost verbatim from Ecclesiasticus 19, 1

(see p. 424).

§ Deep calleth unto deep.—Psalm 42, 7.

Is not every man sometimes a radical in politics? Men are conservative when they are least vigorous, or when they are most luxurious. They are conservatives after dinner. *Essays. New England Reformers.*

Men in all ways are better than they seem. *Ib.*

The reward of a thing well done is to have done it. *Ib.*

Life is not so short but that there is always room for courtesy. *Social Aims.*

Talent alone cannot make a writer. There must be a man behind the book.

Representative Men. Goethe.

No great men are original. *Shakespeare.*

Every hero becomes a bore at last. *Uses of Great Men.*

I find the Englishman to be him of all men who stands firmest in his shoes.

English Traits.

It is the one base thing, to receive and not to give.

Saying mentioned in Emerson's Life.

Glittering generalities! They are blazing ubiquities.

*Remark on someone sneering at the ideas of the Declaration of Independence as "glittering generalities." **

[Sir] **GEORGE ETHEREDGE** (1635-1691).

Beyond Hyde Park all is a desert.

The Man of Mode (Sir Fopling Flutter).

JOHN EVELYN (1620-1706).

A studious decliner of honours and titles.

Diary. Introduction.

I stept into Bedlame, where I saw several poore miserable creatures in chaines; one of them was mad with making verses.

April 21, 1657.

For such a child I blesse God, in whose bosom he is! May I and mine become as this little child.

Jan. 27, 1658.

I saw Hamlet Prince of Denmark played, but now the old plays began to disgust this refined age.

Oct. 26, 1661.

DAVID EVERETT (1769-1813).

Large streams from little fountains flow;

Tall oaks from little acorns grow.

Lines Written for a School Declamation.

[Rev.] **F. W. FABER** (1814-1863).

The music of the Gospel leads us home.

Hymn—Hark, hark, my soul!

Rest comes at length, though life be long and dreary;

The day must dawn, and darksome night be passed. *Ib.*

Small things are best;

Grief and unrest

To rank and wealth are given;

But little things

On little wings

Bear little souls to heaven.

Written in a Little Lady's Album.

EDWARD FAIRFAX (d. 1635).

Each ornament about her seemly lies,
By curious chance, or careless art composed. *Godfrey of Bullogne.**

A tinsel veil her amber locks did shroud,
That strove to cover what it could not hide. *Ib.*

A frown forbids, a smile engendereth love. *Ib.*

The purple morning left her crimson bed,
And donned her robes of pure vermillion hue. *Ib.*

His sober lips then did he softly part,
Whence of pure rhetoric whole streams outflow. *Ib.*

WILLIAM FALCONER (1732-1769).

A captive fettered to the oar of gain.

The Shipwreck. Canto 1, l. 208.

GEO. FARQUHAR (1678-1707).

Sir, you shall taste my *anno domino*.

The Beaux' Stratagem. Act 1, l.

I have fed purely upon ale; I have ate my ale, drank my ale, and I always sleep upon ale. *Ib.*

My Lady Bountiful. *Ib.*

Says little, thinks less, and does—nothing at all, faith! *Ib.*

There's no scandal like rags, nor any crime so shameful as poverty. *Ib.*

We have heads to get money, and hearts to spend it. *Ib.*

The tuneful serenade of that wakeful nightingale, his nose. *Act 2, l.*

No woman can be a beauty without a fortune. *Act 2, l.*

I believe they talked of me, for they laughed consumedly. *Act 3, l.*

* A translation of Tasso's "Jerusalem Delivered."

'Twas for the good of my country that I should be abroad. Anything for the good of one's country—I'm a Roman for that.

The Beaux' Stratagem. Act 3, 2.

Captain is a good travelling name. *Ib.*

There are secrets in all families. *Act 3.*

Of a Monday I drive the coach; of a Tuesday I drive the plough; on Wednesday I follow the hounds, a Thursday I dun the tenants; on Friday I go to market; on Saturday I draw warrants; and on Sunday I draw beer. *Ib.*

How a little love and conversation improve a woman! *Act 4, 2.*

Pride is the life of a woman, and flattery is our daily bread. *Ib.*

Spare all I have, and take my life! *Act 5, 2.*

Cupid is a blind gunner.

Love and a Bottle. Act 1, 1.

Truth is only falsehood well disguised.

The Constant Couple. Act 3, 4.

The third of all things, they say, is very critical. *Ib.*

Our sex still strikes an awe upon the brave, And only cowards dare affront a woman. *Act 5, 1.*

We love the precept for the teacher's sake. *Act 5, 3.*

I see you have a singing face—a heavy, dull, sonata face.*

The Inconstant. Act 2, 1.

Costar: Pray now, what may be that same bed of honour?

Kite: Oh, a mighty large bed; bigger by half than the great bed at Ware—ten thousand people may lie in it together, and never feel one another.

The Recruiting Officer. Act 1, 1.

For now he's free to sing and play, Over the hills and far away. *Act 2, 3.*

ELIJAH FENTON (1683-1730).

Wedded love is founded on esteem.†

Mariamne.

JOHN FERRIAR (1761-1815).

The princeps copy, clad in blue and gold.

Bibliomania.

Now cheaply bought, for thrice their weight in gold. *Ib.*

How pure the joy when first my hands unfold

The small, rare volume, black with tarnished gold. *Ib.*

* See Fletcher, p. 136.

† Cf. Villiers, Duke of Buckingham: "For all true love is grounded on esteem."

NATHANIEL FIELD (1587-1633).

He makes a false wife that suspects a true.

Amends for Ladies. Act 1, 1.

HENRY FIELDING (1707-1754).

Petition me no petitions.

Tragedy of Tragedies: or, Tom Thumb the Great. Act 1, 2.

Let other hours be set apart for business, To-day it is our pleasure to be drunk. *Ib.*

When I'm not thanked at all I'm thanked enough. *Ib.*

I've done my duty, and I've done no more. *Act 1, 3.*

Thy modesty's a candle to thy merit. *Ib.*

To sun myself in Huncamunca's eyes. *Ib.*

Lo when two dogs are fighting in the streets, With a third dog one of the two dogs meets; With angry teeth he bites him to the bone, And this dog smarts for what that dog has done. *Act 1, 6.*

Oh! the roast beef of Old England!

And oh! the old English roast beef!

The Roast Beef of Old England.

Love and scandal are the best sweeteners of tea.

Love in Several Masques. Act 4, 2.

To whom nothing is given, of him can nothing be required.

Joseph Andrews. Book 2, chap. 8.

I describe not men, but manners; not an individual, but a species. *Book 3, chap. 1.*

They are the affectation of affectation.

Chap. 3.

Public schools are the nurseries of all vice and immorality. *Chap. 5.*

I defy the wisest man in the world to turn a truly good action into ridicule. *Chap. 6.*

"There is nothing but heathenism to be learned from plays," replied he (Parson Adams). *Chap. 11.*

Some folks rail against other folks because other folks have what some folks would be glad of. *Book 4, chap. 6.*

Build houses of five hundred by a hundred feet, forgetting that of six by two.

Tom Jones. Book 2, chap. 8.

Every physician, almost, hath his favourite disease. *Chap. 9.*

Nor will Virtue herself look beautiful, unless she be bedecked with the outward ornaments of decency and decorum.

Book 3, chap. 7.

Thwackum was for doing justice, and leaving mercy to Heaven. *Chap. 10.*

The rule of right and the eternal fitness of things. *Tom Jones. Book 4, chap. 4.*

A late facetious writer, who told the public that whenever he was dull they might be assured there was a design in it.* *Book 5, chap. 1.*

Oh more than Gothic ignorance! *Book 7, chap. 3.*

Philosophy makes us wiser, but Christianity makes us better men. *Book 8, chap. 13.*

His designs were strictly honourable, as the phrase is, that is to rob a lady of her fortune by way of marriage. *Book 11, chap. 4.*

The republic of letters. *Book 14, chap. 1.*

Composed that monstrous animal, a husband and wife. *Book 15, chap. 9.*

"Tace, madam," answered Murphy, "is Latin for a candle." (*A proverbial expression.*†) *Amelia. Book 1, chap. 10.*

There are moments in life worth purchasing with worlds. *Book 3, chap. 2.*

It hath often been said that it is not death, but dying, which is terrible. *Chap. 4.*

How much richer are you than millions of people who are in want of nothing! *Chap. 11.*

These are called the pious frands of friendship. *Book 6, chap. 6.*

When widows exclaim loudly against second marriages, I would always lay a wager that the man, if not the wedding-day, is absolutely fixed on. *Chap. 8.*

However few of the other good things of life are thy lot, the best of all things, which is innocence, is always within thy own power. *Book 8, chap. 3.*

One fool at least in every married couple. *Book 9, chap. 4.*

I am not the least versed in the Chrematistic art.‡ *Chap. 5.*

There is not in the universe a more ridiculous nor a more contemptible animal than a proud clergyman. *Chap. 10.*

* See Steele; also Swift, "Where I am not understood," etc.

† Tace is Latin for a candle. "Brandy is Latin for a goose and Tace is Latin for a candle"—Swift's "Polite Conversation" (c. 1731). The saying is much older, and occurs in Dampier's "Voyages" (1696), according to a correspondent of "Notes and Queries" (Dec. 6, 1851).

‡ "The art of getting wealth is so called by Aristotle in his 'Politics.'"—Note by Fielding.

EDWD. FITZGERALD (1809-1883).

You know how little while we have to stay, And, once departed, may return no more. *Rubáiyát of Omar Khayyám. 4th Ed. (1879). St. 3. (Unaltered from 1st Ed.)*

The Wine of Life keeps oozing drop by drop, The Leaves of Life keep falling one by one. *St. 8. (Not in 1st Ed.)*

A Book of Verses underneath the Bough, A Jug of Wine, a Loaf of Bread—and Thou Beside me singing in the Wilderness— Oh, Wilderness were Paradise enow!

1st Ed. (1859), st. 11:— St. 12.

Here with a Loaf of Bread beneath the bough,
A Flask of Wine, A Book of Verse—and Thou
Beside me singing in the Wilderness—
And Wilderness is Paradise enow.

Ah, take the Cash, and let the Credit go,
Nor heed the rumble of a distant Drum!||

1st Ed. (1859), st. 12:— St. 13.

Ah, take the cash in hand, and waive the
Rest;
Oh, the brave Music of a distant drum!

The Worldly Hope men set their Hearts upon
Turns Ashes—or it prospers; and anon,

Like Snow upon the Desert's dusty Face,
Lighting a little hour or two—is gone.

St. 16. (Unaltered from 1st Ed.)

Think, in this battered Caravanserai,
Whose Portals are alternate Night and Day,
How Sultán after Sultán with his Pomp
Abode his destined Hour, and went his way.

St. 17.

In the 1st Ed., Doorways instead of
"Portals"; and the last line, "Abode his
Hour or two, and went his way."

For some we loved, the loveliest and the best
That from his Vintagerolling Time hath prest,

Have drunk their Cup a Round or two
before,

And one by one crept silently to rest. *St. 22.*

1st Ed. (1859):—

Lo! some we loved, the loveliest and the
best

That Time and Fate of all their Vintage
prest (etc. The remainder unaltered).

Myself when young did eagerly frequent
Doctor and Saint, and heard great Argument

About it and about: but evermore
Came out by the same door wherein I went.

St. 27.

1st and 2nd Eds. the last line reads:—

Came out by the same door as in I went.

I came like Water, and like Wind I go.

St. 28. (Unaltered from 1st Ed.)

|| In the 2nd Ed. the first line reads: "Here
with a little Bread beneath the Bough."

|| 2nd Ed.:—
"Ah, take the Cash, and let the Promise go,
Nor heed the music of a distant Drum!"

Into this Universe, and *Why* not knowing
Nor *Whence*, like Water willy-nilly flowing;
And out of it, as Wind along the Waste
I know not *Whither*, willy-nilly blowing.

Rubāiyāt of Omar Khayyām.
St. 29. (Unaltered from 1st Ed.)

There was the Door to which I found no Key;
There was the Veil through which I might
not see. *St. 32.*

1st Ed. (1859) :—

There was a door to which I found no Key;
There was a Veil past which I could not see.

When you and I behind the Veil are past.
St. 47. (Not in 1st Ed.)

A Moment's Halt—a momentary taste
Of BEING from the Well amid the waste—
And Lo!—the phantom caravan has
reached

The NOTHING it set out from—Oh, make
haste! *St. 48.*

1st and 2nd Eds :—

One Moment in Annihilation's Waste,
One Moment, of the Well of Life to taste—
The Stars are setting and the Caravan
Starts for the Dawn of Nothing—Oh, make
haste!*

Oh threats of Hell and Hopes of Paradise!
One thing at least is certain—*This* life flies;
One thing is certain, and the rest is Lies;
The Flower that once has blown for ever dies.
Strange, is it not? that of the myriads who
Before us passed the door of Darkness
through,

Not one returns to tell us of the Road,
Which to discover we must travel too.

Sts. 63 and 64. (Not in 1st Ed.)

The Moving Finger writes; and, having writ,
Moves on: nor all your† Piety nor Wit
Shall lure it back to cancel half a Line,
Nor all your Tears wash out a Word of it.

St. 71.

Drink! for you know not whence you
came, nor why;

Drink! for you know not why you go, nor
where. *St. 74. (Not in 1st Ed.)*

Oh Thou, who Man of baser Earth didst make,
And ev'n with Paradise devise the Snake; †
For all the Sin wherewith the Face of Man
Is blackened—Man's forgiveness give—and
take! *St. 81.*

* The last line in the 2nd Ed. being "Draws
for the Dawn of Nothing," etc.

† "Thy" in 1st Ed.

‡ In the 1st Ed. (1859) this line reads, "And
who with Eden didst devise the Snake." The
stanza in this edition is No. 58. In the 2nd
Ed. the last two lines of the stanza (No. 88 in this
edition) read:

"For all the Sin the Face of wretched Man
Is black with—Man's forgiveness give—and
take!"

The stanza is not a translation of Omar's text,
but an interpolation by Fitzgerald.

"Who is the Potter, pray, and who the
Pot?" *St. 87.*

In the 1st Ed. this passage is in St. 69 :—

And, strange to tell, among that Earthen
Lot
Some could articulate, while others not:
And suddenly one more impatient cried—
"Who is the Potter, pray, and who the
Pot?"

And much as Wine has played the Infidel,
And robbed me of my Robe of Honour—
Well

I wonder often what the Vintners buy
One-half so precious as the stuff they sell.

*St. 95. (Unaltered from 1st Ed., except
that the last line ends: "The Goods
they sell.")*

THOMAS FLATMAN (1637-1688).

Methinks I hear some gentle spirit say,
Be not fearful, come away! §

A Thought of Death.

Better thou mayest, but worse thou canst
not be
Than in this vale of tears and misery. *1b.*

ANDREW FLETCHER (of Saltoun)
(1655-1716).

I knew a very wise man so much of Sir
Christopher's [Musgrave's] sentiment that
he believed if a man were permitted to
make all the ballads, he need not care who
should make the laws of a nation.

*An account of a Conversation concerning a
Right to Regulation of Governments. 1703.*

GILES FLETCHER (d. 1623).

But leaning on a thorn her dainty chest,
For fear soft sleep should steal into her
breast,

Expresses in her song grief not to be
expressed. **The Nightingale.**

Christ's Victorie and Triumph.

Everything doth pass away;

There is danger in delay.

Come, come gather then the rose;

Gather it, or it you lose.

Panglory's Wooing-song.

**JOHN FLETCHER (1579-1625) and
FRANCIS BEAUMONT (1584-1616).**

*Quotations from works supposed to be by
FLETCHER only are marked (a).*

Man is his own star, and the soul that can
Render an honest and a perfect man,
Commands all light, all influence, all fate.
Nothing to him falls early or too late.
Our acts our angels are, or good or ill,
Our fatal shadows that walk by us still. (a)

Upon an Honest Man's Fortune.

§ Cf. Pope: "Hark! they whisper; angels say,"
etc.

A soul as white as heaven.

The Maid's Tragedy. Act 4.

As men

Do walk a mile, women should talk an hour,
After supper. 'Tis their exercise.

Philaster. Act 2.

Nature, too unkind,

That made no medicine for a troubled mind!

Act 3.

He shall have chariots easier than air,
That I will have invented; . . . And
thyself,

That art the messenger, shalt ride before him
On a horse cut out of an entire diamond,
That shall be made to go with golden wheels,
I know not how yet.

A King and No King. Act 5.

There is a method in man's wickedness;
It grows up by degrees.

Act 5, 4.

The man that cries

"Consider," is our foe.

The Scornful Lady. Act 2.

There is no other purgatory but a woman.

Act 3.

Thou hast a serious face,

A betting, bargaining, and saving face,
A rich face; pawn it to the usurer.

Ib.

But when I trust a wild fool, and a woman,
May I lend gratis, and build hospitals.

Ib.

The bad man's charity (cursing).

The Spanish Curate. Act 1, 2.

The fit's upon me now.

Wit without Money. Act 5.

Let's warm our brains with half-a-dozen
healths,

And then, hang cold discourse; for we'll
speak fireworks. (a)

The Elder Brother. Act 1, 2.

That place that does contain

My books, the best companions, is to me
A glorious court, where hourly I converse
With the old sages and philosophers.

Ib.

'Tis not to die we fear, but to die poorly,
To fall forgotten, in a multitude.

Humorous Lieutenant. Act 2, 2.

Tell me the cause: I know there is a woman
in't.

Act 4, 3.

He that will use all winds, must shift his
sail. (a) *The Faithful Shepherdess. Act 1.*

The nightingale among the thick-leaved
spring

That sits alone in sorrow, and doth sing
Whole nights away in mourning. (a) *Act 5.*

As such a one that ever strives to give
A blessed memory to after-time. (a) *Ib.*

Captains are casual things. (a)

Rule a Wife and have a Wife. Act 3.

Nothing can cover his high fame but
Heaven;

No pyramids set off his memories,
But the eternal substance of his greatness;
To which I leave him. (a)

The False One. Act 2, 1.

Some kind of wrongs there are, which flesh
and blood

Cannot endure.

The Little French Lawyer. Act 1, 1.

For anything I know, I am an arrant
coward.

Act 2, 2.

I dare (for what is that which innocence
dares not?)

Act 3, 1.

Yet when I hold her best, she's but a woman,
As full of frailty as of faith; a poor slight
woman,

And her best thoughts but weak
fortifications.

Ib.

I love a dire revenge:

Give me the man that will all others kill,
And last himself.

Act 4, 1.

I love you:

I'll cut your throat for your own sake.

Ib.

I come fairly to kill him honestly.

Ib.

Care-charming Sleep, thou easer of all woes,*
Brother to Death . . . thou son of Night. (a)

The Tragedy of Valentinian. Act 5, 2.

Good me no goods. The Chances.

Act 1, 9.

A woman's oaths are wafers, break with
making.

Act 2, 1.

H'has been a dragon in his days.

Act 3, 4.

Trust a woman?

I'll trust the devil first; for he dare be
Better than's word sometime.

Ib.

Concord can never join

Minds so divided. (a) *Rollo. Act 1, 1.*

And he that will to bed go sober
Falls with the leaf, still in October. (a)

Act 2, 3.

Curse and be cursed! it is the fruit of
cursing. (a)

Act 3, 1.

Bad's the best of us. (a)

Act 4, 2.

Three merry boys, three merry boys,

And three merry boys are we.

Act 3, 2 (Chorus) †

You have the gift of impudence; be
thankful;

Every man has not the like talent. I will
study

And it may be revealed to me.

The Wild Goose Chase. Act 1, 2.

For 'tis a kind of bilboes to be married. *Ib.*

* See Daniell: "Care charmer sleep," etc.

† See p. 442.

Come, sing now, sing; for I know you sing well;

I see you have a singing face.*

The Wild Goose Chase. Act 2, 2.

Strike, now or never!

Act 4, 1.

And if thou canst be wise, learn to be good too. (a) *A Wife for a Month. Act 4, 1.*

The game of death was never played more nobly. (a) *Act 5, 1.*

We were the twins of friendship. (a) *Ib.*

He loved you well,

And might have lived t'have done his country service. (a)

The Lover's Progress. Act 2, 1.

The sin

Is in itself excusable; to be taken

Is a crime. (a) *Act 4, 1.*

The greatest curse brave man can labour under,

Is the strong witchcraft of a woman's eyes. (a) *Ib.*

Can any wind blow rough upon a blossom So fair and tender? *The Pilgrim. Act 1, 1.*

Although the mine be rugged,

Stony and hard to work, yet time and honour

Shall find and bring forth that that's rich and worthy. *Act 4, 2.*

Hope never leaves a wretched man that seeks her. *The Captain. Act 2, 1.*

'Tis virtue, and not birth, that makes us noble;

Great actions speak great minds, and such should govern. (a) *The Prophetess. Act 2, 3.*

I've touched the height of human happiness,

And here I fix *nil ultra*. (a) *Act 4, 6.*

Oh, mediocrity,

Thou priceless jewel, only mean men have, But cannot value. (a)

Queen of Corinth. Act 3, 1.

Weep no more, nor sigh nor groan,

Sorrow calls no time that's gone: Violets plucked the sweetest rain

Makes not fresh nor grow again.† (a) Oh, love will make a dog howl in rhyme. (a) *Act 4, 1.*

I ne'er repented anything yet in my life, And scorn to begin now. (a) *Ib.*

You put too much wind to your sail; discretion

And hardy valour are the twins of honour. *Tragedy of Bonduca. Act 1, 1.*

* See Farquhar, p. 132.

† This song is not in the original folio, and has been rejected as a spurious addition. See "Weep no more, lady." ("The Friar of Orders Grey.")

Give us this day good hearts, good enemies Good blows o' both sides. *Act 3, 1*

Lie lightly on my ashes, gentle earth.‡ *Ib. Act 4, 3.*

For wicked mirth never true pleasure brings,

But honest minds are pleased with honest things.

The Knight of the Burning Pestle. Prologue.

Nose, nose, jolly red nose,

And who gave thee that jolly red nose?

Nutmegs and ginger, cinnamon and cloves; And they gave me this jolly red nose.§

Act 1, 4.

Plot me no plots. *Act 2, 4.*

To a resolvèd mind, his home is everywhere. *Act 5, 2.*

Each person is the founder

Of his own fortune, good or bad.

Love's Pilgrimage. Act 1, 1.

Gentlemen's horses,

Horses that know the world. *Ib.*

But oh, man, man, unconstant, careless man, Oh, subtle man, how many are thy

mischiefs! *Act 3, 2.*

Naples, the Paradise of Italy,

As that is of the earth.

The Double Marriage. Act 1.

But what is past my help is past my care. *Ib.*

Thy mind, thy mind, thy brave, thy manly mind, (That, like a rock, stands all the storms of

fortune, And beats 'em roaring back, they cannot reach thee). *Act 2.*

Though a man be a thief, shall a miller

Call him so? Oh, egregious!

The Maid in the Mill. Act 5, 2.

Of all the paths lead to a woman's love,

Pity's the straightest.

The Knight of Malta. Act 1, 1.

Art thou not he that asked the master gunner where thou might'st lie safest?

and he strait answered, Put thy head in that hole, new bored with a cannon, for it was an hundred to one, another shot would not hit there. *Act 2, 1.*

‡ Cf. Prior's "Ode to the memory of Col. Villiers": "Light lie the earth"; also Pope's "Elegy in memory of an unfortunate Lady": "And the green turf lie lightly on thy breast."

§ Also found in Ravenscroft's "Deuteromela," London, 1609:

"Nose, nose, nose, nose!

And who gave you that jolly red nose?

Sinamont and ginger, nutmegs and cloves,

And that gave me my jolly red nose!"

Every man must fashion his gait according
To his calling. *Love's Cure. Act 1, 2.*

Gross feeders, great sleepers;
Great sleepers, fat bodies;
Fat bodies, lean brains! *Act 2, 1.*

Thou wilt scarce be a man before thy
mother. *Act 2, 2.*

Thou comedy to men,
Whose serious folly is a butt for all
To shoot their wits at! *Act 3, 1.*

What's one man's poison, signor,
Is another's meat or drink. *Act 3, 2.*

A lady's tears are silent orators. *Act 3, 3.*
The shortest ladies love the longest men. *Ib.*

A woman-friend! He that believes that
weakness
Steers in a stormy night without a compass. (a) *Women Pleased. Act 2, 1.*

Fat old women, fat and five and fifty. (a)
Act 3, 2.

Julietta. Why, slaves, 'tis in our power to
hang ye.

Master. Very likely:
'Tis in our powers then to be hanged and
scorn ye. (a)

The Sea Voyage. Act 4, 4.

H' had rather lose his dinner than his jest.
Wit at several Weapons. *Act 1.*

Victuals and ammunition
And money too, the sinews of the war.
Fair Maid of the Inn. *Act 1.*

A more præternotorious rogue than himself.
Ib. Act 4.

The fool that willingly provokes a woman
Has made himself another evil angel,
And a new hell, to which all other torments
Are but mere pastime.

Cupid's Revenge. Act 3.

Daisies smell-less, yet most quaint,
And sweet thyme true.
Primrose, first-born child of Ver,
Merry spring-time's harbinger. (a)

Two Noble Kinsmen. Act 1, 1.*

Not to swim
I' th' lead o' th' current, were almost to
sink. (a) *Act 1, 2.*

Either I am
The foremost horse in the team, or I am
none. (a) *Ib.*

This world's a city, full of straying streets,
And death's the market place, where each
one meets. (a) *Act 1, 5.*

The ordinary and over-worn trade of jesting
At lords, and courtiers, and citizens.

The Woman Hater. Prologue.

Endless parting
With all we can call ours, with all our
sweetness,
With youth, strength, pleasure, people,
time, nay reason!
For in the silent grave, no conversation,
No joyful tread of friends, no voice of
lovers!
No careful father's counsels, nothing's heard,
For nothing is, but all oblivion,
Dust and an endless darkness.

Tragedy of Thierry and Theodoret.

Act 4, 1.

There's nought in this life sweet,
If men were wise to see't,
But only melancholy;
Oh, sweetest melancholy! †

The Nice Valour. Act 3, 1.

Nothing's so dainty sweet as lovely
melancholy. *Act 3, 1.*

For he that lives retired in mind and spirit
Is still in Paradise. *Act 5, 2.*

Nothing is a misery,
Unless our weakness apprehend it so.

The Honest Man's Fortune.

To die

Is to begin to live. *Four Plays in One.*

Calamity

Is man's true touchstone.

Triumph of Honour. Sc. 1.

PHINEAS FLETCHER (1582-1650)

His life is neither tossed in boisterous seas
Of troublous world, nor lost in slothful ease.

Happiness of the Shepherd's Life.

Beauty when most unclothed is clothed best.

Sicelides. Act 2, 4.

Love is like linen, often changed, the sweeter.

Act 3, 5.

Only in love they happy prove.
Who love what most deserves their love.

Act 3, 6.

The coward's weapon, poison. *Act 5, 3.*

Faint heart fair lady ne'er could win.

Britain's Ida. Canto 5, st. 1.

Who bathes in worldly joys, swims in a
world of fears.

The Purple Island. Canto 8, st. 7.

He is as cowardly
That longer fears to live, as he that fears
to die. *Canto 10, st. 8.*

The way to God is by ourselves.

Ib. To the Reader.

* Shakespeare is said to have collaborated with
Fletcher in this play.

† See Burton: "Nought so sweet as melancholy."

Love knows no mean or measure.

Piscatory Eclogues. 3, 22.

Love's tongue is in the eyes. *5, 13.*

Silence best speaks the mind. *5, 13.*

Love's sooner felt than seen. *6, 11.*

Sleep's but a short death; death's but a longer sleep.

Apollyonists. Canto 1, st. 6.

SAMUEL FOOTE (1720-1777).

Death and dice level all distinctions.

The Minor. Act 1, 1.

Woman, I tell you, is a microcosm: and rightly to rule her, requires as great talents as to govern a state.

The Devil upon Two Sticks. Act 1, 1.

JOHN FORD (c. 1586-c. 1640).

Green indiscretion, flattery of greatness,
Rawness of judgment, wilfulness in folly,
Thoughts vagrant as the wind, and as uncertain.

Broken Heart. Act 2, 2.

Glories

Of human greatness are but pleasing dreams,
And shadows soon decaying. *Act 3, 5.*

Revenge proves its own executioner.

Act 4, 1.

Flattery

Is monstrous in a true friend.

Lovers' Melancholy. Act 1, 1.

Philosophers dwell in the moon. *Act 3, 3.*

We can drink till all look blue.

The Lady's Trial. Act 4, 2.

JAMES FORDYCE (1720-1796).

Henceforth the majesty of God revere;
Fear Him, and you have nothing else to fear.

To a Gentleman who apologised for Swearing.

GEORGE FOX (1624-1691).

But the black earthly spirit of the priest wounded my life. *Account of his Mission.*

[Dr.] BENJAMIN FRANKLIN (1706-1790).*

Be in general virtuous, and you will be happy. *On Early Marriages.*

What are our poets, take them as they fall,
Good, bad, rich, poor, much read, not read at all?

Them and their works in the same class you'll find—

They are the mere wastepaper of mankind. *Paper.*

* The maxims of "Poor Richard" are often merely current proverbs, but the wording in which Franklin clothed them has endured, and they are therefore given as "quotations."

Here Skugg lies snug

As a bug in a rug: *Letter to Miss G. Shipley.*

Nothing gives an author so much pleasure as to find his works respectfully quoted by other learned authors.

Pennsylvania Almanac, 1758.

God helps them that help themselves. *Ib.*

There will be sleeping enough in the grave. *Ib.*

Dost thou love life? Then do not squander time, for that is the stuff life is made of. *Ib.*

Early to bed, and early to rise,
Makes a man healthy, wealthy, and wise. *Ib.*

Thinks I, that man has an axe to grind. Ib.

He that by the plough would thrive,
Himself must either hold or drive. *Ib.*

Plough deep while sluggards sleep. Ib.

What maintains one vice would bring up two children. *Ib.*

Honesty is the best policy. Ib.

Vessels large may venture more,
But little boats should keep near shore. *Ib.*

If you would know the value of money,
go and try to borrow some; for he that goes a-borrowing goes a-sorrowing. *Ib.*

Experience keeps a dear school, but fools will learn in no other. *Ib.*

Necessity never made a good bargain. Ib.

Never leave that till to-morrow which you can do to-day. *Ib.*

One to-day is worth two to-morrows. Ib.

Three removes are as bad as a fire. Ib.

Alas! says I, he has paid dear, very dear, for his whistle. *The Whistle.*

No nation was ever ruined by trade.

Thoughts on Commercial Subjects.

A man is not completely born until he be dead. *Letter to Miss E. Hubbard.*

There never was a good war or a bad peace.†

Letter to Quincey. Sept. 11th, 1773.

Yet the work itself shall not be lost, for it will (as he believed) appear once more in a new and more beautiful edition, corrected and amended by THE AUTHOR. ‡

Epitaph on Himself.

Man is a tool-making animal.

Quoted by Boswell, "Life of Johnson."

† "It hath been said that an unjust peace is to be preferred before a just war."—S. BUTLER. "Speeches in the Rump Parliament." (Founded on Cicero, "Epist. ad Att.," 7, 14.)

‡ See Woodbridge, "Lines on John Cotton." Also Rev. J. Capen.

THOMAS FREEMAN (b. c. 1591).

I love thee, Cornwall, and will ever,
And hope to see thee once again!
For why?—thine equal knew I never
For honest minds and active men.
Encomion Cornubiæ. (Published 1614).

JOHN H. FRERE (1769-1846).

A sudden thought strikes me;—let us
swear an eternal friendship.*

The Rovers. Act 1, 1.

Despair in vain sits brooding over the
putrid eggs of hope. *Act 1, 2.*

JAMES ANTHONY FROUDE, LL.D.

(1818-1894).

No vehement error can exist in this world
with impunity. *Spinoza.*

The poet is the truest historian.† *Homer.*

Wild animals never kill for sport. Man
is the only one to whom the torture and
death of his fellow creatures is amusing in
itself. *Oceana. Passengers' amusements.*

A nation with whom sentiment is nothing
is on the way to cease to be a nation at all.

The Premier.

Nations are but enlarged schoolboys.
Exceptional Conditions.

Moderate reformers always hate those who
go beyond them.

Life and Letters of Erasmus. Lecture 20.

[Rev.] **THOS. FULLER** (1608-1661).

The pyramids themselves, doting with age,
have forgotten the names of their founders.
The Holy and the Profane State. *Of Tombs.*

A common-place book contains many
Notions in Garrison, whence the owner may
draw out an army into the field on com-
petent warning. *Id.*

Drawing near her death, she sent most
pious thoughts as harbingers to Heaven;
and her soul saw a glimpse of happiness
through the chinks of her sickness-broken
body.‡ *The Life of Monica.*

Learning hath gained most by those books
by which the printers have lost. *Of Books.*

They that marry ancient people, merely
in expectation to bury them, hang them-
selves, in hope that one will come and cut
the halter. *Of Marriage.*

* Probably a burlesque on the following:
"Let us embrace, and from this moment vow
an eternal misery together." — ORWAY (1680),
"The Orphan," Act 4, 2.

† See Carlyle: "History after all is the true
poetry."

‡ See Waller; "The soul's dark cottage," etc.

A little skill in antiquity inclines a man to
Popery; but depth in that study brings him
about again to our religion.§

The True Church Antiquary.

Often the cockloft is empty in those which
Nature hath built many stories high.

Andronicus.

He was one of a lean body and visage, as
if his eager soul, biting for anger at the
clog of his body, desired to fret a passage
through it.|| *Life of the Duke of Alva.*

He lives long that lives well.

The Good Child.

He that falls into sin is a man; that
grieves at it is a saint; that boasteth of it is
a devil. *Of Self Praising.*

He that will not use the rod on his child,
his child shall be used as a rod on him.

The Good Parent.

Many little leaks may sink a ship.

The Good Servant.

Mock not the cobbler for his black thumbs.

Of Jestings.

Oh, 'tis cruelty to beat a cripple with his
own crutches. *Id.*

Men have a touchstone whereby to try
gold; but gold is the touchstone whereby to
try men. *The Good Judge.*

Moneys are the sinews of war.

The Good Soldier.

Our captain counts the image of God,
nevertheless his image, cut in ebony, as if
done in ivory. *The Good Sea-Captain.*

Women's jars breed men's wars.

The Wise Statesman.

Thus this brook hath conveyed his (Wick-
liffe's) ashes into Avon; Avon into Severn;
Severn into the narrow seas; they into the
main ocean. And thus the ashes of Wick-
liffe are the emblem of his doctrine, which
now is dispersed all the world over.

The Church History. Sec. 2, Book 4, par. 53.

[A proverb is] much matter decocted into
few words. *The History of the Worthies
of England. Chap. 2.*

DAVID GARRICK (1717-1779).

For who are so free as the sons of the
waves?

Hearts of oak are our ships,

Hearts of oak are our men,

We always are ready,

Steady, boys, steady!

We'll fight and we'll conquer again and
again. *Hearts of Oak.*

§ See Bacon; "A little philosophy," etc.

|| See Dryden: "A fiery soul," etc.

We ne'er see our foes but we wish them to stay,
They never see us but they wish us away;
If they run, why, we follow, or run them
ashore,

For if they won't fight us, we cannot do
more. **Hearts of Oak.**

Corrupted freemen are the worst of slaves.
The Gamesters. Prologue.

Their cause I plead, plead it in heart and
mind;

A fellow-feeling makes one wondrous kind.
Prologue. On Quitting the Stage, 1776.

Let others hail the rising sun:

I bow to that whose course is run.

On the Death of Mr. Henry Pelham, 1754.

The devil's sooner raised than laid.

Prologue. The School for Scandal.

You are of the society of the wits and
ralliers; . . . the surest sign is, you are an
enemy to marriage, the common butt of
every railer. **The Country Girl.* Act 2, 1.**

[Sir] **SAMUEL GARTH (1661-1719).**

And farmers fatten most when famine
reigns. **The Dispensary. Canto 2. l. 64.**

A barren superfluity of words. **l. 95.**

The patient's ears remorseless he assails,
Murders with jargon where his medicine
fails. **l. 96.**

Dissensions like small streams are first
begun;

Scarce seen they rise, but gather as they
run. **Canto 3, l. 184.**

'Tis next to conquer bravely to defend.
l. 222.

To die is landing on some silent shore,
Where billows never break, nor tempests
roar:

Ere well we feel the friendly stroke, 'tis
o'er. **l. 225.**

Whilst others meanly asked whole months
to slay,

I oft dispatched the patient in a day.
Canto 4, l. 53.

Some fell by laudanum, and some by steel,
And death in ambush lay in every pill.
l. 62.

Conquest pursues, where courage leads the
way. **l. 98.**

Harsh words, though pertinent, uncouth
appear;

None please the fancy, who offend the ear.
l. 204.

* Founded on the "Country Wife," by Wycherley (1671 or 1672), in which play the passage is—"You are of the society of the wits and railleurs . . . the surest sign is, since you are an enemy to marriage,—for that, I hear, you hate as much as business or bad wine."

When honour's lost, 'tis a relief to die;
Death's but a sure retreat from infamy.

Canto 5, l. 321.

Restless Anxiety, forlorn Despair,
And all the faded family of Care.

Canto 6, l. 137.

No Muse is proof against a golden shower.

Claremont. l. 14.

Hard was their lodging, homely was their
food;

For all their luxury was doing good. **l. 147.**

GEORGE GASCOIGNE (1525?-1577).

All men are guests where Hope doth hold
the feast. **The Fruits of War. l. 88.**

I find this proverb true,
That haste makes waste.

Gascoigne's Memories. 3, 7.

And as with guns we kill the crow,

For spoiling our relief,

The devil so must we o'erthrow,

With gunshot of belief. **Good-morrow.**

My bed itself is like the grave,

My sheets the winding sheet,

My clothes the mould which I must have,

To cover me most meet.

The hungry fleas, which frisk so fresh,

To worms I can compare,

Which greedily shall gnaw my flesh

And leave the bones full bare.

Good-night.

JOHN GAY (1685-1732).

How, if on Swithin's feast the welkin lours,
And every penthouse streams with hasty
showers,

Twice twenty days shall clouds their
fleeces drain

And wash the pavements with incessant
rain. **Trivia. Book 1, l. 182.**

What woman can resist the force of
praise? **l. 290.**

With thee conversing, I forget the way,†
Book 2, l. 480.

What will not Luxury taste? Earth, sea,
and air,

Are daily ransacked for the bill of fare!
Book 3, l. 199.

Moved by the rhetoric of a silver fee. **l. 318.**

All in the Downs the fleet was moored.

Sweet William's Farewell.

We only part to meet again:

Change, as ye list, ye winds! my heart
shall be

The faithful compass that still points to
thee. **l. 6.**

† See Milton: "With thee conversing I forget
all time."

They'll tell thee, sailors, when away,
In every port a mistress find.*

Sweet William's Farewell.

"Adieu!" she cries; and waved her lily
hand. *Ib.*

Sternhold himself he out-Sternholded.
Verses to be placed under
Sir R. Blackmore's Picture.

What frenzy dictates, jealousy believes.
Dione.

'Tis woman that seduces all mankind;
By her we first were taught the wheedling
arts. *The Beggar's Opera. Act 1.*

How like a moth the simple maid
Still plays about the flame! *Ib.*

By keeping men off you keep them on. *Ib.*

For on the rope that hangs my dear
Depends poor Polly's life. *Ib.*

Pretty Polly, say,
When I was away,
Did your fancy never stray
To some newer lover? *Ib.*

If with me you'd fondly stray
Over the hills and far away. *Ib.*

To cheat a man is nothing; but the woman
must have fine parts, indeed, who cheats a
woman. *Act 2, 1.*

The fly that sips treacle is lost in the
sweets. *Act 2, 2.*

A jealous woman believes everything her
passion suggests. *Ib.*

Sure men were born to lie, and women
to believe them! *Ib.*

How happy could I be with either,
Were t'other dear charmer away!
But while ye thus tease me together,
To neither a word will I say. *Ib.*

Cease your funning;
Force or cunning
Never shall my heart trepan. *Ib.*

A curse attends that women's love
Who always would be pleasing. *Act 3, 4.*

What then in love can women do?
If we grow fond they shun us;
And when we fly them, they pursue,
And leave us when they've won us. *Ib.*

One wife is too much for most husbands
to hear,
But two at a time there's no mortal can
bear. *Ib.*

The charge is prepared, the lawyers are
met;
The judges all ranged (a terrible show!).
Ib.

She who has never loved has never lived.
The Captives. Act 2, 1.

O ruddier than the cherry!
O sweeter than the berry!
Acis and Galatea. A Serenata.

Life is a jest, and all things show it;
I thought so once, and now I know it.
My own Epitaph.

'Twas when the seas were roaring
With hollow blasts of wind,
A damsel lay deploing,
All on a rock reclined.
The What d'ye Call't. Act 2, 8.

So comes a reck'ning when the banquet's
o'er,
The dreadful reck'ning, and men smile no
more. *Act 2, 9.*

Praising all alike is praising none.
Epistle to a Lady.

The only present love demands is love.
The Espousal.

His head was silvered o'er with age,
And long experience made him sage.
Fables. Introduction.

Whence is thy learning? Hath thy toll
O'er books consumed the midnight oil? *Ib.*

For man is practised in disguise. *Ib.*

Princes, like beauties, from their youth
Are strangers to the voice of truth;
Learn to condemn all praise betimes;
For flattery's the nurse of crimes.
Part 1, No. 1.

Cowards are cruel, but the brave
Love mercy, and delight to save. *Ib.*

Where yet was ever found a mother
Who'd give her booby for another? *No. 3.*

Of all the plagues that heaven has sent,
A Wasp is most impertinent. *No. 8.*

No author ever spared a brother;
Wits are gamecocks to one another. *Ib.*

Misfortune serves to make us wise. *No. 14.*

Lest men suspect our tale untrue,
Keep probability in view. *Ib.*

An open foe may prove a curse,
But a pretended friend is worse. *No. 17.*

In every age and clime, we see
Two of a trade can ne'er agree. *No. 21.*

Is there no hope? the sick man said;
The silent doctor shook his head. *No. 27.*

While there is life, there's hopes, he
cried. *Ib.*

A lost good name is ne'er retrieved.
No. 29.

Those who in quarrels interpose,
Must often wipe a bloody nose. *No. 34.*

* See Charles Dibdin, p. 109.

Away he scours and lays about him,
Resolved no fray should be without him.

Fables, No. 34.

Envy is a kind of praise. *No. 44.*

But fools, to talking ever prone,
Are sure to make their follies known. *Ib.*

He makes a foe who makes a jest. *No. 46.*

Friendship, like love, is but a name. *No. 50.*

And, when a lady's in the case,
You know all other things give place. *Ib.*

From wine what sudden friendship springs!
Ib.

Give me, kind Heaven, a private station,*

A mind serene for contemplation;

Title and profit I resign;

The post of honour shall be mine.

Part 2, No. 2.

Learning by study must be won,
'Twas ne'er entailed from son to son.

No. 11.

'Tis a gross error, held in schools,
That Fortune always favours fools. *No. 12.*

You'll find at last this maxim true,
Fools are the game which knaves pursue. *Ib.*

Our pamphlet has a moral, and no doubt
You all have sense enough to find it out.

Epilogue.

There is no dependence that can be sure,
but a dependence upon one's self.

Letter to Swift, Nov. 9, 1729.

EDWARD GIBBON (1737-1794).

History, which is, indeed, little more than
the register of the crimes, follies, and mis-
fortunes of mankind.

Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire.

Chap. 3.

Revenge is profitable, gratitude is ex-
pensive. *Chap. 11.*

Amiable weaknesses of human nature.

Chap. 14.

In every deed of mischief he had a heart
to resolve, a head to contrive, and a hand to
execute.†

Chap. 43.

Our sympathy is cold to the relation
of distant misery. *Chap. 49.*

The winds and waves are always on the
side of the ablest navigators. *Chap. 68.*

* See Addison: "The post of honour is a private station" (p. 1).

† Referring to Andronicus I. Comnenus. See Hyde's (Clarendon's) "History of the Revolution," where a similar expression is used, and is stated to be a quotation of "what was said of Cinna." In the "Letters of Junius" (1770) the same idea occurs, but the wording is varied. See "Junius."

All that is human must retrograde if it
does not advance. *Chap. 71.*

Crowds without company, and dissipation
without pleasure. *Memoir. V. 1, p. 116.*

THOS. GIBBONS (1720-1785).

That man may last, but never lives,
Who much receives but nothing gives;
Whom none can love, whom none can thank,
Creation's blot, creation's blank.

When Jesus dwelt.

HUMPHREY GIFFORD (c. 1550-1600).

Ye curious carpet knights, that spend the
time in sport and play,
Abroad, and see new sights, your country's
cause calls you away. *For Soldiers.*

Unto it boldly let us stand, God will give
right the upper hand. *Ib.*

I cannot say the crow is white,
But needs must call a spade a spade.
Song. A woman's face is full of wiles.

[Rev.] RICHARD GIFFORD (1725-1807).

Verse sweetens toil, however rude the sound;
She feels no biting pang the while she
sings;

Nor, as she turns the giddy wheel around;
Revolves the sad vicissitudes of things.†
Contemplation.

WILLIAM GIFFORD (1756-1826).

While thy wife's mother lives, expect no
peace.

Translation of Juvenal. Sat. 6, 332.

Wealth first, the ready pander to all sin,
Brought foreign manners, foreign vices in.
Sat. 6, 440.

Still we persist; plough the light sand, and
sow

Seed after seed, where none can ever grow
Sat. 7, 71.

The insatiate itch of scribbling. *Sat. 7, 77.*

Virtue alone is true nobility. *Sat. 8, 32.*

All is not well within; for still we find
The face the unerring index of the mind.
Sat. 9, 21.

The noiseless foot of Time steals swiftly by,
And, ere we dream of manhood, age is
nigh! *Sat. 9, 182.*

Divine philosophy! by whose pure light
We first distinguish, then pursue the right.
Sat. 13, 254.

† Samuel Johnson altered the second line to: "All at her work the village maiden sings;" and in the third line substituted "while" for "as."

Trust me, no tortures which the poets feign,
Can match the fierce, the unutterable pain,
He feels, who night and day, devoid of rest,
Carries his own accuser in his breast.

Translation of Juvenal. *Sat. 13, 267.*

In all the sad variety of woe. *The Baviad.*

His namby-pamby madrigals of love. *Ib.*

The rosy drivell of rheumatic brains. *Ib.*

[Sir] WM. S. GILBERT (1836-1911).

It is my duty, and I will.

Bab Ballads. *Captain Reece.*

For years I've longed for some

Excuse for this revulsion.

The Rival Curates.

The mildest curate going. *Ib.*

He argued high, he argued low,
He also argued round about him.

Sir Macklin.

Then they began to sing

That extremely lovely thing,

"*Scherzando! ma non troppo, ppp.*"

The Story of Prince Agib.

But they couldn't chat together—they had
not been introduced. *Etiquette.*

He had often eaten oysters, but had never
had enough. *Ib.*

It's human natur, p'raps,—if so,

Oh, isn't human natur low?

Babette's Love.

I'm called little Buttercup,

Dear little Buttercup,

Though I could never tell why.

H.M.S. Pinafore.

Sailors should never be shy. *Ib.*

I know the value of a kindly chorus. *Ib.*

You're exceedingly polite,

And I think it only right

To return the compliment. *Ib.*

Bad language or abuse

I never, never use,

Whatever the emergency;

Though "Bother it!" I may

Occasionally say,

I never use a big, big D. *Ib.*

Sorry her lot who loves too well,

Heavy the heart that hopes but vainly. *Ib.*

His sisters, and his cousins, and his aunts. *Ib.*

I always voted at my party's call,
And I never thought of thinking for myself
at all. *Ib.*

Stick close to your desks, and never go to
sea,

And you all may be rulers of the Queen's
Navee. *Ib.*

His energetic fist
Should be ready to resist
A dictatorial word. *Ib.*

His bosom should heave, and his heart
should glow,
And his fist be ever ready for a knock-down
blow. *Ib.*

Things are seldom what they seem;
Skim milk masquerades as cream. *Ib.*

Though I'm anything but clever,
I could talk like that for ever. *Ib.*

Never mind the why and wherefore. *Ib.*

For he might have been a Roosian,
A French, or Turk, or Proosian,

Or perhaps I-ta-li-an!

But in spite of all temptations

To belong to other nations,

He remains an Englishman. *Ib.*

A many years ago,
When I was young and charming. *Ib.*

It's the song of a merryman, moping mum,
Whose soul was sad, whose glance was glum,
Who sipped no sup, and who craved no
crumb

As he sighed for the love of a ladye.

Yeomen of the Guard

Wherever valour true is found,
True modesty will there abound. *Ib.*

Husband twice as old as wife,
Argues ill for married life. *Princess Ida.*

Politics we bar,

They are not our bent;

On the whole we are

Not intelligent. *Ib.*

To everybody's prejudices I know a thing or
two;

I can tell a woman's age in half a minute—
and I do. *Ib.*

Yet everybody says I'm such a disagreeable
man!

And I can't think why! *Ib.*

For the rum-tum-tum

Of the military drum;

And the guns that go boom! boom! *Ib.*

Man is Nature's sole mistake. *Ib.*

My natural instinct teaches me

(And instinct is important O!)

You're everything you ought to be,

And nothing that you oughtn't O! *Ib.*

If you'd pooh-pooh this monarch's plan,

Pooh-pooh it;

But when he says he'll hang a man

He'll do it. *Ib.*

Oh, don't the days seem lank and long,
When all goes right and nothing goes wrong?

And isn't your life extremely flat

With nothing whatever to grumble at? *Ib.*

When he is here,
I sigh with pleasure—
When he is gone,
I sigh with grief. **The Sorcerer.**

Time was when Love and I were well
acquainted. *Ib.*

I was a pale young curate then. *Ib.*

And if you want it he
Makes a reduction on taking a quantity. *Ib.*

Now to the banquet we press ;

Now for the eggs and the ham !

Now for the mustard and cress !

Now for the strawberry jam !

Now for the tea of our host !

Now for the rollicking bun !

Now for the muffin and toast !

Now for the gay Sally Lunn ! *Ib.*

She will tend him, nurse him, mend him,
Air his linen, dry his tears ;
Bless the thoughtful fates that send him
Such a wife to soothe his years ! *Ib.*

And she became a bore intense
Unto her love-sick boy. **Trial by Jury.**

I'd a swallow-tail coat of a beautiful blue,
A brief which I bought of a booby,
A couple of shirts, and a collar or two,
And a ring that looked like a ruby. *Ib.*

She may very well pass for forty-three,
In the dusk with a light behind her. *Ib.*

And many a burglar I've restored
To his friends and his relations. *Ib.*

It is patent to the mob,
That my being made a nob,
Was effected by a job. *Ib.*

Doubly criminal to do so,
For the maid had bought her *trousseau* ! *Ib.*

All baronets are bad. **Ruddigore.**

The man who bites his bread, or eats peas
with a knife, I look upon as a lost creature. *Ib.*

She's only a darned Mounseer. *Ib.*

And I wager in their joy they kissed each
other's cheek

(Which is what them furriners do). *Ib.*

If you wish in this world to advance,
Your merits you're bound to enhance ;
You must stir it and stomp it,

And blow your own trumpet,
Or, trust me, you haven't a chance ! *Ib.*

I'm modesty personified. *Ib.*

I'm diffident, modest, and shy. *Ib.*

For duty, duty must be done ;
The rule applies to everyone ;
And painful though that duty be,
To shirk the task were fiddle-de-dee ! *Ib.*

When I'm a bad Bart, I will tell taradiddles. *Ib.*

For she is such a smart little craft,
Such a neat little, sweet little craft—
Such a bright little,
Tight little,
Slight little,
Light little,

Trim little, slim little craft ! *Ib.*

Robin : On Tuesday I made a false income
tax return. *All* : Ha ! ha ! *1st Ghost* :
That's nothing. *2nd Ghost* : Nothing at
all. *3rd Ghost* : Everybody does that. *4th*
Ghost : It's expected of you. *Ib.*

Desperate deeds of derring do. *Ib.*

This sort of thing takes a deal of training. *Ib.*
This particularly rapid, unintelligible patter,
Isn't generally heard, and if it is it doesn't
matter ! *Ib.*

The constitutional guardian I,
Of pretty young wards in Chancery. **Iolanthe.**

For I'm not so old, and I'm not so plain,
And I'm quite prepared to marry again. *Ib.*

Spurn not the nobly born with love affected !
Nor treat with virtuous scorn the well-
connected ! *Ib.*

Hearts just as pure and fair,
May beat in Belgrave Square,
As in the lowly air
Of Seven Dials. *Ib.*

My learned profession I'll never disgrace,
By taking a fee with a grin on my face,
When I haven't been there to attend to the
case. *Ib.*

I see no objection to stoutness—in modera-
tion. *Ib.*

I often think it's comical
How nature always does contrive
That every boy and every gal,
That's born into this world alive,
Is either a little Liberal,
Or else a little Conservative. *Ib.*

Did nothing in particular,
And did it very well. *Ib.*

Oh, Captain Shaw,
Type of true love kept under !
Could thy Brigade
With cold cascade

Quench my great love, I wonder ? *Ib.*

Then the bed-clothes all creep
To the ground in a heap,
And you pick 'em all up in a tangle. *Ib.*

* "By candle-light nobody would have taken
you for above five-and-twenty."—ISAAC BICKER-
STAFF, "The Maid of the Mill" (1765), Act 1, 2.

My object all sublime,
I shall achieve in time—
To make the punishment fit the crime.

Mikado.

I am right,
And you are right,
And all is right as right can be. *Ib.*

Something lingering with boiling oil in it
. . . something humorous but lingering—
with either boiling oil or melted lead. *Ib.*

When constabulary duty's to be done
A policeman's lot is not a happy one.
Pirates of Penzance.

He led his regiment from behind
(He found it less exciting).
The Gondollers.

This young man expresses himself
In terms too deep for me. *Patience.*

As innocent as a new-laid egg.
Engaged. *Farcical Comedy, 1877. Act 1.*

ROBERT GILFILLAN (1798-1850).
There's a hope for every woe,
And a balm for every pain,
But the first joys o' our heart
Come never back again. *The Exile's Song.*

WM. E. GLADSTONE (1809-1898).
To apply, in all their unmitigated
authority, the principles of abstract political
economy to the people and circumstances
of Ireland, exactly as if he had been pro-
posing to legislate for the inhabitants of
Saturn or Jupiter.

*Speeches.—House of Commons. On the Land
Law (Ireland) Bill. April 7, 1881.*

The resources of civilisation are not yet
exhausted. *Leeds. Oct. 7, 1881.*

I would tell them of my own intention
to keep my own counsel . . . and I will
venture to recommend them, as an old
Parliamentary hand, to do the same.*

House of Commons. Jan. 21, 1886.

Decision by majorities is as much an
expedient as lighting by gas. *Ib. 1853.*

The disease of an evil conscience is beyond
the practice of all the physicians of all the
countries in the world. *Plumstead. 1878.*

National injustice is the surest road to
national downfall. *Ib.*

Selfishness is the greatest curse of the
human race. *Hawarden. May 28, 1890.*

Technical education is the exaltation of
manual labour, the bringing of manual
labour up to the highest excellence of which
it is susceptible. *Chester. Sept. 12, 1890.*

* "I did not this with so much art as an old
Parliament stager would."—ROGER NORTH (1685),
"Autobiography."

SIDNEY GODOLPHIN (1610-1643).

Or love me less, or love me more;
And play not with my liberty:
Either take all, or all restore;
Bind me at least, or set me free! *Song.*

OLIVER GOLDSMITH (1728-1774).

Remote, unfriended, melancholy, slow.
The Traveller.

Where'er I roam, whatever realms to see,
My heart, untravelled, fondly turns to
thee. *Ib.*

And drags at each remove a lengthening
chain. *Ib.*

And learn the luxury of doing good. *Ib.*

Some fleeting good that mocks me with the
view. *Ib.*

These little things are great to little man.
Ib.

Creation's heir, the world, the world is
mine. *Ib.*

Such is the patriot's boast where'er we
roam,
His first, best country, ever is at home.

And yet, perhaps, if countries we compare,
And estimate the blessings which they share,
Though patriots flatter, still shall wisdom
find

An equal portion dealt to all mankind. *Ib.*

With memorable grandeur mark the scene.
Ib.

Man seems the only growth that dwindles
here. *Ib.*

By sports like these are all their cares
beguiled,

The sports of children satisfy the child. *Ib.*

But winter lingering chills the lap of May.
Ib.

So the loud torrent, and the whirlwind's
roar,

But bind him to his native mountains
more. *Ib.*

Gay sprightly land of mirth and social ease,
Pleased with thyself, whom all the world
can please. (*France*). *Ib.*

Alike all ages. Dames of ancient days
Have led their children through the mirth-
ful maze;

And the gay grandsire, skilled in gestic lore,
Has frisked beneath the burden of three
score. *Ib.*

Embosomed in the deep where Holland lies,
Methinks her patient sons before me stand,
Where the broad ocean leans against the
land. *Ib.*

Pride in their port, defiance in their eye,
I see the lords of human kind pass by.

The Traveller.

That independence Britons prize too high,
Keeps man from man, and breaks the social
tie. *Ib.*

The land of scholars and the nurse of arms.
Ib.

For just experience tells, in every soil,
That those who think must govern those
that toil,

And all that freedom's highest aims can
reach,
Is but to lay proportioned loads on each. *Ib.*

. . . Law grind the poor, and rich men
rule the law. *Ib.*

Forced from their homes, a melancholy
train. *Ib.*

Vain, very vain, my weary search to find
That bliss which only centres in the mind. *Ib.*

Our own felicity we make or find.* *Ib.*

Sweet Auburn, loveliest village of the plain!
The Deserted Village.

Dear lovely bowers of innocence and ease.
Ib.

The hawthorn bush, with seats beneath the
shade,

For talking age and whispering lovers
made! *Ib.*

The bashful virgin's side-long looks of love,
The matron's glance that would those looks
reprove. *Ib.*

One only master grasps the whole domain,
And half a tillage stints thy smiling plain.
Ib.

Ill fares the land, to hastening ills a prey,
Where wealth accumulates, and men decay;
Princes and lords may flourish, or may fade;
A breath can make them, as a breath has
made;

But a bold peasantry, their country's pride,
When once destroyed, can never be supplied.
A time there was, ere England's griefs
began,

When every rood of ground maintained its
man;

For him light labour spread her wholesome
store,

Just gave what life required, but gave no
more;

His best companions, innocence and health;
And his best riches, ignorance of wealth.
Ib.

How blest is he who crowns in shades like
these

A youth of labour with an age of ease. *Ib.*

Sinks to the grave with unperceived decay,
While resignation gently slopes the way;
And all his prospects brightening to the last,
His heaven commences ere the world be
past. *Ib.*

And the loud laugh that spoke the vacant
mind. *Ib.*

A man he was to all the country dear,
And passing rich with forty pounds a year;
Remote from towns he ran his godly race,
Nor e'er had changed nor wished to change
his place;

Unskilful he to fawn, or seek for power,
By doctrines fashioned to the varying hour;
Far other aims his heart had learned to prize
More bent to raise the wretched than to
rise. *Ib.*

He chid their wanderings, but relieved their
pain. *Ib.*

Wept o'er his wounds, or, tales of sorrow
done,
Shouldered his crutch, and showed how
fields were won. *Ib.*

And quite forgot their vices in their woe;
Careless their merits or their faults to scan,
His pity gave ere charity began. *Ib.*

And even his failings leaned to virtue's
side. *Ib.*

And, as a bird each fond endearment tries,
To tempt its new-fledged offspring to the
skies,

He tried each art, reproved each dull delay,
Allured to brighter worlds, and led the way. *Ib.*

At church, with meek and unaffected grace,
His looks adorned the venerable place;
Truth from his lips prevailed with double
sway,

And fools, who came to scoff, remained to
pray. *Ib.*

And plucked his gown to share the good
man's smile. *Ib.*

As some tall cliff, that lifts its awful form,
Swells from the vale, and midway leaves
the storm,
Though round its breast the rolling clouds
are spread,

Eternal sunshine settles on its head. *Ib.*

A man severe he was, and stern to view;
I knew him well, and every truant knew.
Well had the boding tremblers learned to
trace

The day's disasters in his morning face;
Full well they laughed with counterfeited
glee

At all his jokes, for many a joke had he;
Full well the busy whisper, circling round,
Conveyed the dismal tidings when he
frowned;

Yet he was kind, or if severe in aught,
The love he bore to learning was in fault. *Ib.*

* This line is said to have been added by
Samuel Johnson (See p. 176).

In arguing, too, the parson owned his skill,
For ev'n though vanquished, he could argue still ;

While words of learned length, and thunder-
ing sound,

Amazed the gazing rustics ranged around ;

And still they gazed, and still the wonder
grew,

That one small head could carry all he
knew. *The Deserted Village.*

Where village statesmen talked with looks
profound,

And news much older than their ale went
round. *Ib.*

The whitewashed wall, the nicely-sanded
floor,

The varnished clock that clicked behind the
door ;

The chest contrived a double debt to pay,
A bed by night, a chest of drawers by day. *Ib.*

Yes ! let the rich deride, the proud disdain
These simple blessings of the lowly train ;

To me more dear, congenial to my heart,
One native charm, than all the gloss of art. *Ib.*

The heart distrusting asks if this be joy. *Ib.*

How wide the limits stand
Between a splendid and a happy land. *Ib.*

Her modest looks the cottage might adorn,
Sweet as the primrose peeps beneath the
thorn. *Ib.*

In all the silent manliness of grief. *Ib.*

O, luxury ! thou cursed by heaven's decree,
How ill exchanged are things like these for
thee ! *Ib.*

Thou source of all my bliss, and all my woe,
That found'st me poor at first, and keep'st
me so. *Ib.*

The fat was so white and the lean was so
ruddy. *The Haunch of Venison.*

Such dainties to them, their health it might
hurt,

It's like sending them ruffles, when wanting
a shirt.* *Ib.*

Who mixed reason with pleasure, and
wisdom with mirth. *Retaliation.*

Here lies our good Edmund, whose genius
was such,

We scarcely can praise it, or blame it too
much ;

Who, born for the universe, narrowed his
mind,

And to party gave up what was meant for
mankind ;

Though fraught with all learning, yet
straining his throat

Man wants but little here below,
Nor wants that little long. *Ib.*

And what is friendship but a name ? *Ib.*

* " Like giving a pair of laced ruffles to a man
that has never a shirt on his back. "—Tom Brown's
"Laconics."

To persuade Tommy Townshend to lend
him a vote ;

Who, too deep for his hearers, still went
on refining,

And thought of convincing, while they
thought of dining ;

Though equal to all things, for all things
unfit,

Too nice for a statesman, too proud for a
wit. *Ib.*

Too fond of the *right* to pursue the
expedient. *Ib.*

The pupil of impulse, it forced him along,
His conduct still right, with his argument
wrong. *Ib.*

A flattering painter, who made it his care
To draw men as they ought to be, not as
they are. *Ib.*

Here lies David Garrick, describe him who
can,

An abridgment of all that was pleasant in
man. *Ib.*

As a wit, if not first, in the very first line. *Ib.*

On the stage he was natural, simple,
affecting ;

'Twas only that, when he was off, he was
acting. *Ib.*

He cast off his friends as a huntsman his
pack,

For he knew, when he pleased, he could
whistle them back.

Of praise a mere glutton, he swallowed
what came,

And the puff of a dunce he mistook it for
fame. *Ib.*

Who peppered the highest was surest to
please. *Ib.*

Yet one fault he had, and that was a
thumper—

He was, could he help it ? a special attorney. *Ib.*

He has not left a wiser or better behind. *Ib.*

When they talked of their Raphaels,
Corregios, and stuff,

He shifted his trumpet, and only took snuff. *Ib.*

Thou best humoured man with the worst
humoured muse.† *Postscript.*

Taught by the power that pities me,
I learn to pity them. *The Hermit.*

Man wants but little here below,
Nor wants that little long. *Ib.*

And what is friendship but a name ? *Ib.*

† See Willmot Earl of Rochester : " The best
good man, with the worst natured muse " (p. 263).

Wisdom and worth were all he had,
But these were all to me. *The Hermit.*

The sigh that rends thy constant heart,
Shall break thy Edwin's too. *Ib.*

Who ever knew an honest brute
At law his neighbour persecute?
The Logicians Refuted.

No politics disturb their mind. *Ib.*

Brutes never meet in bloody fray,
Nor cut each other's throats for pay. *Ib.*

Good people all, of every sort,
Give ear unto my song;
And if you find it wondrous short,
It cannot hold you long.

Elegy on the Death of a Mad Dog.

The naked every day he clad,
When he put on his clothes. *Ib.*

And in that town a dog was found,
As many dogs there be,
Both mongrel, puppy, whelp, and hound,
And curs of low degree. *Ib.*

The dog, to gain his private ends,
Went mad, and bit the man. *Ib.*

The man recovered of the bite,
The dog it was that died. *Ib.*

The king himself has followed her—
When she has walked before.

Elegy on Mrs. Mary Blaize.

The doctor found, when she was dead,
Her last disorder mortal. *Ib.*

When lovely woman stoops to folly,
And finds, too late, that men betray,
What charm can soothe her melancholy?

What art can wash her guilt away?
The only art her guilt to cover,

To hide her shame from every eye,
To give repentance to her lover,

And wring his bosom, is—to die.
Stanzas on Woman.

Hope, like the glimmering taper's light,
Adorns and cheers the way,

And still, as darker grows the night,
Emits a brighter ray.

Song. The Wretch Condemned, etc.

O memory! thou fond deceiver,
Still importunate and vain.

Song. O Memory!

For life is ended when our honour ends.
Prologue. Translated from Laberius.

This same philosophy is a good horse in
the stable, but an arrant jade on a journey.

The Good-Natured Man. Act 1.

Don't let us make imaginary evils, when
you know we have so many real ones to
encounter. *Ib.*

If they have a bad master, they keep
quarrelling with him; if they have a good
master, they keep quarrelling with one
another. *Ib.*

I am now no more than a mere lodger in
my own house. *Ib.*

Silence is become his mother-tongue.
Act 2.

Measures, not men, have always been my
mark.* *Ib.*

All men have their faults; too much
modesty is his. *Ib.*

Lawyers are always more ready to get a
man into troubles than out of them. *Act 3.*

In my time the follies of the town crept
slowly among us, but now they travel faster
than a stage-coach.

She Stoops to Conquer. Act 1.

I love everything that's old: old friends,
old times, old manners, old books, old wine. *Ib.*

As for disappointing them, I should not
so much mind; but I can't abide to disap-
point myself. *Ib.*

I never could teach the fools of this age
that the indigent world could be clothed out
of the trimmings of the vain. *Ib.*

The very pink of perfection. *Ib.*

If so be that a gentleman bees in a con-
catenation accordingly. *Ib.*

Women and music should never be dated.
Act 3.

Ask me no questions, and I'll tell you no
fibs. *Ib.*

One writer, for instance, excels at a plan
or title-page, another works away at the
book, and a third is a dab at an index.

The Bee. No. 1

The true use of speech is not so much to
express our wants, as to conceal them.† *No. 3.*

He who fights and runs away
May live to fight another day;

But he who is in battle slain,
Can never rise to fight again.‡

Art of Poetry on a New Plan. Vol. 2.

By every remove I only drag a greater
length of chain.§

The Citizen of the World. No. 3.

The volume of nature is the book of
knowledge. *No. 4.*

* See Burke: "Measures not men."

† See French quotation: "Ils n'emploient les
paroles," &c.

‡ See Greek: "Ἀνὴρ ὁ φεύγων," etc.

§ See ante, "And drags at each remove a length-
ening chain."—"The Traveller."

A man who leaves home to mend himself and others is a philosopher; but he who goes from country to country, guided by the blind impulse of curiosity, is a vagabond.

The Citizen of the World. No. 7.

There is nothing so ridiculous that has not at some time been said by some philosopher.

No. 16.

For twenty years upon the very verge of starving, without ever being starved.

No. 27.

If we take a farthing from a thousand pounds, it will be a thousand pounds no longer.

Ib.

He writes indexes to perfection.

No. 29.

To a philosopher no circumstance, however trifling, is too minute.

No. 30.

They who travel in pursuit of wisdom walk only in a circle, and, after all their labour, at last return to their pristine ignorance.

No. 37.

On whatever side we regard the history of Europe, we shall perceive it to be a tissue of crimes, follies, and misfortunes.*

No. 42.

The folly of others is ever most ridiculous to those who are themselves most foolish.

No. 43.

A life of pleasure is therefore the most unpleasing life in the world.

No. 44.

The door must either be shut, or it must be open. I must either be natural or unnatural.†

No. 51.

"Did I say so?" replied he, coolly; "to be sure, if I said so, it was so."

No. 54.

There is a disorder peculiar to the country, which every season makes strange ravages . . . well known to foreign physicians by the appellation of *epidemic terror*.

No. 69.

However we toil, or wheresoever we wander, our fatigued wishes still recur to home for tranquillity.‡

No. 103.

They must often change, says Confucius, who would be constant in happiness or wisdom.

No. 123.

A book may be amusing with numerous errors, or it may be very dull without a single absurdity.

The Vicar of Wakefield. Preface.

A mutilated curtesy.

Chap. 1.

Handsome is as handsome does.

Ib.

* See Gibbon.

† See Proverbs—"A door must be either open or shut."

‡ See *ante*, "Where'er I roam," etc.—"The Traveller."

One virtue he had in perfection, which was prudence—often the only one that is left us at seventy-two.

Chap. 2.

I was never much displeased with those harmless delusions that tend to make us more happy.

Chap. 3.

Let us draw upon content for the deficiencies of fortune.

Ib.

The nakedness of the indigent world may be clothed from the trimmings of the vain.§

Chap. 4.

There is no character so contemptible as a man that is a fortune-hunter.

Chap. 5.

The jests of the rich are ever successful.

Chap. 7.

I find you want me to furnish you with argument and intellects too. No, sir, these, I protest you, are too hard for me.

Ib.

With other fashionable topics, such as pictures, taste, Shakespeare, and the musical glasses.

Chap. 9.

To say the truth, I was tired of being always wise.

Chap. 10.

Mr. Burchell . . . at the conclusion of every sentence would cry out "*Fudge!*"—an expression which displeased us all.

Chap. 11.

The greatest object in the universe, says a certain philosopher, is a good man struggling with adversity; yet there is a still greater, which is the good man that comes to relieve it.

Chap. 30.

I can't say whether we had more wit amongst us now than usual, but I am certain we had more laughing, which answered the end as well.

Chap. 32.

Books teach us very little of the world.

Letter. To Henry Goldsmith. Feb., 1739.

Could a man live by it, it were not unpleasant employment to be a poet.

Ib.

I do not love a man who is zealous for nothing.

Expunged passage in "The Vicar of Wakefield" (quoted by Johnson).

At this every lady drew up her mouth as if going to pronounce the letter P.

Letter. To Robt. Bryanton. Sept. 26, 1753.

SAMUEL GRISWOLD GOODRICH
("Peter Parley") (1793-1860).

'Tis as true as the fairy tales told in the books.

Birthingright of the Humming Birds.

§ Also found in "She stoops to Conquer," Act 1, 1. See p. 143.

ADAM LINDSAY GORDON* (1833-1870).

No game was ever yet worth a rap

For a rational man to play,
Into which no accident, no mishap,
Could possibly find its way.

Life is mostly froth and bubble;

Two things stand like stone:

Kindness in another's trouble

Courage in our own.

Ye Weary Wayfarer. Finis Exoptatur.

GEORGE J. GOSCHEN, 1st Viscount Goschen (1831-1907).

I have a passion for statistics.

Speech. To the Statistical Society.

STEPHEN GOSSON (1554-1624).

A bad excuse is better, they say, than
none at all. *The School of Abuse.*

The same water that drives the mill
decayeth it. *Ib.*

HANNAH FLAGG GOULD (1789-1865).

He went to the windows of those who slept,
And over each pane, like a fairy, crept;
Wherever he breathed, wherever he stepped,

By the light of the morn, were seen
Most beautiful things; there were flowers
and trees;

There were beves of birds, and swarms of
bees;

There were cities, with temples and towers;
and these

All pictured in silver sheen!

The Frost.

JOHN GOWER (1325?-1408).

The heaven is fer, the worlde is nigh.

Confessio Amantis. Prolog., 261.

For every worldes thinge is vain,
And ever goth the while aboute. *Ib., 560.*

Now here, now there, now to, now fro,
Now up, now down, the world goth so.
And ever hath done and ever shal. *Ib., 569.*

For love's lawe is out of reule. *Book 1, 18.*

And nethe'les there is no man
In al this world so wise, that can
Of love temper the mesure. *Ib., 21.*

It hath and shal be evermore
That love is maister where he will. *Ib., 33.*

But she that is the source and welle
Of wele or wo. (Venus.) *Ib., 147.*

And thus the gyler is begyled. *Book 6, 1332.*

JAMES GRAHAM, Lord Montrose
(See MONTROSE).**JAMES GRAHAME** (1765-1811).

Hail Sabbath! thee I hail, the poor man's
day. *The Sabbath. l. 29 and l. 40.*

What strong, mysterious links enchain the
heart

To regions where the morn of life was spent.
l. 404.

Dr. JAMES GRAINGER (1721?-1766).

What is fame? an empty bubble;
Gold? a transient, shining trouble.

Ode to Solitude.

Man's not worth a moment's pain,
Base, ungrateful, fickle, vain. *Ib.*

Now, Muse, let's sing of rats.†

The Sugar Cane.

GEORGE GRANVILLE, Lord Lansdowne (1667-1735).

There is no vulture like despair.

Peleus and Thetis. A Masque.

There is no heaven like mutual love. *Ib.*

I'll be this abject thing no more;

Love, give me back my heart again.

Adieu l'Amour

By harmony our souls are swayed;

By harmony the world was made.

The British Enchanters. Act 1, 1.

Who to a woman trusts his peace of mind,

Trusts a frail bark, with a tempestuous
wind. *Act 2, 1.*

Of all the plagues with which the world is
curst,

Of every ill, a woman is the worst. *Ib.*

Marriage the happiest bond of love might
be,

If hands were only joined where hearts
agree. *Act 5, 1.*

Our present joys are sweeter for past pain;
To Love and Heaven by suffering we attain.

Act 5, 2.

No vengeance like a woman's. *Ib.*

Beauty to no complexion is confined,

Is of all colours, and by none defined.

The Progress of Beauty. l. 77.

But oh, what mighty magic can assuage

A woman's envy, and a bigot's rage?
l. 101.

Patience is the virtue of an ass,

That trots beneath his burden, and is quiet.

Heroic Love. Tragedy. Act 1.

* He sometimes signed himself "Lionel Gordon."

† Stated by Boswell to have been in the MS. of Dr. Grainger's poem. It was eliminated from the printed version.

Oh Love! thou bane of the most generous souls!

Thou doubtful pleasure, and thou certain pain.

Heroic Love. Act 2, 1.

Go then, Patroclus, where thy glory calls.

Act 4, 1

Fate holds the strings, and men like children move

But as they're led; success is from above.

Act 5, 2.

Whimsey, not reason, is the female guide.

The Vision. l. 81.

'Tis the talk and not the intrigue that's the crime.

The She Gallants. Act 3, 1.

Cowards in scarlet pass for men of war.

Act 5, 1.

Youth is the proper time for love,

And age is virtue's season.

Corinna.

But ah! in vain from Fate I fly,

For first, or last, as all must die,

So 'tis as much decreed above,

That first, or last, we all must love.

To Myra.

HENRY GRATTAN (1746-1820).

At twenty years of age, the will reigns;
at thirty, the wit; and at forty, the judgment.

THOMAS GRAY (1716-1771).

What sorrow was, thou bad'st her know,
And from her own, she learned to melt at
others' woe.*

Hymn to Adversity. l. 15.

Scared at thy frown terrific, fly

Self-pleasing Folly's idle brood.

l. 17.

And Melancholy, silent maid,

With leaden eye that loves the ground.

l. 27.

The curfew tolls the knell of parting day,
The lowing herd winds slowly o'er the
lea,†

The ploughman homeward plods his weary
way,

And leaves the world to darkness and to
me.

Elegy in a Country Churchyard.

Now fades the glimmering landscape on the
sight,

And all the air a solemn stillness holds.‡

l. 16.

Save that, from yonder ivy-mantled tower,
The moping owl does to the Moon com-
plain.§

l. 16.

* See Whitehead.

† "The lowing herds wind."—1st. Ed.

‡ "There reigned a solemn stillness over all."
—SPENSER. "Faerie Queene."

§ "The wailing owl
Screams solitary to the mournful moon."
—MALLET. "Excursion."

Each in his narrow cell for ever laid,
The rude forefathers of the hamlet sleep.

l. 16.

The breezy call of incense-breathing Morn,
The swallow twittering from the straw-

built shed,

The cock's shrill clarion, or the echoing
horn,

No more shall rouse them from their
lowly bed.

l. 16.

Let not ambition mock their useful toil,

Their homely joys and destiny obscure;

Nor grandeur hear with a disdainful smile,

The short and simple annals of the poor.

l. 16.

The boast of heraldry, the pomp of power,
And all that beauty, all that wealth e'er

gave,

Await alike th' inevitable hour,||

The paths of glory lead but to the grave.

l. 16.

Where through the long drawn aisle and
fretted vault

The pealing anthem swells the note of
praise.

l. 16.

Can storied urn or animated bust

Back to its mansion call the fleeting
breath?

Can Honour's voice provoke the silent dust,
Or Flattery soothe the dull, cold ear of

Death?

l. 16.

Hands that the rod of empire might have
swayed,

Or waked to ecstasy the living lyre.

l. 16.

But knowledge to their eyes her ample page,
Rich with the spoils of time, did ne'er

unroll,

Chill Penury repressed their noble rage,

And froze the genial current of the soul.

l. 16.

Full many a gem of purest ray serene,

The dark, unfathomed caves of ocean
bear:

Full many a flower is born to blush unseen,¶
And waste its sweetness on the desert air.

l. 16.

|| "Ah me! what boots us all our boasted power,
Our golden treasure, and our purple state.
They cannot ward the inevitable hour."
Nor stay the fearful violence of fate."

—WEST. "Monody on Queen Caroline."

¶ "Like roses that in deserts bloom and die."

—POPE. "Rape of the Lock," 4, 157.

—CHAMBERLAYNE. "Pharonida," Part 2, Book 4.
"And waste their music on the savage race."

—YOUNG. "Universal Passion," Sat. 5.

Some village Hampden, that with dauntless
breast

The little tyrant of his fields withstood ;
Some mute, inglorious Milton here may rest,
Some Cromwell guiltless of his country's
blood. *Elegy in a Country Churchyard.*

The applause of listening senates to com-
mand. *Ib.*

To scatter plenty o'er a smiling land. *Ib.*

Far from the madding crowd's ignoble
strife,

Their sober wishes never learned to
stray ;*

Along the cool, sequestered vale of life,
They kept the noiseless tenour of their
way. *Ib.*

Yet even these bones from insult to protect,
Some frail memorial still erected nigh,
With uncouth rhymes and shapeless sculp-
ture decked,

Implores the passing tribute of a sigh. *Ib.*

And many a holy text around she strews,
That teach the rustic moralist to die. *Ib.*

For who, to dumb Forgetfulness a prey,
This pleasing anxious being e'er resigned,
Left the warm precincts of the cheerful day,
Nor cast one longing, lingering look
behind? *Ib.*

On some fond breast the parting soul relies,
Some pious drops the closing eye requires;
Ev'n from the tomb the voice of Nature cries,
Ev'n in our ashes live our wonted fires.†
Ib.

Mindful of th' unhonoured dead. *Ib.*

His listless length at noontide would he
stretch,

And pore upon the brook that babbles by.
Ib.

Here rests his head upon the lap of Earth,
A youth to fortune and to fame unknown,
Fair Science frowned not on his humble
birth,

And Melancholy marked him for her own.
Ib.

Large was his bounty, and his soul sincere,
Heaven did a recompense as largely send :
He gave to Misery (all he had) a tear,
He gained from Heaven ('twas all he
wished) a friend. *Ib.*

No further seek his merits to disclose,
Or draw his frailties from their dread
abode

(There they alike in trembling hope repose),
The bosom of his Father and his God. *Ib.*

Now the rich stream of music winds along
Deep, majestic, smooth, and strong.

Progress of Poesy. 1, 8.

Glance their many-twinkling feet. *1, 35.*

O'er her warm cheek, and rising bosom,
move

The bloom of young Desire, and purple light
of Love. *1, 41.*

Nature's darling.‡ *3, 84.*

Or ope the sacred source of sympathetic
tears. *3, 94.*

Nor second he,§ that rode sublime
Upon the seraph wings of Ecstasy,
The secrets of th' abyss to spy.
He passed the flaming bounds of space and
time :

The living throne, the sapphire-blaze,
Where angels tremble as they gaze,
He saw ; but, blasted with excess of light
Closed his eyes in endless night. *3, 97.*

Thoughts that breathe and words that
burn. || *3, 110.*

Beyond the limits of a vulgar fate,
Beneath the good how far—but far above
the great. *3, 123.*

Hence, avaunt ('tis holy ground),
Comus and his midnight-crew!

Ode for Music. 1, 1.

Servitude that hugs her chain. *1, 6.*

While bright-eyed Science watches round.
1, 11.

There sit the sainted sage, the bard divine,
The few, whom genius gave to shine
Through every unborn age, and undis-
covered clime. *1, 15.*

Their tears, their little triumphs o'er,
Their human passions now no more. *1, 48.*

What is grandeur, what is power ?
Heavier toil, superior pain. *1, 57.*

Sweet music's melting fall, but sweeter yet
The still small voice of Gratitude. *1, 63.*

What female heart can gold despise,
What cat's averse to fish?

Ode on the Death of a Cat.

A favourite has no friend. *Ib.*

Ye distant spires, ye antique towers,
That crown the wat'ry glade.

Ode on a Distant Prospect of Eton College.

Ah, happy hills, ah, pleasing shade,
Ah, fields beloved in vain,
Where once my careless childhood strayed,
A stranger yet to pain! *Ib.*

* "With all thy sober charms possest.

Whose wishes never learnt to stray."

—LANGHORNE. "Poems," 2, p. 123 (Park's Ed.).

† "Yet in our ashes cold is fire yreken."

—CHAUCER. "Reve's Prologue," 28.

‡ Shakespeare.

§ Milton.

|| See Cowley, "Words that weep, etc."; and
Mallett, "Strains that sigh."

Still as they run they look behind,
They hear a voice in every wind,
And snatch a fearful joy.

Ode on a Distant Prospect of Eton College.

Gay Hope is theirs, by Fancy fed,
Less pleasing when possessed. *Ib.*

Alas, regardless of their doom,
The little victims play!

No sense have they of ills to come,
Nor care beyond to-day. *Ib.*

Ah, tell them, they are men! *Ib.*

To each his sufferings: all are men
Condemned alike to groan;
The tender for another's pain,
Th' unfeeling for his own. *Ib.*

Yet, ah! why should they know their fate,
Since sorrow never comes too late,
And happiness too swiftly flies?
Thought would destroy their Paradise.*
No more;—where ignorance is bliss,
'Tis folly to be wise. *Ib.*

Ruin seize thee, ruthless king!
Confusion on thy banners wait!

The Bard. *Canto 1.*

To arms! cried Mortimer, and couched his
quivering lance. *Ib.*

With haggard eyes the poet stood;
(Loose his beard, and hoary hair
Streamed like a meteor to the troubled
air).† *Ib.*

Dear lost companions of my tuneful art,
Dear, as the light that visits these sad eyes,
Dear, as the ruddy drops that warm my
heart.‡ *Ib.*

Weave the warp, and weave the woof,
The winding sheet of Edward's race;
Give ample room and verge enough §
The characters of Hell to trace. *Canto 2.*

Fair laughs the Morn and soft the Zephyr
blows,

While proudly riding o'er the azure realm.
In gallant trim the gilded vessel goes;
Youth on the prow, and Pleasure at the
helm. *Ib.*

Ye towers of Julius,|| London's lasting
shame,
With many a foul and midnight murder fed. *Ib.*

And Truth severe, by fairy Fiction drest. *Canto 3.*

Iron-sleet of arrowy shower
Hurtles in the darkened air.

The Fatal Sisters.

How vain the ardour of the crowd,
How low, how little are the proud,
How indigent the great!

Ode. On the Spring, *l. 18.*

To Contemplation's sober eye
Such is the race of man:
And they that creep, and they that fly
Shall end where they began. *l. 31.*

When love could teach a monarch to be
wise,
And gospel-light first dawned from Bullen's
eyes.¶

Alliance of Education and Government.
A Fragment.

Rich windows that exclude the light,
And passages that lead to nothing.

A Long Story. *l. 7.*

Full oft within the spacious walls,
When he had fifty winters o'er him,
My grave Lord Keeper** led the brawls;
The seals and maces danced before him. *l. 9.*

The meanest floweret of the vale,
The simplest note that swells the gale,
The common sun, the air, the skies,
To him are opening paradise.

Ode. On the Pleasure Arising from
Vicissitude, *l. 53.*

Happier he, the peasant, far,
From the pangs of passion free,
That breathes the keen yet wholesome air
Of ragged penury.†† *l. 81.*

Rich, from the very want of wealth,
In heaven's best treasures, peace and
health.†† *l. 95.*

Benefits too great
To be repaid, sit heavy on the soul.
Agrippina (*unfinished play*). *Act 1, l.*

Too poor for a bribe, and too proud to
importune,
He had not the method of making a fortune.
Sketch of his own Character.

HORACE GREELEY (1811-1872).

Then hail to the Press! chosen guardian of
freedom!
Strong sword-arm of justice! bright sun-
beam of truth! *The Press.*

JOSEPH H. GREEN (1791-1863).

The house is a prison, the schoolroom's a
cell;
Leave study and books for the upland and
dell. *Morning Invitation to a Child.*

* See "Εν τῷ φανεῖν."

† See "Paradise Lost," 537.

‡ See Shakespeare, "Julius Caesar," 2, 2: "As
dear to me as are the ruddy drops."

§ See Dryden, "Don Sebastian," 1, 1: "Like
an ample shield."

|| The Tower of London.

¶ This couplet was not incorporated with the
rest of the poem.

** Sir Christopher Hatton.

†† These lines are stated to have been added to
Gray's poem by the Rev. William Mason, Gray's
biographer (1724-1797).

MATTHEW GREEN (1696-1737).

Fling but a stone, the giant dies;
Laugh and be well. *The Spleen. l. 93.*

Music has charms. *l. 143.*

News, the manna of a day. *l. 169.*

Who their ill-tasted, home-brewed prayer
To the State's mellow forms prefer. *l. 366.*

By happy alchymy of mind
They turn to pleasure all they find. *l. 630.*

Though pleased to see the dolphins play,
I mind my compass and my way. *l. 846.*

I live by pulling off the hat.
On Barclay's Apology.

They politics like ours profess,
The greater prey upon the less.

The Grotto. l. 69.

Or Prophecy, which dreams a lie,
That fools believe, and knaves apply. *l. 97.*

ROBERT GREENE (1560?-1592)

Treason is loved of many, but the traitor
hated of all. *Pandosto.*

Ah! were she pitiful as she is fair,
Or but as mild as she is seeming so!
The Praise of Fawnia.

Sweet are the thoughts that savour of
content;

The quiet mind is richer than a crown.
Farewell to Folly. Song.

A mind content both crown and kingdom is.
Id.

The swain did woo; she was nice;
Following fashion, nay'd him twice.
Ciceronis Amor. The Shepherd's Ode.

**FULKE GREVILLE (Lord Brooke)
(1554-1628).**

Never did any public misery
Rise of itself: God's plagues still grounded
are
On common stains of our humanity;
And, to the flame which ruineth mankind;
Man gives the matter, or at least gives wind.
Treatise of Warres.

O wearisome condition of humanity!
Born under one law, to another bound.
Mustapha. Act 5, 4.

Fire and People do in this agree,
They both good servants, both ill masters be.
Inquisition upon Fame.

MRS. GREVILLE (18th Century).

Nor peace nor ease the heart can know,
Which, like the needle true,
Turns at the touch of joy or woe,
But, turning, trembles too.
Prayer for Indifference.

**NICHOLAS GRIMOALD (or Grim-
bold) (1519-1562).**

Of all the heavenly gifts that mortal men
commend,

What trusty treasure in the world can
countervail a friend? *Of Friendship.*

Down Theseus went to hell, Pirith his friend
to find:

O that the wives in these our days were to
their mates as kind! *Id.*

In working well, if travail you sustain,
Into the wind shall lightly pass the pain;
But of the deed the glory shall remain,
And cause your name with worthy wights
to reign.

In working wrong, if pleasure you attain,
The pleasure soon shall fade, and void as
vain;

But of the deed throughout the life the
shame
Endures, defacing you with foul defame.

Musonius the Philosopher's Saying.

WILLIAM HABINGTON (1605-1654).

Satiety makes sense despise
What superstition thought divine.
Of True Delight.

The bad man's death is horror; but the just
Keeps something of his glory in the dust.
Elegy. 8.

[Sir] MATTHEW HALE (1609-1676).

When rogues fall out, honest men get
their own.

*A Proverbial expression, ascribed (in this
form) to Sir M. Hale.*

**MARQUIS OF HALIFAX (See GEO.
SAVILLE).****JOHN HALL (1529?-1566?).**

"Blamed but not shamed," the proverb is,
And truth can have no other wrong:
So may they hap their mark to miss,
That think themselves in falsehood strong.
The Just and True Man Complaineth
that Falsehood and Flattery is more
regarded than Truth.

**JOSEPH HALL, Bishop of Exeter
and of Norwich (1574-1656).**

Or if thee list not wait for dead men's shoon.
Satires. No. 5. (First Series.)

And were thy fathers gentle? that's their
praise;

No thank to thee, by whom their name
decays.* *No. 3. (Second Series.)*

Ah me! how seldom see we sons succeed
Their fathers' praise! *Id.*

* Juvenal: Satire, 8, 19.

Fond fool! six feet shall serve for all thy store,
And he that cares for most shall find no more.* *Satires. No. 3. (Second Series.)*

Death borders upon our birth, and our cradle stands in the grave.

Epistles. Dec. 3, Ep. 2.

There is many a rich stone laid up in the bowels of the earth, many a fair pearl laid up in the bosom of the sea, that never was seen, nor never shall be. *Contemplations. Book 4. The Veil of Moses.*

Superstition is godless religion, devout impiety. *Of the Superstitious.*

[Rev.] ROBERT HALL (1764-1831).

His imperial fancy has laid all nature under tribute, and has collected riches from every scene of the creation and every walk of art. (*Referring to Burke*).

Apology for the Freedom of the Press.

Glass of Brandy and water! That is the current but not the appropriate name; ask for a glass of liquid fire and distilled damnation.

Life, by Gregory.

FITZ-GREENE HALLECK (1790-1867).

Green be the turf above thee,
Friend of my better days;
None knew thee but to love thee
Nor named thee but to praise.†

On the death of J. R. Drake.

I cannot spare the luxury of believing
That all things beautiful are what they seem. *Red Jacket.*

Strike—for your altars and your fires!
Strike—for the green graves of your sires!
God—and your native land!

Marco Bozzaris.

But to the hero, when his sword
Has won the battle of the free,
Thy voice sounds like a prophet's word;
And in its hollow tones are heard
The thanks of millions yet to be. *Id.*

For thou art Freedom's now, and Fame's,
One of the few, the immortal names,
That were not born to die. *Id.*

The Meccas of the mind. *Burns.*

They love their land, because it is their own,
And scorn to give aught other reason why;

Would shake hands with a king upon his throne,
And think it kindness to his majesty.

Connecticut.

[Sir] WM. HAMILTON (1805-1865).

On earth there is nothing great but man;
In man there is nothing great but mind.

Lectures on Metaphysics.

JAMES HAMMOND (1710-1742).

Nature is free to all; and none were foes,
Till partial luxury began the strife.

Elegies. No. 11.

Though I am dead my soul shall love thee still. *No. 13.*

Thy heart above all envy and all pride,
Firm as man's sense, and soft as woman's love. *No. 14.*

THOMAS HARDY (b. 1840).

A nice unparticular man.

Far From the Madding Crowd. Chap. 8.

We ought to feel deep cheerfulness, as I may say, that a happy Providence kept it from being any worse. (*Joseph Poorgrass.*) *Id.*

The resolution to avoid an evil is seldom framed till the evil is so far advanced as to make avoidance impossible. *Chap. 18.*

All that's the matter with me is the affliction called a multiplying eye. (*Joseph Poorgrass.*) *Chap. 42.*

Dialect words—those terrible marks of the beast to the truly genteel.

The Mayor of Easterbridge. Chap. 20.

A little one-eyed, blinking sort o' place.
Tess of the D'Urbervilles. *Phase 1, Chap. 1.*

Always washing, and never getting finished. (*Mrs. Durberfield.*) *Chap. 4.*

The New Testament was less a Christiad than a Pauliad to his intelligence.

Phase 4, Chap. 1.

Of course poets have morals and manners of their own, and custom is no argument with them.

The Hand of Ethelberta. Chap. 2.

Like the British Constitution, she owes her success in practice to her inconsistencies in principle. *Chap. 9.*

A lover without indiscretion is no lover at all. *Chap. 20.*

Don't you go believing in sayings, Picotee; they are all made by men, for their own advantage. *Id.*

Ethelberta breathed a sort of exclamation, not right out, but stealthily, like a parson's damn. *Chap. 26.*

Life's little ironies. *Title of Volume (1894).*
Those house them best who house for secrecy. *Heiress and Architect. St. 6.*

* Sometimes cited as being an instance of entirely monosyllabic poetry.

† See Rogers: "To know her was to love her."

When false things are brought low,
And swift things have grown slow,
Feigning like froth shall go,
Faith be for aye.

Between us now. *St. 3.*

When shall the softer, saner politics,
Whereof we dream, have play in each proud
land? *Departure. l. 11.*

I saw a dead man's finer part
Shining within each faithful heart
Of those bereft. Then said I, "This must be
His Immortality."

His Immortality.

That long drip of human tears
Which peoples old in tragedy
Have left upon the centuried years.
On an invitation to the United States.

Yet saw he something in the lives
Of those who ceased to live
That rounded them with majesty,
Which living failed to give.
The Casterbridge Captains.

No man can change the common lot to rare.
To an unborn Pauper Child.

Whence comes solace? Not from seeing
What is doing, suffering, being;
Not from noting life's conditions,
Not from heeding Time's monitions;
But in cleaving to the Dream
And in gazing at the gleam
Whereby grey things golden seem.
On a Fine Morning.

Thou lovest what thou drestest her;
I am that very dream!
The Well-beloved. *St. 13.*

As newer comers crowd the fore,
We drop behind,—
We who have laboured long and sore,
Times out of mind,
And keen are yet, must not regret
To drop behind. The Superseded.

O Memory, where is now my youth,
Who used to say that life was truth.
Memory and I.

[Ven.] JULIUS CHARLES HARE
(1795-1855).

Man, without religion, is the creature of
circumstances.* *Guesses at Truth. Vol. 1.*

Half the failures in life arise from pulling
in one's horse as he is leaping. *Id.*

Purity is the feminine, Truth the mas-
culine, of Honour. *Id.*

None but a fool is always right. *Vol. 2.*

* Man is the creature of circumstances.—ROB-
OWEN, "The Philanthropist,"

[Sir] JOHN HARRINGTON (1561-
1612).

Treason doth never prosper: what's the
reason?

For if it prosper, none dare call it treason.
Epigrams. *Of Treason.*

JOEL CHANDLER HARRIS (1848-
1908).

Brer Fox, he lay low.

Legends of the Old Plantation. *Chap. 2.*

Ez soshubble ez a basket er kittens.
Chap. 3.

Ole man Know-All died las' year.
Plantation Proverbs.

Lazy fokes' stummucks don't git tired.
Id.

Winter grape sour, whedder you kin reach
'im or not. *Id.*

Licker talks mighty loud w'en it git loose
from de jug. *Id.*

Hungry rooster don't cackle w'en he fine
a wum. *Id.*

Youk'n hide de fier, but w'at you gwine
do wid de smoke? *Id.*

I journeyed fur, I journeyed fas'; I glad I
foun' de place at las'!

Nights with Uncle Remus. *35.*

All by my own-alone self. *Id. 36.*

Nimble heel make restless min'. *Id. 38.*

No 'polligy ain't gwine ter make h'ar
come back whar the biling water hit. *Id. 45.*

[FRANCIS] BRET HARTE (1839-
1902).

Thar ain't no sense in gittin' riled. *Jim.*

Which I wish to remark,
And my language is plain,
That for ways that are dark,
And for tricks that are vain,
The Heathen Chinee is peculiar.
Plain Language from Truthful James.

But his smile it was pensive and childlike.
Id.

The smile that was childlike and bland.
Id.

We are ruined by Chinese cheap labour.
Id.

Nor should the individual, who happens to
be meant,
Reply by heaving rocks at him to any great
extent. The Society upon the Stanislaus.

And he smiled a kind of sickly smile, and
curled up on the floor,
And the subsequent proceedings interested
him no more. *Id.*

With unpronounceable, awful names.

The Tale of a Pony.

His language is painful and free.

His Answer.

Do I sleep? do I dream?
Do I wander and doubt?
Are things what they seem?
Or is visions about?

Further Language from Truthful James.

For there be women, fair as she,
Whose verbs and nouns do more agree.

Mrs. Judge Jenkins.

If of all words of tongue and pen,
The saddest are, "It might have been,"
More sad are these we daily see,
"It is, but it hadn't ought to be!" *Ib.*

[Dr.] WALTER HARTE (1709-1774).

Wife he had none: nor had he love to
spare;

An aged mother wanted all his care.

Eulogius. l. 59.

Ignorant of happiness, and blind to ruin,
How oft are our petitions our undoing!

l. 225.

Her spirit to himself the Almighty drew;
Breathed on the alembic, and exhaled the
dew. *l. 265.*

Dame Nature gave him comeliness and
health,
And Fortune (for a passport) gave him
wealth. *l. 411.*

CHRISTOPHER HARVEY (1597-1663)

He that doth live at home, and learns to
know

God and himself, needeth no farther go.

The Synagogue. *Travels at Home.*

**[Lady] FLORA ELIZABETH
HASTINGS (1806-1839).**

Grieve not that I die young. Is it not well
To pass away ere life hath lost its bright-
ness? **Swan Song.**

WILLIAM HAVARD (1710?-1778).

The greatest glory of a freeborn people
Is to transmit that freedom to their children.

Regulus.

Our country's welfare is our first concern,
And who promotes that best—best proves
his duty. *Ib.*

**[Rev.] HUGH REGINALD HAWES
(1838-1901).**

There is no music in Nature, neither
melody or harmony. Music is the creation
of man. **Music and Morals. *Book I, 1.***

Emotion, not thought, is the sphere of
music. *Ib.*

STEPHEN HAWES (d. 1523?).

When th' little birdes sweetely did sing
Lauds to their Maker early i' th' morning.
The Passetyme of Pleasure.

For though the day be never so longe,
At last the belles ringeth to evensong. *Ib.*

ANTHONY HOPE HAWKINS

(Anthony Hope) (b. 1863).

Good families are generally worse than
any others.

The Prisoner of Zenda. *Chap. 1.*

Telling the truth to people who misunder-
stand you is generally promoting falsehood,
isn't it? **The Dolly Dialogues. No. 14.**

"A book," I observed, "might be written
on the Injustice of the Just." *No. 15.*

Unless one is a genius, it is best to aim at
being intelligible. *Ib.*

"Boys will be boys." "And even that,"
I interposed, "wouldn't matter if we could
only prevent girls from being girls." *No. 16.*

"*Bourgeois*," I observed, "is an epithet
which the riff-raff apply to what is respect-
able, and the aristocracy to what is decent."
No. 17.

[Col.] JOHN HAY (1838-1905).

He weren't no saint—but at jedgment
I'd run my chance with Jim.

Longside of some pious gentlemen

That wouldn't shook hand with him.

He seen his duty, a dead-sure thing—

And wend for it thar and then;

And Christ ain't a-going to be too hard

On a man that died for men. **Jim Bludso.**

**RUTHERFORD B. HAYES (1822-
1893).**

He serves his party best who serves the
country best.

Inaugural Address. *March 5, 1877.*

WILLIAM HAYLEY (1745-1820).

And heaven's soft azure in her eye was
seen. **The Afflicted Father.**

WILLIAM HAZLITT (1778-1830).

We are all of us more or less the slaves of
opinion.

Political Essays. *On Court Influence.*

Man is a toad-eating animal.

**On the Connection between
Toad-Eaters and Tyrants.**

The love of liberty is the love of others;
the love of power is the love of ourselves. *Ib.*

Those who make their dress a principal part of themselves, will, in general, become of no more value than their dress.

Political Essays.
On the Clerical Character.

The greatest offence against virtue is to speak ill of it.

Sketches and Essays.
On Cant and Hypocrisy.

The most fluent talkers or most plausible reasoners are not always the justest thinkers.

On Prejudice.

We never do anything well till we cease to think about the manner of doing it. *Ib.*

Of all eloquence a nickname is the most concise; of all arguments the most unanswerable.

On Nicknames.

Rules and models destroy genius and art.

On Taste.

Words are the only things that last for ever.

Table Talk. *On Thought and Action.*

A thing is not vulgar merely because it is common.

On Vulgarity.

I do not think there is anything deserving the name of society to be found out of London. . . . You can pick your society nowhere but in London. *On Coffee-House Politicians.*

The English (it must be owned) are rather a foul-mouthed nation.

On Criticism.

We can hardly hate anyone that we know.

Why Distant Objects Please.

Venerate art as art.

On Patronage.

All uneducated people are hypocrites.

On the Knowledge of Character.

He [Coleridge] talked on for ever; and you wished him to talk on for ever.

Lecture on the Living Poets.

All country people hate each other.

Lecture on Mr. Wordsworth's Excursion.

There is nothing good to be had in the country, or, if there be, they will not let you have it. *Ib.*

London is the only place in which the child grows completely up into the man.

Essay. *On Londoners and Country People.*

His sayings are generally like women's letters; all the pith is in the postscript. [*In reference to Chas. Lamb.*]

Boswell Redivivus.

Conversation with Northcote.

ROBERT HEATH (fl. 1650).

Where beauty is, there will be love.

Nature, that wisely nothing made in vain,
Did make you lovely to be loved again.

To Clarastella, saying she would commit herself to a runnery.

REGINALD HEBER, Bishop of Calcutta (1783-1826).

Triumphant race! and did your power decay?

Failed the bright promise of your early day?
Palestine.

No hammers fell, no ponderous axes rung,
Like some tall palm the mystic fabric sprung.

Majestic silence.* *Ib.*

Our heart is in heaven, our home is not here.

Hymns. *Fourth Sunday in Advent.*

The martyr first, whose eagle eye
Could pierce beyond the grave.

St. Stephen's Day.

Brightest and best of the sons of the morning!

Dawn on our darkness, and lend us
thine aid! *Epiphany.*

When spring unlocks the flowers to paint
the laughing soil.

Seventh Sunday after Trinity.

From Greenland's icy mountains,

From India's coral strand,

Where Afric's sunny fountains

Roll down their golden sand.

Before a Collection for the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel.

Though every prospect pleases,

And only man is vile. *Ib.*

Death rides on every passing breeze,

He lurks in every flower:

Each season has its own disease,

Its peril every hour. *At a Funeral.*

Thou art gone to the grave! but we will
not deplore thee,

Though sorrows and darkness encompass
the tomb. *Ib.*

And sigh to bethink me how vain is my
sighing,

For love, once extinguished, is kindled no
more.

Song to a Welsh Air.

I see them on their winding way,

Above their ranks the moonbeams play,

And nearer yet, and yet more near,

The martial chorus strikes the ear.

Lines written to a March.

Reflected on the lake, I love

To see the stars of evening glow;

So tranquil in the heavens above,

So restless in the wave below.

Thus heavenly hope is all serene,

But earthly hope, how bright so'er,

Still fluctuates o'er this changing scene,

As false and fleeting as 'tis fair.

On Heavenly and Earthly Hope.

* In later editions "No hammers fell" was altered to "No workman steel."

FELICIA DOROTHEA HEMANS,
née Browne (1793–1835)

Home of the Arts! * where glory's faded smile

Sheds lingering light o'er many a mouldering pile.

Restoration of the Works of Art to Italy.

With life's best balm—forgetfulness.

The Caravan in the Desert.

There smiles no Paradise on earth so fair
But guilt will raise avenging phantoms there.

The Abencerrage. *Canto I, I.*

Yet smiles the day—oh! not for mortal tear
Doth Nature deviate from her calm career;
Nor is the earth less laughing or less fair
Though breaking hearts her gladness may not share. *Ib.*

And for their birthplace moan, as moans the ocean-shell.

The Forest Sanctuary. *St. 4.*

Oh! what a crowded world one moment may contain! The Last Constantine. *59.*

Holy and pure are the drops that fall
When the young bride goes from her father's hall.

The Bride of the Greek Isle.

Talk not of grief till thou hast seen the tears of warlike men! Bernardo del Carpio.

I come, I come! ye have called me long.
I come o'er the mountains with light and song!

Ye may trace my step o'er the wakening earth,

By the winds which tell of the violet's birth,
By the primrose-stars, in the shadowy grass,
By the green leaves opening as I pass.

The Voice of Spring.

The stately homes of England!

How beautiful they stand,
Amidst their tall ancestral trees,
O'er all the pleasant land!

The Homes of England.

The cottage homes of England!

By thousands on her plains. *Ib.*

Alas, for love! if *thou* wert all,
And nought beyond, O Earth!

The Graves of a Household.

I hear thee speak of the better land,
Thou callest its children a happy band;
Mother, oh! where is that radiant shore;
Shall we not seek it, and weep no more?

The Better Land.

Not there, not there, my child! *Ib.*

The boy stood on the burning deck
Whence all but he had fled. Casabianca.

Checked in the glory of his mid career.

Death of Princess Charlotte. *St. 4.*

Around him Heaven a solemn cloud hath spread—

The past, the future, are a dream to him!

St. 8.

Hope on, hope ever!—by the sudden springing

Of green leaves which the winter hid so long;

And by the bursts of free, triumphant singing,

After cold silent months, the woods among. The Cross in the Wilderness.

Leaves have their time to fall,
And flowers to wither at the north-wind's

breath,
And stars to set—but all,

Thou hast *all* seasons for thine own,
O Death! The Hour of Death.

The breaking waves dashed high

On a stern and rock-bound coast;

And the woods, against a stormy sky,

Their giant branches tost.

Landing of the Pilgrim Fathers.

Ay, call it holy ground,

The soil where first they trod!

They have left unstained what there they found—

Freedom to worship God!

Ib.

Our light is flown,

Our beautiful, that seemed too much our own
Ever to die! The Two Voices.

In the music-land of dreams. The Sleeper.

WILLIAM ERNEST HENLEY

(1849–1903).

Much is she worth and even more is made of her.

In Hospital. *10. Staff-Nurse: Old style.*

His wise, rare smile is sweet with certainties.

15. The Chief.

Father of honour,

And giver of kingship,

The fame-smith, the song-master,

Bringer of women. The Song of the Sword.

It matters not how strait the gate,

How charged with punishments the scroll,

I am the master of my fate:

I am the captain of my soul.

Echoes. *4. To R. J. H. B.*

Old Indefatigable

Time's right-hand man, the sea.

Rhymes and Rhythms. *14. To J. A. C.*

Ever the faith endures,
 England, my England :—
 "Take and break us : we are yours,
 England, my own !
 Life is good, and joy runs high
 Between English earth and sky :
 Death is death ; but we shall die
 To the Song on your bugles blown,
 England."

Rhymes and Rhythms. 25.

[Rev.] MATTHEW HENRY (1662-1714).

To their own second and sober thoughts.
 Exposition. *Job 6, 29.*

Rolled under the tongue as a sweet morsel.
 Commentaries. *Psalms 78.*

PATRICK HENRY (1736-1799).

I know not what course others may take ;
 but as for me, give me liberty or give me
 death !
 Speech. *March, 1775.*

ROBERT HENRYSON (Scottish
 Poet) (1430 ?-1506 ?).

They drank the water clear
 Instead of wine, but yet they made good
 cheer. The Town and Country Mouse.

For evermore, I wait, and longer too. *Ib.*

Who has enough, of no more has he need. *Ib.*

EDWARD HERBERT, Lord Herbert
 of Cherbury (1583-1648).

Sleep, nurse of our life, care's best reposer.
 To his Mistress, for her Picture.

Our life is but a dark and stormy night,
 To which sense yields a weak and glimmer-
 ing light,

While wandering man thinks he discerneth
 all

By that which makes him but mistake, and
 fall. *Ib.*

GEORGE HERBERT (1593-1633).

A verse may find him who a sermon flies,
 And turn delight into a sacrifice.

The Temple. *The Church Porch.*

Abstain wholly, or wed. *Ib.*

If God had laid all common, certainly
 Man would have been th' incloser ; but
 since now

God hath impaled us, on the contrary
 Man breaks the fence, and every ground
 will plough. *Ib.*

Drink not the third glass, which thou canst
 not tame,
 When once it is within thee. *Ib.*

Pour the shame,
 Which it would pour on thee, upon the floor.
 It is most just to throw that on the ground,
 Which would throw me there, if I keep the
 round. *Ib.*

Be not a beast in courtesy, but stay,
 Stay at the third cup, or forego the place.
 Wine above all things doth God's stamp
 deface. *Ib.*

Lust and wine plead a pleasure, avarice
 gain ;
 But the cheap swearer, through his open
 sluice,
 Lets his soul run for nought, as little
 fearing ;
 Were I an Epicure, I could bate swearing. *Ib.*

When thou dost tell another's jest, therein
 Omit the oaths, which true wit cannot need. *Ib.*

Dare to be true. Nothing can need a lie :
 A fault, which needs it most, grows two
 thereby. *Ib.*

Chase brave employments with a naked
 sword

Throughout the world. Fool not, for all
 may have,

If they dare try, a glorious life, or grave. *Ib.*

O England ! full of sin, but most of sloth,
 Spit out thy phlegm, and fill thy breast with
 glory. *Ib.*

For he that needs five thousand pound to
 live,

Is full as poor as he that needs but five. *Ib.*

When thou dost purpose ought (within
 thy power),

Be sure to do it, though it be but small. *Ib.*

Do all things like a man, not sneakingly :
 Think the King sees thee still ; for his King
 does. *Ib.*

Never was scraper brave man. Get to live ;
 Then live and use it. *Ib.*

Use alone
 Makes money not a contemptible stone. *Ib.*

Wealth is the conjuror's devil ;
 Whom when he thinks he hath, the devil
 hath him. *Ib.*

Who cannot live on twenty pound a year,
 Cannot on forty : he's a man of pleasure,
 A kind of thing that's for itself too dear. *Ib.*

Would have their tale believed for their
 oaths. *Ib.*

Much curiousness is a perpetual wooing,
 Nothing with labour, folly long a doing. *Ib.*

Play not for gain but sport. Who plays for
more

Than he can lose with pleasure, stakes his
heart,—

Perhaps his wife's too, and whom she hath
bore. *The Temple. The Church Porch.*

Only a herald, who that way doth pass,
Finds his crackt name at length in the
church-glass. *Id.*

Who strive to sit out losing hands are lost. *Id.*

In conversation boldness now bears sway;
But know, that nothing can so foolish be
As empty boldness. *Id.*

A stumbler stumbles least in rugged way. *Id.*

Laugh not too much: the witty man
laughs least. *Id.*

All things are big with jest: nothing that's
plain

But may be witty, if thou hast the vein. *Id.*

Many affecting wit beyond their power
Have got to be a dear fool for an hour. *Id.*

A sad wise valour is the brave complexion. *Id.*

The giggler is a milk-maid. *Id.*

Towards great persons use respective bold-
ness. *Id.*

But love is lost; the way of friendship's
gone;

Though David had his Jonathan, Christ his
John. *Id.*

Courtesy grows in court; news in the city. *Id.*

Be calm in arguing: for fierceness makes
Error a fault and truth discourtesie. *Id.*

Calmness is great advantage: he that lets
Another chafe may warm him at his fire. *Id.*

Be useful where thou livest, that they may
Both want, and wish, thy pleasing presence
still. *Id.*

Who aimeth at the sky,
Shoots higher much than he that means a
tree. *Id.*

Slackness breeds worms. *Id.*

Scorn no man's love, though of a mean
degree;

(Love is a present for a mighty king,)

Much less make any one thine enemy. *Id.*

Man is God's image; but a poor man is
Christ's stamp to boot. *Id.*

Sundays observe: think when the bells do
chime

'Tis angels' music. *Id.*

Though private prayer be a brave design,
Yet public hath more promises, more love. *Id.*

When once thy foot enters the church, be
bare.

God is more there than thou. *Id.*

Kneeling ne'er spoiled silk stocking: quit
thy state.

All equal are within the church's gate. *Id.*

Resort to sermons, but to prayers most:
Praying's the end of preaching. O be drest!

Stay not for th' other pin. *Id.*

Bring not thy plough, thy plots, thy pleasures
hither. *Id.*

Judge not the preacher; for he is thy
Judge:

If thou mislike him, thou conceiv'st him
not.

God calleth preaching folly. Do not grudge
To pick out treasures from an earthen pot.

The worst speaks something good: if all
want sense,

God takes a text, and preaches patience. *Id.*

Play the man.
Look not on pleasures as they come, but go. *Id.*

But who does hawk at eagles with a dove.
The Sacrifice.

The growth of flesh is but a blister;
Childhood is health. *Holy Baptism.*

Bibles laid open, millions of surprises. *Sim.*

There was no month but May. *Affliction.*

A peasant may believe as much
As a great clerk, and reach the highest
stature. *Faith.*

Death is still working like a mole,
And digs my grave at each remove. *Grace.*

We paint the devil foul, yet he
Hath some good in him all agree. *Sim.*

O day most calm, most bright,
The fruit of this, the next world's bud;

Th' endorsement of supreme delight,
Writ by a friend, and with his blood. *Sunday.*

The other days and thou
Make up one man; whose face thou art

Knocking at heaven with thy brow:
The worky-days are the back-part;

The burden of the week lies there. *Id.*

The Sundays of man's life,
Threaded together on Time's string,

Make bracelets to adorn the wife
Of the eternal glorious King.

On Sunday heaven's gate stands open
Blessings are plentiful and rife,

More plentiful than hope. *Id.*

Thou art a day of mirth,
And, where the week-days trail upon the
ground,

Thy flight is higher. *Id.*

Money, thou bane of bliss and source of woe.
The Temple. *Avarice.*

Sweet day, so cool, so calm, so bright,
The bridal of the earth and sky ;
The dew shall weep thy fall to-night ;
For thou must die. *Virtue.*

Sweet rose, whose hue, angry and brave,
Bids the rash gazer wipe his eye,
Thy root is ever in its grave,
And thou must die. *Ib.*

Sweet spring, full of sweet days and roses ;
A box where sweets compacted lie. *Ib.*

Only a sweet and virtuous soul,
Like seasoned timber, never gives ;
But though the whole world turn to coal,
Then chiefly lives. *Ib.*

Man is one world, and hath
Another to attend him. *Man.*

Who shuts his hand, hath lost his gold ;
Who opens it, hath it twice told.
Charms and Knots.

All creatures have their joy and man hath his.
Man's Medley.

Would'st thou both eat thy cake and have it ?
The Size.

Grasp not at much, for fear thou losest all.
Ib.

He would adore my gifts instead of me,
And rest in Nature, not the God of Nature.
The Pulley.

If goodness lead him not, yet weariness
May toss him to my breast. *Ib.*

Let foreign nations of their language boast,
What fine variety each tongue affords ;
I like our language, as our men and coast ;
Who cannot dress it well, want wit, not words.
The Sun.

Like summer friends,
Flies of estate and sunshine. *The Answer.*

Beauty and beauteous words should go together.
The Forerunners.

Throw away thy rod,
Throw away thy wrath ;
O my God,
Take the gentle path. *Discipline.*

Love is swift of foot ;
Love's a man of war. *Ib.*

Who can 'scape his bow ?
A servant with this clause
Makes drudgery divine :
Who sweeps a room, as for thy laws,
Makes that and th' action fine. *The Elixir.*

This is the famous stone
That turneth all to gold. *Ib.*

Religion always sides with poverty.
The Church Militant.

He shoots higher, that threatens the moon, than he that aims at a tree.

A Priest to the Temple. *Preface.*

The book of books, the storehouse and magazine of life and comfort, the Holy Scriptures. *Chap. 4.*

But stones and sayings they will well remember. *Chap. 7.*

The parson exceeds not an hour in preaching, because all ages have thought that a competency. *Ib.*

Do well and right, and let the world sink. *Chap. 29.*

[Rev.] ROBERT HERRICK (1591-1674).

No man at one time can be wise and love.
Hesperides. No. 10. To Silvia.

Then in that Parly, all those powers
Voted the Rose the Queen of flowers.

No. 11. The Parliament of Roses.

He loves his bonds, who, when the first are broke,
Submits his neck unto a second yoke. *No. 42.*

Thus woe succeeds a woe, as wave a wave.
No. 48. Sorrows Succeed.

Cherry-ripe, ripe, ripe, I cry,
Full and fair ones ; come and buy.

No. 53. Cherry-Ripe.

The proud Dictator of the state-like wood.
No. 68. All Things Decay.

Some asked me where the rubies grew,
And nothing did I say :

But with my finger pointed to
The lips of Julia. *No. 75. The Rock of Rubies.*

A sweet disorder in the dress.
No. 83. Delight in Disorder.

Nature with little is content.
No. 100. No Want where there's Little.

You say to me-wards your affection's strong ;
Pray love me little, so you love me long.

No. 143. Love me Little, Love me Long.

Let bounteous Fate your spindles full
Fill, and wind up with whitest wool.

No. 149. An Epithalamie.

Tears are the noble language of the eye.
No. 150.

So let our love
As endless prove ;
And pure as gold for ever.

No. 172. A Ring Presented to Julia.

Hear all men speak ; but credit few or none.
No. 177. Distrust.

Gather ye rosebuds, while ye may,
Old Time is still a-flying;
And this same flower that smiles to-day,
To-morrow will be dying.*

Hesperides. No. 208.
To the Virgins, to make much of Time.

Only a little more
I have to write,
Then I'll give o'er
And bid the world Good-night.
No. 211. His Poetrie his Pillar.

The first act's doubtful, but we say
It is the last commends the play. *No. 225.*
No man at one time can be wise and love.†
No. 230.

Bid me to live, and I will live
Thy Protestant to be:
Or bid me love, and I will give
A loving heart to thee,
A heart as soft, a heart as kind,
A heart as sound and free
As in the whole world thou canst find,
That heart I'll give to thee. *No. 268.*
To Anthea, who may command him anything.

Bid me to weep, and I will weep
While I have eyes to see! *Ib.*

Bid me despair, and I'll despair,
Under that cypress tree:
Or bid me die, and I will dare
E'en Death, to die for thee. *Ib.*

Thou art my love, my life, my heart,
The very eyes of me:
And hast command of every part
To live and die for thee. *Ib.*

Though good things answer many good
intent,
Crosses do still bring forth the best events.
No. 276. Crosses.

Blest is the Bride on whom the sun doth
shine. *No. 284. A Nuptial Song.*

Because thou prizest things that are
Curious and unfamiliar.
No. 294. Oberon's Feast.

By time and counsel do the best we can,
Th' event is never in the power of man.
No. 295. Event of Things not in our Power.

It is the end that crowns us, not the fight.
No. 309.

* "Let us crown ourselves with rosebuds, before they be withered."—"Wisdom of Solomon," 2, 8; See also Spenser: "Gather therefore the roses whilst yet is prime."—"Færie Queene," book 2, canto 12, st. 75. Also Sir T. Wyatt (c. 1525):

"Therefore fear not to assay
To gather, ye that may,
The flower that this day
Is fresher than the next."

— "That the Season of Enjoyment is Short."

† See Latin: "Amare et sapere," etc.

Since time a thousand cares
And griefs hath filed upon my silver hairs.
No. 356. The Parting Verse.

Thou shalt not all die; for while love's fire
shines
Upon his altar, men shall read thy lines.

No. 367. Upon Himself.
Great men by small means oft are over-
thrown. *No. 488.*

Love in extremes can never long endure.
No. 495. A Caution.

Her pretty feet
Like snails did creep
A little out, and then,
As if they started at Bo-peep,
Did soon draw in again.†
No. 526. Upon her Feet.

I doe love I know not what;
Sometimes this and sometimes that.
No. 586. No Luck in Love.

Seldom comes Glory till a man be dead.
No. 624. Glory.

Go to your banquet, then, but use delight
So as to rise still with an appetite.
No. 634. Connubii Flores.

Yet thou dost know
That the best compost for the lands
Is the wise master's feet and hands.
No. 663. The Country Life.

O happy life! if that their good
The husbandmen but understood! § *Ib.*

If little labour, little are our gains:
Man's fortunes are according to his pains.
No. 754.

Examples lead us, and we likely see
Such as the prince is, will his people be.
No. 761.

Men are suspicious; prone to discontent:
Subjects still loathe the present government.
No. 922. Present Government Grievous.

No man such rare parts hath that he can swim
If favour or occasion help not him.
No. 954. No Man without Money.

Nothing's so hard but search will find it out. ||
No. 1009. Seek and Find.

The only comfort of my life
Is that I never yet had wife.
No. 1053. His Comfort.

Love of itself's too sweet. The best of all
Is when love's honey has a dash of gall.
No. 1085. Another of Love.

Give, if thou canst, an alms: if not, afford,
Instead of that, a sweet and gentle word.
Noble Numbers. No. 71. Alms.

† See Suckling: "Her feet beneath her petti-
coat," etc.

§ Translation of Latin: "O fortunatos," etc.

|| "Nil tam difficile est quin querendo investi-
gari possit."—TERENCE.

Is this a fast, to keep
The larder lean
And clean?

Noble Numbers, No. 228.
To Keep a True Lent.

No, 'tis a fast to dole
Thy sheaf of wheat
And meat
Unto the hungry soul.
It is to fast from strife,
From old debate
And hate;

To circumcise thy life.
To show a heart grief-rent
To starve thy sin,
Not bin.

And that's to keep thy Lent. *Id.*

JOHN HERVEY, Lord Hervey
(1696-1743).

Slander, that worst of poisons, ever finds
An easy entrance to ignoble minds.
Translation of Juvenal.

Even now, while I write, time steals on our
youth,
And a moment's out off from thy friendship
and truth. *To a Friend.*

THOMAS K. HERVEY (1799-1859).

The tomb of him who would have made
The world too glad and free.
The Devil's Progress.

A love that took an early root
And had an early doom. *Id.*

Like ships that sailed for sunny isles
But never came to shore! *Id.*

**JASPER HEYWOOD, D.D. (Son of
John Heywood)** (1535-1598).

There Sackville's sonnets sweetly sauced
And feattly finéd be.
*Metrical Preface to "Thyestes" of
Seneca, translated into English verse.*

JOHN HEYWOOD (1497?-1580?).

The loss of wealth is loss of dirt,
As sages in all times assert.
Be Merry Friends.

Let the world slide, let the world go;
A fig for care, and a fig for woe!
If I can't pay, why I can owe,
And death makes equal the high and low. *Id.*

THOMAS HEYWOOD (d. 1650?).

I hold he loves me best that calls me Tom.
Hierarchy of the Blessed Angels.

Seven cities warred for Homer being dead,
Who living had no roof to shroud his head. *Id.*

Her that ruled the roast in the kitchen.
History of Women.

Content's a kingdom.
A Woman killed with Kindness.

HICKSON, WM. EDW. (1803-1870).

'Tis a lesson you should heed,
Try, try, try again.
If at first you don't succeed,
Try, try, try again. *Try and try again.*

AARON HILL (1685-1750).

First, then, a woman will, or won't, depend
on't;
If she will do't, she will; and there's an
end on't.* *Epilogue to Zara.*

Tender-handed stroke a nettle
And it stings you for your pains;
Grasp it like a man of mettle
And it soft as silk remains.
Written on a Window in Scotland.

'Tis the same with common natures:
Use 'em kindly, they rebel;
But be rough as nutmeg-graters,
And the rogues obey you well. *Id.*

THOMAS HOBBS (1588-1679).

Words are wise men's counters; they do
but reckon by them: but they are the money
of fools. *The Leviathan. Part I, canto 4.*

THOMAS HOCLEVE (or Occleve)
(1370?-1450?).

O Youth, alas, why wilt thou not incline
And unto ruléd reason bowé thee,
Syn Reason is the verray straighté line
That leadeth folk into felicitée?

La male règle.

Woe be to him that lust to be alone,
For if he fallé, helpé hath he none.
De Regimine Principum.

Some man for lakke of occupacioun
Musethé fether than his witte may streeche
And all thurgh the fiendé's instigacioun
Dampnable erreure holdethe. *Id.*

THOMAS HOLCROFT (1745-1809).

The poor man alone,
When he hears the poor moan,
From a morsel a morsel will give,
Welladay!

Gaffer Gray.

* On a pillar erected in the Dane John Field,
Canterbury, were inscribed, according to the
Examiner (May 31, 1829), the lines—

"Where is the man who has the power and skill
To stem the torrent of a woman's will?
For if she will, she will, you may depend on't;
And if she won't, she won't; so there's an end
on't."

Dull as an alderman at church, or a fat
lapdog after dinner. *Duplicity. Act 1, 1.*
Love and a red nose can't be hid. *Act 2, 1.*

There is a maxim indeed which says—
"Friendship can only subsist between
equals."

The School for Arrogance. Act 3, 1.

HUGH HOLLAND (d. 1633).

I would both sing thy praise and praise
thy singing. *To Giles Farnaby.*

[Sir] **RICHARD HOLLAND (fl. 1450).**

O Dowglas, O Dowglas, tendir and trewe.
The Buke of the Howlat. St. 31.

JOSEPH G. HOLMAN (1764-1817).

Every difficulty yields to the enterprising.
The Votary of Wealth. Act 4, 1.

OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES
(1809-1894).

Ay, tear her tattered ensign down!
Long has it waved on high,
And many an eye has danced to see
That banner in the sky;
Beneath it rung the battle shout,
And burst the cannon's roar;—
The meteor of the ocean air
Shall sweep the clouds no more!
Earlier Poems. Old Ironsides.

Nail to the mast her holy flag,
Set every threadbare sail,
And give her to the God of storms,
The lightning and the gale! *Ib.*

The mossy marbles rest
On the lips that he has pressed
In their bloom,
And the names he loved to hear
Have been carved for many a year
On the tomb. *The Last Leaf.*

And a crook is in his back,
And a melancholy crack
In his laugh. *Ib.*

I know it is a sin
For me to sit and grin
At him here;
But the old three-cornered hat,
And the breeches and all that,
Are so queer! *Ib.*

Thou say'st an undisputed thing
In such a solemn way. *To an Insect.*

Why will she train that winter curl
In such a spring-like way? *My Aunt.*

Her waist is ampler than her life,
For life is but a span. *Ib.*

It's very hard to lose your cash,
But harder to be shot.
The Music Grinders.

Their discords sting through Burns and
Moore,
Like hedgehogs dressed in lace. *Ib.*

You think they are crusaders sent
From some infernal clime,
To pluck the eyes of Sentiment,
And dock the tail of Rhyme,
To crack the voice of Melody,
And break the legs of time. *Ib.*

And Silence like a poultice comes
To heal the blows of sound. *Ib.*

It cannot be,—it is,—it is,—
A hat is going round. *Ib.*

Go very quietly and drop
A button in the hat! *Ib.*

And since, I never dare to write
As funny as I can.

The Height of the Ridiculous.

I sometimes sit beneath a tree
And read my own sweet songs.

The Last Reader.

When the last reader reads no more. *Ib.*

He, whose thoughts differing not in shape,
but dress,
What others feel more fitly can express.

Poetry. A Metrical Essay.

The freeman, casting with unpurchased hand
The vote that shakes the turrets of the land. *Ib.*

The true essentials of a feast are only fun
and feed.

Additional Poems. Nux Postcænatica.

The warm, champagne, old-particular,
brandy-punchy feeling. *Ib.*

Man wants but little drink below,
But wants that little strong.

A Song of other Days.

Yes, child of suffering, thou may'st well be
sure

He who ordained the Sabbath loves the
poor! *A Rhymed Lesson (Urania).*

Uncursed by doubt our earliest creed we
take;

We love the precepts for the teacher's sake. *Ib.*

Once more; speak clearly, if you speak at
all;

Carve every word before you let it fall. *Ib.*

And, when you stick on conversation's burrs,
Don't strew your pathway with those dread-
ful urs. *Ib.*

Sweet is the scene where genial friendship
plays

The pleasing game of interchanging praise.
An After Dinner Poem.

Thou, O my country hast thy foolish ways,
Too apt to purr at every stranger's praise! *Ib.*

Where go the poet's lines?—

Answer, ye evening tapers!

Ye auburn locks, ye golden curls,

Speak from your folded papers!

Miscellaneous Poems. The Poet's Lot.

I read it in the story-book that, for to kiss
his dear,

Leander swam the Hellespont,—and I will
swim this here.

The Ballad of the Oysterman.

Build thee more stately mansions, O, my
soul,

As the swift seasons roll!

Leave thy low-vaulted past!

Let each new temple, nobler than the last
Shut thee from heaven with a dome more
vast,

Till thou at length art free,
Leaving thine outgrown shell by life's un-
resting sea! *The Chambered Nautilus.*

The old, old story,—fair, and young,

And fond,—and not too wise.

Songs in Many Keys. I. Agnes. Part I.

Wisdom has taught us to be calm and meek,
To take one blow, and turn the other cheek;
It is not written what a man shall do,
If the rude caitiff smite the other too!

Non-Resistance.

Feels the same comfort while his acrid words
Turn the sweet milk of kindness into curds

The Moral Bully.

Call him not old whose visionary brain

Holds o'er the past its undivided reign.

For him in vain the envious seasons roll

Who bears eternal summer in his soul.

The Old Player.

Truth is for other worlds, and hope for this;
The cheating future lends the present's bliss.

Ib.

Dream on! there's nothing but illusion true!

Ib.

Poets are prosy in their common talk,

As the fast trotters, for the most part, walk.

The Banker's Dinner.

The man that often speaks but never talks.

Ib.

See how he throws his baited lines about,
And plays his men as anglers play their
trout.

Ib.

Alas for those that never sing,

But die with all their music in them!

II. The Voiceless.

Not always right in all men's eyes,

But faithful to the light within.

A Birthday Tribute.

Behold—not him we knew!

This was the prison which his soul looked
through. *The Last Look.*

We greet the monarch-peasant.

For the Burns Centennial Celebration.

We praise him not for gifts divine,—

His muse was born of woman,—

His manhood breathes in every line,—

Was ever heart more human? *Ib.*

Man has his will,—but woman has her way.

Poems from the Autocrat of the

Breakfast Table. Prologue.

When she was a girl (forty summers ago)

Aunt Tabitha tells me they never did so.

Poems from the Poet at the

Breakfast Table. Aunt Tabitha.

How wicked we are, and how good they
were then! *Ib.*

Fate tried to conceal him by naming him
Smith. *Poems of the Class of '29.*

The Boys.

You hear that boy laughing?—You think
he's all fun;

But the angels laugh, too, at the good he
has done;

The children laugh loud as they troop at his
call,

And the poor man that knows him laughs
loudest of all! *Ib.*

One flag, one land, one heart, one hand,

One nation, evermore!

Voyage of the Good Ship "Union."

Time could not chill him, fortune sway,
Nor toil with all its burdens tire. *F. W. C.*

Boston State-house is the hub of the
Solar System.

Autocrat of the Breakfast Table.

No love so true as love that dies untold.

The Mysterious Illness.

It is the folly of the world constantly
which confounds its wisdom.

The Professor at the Breakfast Table.

Chap. 1.

Life is a great bundle of little things. *Ib.*

A moment's insight is sometimes worth a
life's experience. *Chap. 10.*

Science is a first-rate piece of furniture
for a man's upper-chamber, if he has
common-sense on the ground floor.

The Poet at the Breakfast Table. Chap. 5.

It is the province of knowledge to speak,
and it is the privilege of wisdom to listen.

Chap. 10.

Life is a fatal complaint, and an eminently
contagious one. *Chap. 12.*

[Rev.] JOHN HOME (1722-1808).
 In the first days
 Of my distracting grief, I found myself—
 As women wish to be, who love their lords,
 Douglas. *Act 1, 1.*

My name is Norval; on the Grampian hills
 My father feeds his flocks; a frugal swain,
 Whose constant cares were to increase his
 store. *Act 2, 1.*

I am not what I have been; what I
 should be. *Ib.*

Like Douglas conquer, or like Douglas die. *Ib.*

He seldom errs
 Who thinks the worst he can of womankind.
Act 2, 3.

Fear not that I shall mar so fair an harvest
 By putting in my sickle ere 'tis ripe.
Act 3, 1.

The truly generous is the truly wise. *Ib.*

THOMAS HOOD (1799-1845).

One more unfortunate,
 Weary of breath,
 Rashly importunate,
 Gone to her death! The Bridge of Sighs.

Take her up tenderly,
 Lift her with care;
 Fashioned so slenderly,
 Young and so fair! *Ib.*

Look at her garments
 Clinging like cerements. *Ib.*

Loving not loathing. *Ib.*

All that remains of her
 Now is pure womanly.
 Past all dishonour,
 Death has left on her
 Only the beautiful. *Ib.*

Still for all slips of hers
 One of Eve's family. *Ib.*

Was there a nearer one
 Still, and a dearer one,
 Yet, than all other? *Ib.*

Alas! for the rarity,
 Of Christian charity
 Under the sun!
 Oh! it was pitiful!
 Near a whole city full,
 Home had she none. *Ib.*

Even God's providence
 Seeming estranged. *Ib.*

Mad from life's history,
 Glad to death's mystery,
 Swift to be hurled—
 Anywhere, anywhere
 Out of the world! *Ib.*

Picture it—think of it,
 Dissolute Man!
 Lave in it, drink of it
 Then, if you can! *Ib.*

Owning her weakness,
 Her evil behaviour,
 And leaving, with meekness,
 Her sins to her Saviour! *Ib.*

Touched with the dewy sadness of the time,
 To think how the sweet months had spent
 their prime.

Plea of the Midsummer Fairies.

And stately peacocks with their splendid
 eyes. *Ib.*

Gaunt was he as a wolf of Languedoc. *Ib.*

Methought a scornful and malignant curl
 Showed on the lips of that malicious churl,
 To think what noble havocs he had made. *Ib.*

The shrill sweet lark. *Ib.*

The bird forlorn
 That singeth with her breast against a thorn. *Ib.*

But wouldst thou hear the melodies of time,
 Listen when sleep and drowsy darkness
 roll

Over hushed cities, and the midnight chime
 Sounds from their hundred clocks, and
 deep bells toll,
 Like a last knell over the dead world's soul. *Ib.*

Those veiled nuns, meek violets. *Ib.*

We shall not die or disappear,
 But, in these other selves, ourselves succeed,
 Even as ripe flowers pass into their seed. *Ib.*

Great giants work great wrongs—but we
 are small,
 For love goes lowly; but Oppression's tall. *Ib.*

A little sorrowful deserted thing,
 Begot of love, and yet no love begetting. *Ib.*

His pretty pouting mouth, witless of speech
 Lay half-way open like a rose-lipped shell. *Ib.*

Pity it is to slay the meanest thing. *Ib.*

We will not woo foul weather all too soon,
 Or nurse November in the lap of June. *Ib.*

I know the signs of an immortal man—
 Nature's chief darling, and illustrious mate.* *Ib.*

And beaux were turned to flambeaux where
 she came. **Bianca's Dream.**

As if to show that love had made him smart
 All over—and not merely round his heart. *Ib.*

'Tis horrible to die
And come down with our little all of dust,
That Dun of all the duns to satisfy.

Bianca's Dream.

And all the little birds had laid their heads
Under their wings—sleeping in feather beds. *Ib.*

For what sad maiden can endure to seem
Set in for singleness? *Ib.*

Being used but sisterly salutes to feel,
Inspid things—like sandwiches of veal. *Ib.*

The wavy waste. **Ode to Rae Wilson.**

Not one of those self-constituted saints,
Quacks—not physicians—in the cure of
souls. *Ib.*

Nor think I'm pious when I'm only bilious. *Ib.*

All creeds I view with toleration thorough,
And have a horror of regarding heaven
As anybody's rotten borough. *Ib.*

On Bible stilts I don't affect to stalk,
Nor lard with Scripture my familiar talk. *Ib.*

Spontaneously to God should tend the soul
Like the magnetic needle to the Pole. *Ib.*

That frown upon St. Giles's sins, but blink
The peccadilloes of all Piccadilly. *Ib.*

One place there is—beneath the burial sod,
Where all mankind are equalised by death;
Another place there is—the Fane of God,
Where all are equal who draw living breath. *Ib.*

Dear bells! how sweet the sound of village
bells,
When on the undulating air they swim!
Now loud as welcome! faint, now, as
farewells. *Ib.*

A daw's not reckoned a religious bird
Because it keeps a-cawing from a steeple. *Ib.*

Who backs his rigid Sabbath, so to speak,
Against the wicked remnant of the week. *Ib.*

I lie, I cheat, do anything for pelf,
But who on earth can say I am not pious? *Ib.*

That very thing so many Christians want
—Humility. *Ib.*

Some minds improve by travel, others,
rather,

Resemble copper wire or brass,
Which gets the narrower by going farther. *Ib.*

People who hold such absolute opinions
Should stay at home in Protestant
dominions. *Ib.*

The blue significant Forget-me-not. *Ib.*

A pride there is of rank—a pride of birth,
A pride of learning, and a pride of purse,
A London pride—in short, there be on earth
A host of prides, some better and some
worse;
But of all prides, since Lucifer's attain't,
The proudest swells a self-elected Saint. *Ib.*

That bid you baulk
A Sunday walk,
And shun God's work as you should shun
your own. *Ib.*

Calling all sermons contrabands,
In that great Temple that's not made with
hands. *Ib.*

Making all earth a fane, all heaven its dome, *Ib.*

Each cloud-capped mountain is a holy altar;
An organ breathes in every grove;
And the full heart's a Psalter,
Rich in deep hymns of gratitude and love. *Ib.*

Come let us sit and watch the sky,
And fancy clouds, where no clouds be.
Ode to Melancholy.

And there is even a happiness
That makes the heart afraid. *Ib.*

All things are touched with Melancholy. *Ib.*

There's not a string attuned to mirth,
But has its chord in Melancholy. *Ib.*

Where folks that ride a bit of blood
May break a bit of bone.

The Epping Hunt.

The field kept getting more select;
Each thicket served to thin it. *Ib.*

A jolly wight there was, that rode
Upon a sorry mare. *Ib.*

Thus pleasure oft eludes our grasp,
Just when we think to grip her;
And hunting after happiness
We only hunt the slipper. *Ib.*

In fact he did not find M.D.'s
Worth one D — M. **Jack Hall.**

Some dreams we have are nothing else but
dreams,
Unnatural and full of contradictions.

The Haunted House.

A House—but under some prodigious ban of
excommunication. *Ib.*

O'er all there hung a shadow and a fear;
A sense of mystery the spirit daunted
And said as plain as whisper in the ear,
The place is Haunted. *Ib.*

But Time was dumb within that Mansion
old.
Or left his tale to the heraldic banners. *Ib.*

Far happier is thy head that wears
That hat without a crown.

Ode—Clapham Academy.

Thou'lt find thy Manhood all too fast—
Soon come, soon gone! and age at last
A sorry breaking-up! *Ib.*

Boughs are daily rifled
By the gusty thieves,
And the book of Nature
Getteth short of leaves. *The Seasons.*

Oh! would I were dead now,
Or up in my bed now,
To cover my head now
And have a good cry. *Table of Errata.*

When he is forsaken,
Withered and shaken,
What can an old man do but die? *Ballad.*

With fingers weary and worn,
With eyelids heavy and red,
Song of the Shirt. Published in Punch
Christmas Number, 1843, vol. 5, p. 260.

Stitch! stitch! stitch!
In poverty, hunger, and dirt. *Ib.*

It's Oh! to be a slave
Along with the barbarous Turk,
Where woman has never a soul to save,
If this is Christian work! *Ib.*

It is not linen you're wearing out
But human creatures' lives! *Ib.*

Sewing at once, with a double thread,
A shroud as well as a shirt. *Ib.*

Oh, God! that bread should be so dear,
And flesh and blood so cheap! *Ib.*

A little weeping would ease my heart,
But in their briny bed
My tears must stop, for every drop
Hinders needle and thread. *Ib.*

He keeps a parlour boarder of a pig.
The Irish Schoolmaster.

That sour tree of knowledge—now a birch.
Ib.

He never spoils the child and spares the rod,
But spoils the rod, and never spares the
child. *Ib.*

Another weepeth over chilblains fell,
Always upon the heel, yet never to be well!
Ib.

Our hands have met, but not our hearts.
To a false friend.

I like you, Tom! and in these lays
Give honest worth its honest praise.
Stanzas to Tom Woodgate.

The cowslip is a country wench,
The violet is a nun;
But I will woo the dainty rose,
The queen of every one. *Flowers.*

Summer is gone on swallow's wings.

The departure of Summer.

'Seeing would certainly have led to *D—ing.*
Legend of Navarre.

They talked together like two egotists,
In conversation all made up of eyes. *Ib.*

But evil is wrought by want of Thought
As well as want of Heart!
The Lady's Dream.

Oh! take, young seraph, take thy harp,
And play to me so cheerily;
For grief is dark, and care is sharp,
And life wears on so wearily. *To Hope.*

Farewell! I did not know thy worth;
But thou art gone, and now 'tis prized;
So angels walked unknown on earth,
But when they flew were recognised.

To an Absentee.

We watched her breathing through the night,
Her breathing soft and low,
As in her breast the wave of life
Kept heaving to and fro. *The Death Bed.*

So silently we seemed to speak,
So slowly moved about,
As we had lent her half our powers
To eke her living out. *Ib.*

Our very hopes belied our fears,
Our fears our hopes belied—
We thought her dying when she slept,
And sleeping when she died. *Ib.*

I remember, I remember, —
The fir trees dark and high;
I used to think their slender tops
Were close against the sky;
It was a childish ignorance,
But now 'tis little joy
To know I'm further off from Heaven
Than when I was a boy. *I remember.*

She was a dumpy woman, though
Her family was high. *John Trot.*

Let those that have no homes at all,
Go battle for a long one. *The Volunteer.*

But barely had they gone a mile,
When, gravely, one and all,
At once began to think the man
Was not so very small. *The Wee Man.*

Lord! how they chided with themselves,
That they had let him in;
To see him grow so monstrous now,
That came so small and thin. *Ib.*

But when was honey ever made
With one bee in the hive? *The Last Man.*

And her woe began to run afresh,
As if she'd said Gee woe!

Faithless Sally Brown.

They went and told the sexton, and
The sexton tolled the bell. *Ib.*

Man, born of woman, must of woman die.

A Valentine.

For gowns, and gloves, and caps, and
tippets,
Are beauty's sauces, spice, and sippets.

A Recipe.

Or hand his tracts to the untractable. *Ib.*

On Margate beach, where the sick one roams,
And the sentimental reads;
Where the maiden flirts, and the widow
comes

Like the ocean—to cast her weeds.

The Mermaid of Margate.

And Christians love in the turf to lie,

Not in watery graves to be;

Nay, the very fishes will sooner die
On the land than in the sea. *Ib.*

Sure, I said, Heaven did not mean,
Where I reap thou shouldst but glean,
Lay thy sheaf a down and come,
Share my harvest and my home. *Ruth.*

From running slow he standeth faste.

The fall of the Deer.

And goreth them that seek his Gore. *Ib.*

His love was great though his wit was small.

Equestrian Courtship.

Of all our pains, since man was curst,
I mean of body, not the mental,
To name the worst among the worst,
The dental sure is transcendental.

A True Story.

The best of friends fall out, and so
His teeth had done some years ago. *Ib.*

He knocked at his wife's head, until
It opened unto him. *Tim Turpin.*

A great judge, and a little judge,
The judges of a-size. *Ib.*

Whitee—as well as blackee—man-cipation.

The Monkey Martyr.

The whole thing seemed
So fine, he deemed
The smallest demagogues as great as Gogs!
Ib.

Let's consider the past with a lingering
gaze,

Like a peacock whose eyes are inclined to
his tail. *A Parthian Glance.*

Beer will grow *mothery*, and ladies fair
Will grow like beer.

The Stag-Eyed Lady.

Pulling his beard because he had no hair.
Ib.

For here I leave my second leg,
And the Forty-second Foot!

Faithless Nelly Gray.

The love that loves a scarlet coat,
Should be more uniform! *Ib.*

Much study had made him very lean,
And pale, and leaden eyed.

Eugene Aram.

Woe, woe, unutterable woe—
Who spill life's sacred stream. *Ib.*

There was a manhood in his look,
That murder could not kill. *Ib.*

But Guilt was my grim chamberlain
That lighted me to bed;
And drew my midnight curtains round,
With fingers bloody red. *Ib.*

The bounding pinnace played a game
Of dreary pitch and toss;
A game that, on the good dry land,
Is apt to bring a loss! *The Sea Spell.*

Heaven never heard his cry, nor did
The ocean heed his *caul*. *Ib.*

Alas! my everlasting peace
Is broken into pieces. *Ib.*

For hark! the last chime of the dial has
ceased,

And Old Time, who his leisure to cozen,
Has finished the Months, like the flasks at
a feast,

Is preparing to tap a fresh dozen!

For the New Year.

And ye, who have met with Adversity's
blast,

And been bowed to the earth by its fury;
To whom the Twelve Months, that have
recently passed

Were as harsh as a prejudiced jury—
Still, fill to the Future! and join in our
chime,

The regrets of remembrance to cozen,
And having obtained a New Trial of Time,
Shout in hopes of a kindlier dozen. *Ib.*

Love prays devoutly when it prays for love
Hero and Leander. 20

A moment's thinking is an hour in words.
Ib. 41.

What different lots our stars accord!
This babe to be hailed and wooed as a
Lord!

And that to be shunned like a leper!
One, to the world's wine, honey, and corn,
Another, like Colchester native, born
To its vinegar only, and pepper.

Miss Kilmansegg. *Her Birth.*

Plutus, as sponsor, stood at her font,
And Midas rocked the cradle. *Ib.*

Hundreds of men were turned into beasts,
Like the guests at Circe's horrible feasts,
By the magic of ale and cider. *Ib.*

A name?—if the party had a choice,
What mortal would be a Bugg by choice?
As a Hogg, a Grubb, or a Chubb rejoice?
Or any such nauseous blazon?

Her Christening.

And then in the fulness of joy and hope,
Seemed washing his hands with invisible
soap,

In imperceptible water.

Miss Kilmansegg. *Her Christening.*

And as sure as London is built of bricks.

Her Education.

She had an idea from the very sound
That people with naught were naughty. *Ib.*

Flatterers make cream cheese of chalk. *Ib.*

To gratify stern ambition's whims,
What hundreds and thousands of precious
limbs

On a field of battle we scatter.

Her Fame.

There's Bardus, a six-foot column of fop,
A lighthouse without any light atop.

Her First Step.

As many more

Crowd round the door,

To see them going to see it.

Her Fancy Ball.

And rubbed his hands, and smiled aloud
And bowed, and bowed, and bowed, and
bowed,

Like a man who is sawing marble. *Ib.*

Earls that dated from early years. *Ib.*

For people who stand on legs of gold,
Are sure to stand well with society. *Ib.*

And golden opinions, of course, it won
From all different sorts of people. *Ib.*

For one of the pleasures of having a rout
Is the pleasure of having it over.

Her Dream.

What blessed ignorance equals this,
To sleep—and not to know it? *Ib.*

Oh, bed! oh, bed! delicious bed!
That heaven upon earth to the weary head.
Ib.

There's Morbid, all bile, and verjuice and
nerves,

Where other people would make preserves,
He turns his fruit into pickles:

Jealous, envious, and fretful by day,
At night, to his own sharp fancies a prey,
He lies like a hedgehog rolled up the wrong
way,

Tormenting himself with his prickles.

Ib.

Oh! there's nothing in life like making love,
Save making hay in fine weather.

Her Courtship.

But the more the eggs, the worse the hatch;
The more the fish, the worse the catch;
The more the sparks, the worse the match;
Is a fact in Woman's history. *Ib.*

Alas! for the love that's linked with
gold. *Ib.*

For next to that interesting job,
The hanging of Jack, or Bill, or Bob,
There's nothing so draws a London mob
As the noosing of very rich people. *Ib.*

Yet Wedlock's a very awful thing!
'Tis something like that feat in the ring,
Which requires good nerve to do it—
When one of a "Grand Equestrian Troop"
Makes a jump at a gilded hoop,
Not certain at all
Of what may befall
After his getting through it!

Her Marriage.

From a tower in an ivy-green jacket. *Ib.*

For bells are Music's laughter. *Ib.*

Men, whom their fathers had helped to gild,
And men who had had their fortunes to
build,

And—much to their credit—had richly
filled

Their purses by *pursy-verance*. *Ib.*

But of all the lunar things that change,
The one that shows most fickle and strange,
And takes the most eccentric range,
Is the moon—so called—of honey!

Her Honeymoon.

There's double beauty whenever a Swan
Swims on a lake with her double thereon. *Ib.*

And garnished with trees that a man might
cut down,

Instead of his own expenses. *Ib.*

Home-made dishes that drive one from
home. *Her Misery.*

Home-made physic that sickens the sick. *Ib.*

And of all the griefs that mortals share,
The one that seems the hardest to bear
Is the grief without community. *Ib.*

So sorrow is cheered by being poured
From one vessel into another. *Ib.*

A lull like the lull of the treacherous sea.

Her Last Will.

There are daily sounds to tell us that Life
Is dying, and Death is living. *Ib.*

Gold! Gold! Gold! Gold!
Bright and yellow, hard and cold.

Her Moral.

Spurned by the young, but hugged by the
old

To the very verge of the churchyard mould,
Price of many a crime untold;
Gold! Gold! Gold! Gold!
Good or bad a thousand-fold!

How widely its agencies vary—
To save—to ruin—to curse—to bless—
As even its minted coins express,
Now stamped with the image of good
Queen Bess,
And now of a Bloody Mary. *Ib.*

THEODORE E. HOOK (1788-1841).

The greater the fool the better the dancer.

*Maxim. Ascribed to Hook.**

A reply to a newspaper attack resembles very much the attempt of Hercules to crop the Hydra, without the slightest chance of his ultimate success.

Gilbert Gurney. *Vol. 2, chap. 1.*

[Rev.] RICH. HOOKER (c. 1553-1600).

The time will come when three words, uttered with charity and meekness, shall receive a far more blessed reward than three thousand volumes written with disdainful sharpness and wit. *Ecclesiastical Polity.*

To live by one man's will became the cause of all men's misery. *Ib.*

Change is not made without inconvenience, even from worse to better.

Quoted by Johnson, as from Hooker, in the Preface to the "English Dictionary."†

He that goeth about to persuade a multitude that they are not so well governed as they ought to be, shall never want attentive and favourable hearers. *Ib.*

ANTHONY HOPE (See ANTHONY HOPE HAWKINS).**JOHN HOPKINS (d. 1570).**

All people that on earth do dwell,
Sing to the Lord with cheerful voice.

The Whole Book of Psalms, *by Thos. Sternhold, John Hopkins, etc.*‡
Psalms 100. (1648 ed.)

We are his flock, he doth us feed,
And for his sheep he doth us take. § *Ib.*

[Dr.] J. HOPKINSON (1770-1842).

Hail, Columbia! happy land!
Hail, ye heroes! heavenborn band!
Who fought and bled in Freedom's cause,
Hail Columbia.

LORD HOUGHTON (See MILNES).**HENRY HOWARD (See EARL OF SURREY).**

* *Vide* "Life and Remains," by Barham (1877), p. 91. See Quotation under Miscellaneous: "The better the worse."

† See, however, Bacon (p. 9): "In government change is suspected, though to the better."

‡ The Psalms by John Hopkins have his initials attached.

§ In "The Whole Book of Psalmes," 1578, these lines are:

"We are his folke, he doth us feed,
And for his sheepe he doth us take."

[Sir] ROBERT HOWARD (1626-1698).

D'y'e think that statesmen's kindnesses proceed

From any principles but their own need?

The Vestal Virgin.

Pity is love when grown into excess. *Ib.*

SAMUEL HOWARD (1710-1782).

Gentle Shepherd, tell me where. *Song.*

[Rev.] NATHANAEL HOWE, D.D. (1764-1837).

The way of this world is to praise dead saints and persecute living ones. *Sermon.*

To do nothing is the way to be nothing.

A Chapter of Proverbs for Common Life.

Leisure is time for doing something useful. *Ib.*

JAMES HOWELL (1594?-1666).

Some hold translations not unlike to be
The wrong side of a Turkey tapestry.

Poems. Of Translations.

The People's Voice the voice of God we call;
And what are proverbs but the People's Voice?

Before a great Volume of Proverbs.

Words are the soul's ambassadors, who go
Abroad upon her errands to and fro.

Of the strange vertu of Words. l. 1.

Opinion is that high and mighty Dame
Which rules the world.

Before "The Vocal Forest."—To the Common Reader.

Love is the life of friendship; letters are
The life of love.

Touching the vertu and use of Familiar Letters. l. 1.

They [letters] are the soul of trade.

l. 41.

As keys do open chests,
So letters open breasts.

To the Sagacious Reader.

This life at best is but an inn,
And we the passengers.

A Fit of Mortification.

Distance sometimes endears friendship,
and absence sweeteneth it.

Familiar Letters. Book 1, sec. 1, 6.

Love is the marrow of friendship, and
letters are the Elixir of love.

Sec. 1, 17.

Friendship is the great chain of human society, and intercourse of letters is one of the chiefest links of that chain.

Sec. 2, 18. To Dr. Prichard.

It is a rule in friendship, when Distrust enters in at the foregate, Love goes out at the postern.

Familiar Letters. Book 1, sec. 5, 20.
To Dr. H. W.

One hair of a woman can draw more than a hundred pair of oxen.*

Book 2, sec. 4. To T. D., Esq.

Nature, the Handmaid of God Almighty.
Sec. 6. To Dr. T. P.

Women were created for the comfort of men.

Sec. 51. To Master Sergeant D.

JOHN HUGHES (1677-1720).

To live long is almost everyone's wish but to live well is the ambition of a few.

The Lay Monastery. (Periodical.) No. 18.

DAVID HUME (1711-1776).

Avarice, the spur of industry.
Essays. No. 12. Of Civil Liberty.

What better school for manners than the company of virtuous women?

No. 14. The Rise of Arts and Sciences.

Custom, then, is the great guide of human life. Inquiry concerning Human Understanding. Sec. 5, part 1.

JAMES HENRY LEIGH HUNT

(1784-1859).

Write me as one that loves his fellow men.
Abou Ben Adhem.

And lo! Ben Adhem's name led all the rest.
Ib.

Not oaks alone are trees, nor roses flowers;
Much humble wealth makes rich this world of ours. On Pomfret's Choice.

Stolen kisses are always sweeter.
The Indicator.

An Adonis of fifty.
Article in "The Examiner."
(Referring to George IV.)

ANNE HUNTER (1742-1821).

'Tis hard to smile when one would weep,
To speak when one would silent be;
To wake when one would wish to sleep,
And wake to agony.

The Lot of Thousands.

RICHARD HURD (1720-1808).

In this awfully stupendous manner, at which Reason stands aghast, and Faith herself is half confounded, was the grace of God to man at length manifested.

Sermons. Vol. 2, p. 287.

* Proverb—"Beauty draws more than oxen," q.v. See also Pope: "And beauty draws us with a single hair."

JAMES HURDIS (1763-1801).

Rise with the lark, and with the lark to bed.
The Village Curate.

FRANCIS HUTCHESON, the Elder (1694-1746).

That Action is best which procures† the greatest Happiness for the greatest Numbers; and that worst, which, in like manner, occasions misery.‡

Inquiry into the Original of our Ideas of Beauty and Virtue. (1725).

Treatise 2, Sec. 3: An Inquiry concerning Moral Good and Evil.

Wisdom denotes the pursuing of the best ends by the best means. Sec. 5.

To make Uniformity amidst Variety the occasion of pleasure. Sec. 8.

THOMAS HENRY HUXLEY (1825-1895).

If a little knowledge is dangerous, where is the man who has so much as to be out of danger?

Science and Culture: On Elementary Instruction in Physiology.

Irrationally held truths may be more harmful than reasoned errors.
The Coming of Age of the Origin of Species.

It is the customary fate of new truths, to begin as heresies, and to end as superstitions. Ib.

Logical consequences are the scarecrows of fools and the beacons of wise men.
Animal Automatism.

Veracity is the heart of morality.
Universities Actual and Ideal.

The great end of life is not knowledge, but action. Technical Education.

EDWARD HYDE, Earl of Clarendon (1609-1674).

What was said of Cinna might well be applied to him [John Hampden]; he had a head to contrive, and a tongue to persuade, and a hand to execute, any mischief.§

History of the Rebellion. Book 7.

THOMAS INGELENL (fl. 1560).

A man without knowledge, an' I have read, May well be compared to one that is dead.

The Disobedient Child.

† "Accomplishes" in the first edition.

‡ A similar phrase appears in the Marquis de Beccaria's "Dei Delitti e delle Pene" (1764), p. 4, viz.: "The greatest happiness distributed amongst the greatest number." See also Priestley and Jeremy Bentham.

§ See Gibbon (Note, page 142).

JEAN INGELOW (1820-1897).

And didst thou love the race that loved
not thee? Honours.

There are worse losses than the loss of
youth. The Star's Monument.

[Rev.] **JOHN KELLS INGRAM,**
LL.D. (1823-1907).

Who fears to speak of Ninety-Eight?

Who blushes at the name?

When cowards mock the patriot's fate,

Who hangs his head for shame?

Song. *Published in*
"The Dublin Nation," April 1, 1843.

WASHINGTON IRVING (1783-1859).

The Almighty Dollar, that great object of
universal devotion throughout our land.

The Creole Village.

A tart temper never mellows with age,
and a sharp tongue is the only edged tool
that grows keener with constant use.

Rip Van Winkle.

He who keeps undisputed sway over the
heart of a coquette, is indeed a hero.

The Legend of Sleepy Hollow.

A woman's whole existence is a history of
the affections. The Broken Heart.

JAMES I. of Scotland (1394-1437).

Worshippe, ye that lovers bene, this May!

For of your bliss the calends are begun;

And sing with us, "Away! winter, away!

Come, summer, come, the sweet season
and sun!" *The King's Quair, St. 15.*

Beauty enough to make a world to dote.

St. 23.

JAMES I. of England and JAMES VI.
of Scotland (1566-1625).

A branch of the sin of drunkenness,
which is the root of all sins.

A Counterblast to Tobacco (*published 1604*).

Herein is not only a great vanity, but a
great contempt of God's good gifts, that the
sweetness of man's breath, being a good
gift of God, should be wilfully corrupted
by this stinking smoke. *Ib.*

A custom loathsome to the eye, hateful
to the nose, harmful to the brain, dangerous
to the lungs, and in the black, stinking
fume thereof nearest resembling the horrible
Stygian smoke of the pit that is bottom-
less. *Ib.*

THOMAS JEFFERSON (1743-1826).

The God who gave us life gave us liberty
at the same time.

Summary View of the Rights
of British America.

We hold these truths to be self-evident:
that all men are created equal; that they
are endowed by their Creator with inalien-
able rights; that among these are life,
liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.

Declaration by the Representa-
tives of the United States.

Error of opinion may be tolerated where
reason is left free to combat it.

Inaugural Address.

SOAME JENYNS (1704-1787).

A fair, where thousands meet, but none
can stay;

An inn, where travellers bait, then post
away.

The Immortality of the Soul. *Translated*
from the Latin of Isaac Hawkins Browne.

Learn'd or unlearn'd, we all are politicians.

Horace (*imitated*). *Ep. 1, Book 2.*

A man whose eloquence has power

To clear the fullest house in half an hour.

Ib.

We poets are, in every age and nation,

A most absurd, wrong-headed generation.

Ib.

He must be dull as a Dutch commentator.

Ib.

On parchment wings his acres take their
flight. The Modern Fine Gentleman.

Faction, Disappointment's restless child.

On a late attempt on his Majesty's life.

JEROME K. JEROME (b. 1859).

I like work; it fascinates me. I can sit and
look at it for hours. I love to keep it by
me: the idea of getting rid of it nearly
breaks my heart.

Three Men in a Boat. *Chap. 15.*

It is impossible to enjoy idling thoroughly
unless one has plenty of work to do.

Idle Thoughts of an Idle Fellow.—
On Being Idle.

Love is like the measles; we all have to
go through it. *On being in love.*

Conceit is the finest armour a man can
wear. *On being shy.*

We drink one another's healths and spoil
our own. *On Eating and Drinking.*

The world must be getting old, I think; it
dresses so very soberly now.

On Dress and Deportment.

It is always the best policy to speak the
truth, unless of course you are an excep-
tionally good liar.

The Idler. *Feb., 1892.*

DOUGLAS WILLIAM JERROLD

(1803-1857).

The only athletic sport I ever mastered
was backgammon. *Attributed.*

The greatest animal in creation, the animal
who cooks. *Ib.*

Tickle her with a hoe, and she laughs with
harvest. *Ib.*

You tickle it with a plough and it laughs a
harvest. *Another Version.*

Dogmatism is puppyism come to its full
growth. *A Man made of Money.*

A modern Moses who sits on Pisgah with
his back obstinately turned to that promised
land, the Future; he is only fit for those old
maid tabbies, the Muses.

Review of Wordsworth's Poems.

If an earthquake were to engulf England
to-morrow, the English would manage to
meet and dine somewhere among the rub-
bish, just to celebrate the event.

*Remark quoted in Life by Blanchard
Jerrold, as said by Douglas Jerrold in
the Museum Club.*

Religion's in the heart, not in the knee.
The Devil's Ducat.

JOHN JEWELL, Bishop of Salisbury
(1522-1571).

Error cannot be defended but by error.
Untruth cannot be shielded but by untruth.

*A defence of the Apology for the
Church of England.*

Evils must be cured by their contraries.
Ib.

To maintain a fault known is a double
fault. *Ib.*

Vessels never give so great a sound as when
they are empty.* *Ib.*

A contentious man will never lack words.
Ib.

SAMUEL JOHNSON (1709-1784).

Turn from the glittering bribe thy scornful
eye,
Nor sell for gold what gold could never buy.
London.

London! the needy villain's general home,
The common-sewer of Paris and of Rome.
Ib.

All crimes are safe but hated poverty.
This, only this, the rigid law pursues. *Ib.*

Of all the griefs that harass the distressed,
Sure the most bitter is a scornful jest;
Fate never wounds more deep the generous
heart,

Than when a blockhead's insult points the
dart. *Ib.*

This mournful truth is everywhere confessed,
Slow rises worth by poverty depressed. *Ib.*

There every bush with Nature's music rings,
There every breeze bears health upon its
wings. *Ib.*

Prepare for death if here at night you roam,
And sign your will before you sup from
home. *Ib.*

Let observation with extensive view,
Survey mankind from China to Peru; †
Remark each anxious toil, each eager strife,
And watch the busy scenes of crowded
life. *Vanity of Human Wishes.*

As treacherous phantoms in the mist delude,
Shuns fancied ills, or chases airy good. *Ib.*

Still to new heights his restless wishes tower,
Claim leads to claim, and power advances
power;

Till conquest unresisted ceased to please,
And rights submitted left him none to
seize. *Ib.*

There mark what ills the scholar's life assail,
Toil, envy, want, the patron, and the gaol.
See nations, slowly wise and meanly just,
To buried merit raise the tardy bust. *Ib.*

A frame of adamant, a soul of fire,
No dangers fright him, and no labours
tire. *Ib.*

He left the name, at which the world grew
pale,

To point a moral, or adorn a tale. *Ib.*

That life protracted is protracted woe
Time hovers o'er, impatient to destroy
And shuts up all the passages of joy. *Ib.*

An age that melts with unperceived decay,
And glides in modest innocence away. *Ib.*

The gen'ral fav'rite as the gen'ral friend.
Ib.

Superfluous lags the vet'ran on the stage.
Ib.

Fears of the brave, and follies of the wise!
From Marlborough's eyes the streams of
dotage flow,

And Swift expires a driv'ler and a show. *Ib.*

What ills from beauty spring. *Ib.*

Must helpless man, in ignorance sedate,
Roll darkling down the torrent of his fate?
Ib.

Secure, whate'er He gives, He gives the
best. *Ib.*

* See Proverb: "Empty vessels make the most
noise."

† "De Paris au Péron, du Japon jusqu'à
Rome."—BOILEAU, Sat. 8, 3 (1667).

Each change of many-coloured life he drew;
Exhausted worlds, and then imagined new;
Existence saw him spurn her bounded reign,
And panting Time toiled after him in vain.
Prologue, 1737.

Then Jonson came, instructed from the school,
To please in method and invent by rule. *Ib.*

Cold Approbation gave the lingering bays,
For those who durst not censure, scarce
could praise. *Ib.*

The wild vicissitudes of taste. *Ib.*

The stage but echoes back the public voice;
The drama's laws, the drama's patrons give,
For we that live to please, must please to live. *Ib.*

Officious, innocent, sincere;
Of every friendless name the friend.
On the death of Mr. R. Levett.

Yet still he fills affection's eye,
Obscurely wise, and coarsely kind. *Ib.*

In misery's darkest cavern known,
His useful care was ever nigh.*
His virtues walked their narrow round,
Nor made a pause, nor left a void;
And sure th' Eternal Master found
The single talent well employed. *Ib.*

Then with no fiery throbbing pain,†
No cold gradations of decay,
Death broke at once the vital chain,
And freed his soul the nearest way. *Ib.*

Sleep undisturbed within this peaceful shrine,
Till angels wake thee with a note like thine.
Epitaph on Claude Phillips.

Our own felicity we make or find.
Lines added to Goldsmith's Traveller.

Trade's proud empire hastes to swift decay.
Lines added to Goldsmith's Deserted Village.

What cannot be repaired is not to be regretted. *Rasselas.*

No man was ever great by imitation. *Ib.*

"To him that lives well," answered the hermit, "every form of life is good." *Ib.*

Marriage has many pains, but celibacy has no pleasures. *Ib.*

All power of fancy over reason is a degree of insanity. *Ib.*

This man I thought had been a Lord among wits, but I find he is only a wit among Lords. *From Boswell's "Life."*

Remark, 1754.

Men do not suspect faults which they do not commit.

Letter to Bennet Langton, 1755.

Towering in the confidence of twenty-one. *Ib., 1758.*

The worst of Warburton is, that he has a rage for saying something when there's nothing to be said.

Remark to Dr. Burney, 1758.

No man will be a sailor who has contrivance enough to get himself into a jail; for being in a ship is being in jail with the chance of being drowned. . . . A man in a jail has more room, better food, and commonly better company. *Remark, 1759.*

The noblest prospect which a Scotchman ever sees is the high road that leads him to England. *Remark to Mr. Ogilvie, 1763.*

If he does really think that there is no distinction between virtue and vice, why, sir, when he leaves our houses let us count our spoons. *Remark to Boswell, 1763.*

Your levellers wish to level down as far as themselves; but they cannot bear levelling up to themselves. *Ib.*

A very unclubbable man. *Ib. 1764.*
The reference is to Sir John Hawkins.

He that voluntarily continues ignorance is guilty of all the crimes which ignorance produces.

Letter to W. Drummond, Aug. 13, 1766.

Every man has a lurking wish to appear considerable in his native place.

Letter to Sir Joshua Reynolds, 1770.

Much may be made of a Scotchman if he be caught young. *Remark, 1772.*

The Irish are a fair people; they never speak well of one another.

Remark to Dr. Barnard, Bishop of Killaloe.

Was ever poet so trusted before?

Letter to Boswell referring to Goldsmith's debts at his death, July 4, 1774.

We may take Fancy for a companion, but must follow Reason as our guide.

Letter to Boswell, 1774.

In lapidary inscriptions a man is not upon oath. *Remark to Dr. Burney, 1775.*

There are few ways in which a man can be more innocently employed than in getting money. *Remark to Dr. Strahan, cited 1775.*

I never think I have hit hard, unless it rebounds. *Remark, 1775.*

A man will turn over half a library to make one book. *Ib.*

Patriotism is the last refuge of a scoundrel. *Ib.*

* "His ready help was always nigh." First edition.

† "Then with no throbs of fiery pain." First edition.

Knowledge is of two kinds. We know a subject ourselves, or we know where we can find information upon it.

From Boswell's "Life." *Remark, 1775.*

When men come to like a sea life they are not fit to live on land.

Remark to Boswell, 1776.

There is no private house in which people can enjoy themselves so well as in a capital tavern.

Ib.

There is nothing which has yet been contrived by man by which so much happiness is produced, as by a good tavern or inn.

Ib.

No man but a blockhead ever wrote except for money.

Ib.

A man who has not been in Italy is always conscious of an inferiority.

Remark, 1776.

Surely the voice of the public, when it calls so loudly, and only for mercy, ought to be heard.

Letter to Boswell, 1777.

When a man is tired of London he is tired of life; for there is in London all that life can afford.

Remark to Boswell, 1777.

All argument is against it, but all belief is for it.*

Remark, 1778.

Though we cannot out-vote them, we will out-argue them.

Ib.

Every man thinks meanly of himself for not having been a soldier, or not having been at sea.

Ib.

No good and worthy man will insist upon another man's drinking wine.

Remark to Sir Joshua Reynolds, 1778.

Claret is the liquor for boys; port for men; but he who aspires to be a hero must drink brandy.

Remark at dinner at Sir Joshua Reynolds', 1779.

Remember that all tricks are either knavish or childish.

Letter to Boswell, 1779.

If you are idle, be not solitary; if you are solitary, be not idle.

Ib.

There is no wisdom in useless and hopeless sorrow.

Letter to Mrs. Thrale, 1781.

We are not here to sell a parcel of boilers and vats, but the potentiality of growing rich beyond the dreams of avarice.†

Remark on the sale of

Thrale's Brewery, 1781.

Classical quotation is the parole of literary men all over the world.

Remark to Wilkes, 1781.

A wise Tory and a wise Whig, I believe, will agree. Their principles are the same, though their modes of thinking are different.

Of "Tory and Whig." *Written statement given to Boswell, 1783.*

My dear friend, clear your mind of cant.

Remark to Boswell, 1783.

Boswell (said he) is a very clubbable man.

Note by Boswell, 1783.

"Who drives fat oxen should himself be fat." *Parody on the line "Who rules o'er freemen should himself be free," from Hy. Brooke's tragedy "The Earl of Essex" (1749). Quoted by Boswell, 1784.*

Sir, if they should cease to talk of me I must starve.

Remark, 1784.

A man, sir, should keep his friendship in constant repair.

Remark to Sir Joshua Reynolds.

Be virtuous ends pursued by virtuous means, Nor think th' intention sanctifies the deed.

Irene.

For when was power beneficent in vain?

Ib.

Grown old in courts.

Translation of a Speech of Aquileio.

That saw the manners in the face.

Lines on Hogarth's Death.

Life declines from thirty-five.

To Mrs. Thrale.

Catch then, O catch the transient hour;

Improve each moment as it flies;

Life's a short summer—man a flower:

He dies—alas! how soon he dies.

Winter.

But what are the hopes of man? I am disappointed by that stroke of death, which has eclipsed the gaiety of nations, and impoverished the public stock of harmless pleasure. (*Alluding to Garrick's death.*)

Lives of the Poets. Life of Smith.

The modesty of praise wears gradually away.

Life of Halifax.

Whoever wishes to attain an English style, familiar but not coarse, and elegant but not ostentatious, must give his days and nights to the volumes of Addison.

Life of Addison.

The true Genius is a mind of large general powers, accidentally determined to some particular direction.

Life of Cowley.

Language is the dress of thought.

Ib.

To be of no church is dangerous.

Life of Milton.

An acrimonious and surly republican.

Ib.

The trappings of a monarchy would set up an ordinary commonwealth. (*Presumed to be a quotation from Milton.*)

Ib.

The great source of pleasure is variety.

Life of Butler.

* The appearance of men's spirits after death.

† See Edward Moore's "The Gamester."

Pointed axioms and acute replies fly loose about the world, and are assigned successively to those whom it may be the fashion to celebrate.

Lives of the Poets. Life of Walker.

The father of English criticism [Dryden].
Life of Dryden.

Not below mediocrity, nor above it.

Life of A. Phillips.

I may be truly said to have squandered my estate, without honour, without friends, and without pleasure.

The Adventurer. No. 34.

While he (Junius) walks like Jack the Giant Killer in a coat of darkness, he may do much mischief with little strength.

Falkland's Islands.

He that raises false hopes to serve a present purpose, only makes a way for disappointment and discontent.

The Patriot.

To be prejudiced is always to be weak.

Taxation no Tyranny.

The man is little to be envied whose patriotism would not gain force upon the plain of Marathon, or whose piety would not grow warmer among the ruins of Iona.

Journey to the Western Islands.

Notes are often necessary, but they are necessary evils.

Preface to Shakespeare.

In all pointed sentences, some degree of accuracy must be sacrificed to conciseness.

On the Bravery of the English Common Soldiers.

From thee, great God, we spring, to thee we tend,

Path, motive, guide, original, and end.

The Rambler. No. 7.
(Translated from Boethius.)

He looked upon the whole generation of woollen-drapers to be such despicable wretches that no gentleman ought to pay them.

No. 9.

A man guilty of poverty easily believes himself suspected.

No. 26.

Without frugality none can be rich, and with it very few would be poor.

No. 57.

Men seldom give pleasure where they are not pleased themselves.

No. 74.

Where there is no hope, there can be no endeavour.

No. 110.

I gleaned jests at home from obsolete farces.

No. 141.

Beasts of each kind their fellows spare,

Bear lives in amity with bear.

(Translated from Juvenal.)

Every man is, or hopes to be, an Idler.

The Idler. No. 1.

When two Englishmen meet, their first talk is of the weather.

No. 11.

Promise, large promise, is the soul of an advertisement.

No. 40.

Pleasure is very seldom found where it is sought.

No. 53.

Nothing is more hopeless than a scheme of merriment.

Ib.

What is twice read is commonly better remembered than what is transcribed.

No. 74.

All this is very judicious; you may talk, sir, as you please, but I will still say what I said at first. (Bob Sturdy's way of closing a debate.)

No. 83.

If he (Phil Gentle) is obliged to speak, he then observes that the question is difficult; that he never received so much pleasure from a debate before; that neither of the controvertists could have found his match in any other company; that Mr. Wormwood's assertion is very well supported, and yet there is great force in what Mr. Scruple has advanced against it.

Ib.

If the man who turnips cries,
Cry not when his father dies,
'Tis a proof that he had rather
Have a turnip than his father.

*Burlesque of Lopez de Vega's lines,
"Se acquen los leones vence," etc.*

A good hater.

Johnsoniana. (Mrs. Piozzi.) No. 39.

The atrocious crime of being a young man.

Reply of William Pitt (afterwards Lord Chatham) to Walpole, as written by Johnson, March 6, 1741.

Since all must life resign,

Those sweet rewards, which decorate the brave,

'Tis folly to decline,

And steal inglorious to the silent grave.

*Lines added to an Ode
by Sir William Jones.*

The chief glory of every people arises from its authors.

*Dictionary of the English Language.
Preface.*

I am not yet so lost in lexicography, as to forget that words are the daughters of earth, and that things are the sons of heaven.

Ib.

Excise: A hateful tax levied upon commodities.

Definition.

Patron: Commonly a wretch who supports with insolence, and is paid with flattery.

Ib.

Pension: An allowance made to anyone without an equivalent. In England it is generally understood to mean pay given to a state hireling for treason to his country.

Dictionary of the English Language.
Definition.

Whig: The name of a faction. *Id.*

In bed we laugh, in bed we cry,
And born in bed, in bed we die;
The near approach a bed may show
Of human bliss to human woe.

Improvised Translation of Benserade
(d. 1691). *Lines "A son lit."*

HENRY ARTHUR JONES (b. 1851).

Coke. I have an unconquerable aversion to Dissenters.—*Sir Christopher Deering*. Oh, I hate 'em! But they saved England, hang 'em! And I'm not sure whether they're not the soundest part of the nation to-day. *The Liars. Act I.*

If there is one beast in all the loathsome fauna of civilization I hate and despise, it is a man of the world. *Id.*

[Sir] WILLIAM JONES (1746–1794).

Seven hours to law, to soothing slumber seven,

Ten to the world allot, and all to heaven.*
Lines in Substitution for the Old Latin Version.

Vain pleasures sting the lips they kiss;
How asps are hid beneath the bowers of bliss!
The Palace of Fortune. 241.

Go boldly forth, my simple lay,
Whose accents flow with artless ease,
Like orient pearls at random strung.

Persian Song of Hafiz.

On parent knees, a naked new-born child,
Weeping, thou sat'st whilst all around thee smiled;

So live, that, sinking in thy last long sleep,
Calm thou may'st smile, while all around thee weep. *From the Persian.*

What constitutes a state?

Not high-raised battlements or laboured mound,

Thick wall or moated gate.

No: men, high-minded men

Men, who their duties know,

But know their rights, and knowing, dare maintain,

These constitute a State.

Ode in Imitation of Alcæus.

* "Six hours in sleep, in law's grave study six,
Four spend in prayer, the rest on nature fix."
—Lines quoted (in Latin) by Sir E. Coke, and translated by Sir W. Jones.

And sovereign Law, that State's collected will,

O'er thrones and globes elate,
Sits Empress, crowning good, repressing ill. *Id.*

Love's pale sister, Pity. *Hymn to Darga.*

Hard fate of man, on whom the heavens bestow

A drop of pleasure for a sea of woe. *Laura.*

Hope, that with honey blends the cup of pain. *Hymn to Sereswaty. l. 19.*

Love extinguished, heaven and earth must fail. *Epistles 1. Chap. 4, 8.*

BEN JONSON (1573 ?–1637).

Hating that solemn vice of greatness, pride.
On Lady Bedford.

Drink to me only with thine eyes,

And I will pledge with mine;

Or leave a kiss but in the cup,

And I'll not look for wine.†

The Forest. To Celia.

England's high Chancellor, the destined heir,

In his soft cradle, to his father's chair,

Whose even thread the Fates spin round and full.

Out of their choicest and their whitest wool.
On Lord Bacon.

Underneath this sable hearse

Lies the subject of all verse,

Sidney's sister, Pembroke's mother

Death, ere thou hast slain another

Learn'd and fair and good as she,

Time shall throw a dart at thee.

Epitaph. Lady Pembroke.

Great honours are great burdens.

Catiline's Conspiracy. Act 3, 1.

Ambition like a torrent ne'er looks back.

Act 3, 4.

'Tis the common disease of all your musicians, that they know no mean, to be entreated either to begin or to end.

The Postaster. Act 2, 2.

He cleaves to me like Alcides' shirt.

Act 3, 2.

Apes are apes, though clothed in scarlet.

Act 5, 3.

Still to be neat, still to be drest.

As you were going to a feast;

Still to be powdered, still perfumed ‡

Lady, it is to be presumed,

Though art's hid causes are not found,

All is not sweet, all is not sound.

Epicæne; or, the Silent Woman. Act 1, 1.

† Derived from Philostratus; see Gifford's "Jonson."

‡ An imitation of a Latin poem printed at the end of the Variorum edition of Petronius commencing, "Semper munditiis."

Give me a look, give me a face,
That makes simplicity a grace.

Epicæne; or, the Silent Woman. *Act 1, 1.*

Such sweet neglect more taketh me
Than all th' adulteries of art;
They strike mine eyes, but not my heart. *Ib.*

Deny 't who can.
Silence in woman is like speech in man. *Act 3, 3.*
This is worst of all worst worsts that hell
could have devised. *Act 5, 4.*

Underneath this stone doth lie
As much beauty as could die;
Which in life did harbour give
To more virtue than doth live.
Epitaph—Elizabeth L. II.

Wherein the graver had a strife
With Nature, to out-do the life.

Shakespeare's Portrait.

In rhyme, fine tinkling rhyme and flowand
verse,
With now and then some sense; and he
was paid for it,
Regarded and rewarded; which few poets
Are nowadays.*

Masque of the Fortunate Isles. *Fol. 6, p. 192.*

Better be dumb than superstitious.
Underwoods. 9. Eupheme.

Who falls for love of God shall rise a star.
32. To a friend.

Talking and eloquence are not the same;
to speak, and to speak well, are two things.
Discoveries.

Soul of the age!
The applause, delight, and wonder of our
stage!

My Shakespeare, rise! I will not lodge
thee by
Chaucer or Spenser, or bid Beaumont lie
A little further off, to make thee room;
Thou art a monument, without a tomb.

To the Memory of Mr. W. Shakespeare.
Preface to First Folio, 1622.

And though thou hadst small Latin and
less Greek. *Ib.*

He was not of an age, but for all time. *Ib.*

For a good poet's made, as well as born. *Ib.*

Sweet Swan of Avon! *Ib.*

In small proportion we just beauties see,
And in short measures life may perfect be.
Good Life, Long Life.

Dreaming on nought but idle poetry,
That fruitless and unprofitable art,
Good unto none; but least to the professors.
Every Man in his Humour. *Act 1, 1.*

Nor stand so much on your gentility,
Which is an airy, and mere borrowed thing,
From dead men's dust, and bones, and none
of yours,
Unless you make, or hold it. *Ib.*

Force works on servile natures not the free.
Act 1, 2.

By the foot of Pharaoh! *Act 1, 3.*

Get money; still, get money, boy;
No matter by what means; money will do.
Act 2, 5.

Be exceeding proud. Stand upon your
gentility, and scorn every man. Speak
nothing humbly. . . . Love no man.
Trust no man. Speak ill of no man to his
face; nor well of any man behind his
back. . . . Spread yourself on his bosom
publicly, whose heart you would eat in
private. *Act 3, 4.*

I do honour the very flea of his dog.
Act 4, 4.

Yet I hold it not good polity to go dis-
armed, for though I be skilful I may be
oppressed with multitudes. *Act 4, 7.*

This will I venture upon my poor
gentleman-like carcass to perform. *Ib.*

Civilly by the sword. *Ib.*

Anger costs a man nothing. *Act 4, 8.*

Plagued with an itching leprosy of wit.

Every Man out of his Humour.

Ante-Prologue. (Second Sounding).

Sit melancholy, and pick your teeth when
you cannot speak. *Act 1, 2.*

Let them be good that love me, though but
few. **Cynthia's Revels.** *Act 3, 4.*

True happiness
Consists not in the multitude of friends,
But in the worth and choice. *Ib.*

Ambition dares not stoop. *Act 4, 2.*

Of all wild beasts preserve me from a
tyrant;

And of all tame, a flatterer.

Fall of Sejanus. *Act 1.*

Contempt of fame begets contempt of
virtue. *Ib.*

He threatens many that hath injured one.

Act 2.

'Twas only fear first in the world made
gods. *Ib.*

Who nourisheth a lion must obey him.
Act 3.

Posterity pays every man his honour. *Ib.*

What excellent fools
Religion makes of men! *Act 5.*

I do love
To note and to observe. **Volpone.** *Act 2, 1.*

* Allusion to Scogan, poet temp. Henry IV.

Calumnies are answered best with silence.

Volpone. Act 2, 2.

I am now past the craggy paths of study,
and come to the flowery plains of honour
and reputation. *Ib.*

All the wise world is little else, in nature
But parasites, or sub-parasites. *Act 3, 1.*
Somewhat costive of belief.

The Alchemist. Act 2, 2.

I will eat exceedingly, and prophesy.

Bartholomew Fair. Act 1, 6.

Neither do thou lust after that tawney
weed tobacco. *Act 2, 6.*

She is my own lawfully begotten wife,
In wedlock. *The New Inn. Act 4, 3.*

O, for an engine to keep back all clocks.
Act 4, 4.

One woman reads another's character
Without the tedious trouble of deciphering.
Ib.

Care that is entered once into the breast,
Will have the whole possession, ere it rest.

Tale of a Tub. Act 1, 7.

Indeed there is a woundy luck in names, Sir,
And a main mystery, an' a man knew where
To vind it. *Act 4, 1.*

The fiend hath much to do, that keeps a
school;

Or is the father of a family;
Or governs but a country academy.

The Sad Shepherd. (A fragment.) Act 3, 1.

His hearers could not cough or look aside
from him without loss. . . The fear of
every man that heard him was lest he should
make an end.

On the Lord St. Albans. (Bacon.)

In his adversity I ever prayed that God
would give him strength; for greatness he
could not want. *Ib.*

"JUNIUS" (Letters published 1768–
1773).

One precedent creates another. They
soon accumulate and become law.

Dedication.

This is not the cause of faction, or of
party, or of any individual, but the common
interest of every man in Britain. *Ib.*

The liberty of the press is the *palladium*
of all the civil, political, and religious rights
of an Englishman. *Ib.*

Death-bed repentance seldom reaches to
restitution. *Ib.*

To be acquainted with the merit of a
ministry, we need only observe the condition
of the people. *Letter 1. Jan. 21, 1769.*

There is no extremity of distress, which,
of itself, ought to reduce a great nation to
despair. *Ib.*

In all the mazes of metaphorical confusion.
Letter 7. March 3, 1769.

The right of election is the very essence of
the constitution. *Letter 11. April 24, 1769.*

Is this the wisdom of a great minister; or
is it the ominous vibration of a pendulum?

Letter 12. May 30, 1769.

I do not give you to posterity as a pattern
to imitate, but as an example to deter. *Ib.*

There is a holy, mistaken zeal in politics,
as well as religion. By persuading others
we convince ourselves.

Letter 35. Dec. 19, 1769.

The fortune which made you a king, for-
bade you to have a friend. It is a law of
nature, which cannot be violated with
impunity. *Ib.*

Whether it be the heart to conceive, the
understanding to direct, or the hand to
execute. *Letter 37. March 19, 1770.*

The noble spirit of the metropolis is the life-
blood of the state, collected at the heart. *Ib.*

The injustice done to an individual is
sometimes of service to the public.

Letter 41. Nov. 14, 1770.

Private credit is wealth, public honour is
security. The feather that adorns the royal
bird supports his flight; strip him of his
plumage, and you fix him to the earth.

Letter 42. Jan. 30, 1771.

The flaming patriot, who so lately scorched
us in the meridian, sinks temperately to the
west, and is hardly felt as he descends.

Letter 54. Aug. 15, 1771.

JOHN KEATS (1795-1821).

A maker of sweet poems. (*The Moon*).

Early Poems. I stood a Tytloe.

Sweet are the pleasures that to verse belong.
To G. F. Mathew.

Much have I travelled in the realms of
gold.

On first looking into Chapman's Homer.

Then felt I like some watcher of the skies
When a new planet swims into his ken;
Or like stout Cortez when, with eagle eyes,
He stared at the Pacific—and all his men
Looked at each other with a wild surmise—
Silent, upon a peak in Darien. *Ib.*

A money-mong'ring pitiable brood.
Addressed to Haydon.

Hear ye not the hum
Of mighty workings? *Ib.*

The poetry of earth is never dead.

On the Grasshopper and the Cricket.

They swayed about upon a rocking-horse,
And thought it Pegasus.

Sleep and Poetry.

There is not a fiercer hell than the failure
in a great object. **Endymion. Preface.**

The imagination of a boy is healthy, and
the mature imagination of a man is healthy;
but there is a space of life between, in which
the soul is in a ferment, the character un-
decided, the way of life uncertain, the
ambition thick-sighted: thence proceeds
mawkishness. *Id.*

A thing of beauty is a joy for ever:
Its loveliness increases; it will never
Pass into nothingness; but still will keep
A bower quiet for us, and a sleep
Full of sweet dreams, and health, and quiet
breathing. *Book 1.*

Breathed words

Would all be lost, unheard, and vain as
swords
Against the encased crocodile, or leaps
Of grasshoppers against the sun. *Id.*

He ne'er is crowned
With immortality who fears to follow
Where airy voices lead. *Book 2.*

'Tis the pest
Of love that fairest joys give most unrest. *Id.*
Far-spooning ocean. *Id.*

What is there in thee, Moon! that thou
should'st move
My heart so potently? *Id.*

Let me have music dying, and I seek
No more delight. *Book 4.*

Fair Melody! kind Siren! I've no choice;
I must be thy sad servant evermore;
I cannot choose but kneel here and adore. *Id.*

Love in a hut, with water and a crust,
Is—Love, forgive us!—cinders, ashes, dust;
Love in a palace is, perhaps, at last
More grievous torment than a hermit's fast.
Lamia. Part 2.

In pale contented sort of discontent. *Id.*

With reconciling words and courteous mien
Turning into sweet milk the sophist's spleen. *Id.*

Do not all charms fly
At the mere touch of cold philosophy? *Id.*
Philosophy will clip an angel's wings. *Id.*

Music's golden tongue
Flattered to tears this aged man and poor.

Eve of St. Agnes. St. 3.

And diamonded with panes of quaint device,
Innumerable of stains and splendid dyes,
St. 24.

As though a rose should shut, and be a bud
again. *St. 27.*

And lucent syrops, tinct with cinnamon.
St. 30.

He played an ancient ditty, long since mute.
St. 33.

Fanatics have their dreams, wherewith they
weave

A paradise for a sect.
Hyperion. (1820.) Earlier Version.

That large utterance of the early Gods.
Book 1, l. 50.

O aching time! O moments big as years!
l. 63

As when upon a trancèd summer night,
Those green-robed senators of mighty woods,
Tall oaks, branch-charmèd by the earnest
stars,
Dream, and so dream all night without a
stir. *l. 72.*

Too huge for mortal tongue, or pen of scribe.
l. 159.

Now comes the pain of truth, to whom 'tis
pain;

O folly! for to bear all naked truths,
And to envisage circumstance, all calm,
That is the top of sovereignty. *Book 2, l. 202.*

A solitary sorrow best befits
Thy lips, and antheing a lonely grief
Book 3, l. 5.

O for a beaker full of the warm South,
Full of the true, the blushful Hippocrene,
With beaded bubbles winking at the brim,
And purple stained mouth.

Ode to a Nightingale.

The weariness, the fever, and the fret
Here, where men sit and hear each other
groan. *Id.*

Was it a vision, or a waking dream?
Fled is that music:—Do I wake or sleep?
Id.

Thou foster-child of silence and slow time
Ode on a Grecian Urn.

Heard melodies are sweet, but those unheard
are sweeter. *Id.*

For ever wilt thou love, and she be fair!
"Beauty is truth, truth beauty,"—that is all
Ye know on earth, and all ye need to know.
Id.

On one side is a field of drooping oats,
Through which the poppies show their
scarlet coats,
So pert and useless, that they bring to mind
The scarlet coats that pester humankind.

To my Brother George.

There is a budding morrow in midnight.
Sonnet to Homer.

But, for the general award of love
The little sweet doth kill much bitterness.
Isabella. *St. 13.*

Even bees, the little almsmen of spring-
bowers,
Know there is richest juice in poison-flowers.
Ib.
Selfishness, Love's cousin. *St. 31.*

What a fool!
An injury may make of a staid man!
Otho the Great. *Act 3, 1.*

There are times
When simplest things put on a sombre cast.
Act 4, 1.
What weapons has the lion but himself?
King Stephen. *Scene 3.*

[Rev.] JOHN KEBLE (1792-1866).

Next to a sound rule of faith, there is
nothing of so much consequence as a sober
standard of feeling in matters of practical
religion. *The Christian Year. Preface.*

Oh! timely happy, timely wise,
Hearts that with rising morn arise! *Morning.*

If on our daily course our mind
Be set to hallow all we find,
New treasures still, of countless price,
God will provide for sacrifice. *Ib.*

We need not bid, for cloistered cell,
Our neighbour and our work farewell. *Ib.*

The trivial round, the common task,
Would furnish all we ought to ask;
Room to deny ourselves; a road
To bring us daily nearer God. *Ib.*

And help us this, and every day,
To live more nearly as we pray. *Ib.*

Sun of my soul! thou Saviour dear,
It is not night if thou be near. *Evening.*

Tracing out wisdom, power, and love,
In earth or sky, in stream or grove. *Ib.*

Abide with me from morn till eve,
For without Thee I cannot live:
Abide with me when night is nigh,
For without Thee I dare not die. *Ib.*

Like infant's slumbers, pure and light. *Ib.*
Think not of rest; though dreams be sweet,
Start up, and ply your heavenward feet.
2nd Sunday in Advent.

'Tis wandering on enchanted ground
With dizzy brow and tottering feet.
4th Sunday in Advent.

How happier far than life, the end
Of souls that infant-like beneath their
burden bend. *Holy Innocents.*

Art thou a child of tears,
Cradled in care and woe? *Circumcision.*

Give true hearts but earth and sky,
And some flowers to bloom and die,—
Homely scenes and simple views
Lowly thoughts may best infuse.
1st Sunday after Epiphany.

Unseen by all but Heaven,
Like diamond blazing in the mine.
3rd Sunday after Epiphany.

"Only disperse the cloud," they cry,
"And if our fate be death, give light, and
let us die." *6th Sunday after Epiphany.*

There is a book, who runs may read,
Which heavenly truth imparts,
And all the lore its scholars need,
Pure eyes and Christian hearts.
Septuagesima.

Thou, who hast given me eyes to see
And love this sight so fair,
Give me a heart to find out Thee,
And read Thee everywhere. *Ib.*

'Twas but one little drop of sin
We saw this morning enter in,
And lo! at eventide the world was drowned.
Sexagesima.

Sweet is the smile of home; the mutual look
When hearts are of each other sure.
1st Sunday in Lent.

There is no light but Thine; with Thee all
beauty glows. *3rd Sunday in Lent.*

Or like pale ghosts, that darkling roam,
Hovering around their ancient home,
But find no refuge there.
(*Jewish race.*) *5th Sunday in Lent.*

A hopeless faith, a homeless race,
Yet seeking the most holy place,
And owning the true bliss. *Ib.*

Ye, whose hearts are beating high
With the pulse of Poesy,
Heirs of more than royal race,
Framed by heaven's peculiar grace
God's own work to do on earth!
Palm Sunday.

Sovereign masters of all hearts. *Ib.*

Give us grace to listen well. *Ib.*

As in this bad world below
Noblest things find vilest using. *Ib.*

"Father to me thou art, and mother dear,
And brother too, kind husband of my
heart."* *Monday before Easter.*

Be silent, Praise,
Blind guide with siren voice, and blinding all
That hear thy call.
Wednesday before Easter.

Thou art the Sun of other days,
They shine by giving back thy rays.
Easter Day.

* See "Iliad," 6, 429.

The many-twinkling smile of ocean.

The Christian Year.
2nd Sunday after Trinity.

No distance breaks the tie of blood ;
Brothers are brothers evermore ;
Nor wrong, nor wrath of deadliest mood,
That magic may o'erpower. *Ib.*

Oh ! might we all our lineage prove,
Give and forgive, do good and love. *Ib.*

Then draw we nearer day by day,
Each to his brethren, all to God ;
Let the world take us as she may,
We must not change our road. *Ib.*

Men love us, or they need our love.
7th Sunday after Trinity.

The grey-haired saint may fail at last,
The surest guide a wanderer prove ;
Death only binds us fast
To the bright shore of love.

8th Sunday after Trinity.

Why should we faint and fear to live alone,*
Since all alone, so Heaven has willed, we
die,

Nor e'en the tenderest heart, and next our
own,
Knows half the reasons why we smile and
sigh ? 24th Sunday after Trinity.

Blest are the pure in heart,
For they shall see our God.†

The Purification.

Still to the lowly soul
He doth himself impart,
And for His cradle and His throne
Chooseth the pure in heart. *Ib.*

Then be ye sure that Love can bless
Even in this crowded loneliness,
Where ever-moving myriads seem to say,
Go—thou art naught to us, nor we to thee—
away ! St. Matthew's Day.

There are in this loud stunning tide
Of human care and crime,
With whom the melodies abide
Of the everlasting chime ;
Who carry music in their heart
Through dusky lane and wrangling mart,
Plying their daily task with busier feet,
Because their secret souls a holy strain re-
peat. *Ib.*

What sages would have died to learn,
Now taught by cottage dames. Catechism.

'Tis sweet, as year by year we lose
Friends out of sight, in faith to muse
How grows in Paradise our store.

Burial of the Dead.

We wish him health : he sighs for rest,
And Heaven accepts the prayer.

Restoration Day.

* "Je mourrai seul" (I shall die alone).—

PASCAL.

† St. Matthew, v. 8.

FRANCES ANNE KEMBLE (*See*
BUTLER).

JOHN P. KEMBLE (1757–1823).

When late I attempted your pity to move,
Why seemed you so deaf to my prayers ?
Perhaps it was right to disseemble your love,
But—why did you kick me downstairs ?
The Panel.† (*Nov. 28, 1788.*) Act 1, Sc. 1.

THOMAS KEN, Bishop of Bath and
Wells (1637–1711).

Each present day thy last esteem.

Morning Hymn.

Let all thy converse be sincere. *Ib.*

Praise God from whom all blessings flow.
Praise Him, all creatures here below. *Ib.*

Teach me to live that I may dread
The grave as little as my bed.

Evening Hymn.

WILLIAM KENDRICK (d. 1777).

In durance vile.‡

Falstaff's Wedding. Act. 1, Sc. 2.

COULSON KERNAHAN (b. 1858).

There are two literary maladies—writer's
cramp and swelled head. The worst of
writer's cramp is that it is never cured ; the
worst of swelled head is that it never kills.

Lecture. Midland Institute, Birmingham.

Circumstances never made the man do
right who didn't do right in spite of them.

A Book of Strange Sins.

FRANCIS S. KEY (1780–1843).

'Tis the star-spangled banner, O ! long may
it wave

O'er the land of the free and the home of
the brave ! The Star-Spangled Banner.

Praise the Power that hath made and pre-
served us a nation,

Then conquer we must, for our cause it is
just,

And this be our motto, "In God is our
trust." *Ib.*

‡ This is Bickerstaff's comedy, " 'Tis Well 'tis
no Worse," adapted and re-set. The lines appear
as above in *The Annual Register*, 1788, Appendix,
p. 201, among "Miscellaneous Poems," and are
headed "An Expostulation"; also in the
"Asylum for Fugitive Pieces," 1785, vol. 1, p. 15.
In both cases the lines are published anonym-
ously. It is presumed that John Philip Kemble
was the author, but this is not certain. The lines
were not in Bickerstaff's comedy, as produced in
1770.

§ This phrase may be of previous occurrence,
but has not been traced to any earlier source.

WILLIAM KING, LL.D. (1663–1712).
Beauty from order springs.

Art of Cookery. l. 55.
Cornwall squab-pie, and Devon white-pot
brings;
And Leicester beans and bacon, food of
kings. *l. 163.*

Crowd not your table: let your number be
Not more than seven, and never less than
three. *l. 259.*

A pin a day will fetch a groat a year. *405.*
'Tis by his cleanliness a cook must please.
l. 603.

On adamant our wrongs we all engrave,
But write our benefits upon the wave.
The Art of Love. 971.

[**Rev.] CHARLES KINGSLEY (1819–1875).**

There will be no true freedom without
virtue, no true science without religion, no
true industry without the fear of God and
love to your fellow-citizens. Workers of
England, be wise, and then you *must* be free,
for you will be *fit* to be free.

Placard. 1843.

He did not know that a keeper is only a
poacher turned inside out, and a poacher a
keeper turned outside in.*

The Water Babies. Chap. 1.

The most wonderful and the strongest
things in the world, you know, are just the
things which no one can see. *Chap. 2.*

Possession means to sit astride of the world,
Instead of having it astride of you.

Saints' Tragedy. Act 1, 2.

'Tis we alone

Can join the patience of the labouring ox
Unto the eagle's foresight. *1b.*

And being that Mercury is not my planet.
Act 1, 3.

The castle-born brat is a senator born,
Or a saint if religion's in vogue. *Act 2, 2.*

This noble soul,
Worth thousand prudish clods of barren
clay,

Who mope for heaven because earth's
grapes are sour. *Act 2, 3.*

Oh! that we two were Maying. *Act 2, 9.*
Life is too short for mean anxieties. *1b.*

Yet waste men's lives, like the vermin's,
For a few more brace of game.

The Bad Squire.

Worse housed than your hacks and your
pointers,

Worse fed than your hogs and your sheep.
1b.

Telling lies, and scraping siller, heaping
cares on cares. **The Outlaw.**

Fools! who fancy Christ mistaken;
Man a tool to buy and sell;
Earth a failure, God-forsaken,
Anteroom of Hell. **The World's Age.**

He that will not live by toil
Has no right on English soil!
Alton Locke's Song.

Three fishers went sailing away to the West,
Away to the West as the sun went down;
Each thought on the woman who loved him
the best. **The Three Fishers.**

For men must work, and women must
weep,
And there's little to earn, and many to
keep,
Though the harbour bar be moaning. *1b.*

For men must work, and women must
weep
And the sooner it's over, the sooner to
sleep. *1b.*

Be good, sweet maid, and let who can be
clever:

Do lovely things, not dream them, all
day long;

And so make Life, and Death, and that For
Ever,

One grand sweet song.†
Farewell. To C. E. G.

Do the work that's nearest,†
Though it's dull at whiles,

Helping, when we meet them,
Lame dogs over stiles. **The Invitation.**

Yet for old sake's sake she is still, dears,
The prettiest doll in the world.

My Little Doll. Water Babies.

Pain is no evil,
Unless it conquer us. **Saint Maura.**

The only way to regenerate the world is
to do the duty which lies nearest us, and not
hunt after grand, far-fetched ones for our-
selves.† **Letters and Memories.**

† Printed thus in the "Poems" (1889 edition).
In Kingsley's "Life" (1877) edited by his wife,
what appears to be the original version is pub-
lished (Vol. 1, p. 487). The lines are given as
above, except that the third reads:
"And so make Life, Death, and that vast For
Ever."

Another form of the stanza given in the 1832
edition of the "Poems" is:

"Be good, sweet maid, and let who will be clever;
Do noble things, not dream them all day long;
And so make life, death, and that vast for ever
One grand sweet song."

† See Carlyle: "Do the duty that lies nearest
thee" (p. 71).

* "Besides they (the keepers) are themselves
so many hired poachers."—DENIS DIDEROT, "De
l'Homme."

RUDYARD KIPLING (b. 1865).

O! it's Tommy this, an' Tommy that, an'
"Tommy, go away!"

But it's "Thank you, Mister Atkins," when
the band begins to play.

Barrack Room Ballads. Tommy.

Then it's Tommy this, an' Tommy that, an'
"Tommy, 'ow's yer soul?"

But it's "Thin red line of 'eroes" when the
drum begins to roll. *Ib.*

We aren't no thin red 'eroes, an' we aren't
no blackguards too.

But single men in barricks, most remark-
able like you;

An' if sometimes our conduct isn't all your
fancy paints,

Why, single men in barricks don't grow
into plaster saints. *Ib.*

An' Tommy ain't a bloomin' fool—you bet
that Tommy sees! *Ib.*

So, ere's to you, Fuzzy-Wuzzy, at your 'ome
in the Soudan;

You're a pore benighted 'eathen, but a first-
class fightin' man. *Fuzzy-Wuzzy.*

Take 'old o' the Wings o' the Mornin',
An' flop round the earth till you're dead;

But you won't get away from the tune that
they play

To the bloomin' old rag overhead.

The Widow at Windsor.

What should they know of England who
only England know? *The English Flag.*

Never was isle so little, never was sea so
lone,

But over the scud and the palm-trees an
English flag was flown. *Ib.*

I've a head like a concertina: I've a tongue
like a button-stick. *Cells.*

Ship me somewhere east of Suez, where the
best is like the worst,

Where there aren't no Ten Commandments,
an' a man can raise a thirst. *Mandalay.*

Though we called your friend from his bed
this night, he could not speak for you,

For the race is run by one and one and
never by two and two. *Tomlinson.*

But the Devil whoops, as he whooped of old:
"It's clever, but is it Art?"

The Conundrum of the Workshop.

Oh, East is East, and West is West, and
never the twain shall meet,

Till earth and sky stand presently at God's
great judgment seat;

But there is neither East nor West, Border,
nor Breed, nor Birth,

When two strong men stand face to face,
though they come from the ends of the
earth! *The Ballad of East and West.*

The tumult and the shouting dies,
The captains and the kings depart;
Still stands thine ancient sacrifice,
A humble and a contrite heart.
Lord God of Hosts, be with us yet
Lest we forget, lest we forget.

The Recessional Hymn.

But till we are built like angels, with
hammer and chisel and pen,
We will work for ourself and a woman, for
ever and ever, Amen.

An Imperial Rescript.

Favouritism governed kissage

Even as it does in this age.

Departmental Ditties. General Summary.

Surely in toil or fray,

Under an alien sky,

Comfort it is to say:

"Of no mean city am I!"

The Seven Seas. Dedication.

But he couldn't lie if you paid him, and
he'd starve before he stole.

The Mary Gloster.

The Liner she's a lady.

The Liner she's a Lady.

Sez 'e, "I'm a Jolly—'Er Majesty's Jolly—
soldier an' sailor too!"

Soldier an' Sailor too!

'E's a kind of a giddy harumfrodite—soldier
an' sailor too! *Ib.*

For Allah created the English mad—the
maddest of all mankind!

Kitchener's School.

Casting a ball at three straight sticks and
defending the same with a fourth. *Ib.*

Take up the White Man's burden—

Send forth the best ye breed—

Go, bind your sons to exile

To serve your captives' need;

To wait, in heavy harness

On fluttered folk and wild—

Your new-caught, sullen peoples,

Half devil and half child.

*The White Man's Burden.**

By all ye will or whisper,

By all ye leave or do,

The silent, sullen peoples

Shall weigh your God and you. *Ib.*

All we have of freedom—all we use or
know—

This our fathers bought for us, long and
long ago. *The Old Issue.*

Suffer not the old King under any name.

Ib.

Step by step and word by word: who is
ruled may read,

Suffer not the old Kings—for we know the
breed. *Ib.*

* An Address to the United States, published
Feb. 4. 1899.

There, till the vision he foresaw,
 Splendid and whole arise,
 And unimagined empires draw
 To council neath his skies,
 The immense and brooding spirit still
 Shall quicken and control.
 Living he was the land, and dead
 His soul shall be her soul.
C. J. Rhodes, buried April 10, 1902.*
 Then ye returned to your trinkets; then ye
 contented your souls
 With the flannelled fools at the wicket, or
 the muddled oafs at the goals.

The Islanders.

Humble because of knowledge; mighty by
 sacrifice.
 The masterless man, . . . afflicted with
 the magic of the necessary words . . .
 Words that may become alive and walk up
 and down in the hearts of the hearers.
Speech. Royal Acad. Banquet, London, 1906.

JAMES SHERIDAN KNOWLES
 (1784-1862).

What merit to be dropped on fortune's hill?
 The honour is to mount it.

The Hunchback. Act 1, 1.

Better owe
 A yard of land to labour, than to chance
 Be debtor for a rood!

I abhor brains

As I do tools: they're things mechanical.

Act 3, 1.

A castle, after all, is but a house—
 The dullest one when wanting company.

Act 4, 1.

What will not constant woman do for love,
 That's loved with constancy.

Act 4, 2.

When fails our dearest friend,
 There may be refuge with our direst foe.

The Wife. Act 5, 2.

A deep purse, and easy strings.

The Love-Chase. Act 1, 1.

A fault confessed
 Is a new virtue added to a man.

Act 1, 2.

A judicious friend
 Is better than a zealous: you are both.

Act 2, 1.

CHARLES LAMB (1775-1834).

Gone before
 To that unknown and silent shore. **Hester.**
 I have had playmates, I have had com-
 panions,
 In my days of childhood, in my joyful
 school-days,
 All, all are gone, the old familiar faces.

The Old Familiar Faces.

Truths which transcend the searching school-
 men's vein
 And half had staggered that stout Stagirate.†
Written at Cambridge.

For thy sake, tobacco, I
 Would do anything but die.

A Farewell to Tobacco.

Who first invented work, and bound the
 free
 And holiday-rejoicing spirit down?‡
Work.

That dry drudgery at the desk's dead wood.
Ib.

Sabbathless Satan.
Ib.

Free from self-seeking, envy, low design,
 I have not found a whiter soul than thine.

To Martin Charles Burney.

When he goes about with you to show you
 the halls and colleges, you think you have
 with you the Interpreter at the House
 Beautiful.

Essays of Elia. Oxford in the Vacation.

A votary of the desk.
Ib.

The human species, according to the best
 theory I can form of it, is composed of two
 distinct races, *the men who borrow*, and *the*
men who lend. **The Two Races of Men.**

What a liberal confounding of those
 pedantic distinctions of *meum* and *tuum*!

Ib.

I mean your borrowers of books—those
 mutilators of collections, spoilers of the
 symmetry of shelves, and creators of odd
 volumes.
Ib.

I am in love with this green earth.
New Year's Eve.

"A clear fire, a clean hearth, and the
 rigour of the game." This was the cele-
 brated wish of old Sarah Battle (now with
 God), who, next to her devotions, loved a
 good game of whist.

Mrs. Battle's Opinions on Whist.

They do not play at cards, but only play
 at playing at them.
Ib.

All people have their blind side—their
 superstitions; and I have heard her declare,
 under the rose, that hearts was her favourite
 suit.
Ib.

Man is a gaming animal.
Ib.

I even think that sentimentally I am
 disposed to harmony. But organically I am
 incapable of a tune. **A Chapter on Ears.**

† Stagirate, i.e. Aristotle, born at Stagira.

‡ "Curse on the man who business first designed,
 And by 't enthralled a freeborn lover's mind!"
 —OLDHAM, "Complaining of Absence." 11.

* Read at the burial in the Matoppes.

To pile up honey upon sugar, and sugar
upon honey, to an interminable tedious
sweetness.

Essays of Elia. *A Chapter on Ears.*

You look wise. Pray correct that error.
All Fools' Day.

He who hath not a dram of folly in his
mixture, hath pounds of much worse matter
in his composition. *Ib.*

I am, in plainer words, a bundle of
prejudices—made up of likings and dis-
likings. *Imperfect Sympathies.*

I have been trying all my life to like
Scotchmen, and am obliged to desist from
the experiment in despair. *Ib.*

The world meets nobody half-way.
St. Valentine's Day.

It is good to love the unknown. *Ib.*

He hath a fair sepulchre in the grateful
stomach of the judicious epicure—and for
such a tomb might be content to die.

Dissertation upon Roast Pig.

"Presents," I often say, "endear Ab-
sents." *Ib.*

Nothing is to me more distasteful than
that entire complacency and satisfaction
which beam in the faces of a new-married
couple,—in that of the lady particularly.

A Bachelor's Complaint.

He sowed doubtful speeches, and reaped
plain, unequivocal hatred.

Last Essays of Elia. Preface.

I love to lose myself in other men's minds.

Detached Thoughts on Books.

Books which are no books . . . things
in books' clothing. *Ib.*

Newspapers always excite curiosity. No
one ever lays one down without a feeling of
disappointment. *Ib.*

A pun is a noble thing *per se*. O never
bring it in as an accessory! . . . it fills
the mind; it is as perfect as a sonnet;
better. *Letter to S. T. Coleridge.*

A little thin, flowery border round,—neat,
not gaudy.

Letter to Wordsworth. June, 1806.

LETITIA ELIZABETH LANDON

(Mrs. Maclean) (1802-1838).

The light of midnight's starry heaven

Is in those radiant eyes.

Poetical Portraits. No. 5.

It is deep happiness to die,

Yet live in Love's dear memory.

The Improvisatrice.

I loved him too as woman loves—
Reckless of sorrow, sin, or scorn.

The Indian Bride.

We might have been—these are but common
words,

And yet they make the sum of life's
bemoaning.*

Three Extracts from the Diary of a Week.

Few, save the poor, feel for the poor.

The Poor.

Childhood, whose very happiness is love.

Erinna.

For ever in man's bosom will man's pride
An equal empire with his love divide.

The Golden Violet. The Rose.

How much of grief the heart must prove,
That yields a sanctuary to love.

The Troubadour.

Oh if thou lovest

And art a woman, hide thy love from him
Whom thou dost worship; never let him
know

How dear he is.

WALTER SAVAGE LANDOR

(1775-1864).

But was ever Pride contented,
Or would Folly e'er be taught?

An Arab to His Mistress.

I strove with none, for none was worth my
strife;

Nature I loved; and next to nature, Art.

I warm'd both hands against the fire of
life;

It sinks, and I am ready to depart.

Lines written on his 75th Birthday.

A man's vanity tells him what is honour;
a man's conscience what is justice.

Imaginary Conversations:—

Peter Leopold and President.

Delay of justice is injustice. *Du Paty.*

Nicknames and whippings, when they are
once laid on, no one has discovered how to
take off. *Ib.*

Ambition is but Avarice on stilts and
masked. *Lord Brooke and Sir P. Sidney.*

Innocence and youth should ever be
unsuspicious. *Beniowski and Aphanasia.*

Religion is the elder sister of Philosophy.

David Hume and John Hume.

There is no state in Europe where the
least wise have not governed the most wise.

Rousseau and Malesherbes.

* "For of all sad words of tongue or pen,
The saddest are these: 'It might have been!'"

WHITTIER.

ANDREW LANG (1844-1912).

The hours are passing slow,
I hear their weary tread. *Ballade of Sleep.*

The gloom and glare of towns.
Ballade of the Midnight Forest.

A house full of books, and a garden of
flowers. *Ballade of True Wisdom.*

Like these cool lilies may our loves remain,
Perfect and pure, and know not any stain.

A Yow to Heavenly Venus.

Kiss me, and say good-bye;
Good-bye, there is no word to say but
this. *Good-bye.*

There is no need to say "forget," I know,
For youth is youth, and time will have it so.

Ib.

Hush—'tis the lullaby Time is singing—
Hush, and heed not, for all things pass.

Scythe Song.

The newspapers of either side,
These joys of every Englishman!

The New Millennium.

He knew,
Behind all creeds the Spirit that is One.

Herodotus in Egypt.

[Rev.] **FREDERICK LANGBRIDGE**
(b. 1849).

Two men look out through the same bars;
One sees the mud, and one the stars.

A Cluster of Quiet Thoughts.

[Rev.] **JOHN LANGHORNE, D.D.**
(1735-1779).

Justice, that in the rigid paths of law,
Would still some drops from Pity's fountain
draw.

The Country Justice. Introduction. l. 125.

Be this, ye rural magistrates, your plan,
Firm be your justice, but be friends to man

l. 133

Still mark if vice or nature prompts the
deed;

Still mark the strong temptation and the
need. *l. 143.*

The big drops, mingling with the milk he
drew,

Gave the sad presage of his future years,
The child of misery, baptised in tears!

l. 164

She knew the future, for the past she knew

l. 214.

Ruthless as rocks, insatiate as the dust,
Part 2, l. 77.

Man was never meant to sing:
And all his mimic organs e'er expressed
Was but an imitative howl at best. *l. 223.*

Fanatic fools, that in those twilight times,
With wild religion cloaked the worst of
crimes!

Part 3, l. 122

For sorrow, long-indulged and slow,
Is to Humanity a foe.

Hymn to Humanity. St. 2.

Nor feed, for pomp, an idle train,
While Want unpitied pines in vain. *St. 4.*

**WILLIAM LANGLAND (or LANG-
LEY)** (1330?-1400).

In a somere seyson whan softa was the sonne!
The Vision of William concerning Piers
the Plowman (c. 1362—from a MS.
of date 1393). *Passus 1, l. 1.*

Prechyyng the peple for profit of the
wombe,*

And glosynge the godspel as hem (them)
goode lykede. *l. 57.*

Mesure is medecyne. *Passus 2, l. 33.*

For he [that] is trewe of his tonge, and of
his two handes,

And doth the werkes therewith, and willet
no man ille,

He is a god by the gospel. *l. 82*

Faith without feet† ys febelere (feebler)
than nought,

And ded as a dorenayle.‡ *l. 183.*

When alle tresours ben tryed, treuth ys the
best. *l. 203.*

Bakers and brewers, butchers and cooks,
For these men doth most harme to the meny
peple. *Passus 4, l. 80.*

The law is so lordlich and loth to maken
ende. *l. 199.*

I conscience knowe this, for kynde witt me
taughte

That reson shal reigne, and realmes governe.
l. 440.

And kynde love|| shal come yet, and con-
science togederes,

And make of lawe a laborer. *l. 455.*

Seeketh (i.e. Seek ye) Seint Treuthe.
Passus 6, l. 198.

And though I seye it myself, I servede hym
to paye. *Passus 8, l. 192.*

Wolle thou, ne wolle thow, we wollen
habbe oure wil.|| *Passus 9, l. 152.*

Wyndom and Wit now is nat worth a carse
(curse). *Passus 12, l. 14.*

* Another MS. (1377) gives these lines:
"Preched the peple for profit of theselven;
Glosed the gospel as them good lyked."

† Feet (fet in the 1393 MS.) = works.

‡ Dorettee in the earlier MS.

§ Kynde witt = common sense.

|| Common love.

¶ In the 1377 MS.: "Wiltow or neltow, we wil
have owre will."

Ne were mercy in mene men more than in
ryght ryche,
Meyn time mendynans myghte gon a-
hyngred.*

The Vision of William concerning Piers
the Plowman. *Passus 12, l. 49.*

Ac (but) theologie hath teened (grieved)
me ten score tymes;
The more I muse theron, the mystiloker
(mistier) it semeth,
And the deppere (deeper) I devyne, the
derker me thynketh it. *l. 129.*

Lerne for to love, yf the lyke dowl (if you
like to do well). *l. 135.*

Passede forth pacientliche to perpetuel
blisse. *l. 262.*

And be thow never the furste the defaute
to blame;
Though thow see, sey nat som tyme, that is
treuthe;
Thyng that wolde be pryve publisse thow
it nevere. *Passus 13, l. 36.*

We sholde be lowe and loveliche, and leel,
eche man to other,
And pacient as pilgrimes, for pilgrimes arn
we alle. *l. 129.*

Adam, whiles he spak nat, had paradys at
wille. *Passus 14, l. 226.*

"I am Ymaginatyf," quath he, "ydel was I
nevere." *Passus 16, l. 1.*

So grace is a gyfte of God, and kynde wytt
a chaunce. *l. 33.*

Forthy (therefore) I consaille alle creatures
no clerk to dispise. *l. 63.*

Wel may the barn (bairn) blesse that hym
to book sette. *l. 127.*

The man that mucche honey eet, his mawe it
englymeth† (cloyeth). *Passus 17, l. 218.*

Compenable in compenye. *l. 340.*

Grammere, that grounde is of alle.
Passus 18, l. 107.

For venym fordooth (destroys) venym.
Passus 21, l. 156.

"After sharpest shoures," quath Peers,
"most sheene is the sonne;
Ys no weder warmer than after watery
cloudes." *l. 456.*

Nother love levere, ne lever freondes
Than after werre and wrake.‡ *l. 458.*

* Were there not more mercy among poor men
than among the rich, beggars might many times
go starving.

† Kynde witt = common sense.

‡ Founded on Prov. xxv. 27.

§ Nor is there dearer love, nor dearer friends,
than after war and wreck.

For that that wommen witteth may nat wel
be consail (i.e. secret). *Passus 22, l. 162.*

And coroneth (crown) conscience Kyng.
l. 256.

"Lerne to love," quath kynde (Nature),
"and lef (leave) alle other thynges."
Passus 23, l. 203.

Let hem (them) chewe as thei [have] chosen.
l. 237.

A glutton of words.
Piers the Plowman (1377 MS.).
Passus 1, l. 133.

For better is a litel losse than a long sorrow.
l. 195.

Mede (Reward) overmaistreth law.
Passus 4, l. 176.

And learne to labour with lands, for liveli-
hood is swete;

Formortherers aren mony leches (physicians).
Lord them amende! *Passus 6, l. 274.*

Then sat summe, as siphre doth in awgrym,
That noteth a place, and nothing availeth.||

Richard the Redeles. *Passus 4, l. 53.*

LORD LANSDOWNE (See GEORGE GRANVILLE).

HUGH LATIMER, Bishop of Wor- cester (1485 ?-1555).

"A Tyburn tippet." Sermon.

Omnes diligunt munera. They all love
bribes. Bribery is a princely kind of
thieving. . . . Nowadays they call them
gentle rewards. Let them leave their
colouring, and call them by their Christian
name—bribes. Sermon.

Better a little well kept, than a great deal
forgotten. Fifth Sermon before Edward VI.

Men, the more they know, the worse they
be. Seventh Sermon before Edward VI.

There is a common saying that when a
horse is rubbed on the gall, he will kick.

Sermon on St. Andrew's Day, 1532.

The devil is diligent at his plough.
Sermon of the Plough.

NATHANIEL LEE (1653 ?-1692).

Then he will talk,—good gods, how he will
talk!¶ The Rival Queens. Act 1, 1.

He speaks the kindest words, and looks such
things.

Vows with so much passion, swears with so
much grace.

That it is Heaven to be deluded by him. *Id.*

|| Some [of the members of Parliament] sat, as
a cipher in arithmetic, which marks a place,
though worth nothing of itself.

¶ See Fletcher. "It would talk," etc.

Love itself, that tyrant of the soul.

The Rival Queens. Act 1, 1

See the conquering hero comes!
Sound the trumpets, beat the drums!*

Act 2, 1.

When Greeks joined Greeks then was the
tug of war.

Act 4, 2.

Philip fought men, but Alexander women.

Ib.

When I rush on, sure none will dare to stay;
'Tis Beauty calls and Glory shows the way.†

Ib.

Terror haunts the guilty mind.

Act 5, 1.

When the sun sets, shadows, that showed at
noon

But small, appear most long and terrible.

Ædipus.‡

Man, false man, smiling, destructive man.

Theodosius. Act 3, 2.

RICHARD LE GALLIENNE (b. 1866).

Is Love a lie, and fame indeed a breath;
And is there no sure thing in life—but death?

R. L. Stevenson. l. 76.

Paris, half Angel, half Grisette,
I would that I were with thee yet;
But London waits me, like a wife,
London, the love of my whole life.

Paris Day by Day. St. 10.

For you the To-come,
But for me the Gone-by;
You are panting to live,
I am waiting to die.

An Old Man's Song.

What are my books? My friends, my loves,
My church, my tavern, and my only wealth.
My Books.

"Villas" now, with sounding names,
All name and door. *Love's Landmarks.*

Great is advertisement! 'tis almost fate;
But, little mushroom-men, of puff-ball
fame.

Ah, do you dream to be mistaken great
And to be really great are just the same?

Alfred Tennyson.

To stretch the octave 'twixt the dream and
deed,
Ah, that's the thrill!

The Decadent to his Soul.

WILLIAM LEGGETT (1802-1839).

The charms, alas! that won me,
I never can forget:
Although thou hast undone me,
I own I love thee yet. *Song.*

* Only in the stage editions. Said to have been
first used by Handel in "Joshua," 1747.

† In stage editions, "leads the way."

‡ Dryden's name appeared as joint author of
"Ædipus."

HENRY S. LEIGH (1837-1883)

In form and feature, face and limb,
I grew so like my brother,
That folks got taking me for him,
And each for one another.

Carols of Cockayne. The Twins.

For one of us was born a twin;
And not a soul knew which. *Ib.*

The rapturous, wild, and ineffable pleasure
Of drinking at somebody else's expense.
Stanzas to an Intoxicated Fly.

I know where little girls are sent
For telling taradiddles. *Only Seven.*

You might have heard a needle fall,
The hush was so profound.

A Last Resource.

But oh! the biggest muff afloat
Is he who takes to anecdote.
Men I Dislike.

Or talking in an undertone
To some beloved and lovely lady.
A Day for Wishing.

I wish I knew the good of wishing. *Ib.*
If you wish to grow thinner, diminish your
dinner,
And take to light claret instead of pale ale;
Look down with an utter contempt upon
butter,
And never touch bread till its toasted—or
stale. *Ib.*

CHARLES G. LELAND (1824-1903).

Hans Breitmann gife a barty—
Where ish dat barty now?
Hans Breitmann's Party.

[Sir] **ROGER L'ESTRANGE** (1616-
1704).

Though this may be play to you,
'Tis death to us.
Fables from Several Authors. Fable 398.

CHARLES JAMES LEVER (1806-
1872).

For 'tis the capital o' the finest nation,
Wid charming pisintry upon a fruitful
soil,
Fightin' like devils for conciliation,
An' hatin' each other for the love of God.‡

GEORGE LILLO (1693-1739).

The firmest purpose of a woman's heart
To well-timed, artful flattery may yield.
Elmerick.

§ Written in this form by Charles Lever, but
founded upon an old Irish ballad, to which
reference is made in Lady Morgan's "Diary,"
October 30, 1826.

Though cheerfulness and I have long been
strangers,
Harmonious sounds are still delightful to me :
There's sure no passion in the human soul
But finds its food in music.

Fatal Curiosity.

Instinct preceded wisdom
Even in the wisest men, and may sometimes
Be much the better guide. *Act 1, 3.*
The fairest day must set in night ;
Summer in winter ends ;
So anguish still succeeds delight,
And grief our joy attends.

Song from " Sylvia."

LILLY (*See* **LYLY**).

ABRAHAM LINCOLN (1809-1865).

Government of the people, by the people,
for the people.*

Speech at Gettysburg. *November 19, 1863.*

I claim not to have controlled events, but
confess plainly that events have controlled
me. *Speech. 1864.*

DAVID LLOYD (1625-1691).

Slow and steady wins the race.

Fables. *The Hare and the Tortoise.*

JOHN LOCKE (1632-1704).

New opinions are always suspected, and
usually opposed, without any other reason,
but because they are not already common.

Essay on the Human Understanding.

Dedicatory Epistle.

Nature never makes excellent things for
mean, or no uses. *Book 2, chap. 1, sec. 15.*

No man's knowledge, here, can go beyond
his experience. *Sec. 19.*

'Tis in vain to find fault with those arts
of deceiving, wherein men find pleasure to
be deceived. *Book 3, chap. 10, sec. 34.*

It is one thing to show a man that he is in
error, and another to put him in possession
of truth. *Book 4, chap. 7, sec. 11.*

He that has but ever so little examined
the citations of writers cannot doubt how
little credit the quotations deserve, where
the originals are wanting; and, consequently,
how much less quotations of
quotations can be relied on.

Chap. 16, sec. 11.

* On May 29, 1850, Theodore Parker, speaking at Boston, said: "There is what I call the American idea . . . a government of all the people, by all the people, for all the people." In 1850, Daniel Webster, in a speech, used the expression: "The people's government, made for the people, made by the people, and answerable to the people."

All men are liable to error, and most men
are, in many points, by passion or interest,
under temptation to it. *Chap. 20, sec. 17.*

FREDERICK LOCKER-LAMPSON
(1821-1895).

Her ringlets are in taste :
What an arm ! and what a waist
For an arm !

London Lyrics. *To my Grandmother.*

J. GIBSON LOCKHART (1794-1854).

It is an old belief
That on some solemn shore,
Beyond the sphere of grief,
Dear friends shall meet once more.

Lines sent in a Letter to Carlyle.
April 1, 1842.

[Dr.] **FRANCIS LOCKIER** (1667-
1740).

In all my travels I never met with any
one Scotchman but what was a man of
sense. I believe everybody of that country
that has any, leaves it as fast as they can.
Scotchmen.

JOHN LOGAN (1748-1788).

What deaths we suffer ere we die !

Ode on the Death of a Young Lady.

Behold congenial Autumn comes,
The Sabbath of the year !

Ode Written in a Visit to
the Country in Autumn.

I take a long, last, lingering, view ;
Adieu ! my native land, adieu !

The Lovers.

Music's the medicine of the mind.

Danish Ode.†

H. WADSWORTH LONGFELLOW
(1807-1882).

No tears

Dim the sweet look that Nature wears.

Sunrise on the Hills.

Spake full well, in language quaint and
olden,

One who dwelleth by the castled Rhine,
When he called the flowers, so blue and
golden,

Stars, that in earth's firmament do shine.

Flowers.

Take thy banner ! May it wave
Proudly o'er the good and brave.

Hymn of the Moravian Nuns of Bethlehem.

Look, then, into thine heart and write.

Voices of the Night. *Prelude.*

† This is attributed to Logan.

I heard the trailing garments of the night
Sweep through her marble halls!

Voices of the Night. *Hymn to the Night.*

Tell me not, in mournful numbers,
"Life is but an empty dream!"
For the soul is dead that slumbers,
And things are not what they seem.

A Psalm of Life.

Life is real! life is earnest! *Ib.*

Art is long, and Time is fleeting,*
And our hearts, though stout and brave,
Still, like muffled drums, are beating
Funeral marches to the grave. *Ib.*

Trust no future, howe'er pleasant;
Let the dead Past bury its dead!
Act, act in the living Present!
Heart within, and God o'erhead! *Ib.*

Lives of great men all remind us
We can make our lives sublime,
And, departing, leave behind us
Footprints on the sands of time. *Ib.*

Let us, then, be up and doing,
With a heart for any fate; †
Still achieving, still pursuing,
Learn to labour and to wait. *Ib.*

There is a reaper, whose name is Death.
The Reaper and the Flowers.

Oh, not in cruelty, not in wrath,
The Reaper came that day;
'Twas an angel visited the green earth,
And took the flowers away. *Ib.*

The star of the unconquered will.
The Light of Stars.

Know how sublime a thing it is
To suffer and be strong. *Ib.*

For Time will teach thee soon the truth,
There are no birds in last year's nest.
It is not always May.

The day is cold, and dark, and dreary;
It rains, and the wind is never weary.
The Rainy Day.

Under a spreading chestnut-tree
The village smithy stands.
The Village Blacksmith.

He earns whate'er he can,
And looks the whole world in the face,
For he owes not any man. *Ib.*

Toiling—rejoicing—sorrowing,
Onward through life he goes;
Each morning sees some task begin,
Each evening sees it close;
Something attempted, something done,
Has earned a night's repose. *Ib.*

No one is so accurs'd by fate,
No one so utterly desolate,
But some heart, though unknown,
Responds unto his own. **Endymion.**

Like Dian's kiss, unasked, unsought
Love gives itself, but is not bought. *Ib.*

I like that ancient Saxon phrase which calls
The burial-ground God's-Acre!
God's-Acre.

Maiden! with the meek brown eyes.
Maidenhood.

Standing, with reluctant feet,
Where the brook and river meet,
Womanhood and childhood meet! *Ib.*

Oh thou child of many prayers!
Life hath quicksands,—life hath snares!
Ib.

Morning rises into noon,
May glides onward into June! *Ib.*

The nobility of labour—the long pedigree of
toil. **Nuremburg.**

The great world of light, that lies
Behind all human destinies. **To a Child.**

I stood on the bridge at midnight.
The Bridge.

A flood of thoughts came o'er me
That filled my eyes with tears. *Ib.*

The shades of night were falling fast,
As through an Alpine village passed
A youth, who bore, 'mid snow and ice,
A banner, with the strange device,
Excelsior! **Excelsior.**

I shot an arrow into the air,
It fell to earth, I know not where.
The Arrow and the Song.

The day is done, and the darkness
Falls from the wings of Night.
The Day is done.

A feeling of sadness and longing
That is not akin to pain,
And resembles sorrow only
As the mist resembles the rain. *Ib.*

The bards sublime,
Whose distant footsteps echo
Through the corridors of Time. *Ib.*

The cares that infest the day
Shall fold their tents, like the Arabs,
And as silently steal away. *Ib.*

For ever—never!
Never—forever!
The Old Clock on the Stairs.

This is the forest primeval.
Evangeline. *Prefatory Note.*

Alike were they free from
Fear, that reigns with the tyrant, and envy,
the vice of republics. *Part I, l. 34.*

* See Latin: "Ars longa, vita brevis."

† See Byron: "Here's a heart for every fate."

Neither locks had they to their doors, nor
bars to their windows;
But their dwellings were open as day and
the hearts of the owners;
There the richest was poor, and the poorest
lived in abundance.

Evangeline. Part 1, canto 1, l. 36.

When she had passed, it seemed like the
ceasing of exquisite music. *l. 62.*

Blossomed the lovely stars, the forget-me-
nots of the angels. *Canto 3, l. 85.*

Talk not of wasted affection, affection never
was wasted;
If it enrich not the heart of another, its
waters, returning
Back to their springs, like the rain, shall fill
them full of refreshment.

Part 2, canto 1, l. 55.

Sorrow and silence are strong, and patient
endurance is godlike. *l. 60.*

And, as she looked around, she saw how
Death, the consoler,
Laying his hand upon many a heart, had
healed it for ever. *Canto 5, l. 88.*

In the wreck of noble lives
Something immortal still survives!
The Building of the Ship.

It is the heart, and not the brain,
That to the highest doth attain. *l. b.*

Thou too, sail on, O Ship of State!
Sail on, O Union, strong and great!
Humanity with all its fears,
With all the hopes of future years,
Is hanging breathless on thy fate! *l. b.*

Our hearts, our hopes, are all with thee,
Our hearts, our hopes, our prayers, our
tears,
Our faith, triumphant o'er our fears,
Are all with thee,—are all with thee! *l. b.*

My soul is full of longing
For the secret of the sea,
And the heart of the great ocean
Sends a thrilling pulse through me.
The Secret of the Sea.

This is the place. Stand still, my steed,
Let me review the scene,
And summon from the shadowy Past
The forms that once have been.
A Gleam of Sunshine.

Hold the fleet angel fast until he bless thee.
Kavanagh.

Books are sepulchres of thought.
The Wind over the Chimney.

The prayer of Ajax was for light.
The Goblet of Life.

O suffering, sad humanity!
O ye afflicted ones who lie
Steeped to the lips in misery,
Longing, and yet afraid to die,
Patient, though sorely tried! *l. b.*

She who comes to me and pleadeth
In the lovely name of Edith.
Lines in a Private Album.

Hands of invisible spirits touch the strings
Of that mysterious instrument, the soul,
And play the prelude of our fate.
The Spanish Student. Act 1, 1.

There's nothing in this world so sweet as love,
And next to love the sweetest thing is hate.
Act 2, 5.

Art is the child of nature. *Keramos, l. 358.*

There is no flock, however watched and
tended,
But one dead lamb is there!
There is no fireside howso'er defended,
But has one vacant chair. *Resignation.*

The air is full of farewells to the dying,
And mournings for the dead. *l. b.*

There is no death! What seems so is
transition.
This life of mortal breath
Is but a suburb of the life Elysian,
Whose portal we call Death. *l. b.*

All are architects of Fate,
Working in these walls of Time.
The Builders.

Our to-days and yesterdays
Are the blocks with which we build. *l. b.*

In the elder days of Art,
Builders wrought with greatest care
Each minute and unseen part;
For the Gods see everywhere. *l. b.*

Build to-day, then, strong and sure,
With a firm and ample base;
And ascending and secure
Shall to-morrow find its place. *l. b.*

God sent his Singers upon earth
With songs of sadness and of mirth.
The Singers.

Take them, O Grave! and let them be
Folded upon thy narrow shelves,
As garments by the soul laid by,
And precious only to ourselves! *Suspiria.*

Take them, O great eternity!
Our little life is but a gust,
That bends the branches of thy tree,
And trails its blossoms in the dust. *l. b.*

Consult the dead upon the things that were,
But the living only on things that are.
The Golden Legend. Part 1.

A holy family, that make
Each meal a Supper of the Lord.
The Golden Legend. Part 1.

I see, but cannot reach, the height
That lies for ever in the light;
And yet for ever and for ever,
When seeming just within my grasp
I feel my feeble hands unclasp,
And sink discouraged into night. *Part 2.*
Evil is only good perverted. *Ib.*

Upward steals the life of man,
As the sunshine from the wall.
From the wall into the sky,
From the roof along the spire;
Ah, the souls of those that die
Are but sunbeams lifted higher. *Part 4.*

Time hath laid his hand
Upon my heart, gently, not smiting it,
But as a harper lays his open palm
Upon his harp, to deaden its vibrations. *Ib.*
Some falsehood mingles with all truth. *Ib.*
Sang the song of Hiawatha,
Sang his wondrous birth and being,
How he prayed and how he fasted,
How he lived, and toiled, and suffered,
That the tribes of men might prosper,
That he might advance his people!
Hiawatha. Introduction.

Ye whose hearts are fresh and simple,
Who have faith in God and nature. *Ib.*
Homely phrases, but each letter
Full of hope and yet of heart-break. *Ib.*

Then the little Hiawatha
Learned of every bird its language,
Learned their names and all their secrets.
Part 3.

For his heart was hot within him,
Like a living coal his heart was. *Part 4.*

He the best of all musicians,
He the sweetest of all singers. *Part 6.*

As unto the bow the cord is,
So unto the man is woman;
Though she bends him, she obeys him,
Though she draws him, yet she follows;
Useless each without the other! *Part 10.*

The leaves of memory seemed to make
A mournful rustling in the dark.

The Fire of Driftwood.

The long-lost ventures of the heart,
That send no answers back again. *Ib.*

Archly the maiden smiled, and, with eyes
over-running with laughter,
Said, in a tremulous voice, "Why don't you
speak for yourself, John?"

The Courtship of Miles Standish.
Part 3, ad fin.

Giotto's tower,
The lily of Florence blossoming in stone.
Sonnets. Giotto's Tower.

He is the poet of the dawn.
Chaucer.

Thinking the deed, and not the creed,
Would help us in our utmost need.
Tales of a Wayside Inn. Part 1.
Prelude, l. 221.

Forests have ears, and fields have eyes;
Often treachery lurking lies
Underneath the fairest hair.
The Musician's Tale. Saga of King Olaf. 8.

'Tis always morning somewhere, and above
The awakening continents from shore to
shore,
Somewhere the birds are singing evermore.
The Poet's Tale. Birds of Killingworth.

Our ingress into the world
Was naked and bare;
Our progress through the world
Is trouble and care;
Our egress from the world
Will be nobody knows where:
But if we do well here
We shall do well there.

Part 2. The Student's Tale.
Cobbler of Hagenau.

Ships that pass in the night, and speak each
other in passing;
Only a signal shown, and a distant voice in
the darkness.
So on the ocean of life, we pass and speak
one another;
Only a look and a voice, then darkness again
and silence.

Part 3. Theologian's Tale.
Elizabeth. Canto 4.

Saint Augustine! well hast thou said,
That of our vices we can frame
A ladder, if we will but tread
Beneath our feet each deed of shame.*
Birds of Passage. Flight 1. The Ladder
of St. Augustine.

The heights by great men reached and kept
Were not attained by sudden flight,
But they, while their companions slept,
Were toiling upward in the night. *Ib.*

The spirit-world around this world of sense
Floats like an atmosphere, and every-
where

Wafts through these earthly mists and
vapours dense

A vital breath of more ethereal air.
Haunted Houses.

The long mysterious exodus of death.
The Jewish Cemetery at Newport.

* "De vitiis nostris scalam nobis facimus, si
vitia ipsa calcamus."—ST. AUGUSTINE. Sermon 3.
"De Ascensione." (We make a ladder for our-
selves of our vices, if we trample those same
vices underfoot.)

A boy's will is the wind's will,
And the thoughts of youth are long, long
thoughts. *Birds of Passage.*

Flight 1. My Lost Youth.

Ye are better than all the ballads
That ever were sung or said;
For ye are living poems,
And all the rest are dead. *Children.*
So, when a great man dies,
For years beyond our ken,
The light he leaves behind him lies
Upon the paths of men.

Flight 3. Charles Sumner.

The surest pledge of a deathless name
Is the silent homage of thoughts unspoken.
Flight 4. The Herons of Elmwood.
Home-keeping hearts are happiest. *Song.*

Joy and Temperance and Repose
Slam the door on the doctor's nose.
From the *Sinnegedichte* of
Friedrich von Logau.

Live I, so live I,
To my Lord heartily,
To my Prince faithfully,
To my Neighbour honestly,
Die I, so die I. *Ib.*

A blind man is a poor man, and blind a poor
man is;
For the former seeth no man, and the latter
no man sees. *Ib.*

Though the mills of God grind slowly, yet
they grind exceeding small;
Though with patience he stands waiting,
with exactness grinds he all.* *Ib.*

I know a maiden fair to see,
Take care!
She can both false and friendly be,
Beware! Beware!
Trust her not,
She is fooling thee!

Beware! From the German.

Who ne'er his bread in sorrow ate,
Who ne'er the mournful midnight hours
Weeping upon his bed has sate,
He knows you not, ye Heavenly Powers.
From Goethe's *Wilhelm Meister*.

Hyperion. Book 1.

Something the heart must have to cherish.
Book 2.

RICHARD LOVELACE (1618-1658).

Yet this inconstancy is such
As you shall too adore;
I could not love thee, dear, so much,
Loved I not honour more.

To Lucasta. *Going to the Wars.*

Attempt the end, and never stand to doubt;
Nothing's so hard but search will find it out.
Seek and Find.

* See Proverbs.

Oh! could you view the melody
Of every grace,
And music of her face, †
You'd drop a tear,
Seeing more harmony
In her bright eye,
Than now you hear. *Orpheus to Beasts.*
And when she ceased, we sighing saw
The floor lay paved with broken hearts.
Gratiana Dancing.

When flowing cups run swiftly round,
With no allaying Thames.
To Althea. *From Prison.*

When thirsty grief in wine we steep,
When healths and draughts go free,—
Fishes, that tittle in the deep,
Know no such liberty. *Ib.*

Stone walls do not a prison make,
Nor iron bars a cage;
Minds innocent and quiet take
That for an hermitage;
If I have freedom in my love,
And in my soul am free,—
Angels alone, that soar above,
Enjoy such liberty. *Ib.*

Oh no! 'tis only Destiny or Fate
Fashions our wills to either love or hate.
Dialogue on a Lost Heart.

She that a clinquant outside doth adore,
Dotes on a gilded statue and no more.
Song. "Strive not, vain lover, to be fine."

Let others glory follow,
In their false riches wallow,
And with their grief be merry:
Leave me but love and sherry.

Loose Saraband.

Wise emblem of our politic world,
Sage snail, within thine own self curled,
Instruct me softly to make haste,
Whilst these my feet go slowly fast.

The Snail.

Who loves the golden⁴ mean, doth safely
want

A cob-webbed cot and wrongs entailed
upon 't. *Advice to my Best Brother.*

Vipers and moths that on their feeder feed.
Ib.

Envy the living, not the dead, doth bite;
For after death all men receive their right.
On Sanazar's being honoured with 600 Ducats.

MARIA ANNE LOVELL (1803-1877).

Two souls with but a single thought,
Two hearts that beat as one. †

Translation of Von Münch Bellinghausen's
"Ingomar the Barbarian."

† See Byrom, "The music breathing from her
face."

‡ "Zwei Seelen und ein Gedanke,
Zwei Herzen und ein Schlag."
—BELLINGHAUSEN (1806-1871).

SAMUEL LOVER (1797-1868).

Reproof on her lips but a smile in her eye.

Rory O'More.

For drames always go by conthairies, my dear.*

Ib.

"Then here goes another," says he, "to make sure,

For there's luck in odd numbers," says Rory O'More.

Ib.

JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL (1819-1891).

Earth's noblest thing, a Woman perfected.

Irene.

To win the secret of a weed's plain heart
Reveals some clue to spiritual things.

Earlier Poems. *Sonnets.* 25.

Who speaks the truth stabs Falsehood to the heart,

And his mere word makes despots tremble more

Than ever Brutus with his dagger could.

L'Envoi.

Little he loved, but power the most of all,
And that he seemed to scorn, as one who knew

By what foul paths men choose to crawl
thereto. Legend of Brittany. *St.* 17.

His words were simple words enough,

And yet he used them so,

That what in other mouths was rough
In his seemed musical and low.

Shepherd of King Admetus.

They are slaves who dare not be

In the right with two or three.

Stanzas on Freedom.

Once to every man and nation comes the
moment to decide,

In the strife of Truth with Falsehood, for
the good or evil side.

The Present Crisis.

Truth for ever on the scaffold, Wrong for
ever on the throne.

Ib.

Then to side with Truth is noble when we
share her wretched crust,

Ere her cause bring fame and profit, and 'tis
prosperous to be just;

Then it is the brave man chooses, while the
coward turns aside,

Doubting in his abject spirit, till his Lord is
crucified.

Ib.

They enslave their children's children who
make compromise with sin.

Ib.

* "Ground not upon dreams, you know they
are ever contrary."—T. MIDDLETON, "Family of
Love," Act 4, sc. 2 (17th century). "Dreams, you
know, go always by contraries."—O. GOLDSMITH,
"Citizen of the World," No. 46.;

The birch, most shy and ladylike of trees.

An Indian-Summer Reverie.

They talk about their Pilgrim blood,
Their birthright high and holy!

A mountain-stream that ends in mud
Methinks is melancholy.

Interview with Miles Standish.

The traitor to Humanity is the traitor most
accursed.

Ib.

He's true to God who's true to man; where-
ever wrong is done,

To the humblest and the weakest 'neath the
all-beholding sun.

Ib.

This child is not mine as the first was,

I cannot sing it to rest,

I cannot lift it up fatherly,

And bless it upon my breast

Yet it lies in my little one's cradle,

And sits in my little one's chair,

And the light of the heaven she's gone to

Transfigures its golden hair.

The Changeling.

'Tis heaven alone that is given away,

'Tis only God may be had for the asking.

Vision of Sir Launfal. *Prelude to Part 1.*

And what is so rare as a day in June?

Then, if ever, come perfect days.

Then heaven tries earth if it be in tune,

And over it softly her warm ear lays.

Ib.

He gives nothing but worthless gold

Who gives from a sense of duty.

Part 1, 6.

A reading-machine, always wound up and
going,

He mastered whatever was not worth the
knowing.

A Fable for Critics.

And I honour the man who is willing to
sink

Half his present reputé for the freedom to
think.

Ib.

An' you've gut to git up airy

Ef you want to take in God.

The Biglow Papers. *First Series.* No. 1.

Ninepunce a day fer killin' folks comes kind
o' low fer murder.

No. 2.

But Consistency still wuz a part of his
plan.—

He's been true to one party,—an' thet is
himself.

No. 3. *What Mr. Robinson Thinks.*

But John P.

Robinson he

Sez they didn't know everythin' down in
Judee.

Ib.

A marcfil Providence fashioned us holler,
O' purpose that we might our principles

swaller.

No. 4.

We're the original friends o' the nation
All the rest air a paltry an' base fabrication.

The Biglow Papers. First Series. No. 5.

To the people they're ollers ez slick ez
molasses,
An' butter their bread on both sides with
The Masses. *Ib.*

Constitoocounts air hendy to help a man in,
But afterwards don't weigh the heft of a
pin. *Ib.*

But libbaty's a kind o' thing
Thet don't agree with niggers.
No. 6. The Pious Editor's Creed.

An' in convartin' public trusts
To very privit uses. *Ib.*

I *don't* believe in principerle,
But oh, I *du* in interest. *Ib.*

It ain't by principerles nor men
My preudunt course is steadied
I scent wich pays the best, an' then
Go into it baldheaded. *Ib.*

Not but wut abstract war is horrid,
I sign to thet with all my heart,—
But civylsation *doos* git forrid
Sometimes upon a powder-cart.
No. 7. From a Candidate.

Ez to my principerles, I glory
In hevin' nothin' o' the sort ;
I ain't a Wig, I ain't a Tory,
I'm jest a candidate, in short. *Ib.*

Then you can call me "Timbertoes,"—
thet's wut the people likes ;
Sutthin' combiniun' morril truth with phrases
sech ez strikes. *No. 8.*

God makes sech nights, all white and still
Fur 'z you can look or listen.
Second Series. The Courtin'.

He stood a spell on one foot fust,
Then stood a spell on t'other,
An' on which one he felt the wust
He couldn't ha' told ye nuther. *Ib.*

An' never hed a relative thet done a stroke
o' work. *No. 1.*

My gran'ther's rule was safer 'n 't is to
crow :
Don't never prophesy—unless ye know.

No. 2. Mason and Stidell.

It's most enough to make a deacon swear.
Ib.

Of all the sarse that I can call to mind,
England *doos* make the most onpleasant kind :
It's you're the sinner ollers, she's the saint ;
Wut's good's all English, all thet isn't ain't.
Ib.

She's all thet's honest, honnable, an' fair,
An' when the vartoos died they made her
heir. *Ib.*

The one thet fust gits mad's most ollers
wrong. *Ib.*

Folks never understand the folks they hate.
Ib.

Ef you want peace, the thing you've gut to
du
Is jes' to show you're up to fightin', tu. *Ib.*

Taxes milks dry, but, neighbour, you'll
allow
Thet havin' things onsettled kills the cow.
Ib.

Young folks are smart, but all ain't good
thet's new ;
I guess the gran'thers they knowed sun-
thin', tu. *Ib.*

But as they hedn't no gret things to say,
An' sed 'em often, I come right away. *Ib.*

Sence I've ben here, I've hired a chap to
look about for me
To git me a transplantable an' thrifty
fem'ly-tree. *No. 3.*

I wuz for layin' low a spell to find out
where 'twuz leadin'. *Ib.*

I mean a kin' o' hangin' roun' an' settin' on
a fence,
Till Prov'dunce pinte how to jump an'
save the most expense. *Ib.*

I tell ye wut, my jedgment is you're pooty
sure to fail,
Ez lon' 's the head keeps turnin' back for
counsel to the tail. *Ib.*

Knowin' the ears long speeches suit air
mostly made to match. *Ib.*

We've a war, an' a debt, an' a flag ; an' ef
this
Ain't to be inderpendunt, why, wut on
airth is ? *No. 4.*

We're clean out o' money, an' 'most out o'
lyin'. *Ib.*

Now warn't thet a system wuth pains in
presarvin',
Where the people found jints an' their
frien's done the carvin'. *No. 5.*

No, never say nothin' without you're com-
pelled tu,
An' then don't say nothin' thet you can be
held tu. *Ib.*

Democ'acy gives every man
A right to be his own oppressor. *No. 7.*

The right to be a cussed fool
Is safe from all devices human :
It's common (ez a gin'l rule)
To every critter born o' woman. *Ib.*

Nut while the two-legged gab-machine's so
plenty. *No. 11.*

But somehow, when the dogs hed gut
asleep,
Their love o' mutton beat their love o'
sheep.

The Biglow Papers.
Second Series. No. 11.

May is a pious fraud of the almanac.

Under the Willows.

Old loves, old aspirations, and old dreams,
More beautiful for being old and gone.

The Parting of the Ways.

For only by unlearning Wisdom comes. *Ib.*

There may be fairer spots of earth,
But all their glories are not worth
The virtue of the native sod. *An Invitation.*

Happy long life, with honour at the close,
Friends' painless tears, the softened thought
of foes! *Memoriae Positum. R. G. S. 2.*

Before Man made us citizens, great Nature
made us men.

On the Capture of certain Fugitive Slaves.

The many make the household
But only one the home. The Dead House.

Whom the heart of man shuts out,
Sometimes the heart of God takes in.

The Forlorn.

ROBERT LOWTH (1710-1787).

Where passion leads, or prudence points the
way. Choice of Hercules, 1.

JOHN LYDGATE (c. 1370-c. 1450).

Sithe of our language he* was the lode-
sterre. The Falls of Princes.

Sith he in Englishmaking was the best,
Pray unto God to give his soul good rest. *Ib.*

Beware alway of doubleness.

Balade in the preise or rather dispreise
of women for their doubleness.†

But for lack of money I could not speed.
The London Lyckpenny.

A penny can do no more than it may. *Ib.*

Against truth falsehood hath no might.
The Story of Thebes. *Part 2.*

Love is more than great riches. *Part 3.*

Wine and women into apostasie
Cause wise men to fall.

The Remedy of Love.

JOHN LYLY (c. 1553-1606).

I account more strength in a true heart
than in a walled citie. *Endymion.*

The sun shineth upon the dunghill, and
is not corrupted.‡

Euphuus or the Anatomy of Wit.

* Chaucer.

† Sometimes attributed to Chaucer.

‡ See Bacon: "The sun, which passeth," etc.,
p. 7 and p. 11.

Who stood as though he had a flea in his
ear. *Ib.*

Love knoweth no lawes. *Ib.*

Ah, well I wot that a new broome sweepeth
cleane. *Ib.*

Always have an eye to the mayne, what-
soever thou art chaunced at the buy. *Ib.*

He that loseth his honestie, bath nothing
else to lose. *Ib.*

Long quaffing maketh a short lyfe. *Ib.*

Young twiggess are sooner bent than old
trees. *Ib.*

Campaspe: Were women never so fair,
men would be false.

Apelles: Were women never so false,
men would be fond.

Alexander and Campaspe. *Act 3, 3.*

**SIR DAVID LYND SAY, Scottish
Poet (1490-1555).**

When kirk ne yairnis [desires] na dignity
Nor wives na soveranitie. The Complaint.

To colliers, carters, and to cooks,
To Jack and Tom, my rhyme shall be
directed. The Monarchy.

That night he sleepit never ane wink,
But still did on the lady think.

History of Squirs Meldrum.

SIDNEY R. LYSAGHT (b. 1860?)

Dreams that bring us little comfort, heavenly
promises that lapse

Into some remote It-may-be, into some
forlorn Perhaps. A Ritual.

A Confession of Unfaith. *St. 32.*

And Wisdom cries, "I know not anything";
And only Faith beholds that all is well.

A Lesson. *l. 102.*

**HENRY FRANCIS LYTE (1793-
1847).**

I fear no foe with Thee at hand to bless;
Ills have no weight, and tears no bitter-
ness. Eventide.

Down, down beneath the deep,
That oft in triumph bore him,
He sleeps a sound and peaceful sleep,
With the salt waves dashing o'er him.

The Sailor's Grave.

Sleep on, sleep on, thou mighty dead!
A glorious tomb they've found thee;
The broad blue sky above thee spread,
The boundless ocean round thee. *Ib.*

**GEORGE LYTTELTON, Lord Lyt-
telton (1709-1773).**

Without any snivelling signs of contri-
tion or repentance.

Dialogues of the Dead.

Ah, how have I deserved, inhuman maid,
To have my faithful service thus repaid?

Progress of Love. 1.

Ah, no! the conquest was obtained with
ease;
He pleased you by not studying to please.

Ib. 3.

On all her days let health and peace attend;
May she ne'er want, nor ever lose, a friend!

Ib. 4.

Then may the gentle hand of welcome
Death,
At one soft stroke, deprive us both of
breath!

May we beneath one common stone be laid,
And the same cypress both our ashes
shade!

Ib.

Not, like a cloistered drone, to read and
doze,
In undeserving, undeserved repose.

To the Rev. Dr. Ayscough.

Tell me my heart, if this be love.

Song. When Delia.

Alas! by some degree of woe

We every bliss must gain:

The heart can ne'er a transport know,
That never feels a pain.

Song. Say, Myra.

Through her expressive eyes her soul dis-
tinctly spoke.

Monody to the Memory of Lady Lyttelton.

A prudence undeceiving, undeceived,
That nor too little, nor too much believed,
That scorned unjust Suspicion's coward
fear,
And without weakness knew to be sincere.

Ib.

None without hope e'er loved the brightest
fair,
But love can hope where reason would
despair.

Epigram.

How much the wife is dearer than the
bride.

An Irregular Ode.

Seek to be good, but aim not to be great;
A woman's noblest station is retreat.

Advice to a Lady.

The important business of your life is love.

Ib.

Women, like princes, find few real friends:
All who approach them their own ends
pursue;

Lovers and ministers are seldom true. *Ib*

What is your sex's earliest, latest care,
Your heart's supreme ambition? To be fair.

Ib.

The lover in the husband may be lost. *Ib.*

Not one immoral, one corrupted thought,
One line which dying he could wish to blot.

Prologue to Thomson's "Coriolanus."

'Tis easier far to lose than to resign. **Elegy.**

Where none admire, 'tis useless to excel.

Where none are beaux, 'tis vain to be a
belle.

Soliloquy on a Beauty in the Country.**[Sir] EDWARD GEORGE EARLE
LYTTON BULWER-LYTTON,**

Lord Lytton (1803-1873).

The man who smokes, thinks like a sage
and acts like a Samaritan.

Night and Morning. Chap. 6.

Men are valued not for what they are, but
for what they seem to be. **Money. Act 1, 1.**

Where sense with sound, and ease with
weight combine,

In the pure silver of Pope's ringing line.

The New Timon.

Frank, haughty, rash,—the Rupert of
debate.*

Part 1, st. 6.

A quaint farrago of absurd conceits,
Out-babying Wordsworth and out-glitter-
ing Keats.

Ib.

Preach as we will in this wrong world of
ours,

Man's fate and woman's are contending
powers;

Each strives to dupe the other in the game,—
Guilt to the victor—to the vanquished
shame!

Part 2, 2.

Alone!—that worn-out word,
So idly spoken, and so coldly heard,
Yet all that poets sing, and grief hath
known,

Of hopes laid waste, knells in that word
ALONE!

Part 2, 7.

Love gains the shrine when pity opens the
door.

Part 3, 1.

He never errs who sacrifices self. *Part 4, 3.*

Love hath no need of words.

Richelieu. Act 1, 2.

Beneath the rule of men entirely great
The pen is mightier than the sword.

Act 2, 2.

Take away the sword—
States can be saved without it.

Ib.

* "The Rupert of debate," a term applied by
B. Disraeli, April, 1844, to Lord Stanley. "The
New Timon" was published in 1845.

In the lexicon of youth, which fate reserves
For a bright manhood, there is no such word
As—*fail*. Richelieu. *Act 2. 2.*

Keep all you have and try for all you can.
King Arthur. *Book 2, 70.*

That truth once known, all else is worthless
lumber;
The greatest pleasure of the greatest
number. *Book 8, 70.*

Castles in the air cost a vast deal to keep
up. The Lady of Lyons. *Act 1, 3.*

Rank is a great beautifier. *Act 2, 1.*

The prudent man may direct a state; but it
is the enthusiast who regenerates it, or
ruins. Rienzi. *Book 1, chap. 8.*

An innocent heart is a brittle thing, and
one false vow can break it.

Last of the Barons. *Book 1, chap. 2.*

Happy is the man who hath never known
what it is to taste of fame—to have it is a
purgatory, to want it is a Hell!

Book 5, chap. 1.

There is no anguish like an error of which
we feel ashamed.

Ernest Maltravers. *Book 2, chap. 3.*

When the people have no other tyrant,
their own public opinion becomes one.

Book 6, chap. 5.

A good heart is better than all the heads
in the world. The Disowned. *Chap. 33.*

The easiest person to deceive is one's own
self. *Chap. 42.*

The deadliest foe to love, is custom.
Devereux. *Book 3, chap. 5.*

Enthusiasm is the genius of sincerity, and
truth accomplishes no victories without it.
The Last Days of Pompeii. *Book 1, chap. 8.*

Poverty makes some humble, but more
malignant. Eugene Aram. *Book 1, chap. 7.*

The magic of the tongue is the most
dangerous of all spells. *Ib.*

Fate laughs at probabilities. *Chap. 10.*

Men who make money rarely saunter;
men who save money rarely swagger.

My Novel. *Book 11, chap. 2.*

None but those whose courage is unquestionable,
can afford to be effeminate.

Pelham. *Chap. 44, maxim 5.*

Revolutions are not made with rose-water.

The Parisians. *Book 5, chap. 7.*

Talent convinces—Genius but excites.

Earlier Poems. *Talent and Genius.*

**EDWARD ROBERT BULWER-
LYTTON**, 2nd Lord Lytton (Owen
Meredith) (1831-1891).

Genius does what it must, and talent does
what it can. *Last Words.*

THOS. BABINGTON MACAULAY,
Lord Macaulay (1800-1859).

Men are never so likely to settle a question
rightly as when they discuss it freely.

Critical and Historical Essays.
Southey's Colloquies.

Nothing is so galling to a people, not
broken in from the birth, as a paternal, or,
in other words a meddling government, a
government which tells them what to read,
and say, and eat, and drink, and wear. *Ib.*

A single breaker may recede; but the
tide is evidently coming in. *Ib.*

We have heard it said that five per cent. is
the natural interest of money. *Ib.*

The immortal influence of Athens.

Mitford's History of Greece.

Free trade, one of the greatest blessings
which a government can confer on a people,
is in almost every country unpopular. *Ib.*

Our academical Pharisees. *Milton.*

The dust and silence of the upper shelf. *Ib.*

As civilisation advances, poetry almost
necessarily declines. *Ib.*

Perhaps no person can be a poet, or even
enjoy poetry, without a certain unsoundness
of mind. *Ib.*

Of all people children are the most
imaginative. *Ib.*

Nobles by the right of an earlier creation,
and priests by the imposition of a mightier
hand. *Ib.*

A propensity which, for want of a better
name, we will christen Boswellism. *Ib.*

Nothing is so useless as a general maxim.
Macchiavelli.

In enterprises like theirs parsimony is the
worst profusion.

Hallam's Constitutional History.

Public opinion has its natural flux and
reflux. *Ib.*

The gallery in which the reporters sit has
become a fourth estate of the realm. *Ib.*

Everybody who has the least sensibility
or imagination derives a certain pleasure
from pictures.

Mr. Robert Montgomery's Poems.

He had a head which statuary loved to copy, and a foot the deformity of which the beggars in the street mimicked.

Critical and Historical Essays.
Moore's Life of Byron.

We know no spectacle so ridiculous as the British public in one of its periodical fits of morality. *Ib.*

A system in which the two great commandments were, to hate your neighbour, and to love your neighbour's wife. *Ib.*

Politeness has been well defined as benevolence in small things.

Boswell's Life of Johnson.

To be regarded in his own age as a classic, and in ours as a companion. *Ib.*

A great man who neither sought nor shunned greatness, who found glory only because glory lay in the plain path of duty.*

John Hampden.

The reluctant obedience of distant provinces generally costs more than it is worth.

Lord Mahon's War of the Succession.

Lues Boswelliana, or disease of admiration.

William Pitt, Earl of Chatham.

The history of England is emphatically the history of progress.

Sir J. Mackintosh's History of the Revolution.

An acre in Middlesex is better than a principality in Utopia. *Lord Bacon.*

He had a wonderful talent for packing thought close, and rendering it portable. *Ib.*

The chequered spectacle of so much glory and so much shame. *Ib.*

The rising hope of those stern and unbending Tories.

Gladstone on Church and State.

He has one gift most dangerous to a speculator, a vast command of a kind of language, grave and majestic, but of vague and uncertain import. *Ib.*

She [the Roman Catholic Church] may still exist in undiminished vigour, when some traveller from New Zealand shall, in the midst of a vast solitude, take his stand on a broken arch of London Bridge to sketch the ruins of St. Paul's.†

Ranke's History of the Popes.

* See Tennyson: "The path of duty," etc.

† When London shall be an habitation of bitterness, when St. Paul's and Westminster Abbey shall stand shapeless ruins in the midst of an unpeopled marsh . . . some transatlantic commentator will be weighing in the scales, etc. —SNALLY. Dedication of "Peter Bell the Third." At last some curious native of Lima will visit London and give a sketch of the ruins of West-

In that temple of silence and reconciliation where the enmities of twenty generations lie buried, in the Great Abbey which has during many ages afforded a quiet resting-place to those whose minds and bodies have been shattered by the contentions of the Great Hall. *Warren Hastings.*

In order that he might rob a neighbour whom he had promised to defend, black men fought on the coast of Coromandel, and red men scalped each other by the Great Lakes of North America. *Frederic the Great.*

Like Sir Condry Rackrent in the tale,‡ she survived her own wake, and overheard the judgment of posterity. *Madame d'Arblay.*

It is not given to the human intellect to expand itself widely in all directions at once, and to be at the same time gigantic and well proportioned. *Ib.*

A sort of broken Johnsonese. *Ib.*

He [Grenville] was the raven of the House of Commons, always croaking defeat in the midst of triumphs.

The Earl of Chatham.

He [Henry Fox] was the most unpopular of the statesmen of his time, not because he sinned more than many of them, but because he canted less. *Ib.*

He was a rake among scholars, and a scholar among rakes.

Review of Aikin's Life of Addison.

To every man upon this earth

Death cometh soon or late;

And how can man die better

Than facing fearful odds,

For the ashes of his fathers,

And the temples of his Gods?

Lays of Ancient Rome. Horatius, st. 27.

Then none was for a party;

Then all were for the state;

Then the great man helped the poor,

And the poor man loved the great. *St. 32.*

As we wax hot in faction,

In battle we wax cold;

Wherefore men fight not as they fought

In the brave days of old. *St. 33.*

minster and St. Paul's.—H. WALPOLE, Letter to Sir H. Mann, Nov. 24, 1774. The same idea, however, occurred in the following title of a book published in London in 1780: "Poems by a young Nobleman lately deceased [the second Lord Lyttelton, d. Nov. 27, 1779]; particularly the State of England, and the once flourishing City of London. In a letter from an American Traveller, dated from the Ruinous Portico of St. Paul's, in the year 2199, to a friend settled in Boston, the Metropolis of the Western Empire."

‡ Miss Edgeworth's novel, "Castle Rackrent."

Was none who would be foremost
 To lead such dire attack ;
 But those behind cried "Forward!"
 And those before cried "Back!"
Lays of Ancient Rome. Horatius. St. 50.

And even the ranks of Tuscany
 Could scarce forbear to cheer. *St. 60.*

"Heaven help him!" quoth Lars Porsena,
 "And bring him safe to shore;
 For such a gallant feat of arms
 Was never seen before." *St. 63.*

How well Horatius kept the bridge
 In the brave days of old. *St. 70.*

For aye Valerius loathed the wrong
 And aye upheld the right.
The Battle of Lake Regillus. St. 18.

One of us two, Herminius,
 Shall never more go home,
 I will lay on for Tusculum
 And lay thou on for Rome! *St. 27.*

These be the Great Twin Brethren. *Ib.*

Poured thick and fast the burning words
 which tyrants quake to hear. *Virginia.*

He looked upon his people, and a tear was
 in his eye.

He looked upon the traitors, and his glance
 was stern and high. *Irry.*

Attend, all ye who list to hear our noble
 England's praise;

I tell of the thrice famous deeds she wrought
 in ancient days. *The Armada.*

O wherefore come ye forth, in triumph from
 the north? *Battle of Naseby.*

Persecution produced its natural effect
 on them. It found them a sect; it made
 them a faction.

History of England. Chap. 1.

He . . . felt towards those whom he had
 deserted that peculiar malignity which has,
 in all ages, been characteristic of apostates. *Ib.*

It was a crime in a child to read by the
 bedside of a sick parent one of those beautiful
 collects which had soothed the griefs of
 forty generations of Christians. *Chap. 2.*

The Puritan hated bearbaiting, not
 because it gave pain to the bear, but because
 it gave pleasure to the spectators. *Ib.*

It is possible to be below flattery, as well
 as above it. *Ib.*

Intoxicated with animosity. *Ib.*

There were gentlemen and there were
 seamen in the navy of Charles the Second.
 But the seamen were not gentlemen; and
 the gentlemen were not seamen. *Chap. 3.*

He [Rumhold] never would believe that
 Providence had sent a few men into the
 world ready booted and spurred to ride, and
 millions ready saddled and bridled to be
 ridden. *Chap. 5.*

In every age the vilest specimens of
 human nature are to be found among
 demagogues. *Ib.*

The Habeas Corpus Act . . . the most
 stringent curb that ever legislation imposed
 on tyranny. *Chap. 6.*

GEORGE MACDONALD (1824-1905).

Alas! how easily things go wrong!
 A sigh too deep, or a kiss too long,
 And then comes a mist and a weeping rain,
 And life is never the same again.

Phantastes. l. 1.

Where did you come from, baby dear?
 Out of the everywhere into here. *Baby.*

The roses make the world so sweet,
 The bees, the birds have such a tune,
 There's such a light and such a heat
 And such a joy in June. *To —*

Night with her power to silence day.
Violin Songs. My Heart.

We must do the thing we must
 Before the thing we may;
 We are unfit for any trust
 Till we can and do obey.

Willie's Question. Part 4.

You would not think any duty small
 If you yourself were great. *Ib.*

And the butterfly flits like a stray thought
 o' God. *The bonny, bonny Dell. St. 2.*

Here lie I, Martin Elginbrodde:
 Have mercy o' my soul, Lord God;
 As I wad do, were I Lord God,
 And ye were Martin Elginbrodde.
David Elginbrod. Chap. 13.

Better to have a loving friend
 Than ten admiring foes. *St. 2.*

Grief suages grief, and joy doth joy enhance:
 Nature is generous to her children so.

A Book of Sonnets. To S. F. S.

He that would sing, but hath no song,
 Must speak the right, denounce the wrong.
 How shall he sing? *l. 7.*

Better to hearken to a brook
 Than watch a diamond shine.

Better Things. St. 1.

Better suspect that thou art proud
 Than be sure that thou art great. *St. 6.*

Like some lone saint with upward eyes,
 Lost in the deeps of prayer.

Songs of the Autumn Nights. 1.

A bird knows nothing of gladness,
Is only a song-machine.

A Book of Dreams. *Part 2, 2.*

Listless and sad, without complaint,
Like dead men in a dream.

The Disciple. *II, st. 8.*

The man that feareth, Lord, to doubt,
In that fear doubteth Thee. *32, st. 15.*

Beauty and sadness always go together.
Within and Without. *Part 4, sec. 3.*

CHAS. MACKAY, LL.D. (1814-1889).

The smallest effort is not lost;
Each wavelet on the ocean tossed
Aids in the ebb-tide or the flow;
Each raindrop makes some flow'ret blow;
Each struggle lessens human woe.

The Old and the New. *44.*

Cheer boys, cheer. *Song. Published 1856.*

Sir J. MACKINTOSH (1765-1832).

Diffused knowledge immortalises itself.
Vindicatæ Gallicæ.

The Commons, faithful to their system,
remained in a wise and masterly inactivity.
1b.

Disciplined inaction.
Causes of the Revolution of 1688. *Chap. 7.*

Men are never so good or so bad as their
opinions. *Ethical Philosophy.*

CHARLES MACKLIN (1697?-1797).

You are as welcome as the flowers in
May. *Love à la Mode. Act 1, 1.*

The law is a sort of hocus-pocus science,
that smiles in yer face while it picks yer
pocket; and the glorious uncertainty of it
is of mair use to the professors than the
justice of it. *Act 2, 1.*

She looks as if butter would not melt in
her mouth. *The Man of the World. Act 1, 1.*

[Rev. Dr.] **NORMAN MACLEOD**
(1812-1872).

Courage, brother! do not stumble,
Though thy path be dark as night;
There's a star to guide the humble,
Trust in God, and do the Right.
Trust in God.

RICHARD R. MADDEN, M.D.
(1798-1886).

Some grave their wrongs on marble; He,
more just,
Stooped down serene, and wrote them on
the dust. *Poems on Sacred Subjects.*

DAVID MALLET (or MALLOCH)
(c.1705-1765).

Why did you swear mine eyes were bright,
Yet leave those eyes to weep?

Margaret's Ghost.

O grant me, heaven, a middle state,
Neither too humble nor too great;
More than enough for nature's ends,
With something left to treat my friends.
Translation of Horace.

Strains that sigh and words that weep.*
Funeral Hymn. 23.

He who can resign
Has never loved.

Amyntor and Theodora. 1, 407.

Words that weep, and strains that
agonise.* *2, 306*

That sovereign bliss, a wife.
Cupid and Hymen.

We mourn the guilty, while the guilt we
blame. *Prologue to the Siege of Damascus.*

BERNARD MANDEVILLE (1670-
1733).

They put off hearings wilfully,
To finger the refreshing fee.
Fable of the Bees.

JOHN J. ROBERT MANNERS
(Duke of Rutland) (1818-1906).

Let wealth and commerce, laws and learning
die,
But leave us still our old nobility.

England's Trust, and other Poems.
Part 3, 227.

WILLIAM L. MARCY (1786-1857).

They see nothing wrong in the rule that
to the victors belong the spoils of the enemy.
Speech. Senate of the United States.
January, 1832.

CHRISTOPHER MARLOWE (1564-
1593).

Come live with me, and be my love.
The Jew of Malta. (Song, "The
Passionate Shepherd,"†)

By shallow rivers, to whose falls
Melodious birds sing madrigals. *1b.*

Infinite riches in a little room. *Act. 1, 1.*

Excess of wealth is cause of covetousness.
1b.

More knave than fool. *1b.*

Love me little, love me long.† *1b.*

* See Gray: "Thoughts that breathe," etc.

† Quoted in "The Merry Wives of Windsor,"
Act 3, 1.

‡ See Herrick.

Religion
Hides many mischiefs from suspicions.
The Jew of Malta. *Act 1, 2.*

It lies not in our power to love or hate,
For will in us is over-ruled by fate.
Hero and Leander. *Sestiad 1.*

Who ever loved, that loved not at first
sight? * *Id.*

All women are ambitious naturally. *Id.*
Love always makes those eloquent that
have it. *Sestiad 2.*

Was this the face that launch'd a thousand
ships,
And burnt the topless towers of Ilium?
Faustus. *Act 5, 2.*

O thou art fairer than the evening air,
Clad in the beauty of a thousand stars. *Id.*
He that loves pleasure, must for pleasure
fall. *Act 5, 4.*

Our swords shall play the orator for us.
Tamburlaine. *Part 1, Act 1, 3.*
Virtue is the fount whence honour springs.
Act 5, 2.
More childish valorous than manly wise.
Part 2, Act 4, 1.

SHACKERLEY MARMION (1603-1639).

Great men's vices are esteemed as virtues.
Holland's Leagner. *Act 1, 1.*
Great joys, like griefs, are silent. *Act 5, 1.*
Familiarity begets coldness.

The Antiquary. *Act 1.*
Worth a king's ransom. *Act 2.*
Our love is like our life;
There is no man blest in either till his end.
A Fine Companion. *Act 1, 1.*

HARRIET MARTINEAU (1802-1876).

And Sorrow tracketh wrong,
As echo follows song.
Hymn. *On, on, for ever.*

ANDREW MARVELL (1621-1678).

The inglorious arts of peace.
Horatian Ode upon Cromwell's Return
from Ireland. *l. 10.*
He nothing common did, or mean,
Upon that memorable scene,
But with his keener eye
The axe's edge did try; *l. 57.*
And now the Irish are ashamed
To see themselves in one year tamed:
So much one man can do,
That does both act and know. *l. 75.*

Choosing each stone, and poisoning every
weight,
Trying the measures of the breadth and
height,
Here pulling down, and there erecting new,
Founding a firm state by proportions true.
The First Anniversary.

'Tis not a freedom that, where all command. *Id.*
Self-preservation, nature's first great law,
All the creation, except man, doth awe.
Hodge's Vision from the Monument.

And all the way, to guide their chime,
With falling oars they kept the time. †
Bermudas.

The world in all doth but two nations bear,
The good, the bad, and these mixed every-
where. The Loyal Scot.

Among the blind the one-eyed blinkard
reigns. Description of Holland.
Music, the mosaic of the Air.

Music's Empire.
In busy companies of men. The Garden.
Annihilating all that's made
To a green thought in a green shade. *Id.*

[Rev.] WILLIAM MASON (1724-1797).

Even mitred dulness learns to feel.
Ode to Independence.

The fattest hog in Epicurus' sty.
Heroic Epistle.

All praise is foreign, but of true desert,
Plays round the head, but comes not to the
heart. Musæus.

Fancy is the friend of woe.
Ode. No. 7, st. 2.

Waste is not grandeur.
The English Garden. Book 2, 20.

Fashion ever is a wayward child.
Book 4, 430.

GERALD MASSEY (1828-1907).

And Life is all the sweeter that he lived,
And all he loved more sacred for his sake:
And Death is all the brighter that he died,
And Heaven is all the happier that he's
there.

Lines in Memory of Earl Brownlow.
In this dim world of clouding cares,
We rarely know, till 'wildered eyes
See white wings lessening up the skies,
The angels with us unawares.

The Ballad of Babe Christabel.

* Quoted in "As You Like It," Act 3, 5.

This world is full of beauty, as other worlds
above;
And, if we did our duty, it might be as full
of love.

*Cries of Forty-Eight. This world is full
of beauty.*

Now, victory to our England!
And where'er she lifts her hand
In Freedom's fight, to rescue Right,
God bless the dear old Land!
England goes to Battle.

One sharp, stern struggle, and the slaves of
centuries are free. *The Patriot. l. 53.*

To those who walk beside them, great men
seem
Mere common earth; but distance makes
them stars. *Hood. l. 11.*

PHILIP MASSINGER (1583-1640).

For any man to match above his rank
Is but to sell his liberty.

Virgin Martyr. Act 1, 1.

The picklock
That never fails. [Money.]
The Unnatural Combat. Act 1, 1.

'Tis true, gold can do much,
But beauty more. *Ib.*

The world's wicked.
We are men, not saints, sweet lady; you
must practise
The manners of the time, if you intend
To have favour from it. *Ib.*

Serves and fears
The fury of the many-headed monster,
The giddy multitude. *Act 3, 2.*

There are so many ways to let out life.
Duke of Milan. Act 1, 3.

But still remember, that a prince's secrets
Are balm concealed; but poison if discovered. *Ib.*

Honours never fail to purchase silence.
Act 2, 1.

I am in,
And must go on; and since I have put off
From the shore of innocence, guilt be thou
my pilot. *Ib.*

Pray you use your freedom,
And, so far, if you please, allow me mine,
To hear you only; not to be compelled
To take your moral potions. *Act 4, 3*

Her goodness doth disdain comparison,
And, but herself, admits no parallel. *Ib.*

Now speak,
Or be for ever silent. *Ib.*

For injuries are writ in brass, kind Graccho,
And not to be forgotten. *Act 5, 1.*

Honours and great employments are great
burthens. *The Bondman. Act 1, 3.*

He that would govern others, first should be
The master of himself. *Ib.*

A wise man never
Attempts impossibilities.
The Renegado. Act 1, 1.

View yourselves
In the deceiving mirror of self-love.
Parliament of Love. Act 1, 5.

Better the devil's than a woman's slave.
Act 2, 2.

To have the greatest blessing, a true friend.
Act 3, 2.

What pity 'tis, one that can speak so well,
Should, in his actions, be so ill. *Act 3, 3.*

All words,
And no performance. *Act 4, 2.*

There are a thousand doors to let out life.
Ib.

Our aim is glory and to leave our names
To aftertime. *The Roman Actor. Act 1, 1.*

To descend
To the censure of a better word; or jest,
Dropped from a poet's pen. *Ib.*

This syllable, his will,
Stands for a thousand reasons. *Act 1, 2.*

I in my own house am an emperor,
And will defend what's mine. *Ib.*

If there be,
Among the auditors, one whose conscience
tells him
He is of the same mould, — *We cannot help it.*
Act 1, 3.

This many-headed monster. *Act 3, 2.*
Grim Death. *Act 4, 2.*

For princes never more make known their
wisdom,
Than when they cherish goodness where
they find it.

Great Duke of Florence. Act 1, 1.

Greatness, which private men
Esteemed a blessing, is to me a curse;
And we who, for our high births, they
conclude
The only freemen, are the only slaves.
Happy the golden mean! *Ib.*

A glorious lazy drone, grown fat with
feeding
On others' toil. *Act 1, 2.*

He's blind with too much light. *Act 2, 1.*

Delights, which to achieve, danger is
nothing,
And loyalty but a word. *Act 2, 3.*

Great men,
Till they have gained their ends, are giants in
Their promises, but, those obtained, weak
pigmies
In their performance. And it is a maxim
Allowed among them, so they may deceive,
They may swear anything; for the queen of
love,
As they hold constantly, does never punish,
But smile, at lovers' perjuries.

Great Duke of Florence. *Act 2, 3.*

I am driven
Into a desperate strait; and cannot steer
A middle course. *Act 3, 1.*

I never told a lie yet; and I hold it
In some degree blasphemous to dispraise
What's worthy admiration: yet, for once,
I will dispraise a little. *ib.*

At the best, my lord, she is a handsome
picture,
And, that said, all is spoken. *ib.*

Truth, a constant mistress, that
Ever protects her servants. *ib.*

Let my hand have the honour
To convey a kiss from my lips to the cover of
Your foot, dear signior. *Act 4, 1.*

He that knows no guilt
Can know no fear. *Act 4, 2.*

The lilies
Contending with the roses in her cheeks,
Who most shall set them off. *Act 5, 3.*
Like a rough orator, that brings more truth
Than rhetoric, to make good his accusation. *ib.*

Sure the duke is
In the giving vein. *ib.*

Let other monarchs
Contend to be made glorious by proud war,
And with the blood of their poor subjects,
purchase
Increase of empire, and increase their cares
In keeping that which was by wrong
extorted.

Gilding unjust invasions with the trim
Of glorious conquests; we, that would be
known

The father of our people, in our study
And vigilance for their safety, must not
change
Their ploughshares into swords, and force
them from

The secure shade of their own vines, to be
Scorched with the flames of war.

The Maid of Honour. *Act 1, 1.*

Virtue, if not in action, is a vice;
And when we move not forward, we go
backward:
Nor in this peace, the nurse of drones and
cowards,
Our health, but a disease. *ib.*

Think not
Our counsel's based upon so weak a base,
As to be overturned, or shaken with
Tempestuous winds of words. *ib.*

I now will court her in the conqueror's
style;

"Come, see, and overcome." *Act 2, 1.*

Beauty, youth, and fortune meeting in you,
I will vouchsafe to marry you. *Act 2, 2.*

I give him three years and a day to match
my Toledo,

And then we'll fight like dragons. *ib.*

Desert may make a sergeant to a colonel,
And it may hinder him from rising higher. *Act 3, 1.*

O summer-friendship,
Whose flattering leaves, that shadowed us
in our

Prosperity, with the least gust drop off
In the autumn of adversity. *Act 3, 2.*

He's a man,
I know, that at a reverent distance loves
me;

And such are ever faithful. What a sea
Of melting ice I walk on! *Act 3, 3.*

He
That kills himself to avoid misery, fears it,
And, at the best, shows but a bastard valour.
This life's a fort committed to my trust,
Which I must not yield up till it be forced:
Nor will I. He's not valiant that dares die,
But he that boldly bears calamity. *ib.*

Truth is armed
And can defend itself. It must out, madam. *Act 5, 1.*

Love, how he melts! I cannot blame my
lady's

Unwillingness to part with such marmalade
lips. *The Picture. Act 1, 1.*

And what, in a mean man, I should call
folly,

Is in your majesty remarkable wisdom. *Act 1, 2.*

Be dumb,
Thou spirit of contradiction! *ib.*

Ill news, madam,
Are swallow-winged, but what's good
Walks on crutches. *Act 2, 1.*

You have said,
Gallants, so much, and hitherto done so
little,

That, till I learn to speak, and you to do,
I must take time to thank you. *Act 2, 2.*

My dancing days are past. *ib.*

Every soil,
Where he is well, is to a valiant man.
His natural country. *ib.*

He cannot 'scape their censures who delight
To misapply whatever he shall write.

The Emperor of the East. *Prologue.*

The many-headed monster, multitude.

Act 2, 1.

An innocent truth can never stand in need
Of a guilty lie.

The Emperor of the East. *Act 5, 3*

They are too old to learn, and I too young
To give them counsel.

The Fatal Dowry. *Act 1, 1.*

Sir, though I would persuade, I'll not
constrain :

Each man's opinion freely is his own
Concerning anything, or anybody. *Act 2, 2.*

Farewell, uncivil man ! let's meet no more ;
Here our long web of friendship I untwist.

Act 3, 1.

That you can speak so well, and do so ill.

Act 4, 3.

The devil turned precisian !

A New Way to Pay Old Debts. *Act 1, 1.*

Friendship is but a word. *Act 2, 1.*

If you like not hanging, drown yourself ;
Take some course for your reputation. *Ib.*

I know your worship's wise, and needs no
counsel ;

Yet, if in my desire to do you service,
I humbly offer my advice (but still
Under correction), I hope I shall not
Incur your high displeasure. *Act 2, 3.*

I write *nil ultra* to my proudest hopes.

Act 4, 1.

The sum of all that makes a just man happy
Consists in the well choosing of his wife. *Ib.*

Hard things are compassed off by easy
means. *Act 5, 1.*

Patience, the beggar's virtue. *Ib.*

Some undone widow sits upon my arm
And takes away the use of 't ; and my
sword,

Glued to my scabbard with wronged
orphans' tears,

Will not be drawn. *Ib.*

Pretty pastime, nephew !

'Tis royal sport. [Hawking.]

The Guardian. *Act 1, 1.*

Black detraction
Will find faults where they are not.

Act 1, 2.

Yet we should not,
Howe'er besieged, deliver up our fort
Of life, till it be forced. *Act 2, 4.*

My being hath been but a living death,
With a continued torture. *Ib.*

A fine method !

This is neither begging, borrowing, nor
robbery ;

Yet it hath a fine twang of all of them.

Act 5, 4.

Where I love, I profess it ; where I hate,
In every circumstance I dare proclaim it.

A Very Woman. *Act 1, 1.*

To doubt is safer than to be secure. *Ib.*

But, like a stoic, with a constancy
Words nor affronts can shake, you still go on,
And smile when men abuse you. *Ib.*

They'll do little

That shall offend you, for their chief desire
Is to do nothing at all, sir. *Act 3, 1.*

Revenge, that thirsty dropsy of our souls,
Which makes us covet that which hurts us
most,

Is not alone sweet, but partakes of tartness.

Act 4, 2.

Build on your own deserts, and ever be
A stranger to love's enemy, jealousy. *Ib.*

In all the faith my innocence could give me,
In the best language my true tongue could
tell me,

And all the broken sighs my sick heart
lend me,

I sued, and served ; long did I love this lady,
Long was my travail, long my trade to win
her,

With all the duty of my soul I served her.

Act 4, 3.

Women, giddy women !

In her the blemish of your sex you prove,
There is no reason for your hate or love.

Act 5, 2.

Though the desire of fame be the last
weakness

Wise men put off. * *Act 5, 4.*

Death hath a thousand doors to let out life ;
I shall find one. *Ib.*

Your unexpected courtesies amaze me,
Which I will study with all love and service
To appear worthy of. *Act 5, 6.*

Ambition, in a private man a vice,
Is, in a prince, the virtue.

The Bashful Lover. *Act 1, 2.*

And, confident we have the better cause,
Why should we fear the trial ? *Ib.*

This cause is to be fought, not pleaded. *Ib.*

Fate cannot rob you of deserved applause,
Whether you win or lose in such a cause. *Ib.*

When you give,

Give not by halves. *Act 2, 3.*

No man's a faithful judge in his own cause.

Act 2, 7.

All the eminent and canonised beauties,
By truth recorded, or by poets feigned.

Act 4, 1.

* See Milton : "That last infirmity of noble
mind." "A Very Woman" was licensed for the
stage in 1634, but appears to have been a revision
of a former play. It was printed in 1655

Virtue's but a word;
Fortune rules all.

The Bashful Lover. *Act 4, 1.*

There is no law for restitution of fees, sir.

The Old Law. *Act 1, 1.*

A free tongued woman,
And very excellent at telling secrets.

Act 4, 2.

The tale is worth the hearing; and may
move

Compassion, and perhaps deserve your love
And approbation.

Believe as you List. *Prologue.*

[Dr.] **COTTON MATHER** (1663-1723).

In books a prodigal, they say,
A living cyclopædia.

**Translation of Epitaph
on Anne Bradstreet.**

A table-talker rich in sense,
And witty without wit's pretence. *Ib.*

THOMAS MAY (1595-1650).

Absence not long enough to root out quite
All love, increases love at second sight.

Henry II.

The law is blind, and speaks in general
terms;

She cannot pity where occasion serves.

The Heir. *Act 4.*

WILLIAM MEE. (19th Century.)

She's all my fancy painted her;
She's lovely, she's divine.

Song.

MELVILLE (*See WHYTE-MEL-
VILLE.*)

GEORGE MEREDITH (1928-1909).

All wisdom's armoury this man could
wield. **The Sage Enamoured.** *2.*

Slave is the open mouth beneath the
closed. *Ib. 4.*

And name it gratitude, the word is poor. *Ib.*

Not till the fire is dying in the grate,
Look we for any kinship with the stars.

Modern Love. *St. 4.*

It is in truth a most contagious game:
HIDING THE SKELETON, shall be its name.

St. 17.

No state is enviable.

St. 19.

The actors are, it seems, the usual three:
Husband, and wife, and lover. *St. 25.*

O! have a care of natures that are mute!
St. 35.

How many a thing which we cast to the
ground,
When others pick it up becomes a gem!

St. 41.

We drank the pure daylight of honest
speech. *St. 48.*

Enter these enchanted woods,
You who dare.

The Woods of Westermmain. *1.*

Change, the strongest son of Life. *Ib. 4.*

He who has looked upon Earth
Deeper than flower and fruit,
Losing some hue of his mirth,
As the tree striking rock at the root.

The Day of the Daughter of Hades. *1.*

For singing till his heaven fills,
'Tis love of earth that he instils.

The Lark Ascending.

Through self-forgetfulness divine. *Ib.*

First of earthly singers, the sun-loved rill.
Phœbus with Admetus. *St. 3.*

She whom I love is hard to catch and
conquer,
Hard, but O the glory of the winning
were she won!

Love in the Valley. *St. 2.*

When her mother tends her before the
laughing mirror,
Tying up her laces, looping up her hair.

St. 3.

Quaintest, richest carol of all the singing
throats. [The blackbird]. *St. 17.*

As the birds do, so do we,
Bill our mate, and choose our tree.

The Three Singers to Young Blood. *1.*

Unfaith clamouring to be coined
To faith by proof.

Earth and Man. *St. 41.*

But O the truth, the truth! the many eyes
That look on it! the diverse things they see!
A Ballad of Fair Ladies in Revolt. *St. 16.*

Sir spokesman, sneers are weakness veiling
rage. *St. 42.*

I've studied men from my topsy-turvy
Close, and, I reckon, rather true.

Some are fine fellows: some, right scurvy:
Most, a dash between the two.

Juggling Jerry. *St. 7.*

They need their pious exercises less
Than schooling in the Pleasures.

A Certain People.

And chiefly for the weaker by the wall,
You bore that lamp of sane benevolence.

To a Friend Lost.

Now Vengeance has a brood of eggs,
But Patience must be hen.

Archduchess Anne. *St. 12.*

With patient inattention hear him prate.
Bellerophon. *St. 4.*

Full lasting is the song, though he
The singer, passes : lasting too,
For souls not lent in usury,
The rapture of the forward view.

A Reading of Earth.
The Thrush in February. St. 17.

So near to mute the zephyrs flute
That only leaflets dance.

Outer and Inner. St. 1.

So may we read, and little find them cold :
Not frosty lamps illumining dead space,
Not distant aliens, not senseless Powers.
The fire is in them whereof we are born ;
The music of their motion may be ours.

Meditation under Stars.

We spend our lives in learning pilotage,
And grow good steersmen when the vessel's
crank.

The Wisdom of Eld.

There are giants to slay, and they call for
their Jack.

The Empty Purse.

Sword of Common Sense !
Our surest gift. **Ode. To the Comic Spirit.**

God's rarest blessing is, after all, a good
woman.

The Ordeal of Richard Feverel. Chap. 34.

Cynicism is intellectual dandyism.

The Egoist. Chap. 7.

The classic scholar is he whose blood is
most nuptial to the webbed bottle . . . Port
hymns to his conservatism.

Chap. 19.

Note the superiority of wine over Venus !
I may say the magnanimity of wine ; our
jealousy turns on him that will not share !

Ib.

Cleverness is an attribute of the selector
missionary lieutenants of Satan.

Diana of the Crossways. Chap. 1.

The sentimental people fiddle harmonics
on the string of sensualism.

Ib.

'Tis Ireland gives England her soldiers,
her generals too.

Chap. 2.

Observation is the most enduring of the
pleasures of life.

Chap. 11.

A woman's "never" fell far short of
outstripping the sturdy pedestrian Time, to
his mind.

Chap. 13.

She was a lady of incisive features bound
in stale parchment.

Chap. 14.

"But how divine is utterance !" she said
"As we to the brutes, poets are to us."

Chap. 16.

There is nothing the body suffers that the
soul may not profit by.

Chap. 43.

JOHN HERMAN MERIVALE (1779-1844).

Fortune and Hope, farewell ! I've found
the port :

You've done with me ; go now with others
sport.

Translation of Greek Epigram.*

[Rev.] JAMES MERRICK (1720-1769).

So high at last the contest rose,
From words they almost came to blows.

The Chameleon.

You all are right and all are wrong :
When next you talk of what you view,
Think others see as well as you.

Ib.

Not what we wish, but what we want.

Hymn.

WILLIAM JULIUS MICKLE (1735-1788).

And are ye sure the news is true ?

And are ye sure he's weel ?

Song 3. "There's nae luck about the house."

For there's nae luck about the house ;

There's nae luck at aw ;

There's little pleasure in the house,

When our gude man's awa'.

Ib.

Sae true his heart, sae smooth his speech,

His breath like cauler air,

His very foot has music i't,

As he comes up the stair !

And shall I see his face again ?

And shall I hear him speak ?

Ib.

The moon, sweet regent of the sky. †

Cumnor Hall.

THOMAS MIDDLETON (1570?-1627).

Whoso loves law dies either mad or poor.

The Phoenix.

Like pearl

Dropped from the opening eyelids of the
morn. ‡

A Game of Chess.

Better to go on foot than ride and fall.

Micro-Cynicon. Sat. 5.

Truth needs not the foil of rhetoric.

The Family of Love. Act 5, 3.

The devil has a care of his footmen.

A Trick to catch the Old One. Act 1, 4.

A just cause is strong.

Act 3, 3.

'Tis vain to quarrel with our destiny.

Act 4, 4.

* See Burton: "Mine haven's found," p. 48.

† "Now Cynthia named, fair regent of the night," GAY, "Trivia," 3. See also Darwin: "And hail their queen" (p. 105). The ballad "Cumnor Hall" is also attributed to Jean Adam (1710-1765).

‡ See Milton's "Lycidas"; "Under the opening eyelids of the morn."

Thou that goest upon Middlesex juries, and
will make haste to give up thy verdict
because thou wilt not lose thy dinner.

A Trick to Catch the Old One. *Act 4, 5.*

Great talkers are never great doers.

Blurt, Master-Constable. *Act 1, 1.*

How a good meaning
May be corrupted by a misconstruction!

The Old Law. *Act 1, 1.*

He that hides treasure
Imagines everyone thinks of that place.

Act 4, 2.

When affection only speaks,
Truth is not always there. *Ib.*

He travels best that knows
When to return. *Ib.*

Justice indeed
Should ever be close-eared and open
mouthed;
That is to hear a little, and speak much.

Act 5, 1.

I fear that in the election of a wife,
As in a project of war, to err but once
Is to be undone for ever.

Anything for a Quiet Life. *Act 1, 1.*

JOHN STUART MILL (1806-1873).

Whatever crushes individuality is despotism,
by whatever name it may be called.

On Liberty. *Chap. 3.*

HENRY HART MILMAN, D.D.,

Dean of St. Paul's, London (1791-1868).

When our heads are bowed with woe,
When our bitter tears o'erflow.

Hymn. "*When our heads.*"

She smiled; then drooping mute and
broken-hearted

To the cold comfort of the grave departed.
The Apollo Belvidere. *Newdigate Prize Poem.*

And the cold marble leapt to life a god. *Ib.*
Too fair to worship, too divine to love! *Ib.*

RICHARD MONCKTON MILNES,

1st Baron Houghton (1809-1885).

A man's best things are nearest him,
Lie close about his feet. **The Men of Old.**

Great thoughts, great feelings came to him,
Like instincts, unawares. *Ib.*

But on and up, where Nature's heart
Beats strong amid the hills.

Tragedy of the Lac de Gaube. *St. 2.*

The beating of my own heart
Was all the sound I heard.

"I Wandered by the Brookside."

JOHN MILTON (1608-1674).

Of Man's first disobedience and the fruit
Of that forbidden tree, whose mortal taste
Brought death into the world, and all our
woe,
With loss of Eden.

Paradise Lost.—Book 1, l. 1.

Things unattempted yet, in prose or rhyme. *l. 16.*

What in me is dark
Illumine, what is low raise and support;
That to the height of this great argument
I may assert eternal Providence,
And justify the ways of God to Men. *l. 27.*
For one restraint, lords of the world besides. *l. 32.*
As far as angels' ken. *l. 59.*

Yet from those flames
No light; but rather darkness visible
Served only to discover sights of woe,
Regions of sorrow, doleful shades, where
peace
And rest can never dwell: hope never comes,
That comes to all. *l. 62.*

As far removed from God and light of
heaven,
As from the centre thrice to th' utmost
pole. *l. 73.*

But O how fallen! how changed
From him who, in the happy realms of light,
Clothed with transcendent brightness didst
outshine
Myriads though bright! *l. 84.*

United thoughts and counsels, equal hope.
And hazard in the glorious enterprise. *l. 88.*
Though changed in outward lustre, that
fixed mind
And high disdain from sense of injured
merit. *l. 97.*

What though the field be lost?
All is not lost; th' unconquerable will,
And study of revenge, immortal hate
And courage never to submit or yield:
And what is else not to be overcome? *l. 105.*
Vaunting aloud, but racked with deep
despair. *l. 126.*

Fall'n Cherub, to be weak is miserable,
Doing or suffering: but of this be sure,
To do ought good never will be our task,
But ever to do ill our sole delight,
As being the contrary to his high will,
Whom we resist. If then his providence
Out of our evil seek to bring forth good,
Our labour must be to pervert that end,
And out of good still to find means of evil. *l. 157.*

What re-inforcement we may gain from
hope,
If not what resolution from despair. *l. 190.*

Farewell happy fields,
Where joy for ever dwells: hail horrors,
hail! *Paradise Lost. Book 1, l. 249.*

A mind not to be changed by place or time.
The mind is its own place, and in itself
Can make a heav'n of hell, a hell of heav'n.
What matter where, if I be still the same.
l. 253.

Here we may reign secure, and in my choice
To reign is worth ambition, though in hell:
Better to reign in hell, than serve in heav'n.
l. 261.

In worst extremes, and on the perilous edge
Of battle. *l. 276.*

Thick as autumnal leaves that strow the
brooks
In Vallombrosa. *l. 302.*

Awake, arise, or be for ever fall'n. *l. 330.*

The promiscuous crowd. *l. 330.*

First Moloch, horrid King, besmeared with
blood. *l. 332.*

For spirits, when they please,
Can either sex assume, or both; so soft
And uncompounded is their essence pure.
l. 423.

But, in what shape they choose,
Dilated or condensed, bright or obscure,
Can execute their æery purposes. *l. 428.*

And when night
Darkens the streets, then wander forth the
sons
Of Belial, flown with insolence and wine.
l. 500.

With high words, that bore
Semblance of worth, not substance, gently
raised
Their fainted courage, and dispelled their
fears. *l. 528.*

The imperial ensign, which, full high
advanced,
Shone like a meteor, streaming to the
wind. *l. 536.*

Sonorous metal blowing martial sounds.
l. 540.

A shout that tore hell's concave, and beyond
Frightened the reign of Chaos and old
Night. *l. 542.*

In perfect phalanx to the Dorian mood
Of flutes and soft recorders. *l. 550.*

Instead of rage
Deliberate valour breathed, firm and
unmoved
With dread of death to flight or foul
retreat. *l. 553.*

Chase
Anguish, and doubt, and fear, and sorrow,
and pain,
From mortal or immortal minds, *l. 557.*

He above the rest
In shape and gesture proudly eminent,
Stood like a tower; his form had not yet
lost
All her original brightness, nor appeared
Less than archangel ruined, and th' excess
Of glory obscured. *l. 589.*

In dim eclipse, disastrous twilight sheds
On half the nations, and with fear of
change
Perplexes monarchs. *l. 597.*

Care
Sat on his faded cheek; but under brows
Of dauntless courage, and considerate pride
Waiting revenge. *l. 600.*

Thrice he assayed, and thrice, in spite of
scorn,
Tears, such as angels weep, burst forth. At
last
Words interwove with sighs found out their
way. *l. 619.*

That strife
Was not inglorious, though th' event was
dire. *l. 623.*

Who overcomes
By force, hath overcome but half his foe.
l. 648.

Mammon led them on;
Mammon, the least erected Spirit that fell
From heaven; for e'en in heaven his looks
and thoughts
Were always downward bent, admiring
more
The riches of heaven's pavement, trodden
gold,
Than aught divine or holy else enjoyed
In vision beatific. *l. 678.*

Let none admire
That riches grow in hell; that soil may best
Deserve the precious bane. *l. 690.*

Anon out of the earth a fabric huge
Rose like an exhalation. *l. 710.*

From morn
To noon he fell, from noon to dewy eve,
A summer's day; and with the setting sun
Dropt from the zenith like a falling star.
l. 742.

The suburb of their straw-built citadel.
l. 773.

While over head the moon
Sits arbitress. *l. 784.*

High on a throne of royal state, which far
Outshone the wealth of Ormus and of Ind,
Or where the gorgeous East with richest
hand
Showers on her kings barbaric pearl and gold,
Satan exalted sat, by merit raised
To that bad eminence; and, from despair
Thus high uplifted beyond hope.

Book 2, l. 1.

Surer to prosper than prosperity
Could have assured us.

Paradise Lost. Book 2, l. 39.

The strongest and the fiercest Spirit
That fought in Heaven, now fiercer by
despair.

His trust was with th' Eternal to be deemed
Equal in strength; and rather than be less,
Cared not to be at all. *l. 44.*

My sentence is for open war: of wiles
More unexpert I boast not. *l. 51.*

Which, if not victory, is yet revenge. *l. 105.*

But all was false and hollow, though his
tongue
Dropped manna, and could make the worse
appear

The better reason, to perplex and dash
Maturest counsels. *l. 112.*

Th' ethereal mould
Incapable of stain would soon expel
Her mischief, and purge off the baser fire
Victorious. Thus repulsed, our final hope
Is flat despair. *l. 139.*

For who would lose,
Though full of pain, this intellectual being,
Those thoughts that wander through
eternity,
To perish rather, swallowed up and lost
In the wide womb of uncreated night,
Devoid of sense and motion? *l. 146.*

His red right hand.* *l. 174.*

Unrespited, unpitied, unreprieved,
Ages of hopeless end. *l. 185.*

Besides what hope the never-ending flight
Of future days may bring. *l. 221.*

Thus Belial, with words clothed in reason's
garb,
Counselled ignoble ease, and peaceful sloth,
Not peace. *l. 226.*

When everlasting Fate shall yield
To fickle Chance, and Chaos judge the
strife. *l. 232.*

Our torments also may in length of time
Become our elements. *l. 274.*

In his rising seemed
A pillar of state: deep on his front engraven
Deliberation sat and public care;
And princely counsel in his face yet shone,
Majestic though in ruin: sage he stood,
With Atlantean shoulders fit to bear
The weight of mightiest monarchies; his
look

Drew audience and attention still as night
Or summer's noon-tide air. *l. 301.*

To sit in darkness here
Hatching vain empires. *l. 377.*

* Horace, "Odes," Book 1, 2, "Rubens
dextra."

And through the palpable obscure find out
His uncouth way. *l. 406.*

Long is the way
And hard, that out of hell leads up to light. *l. 432.*

Refusing to accept as great a share
Of hazard as of honour. *l. 452.*

Their rising all at once was as the sound
Of thunder heard remote. *l. 476.*

The lowering element
Scowls o'er the darkened landscape snow, or
shower. *l. 490.*

O shame to men! devil with devil damned
Firm concord holds; men only disagree
Of creatures rational. *l. 496.*

For eloquence the soul, song charms the
sense. *l. 556.*

And reasoned high.
Of providence, foreknowledge, will, and
fate,
Fixed fate, free will, foreknowledge ab-
solute,
And found no end, in wandering mazes
lost. *l. 558.*

Vain wisdom all, and false philosophy:
Yet with a pleasing sorcery could charm
Pain for a while, or anguish, and excite
Fallacious hope, or arm th' obdured breast
With stubborn patience as with triple steel. *l. 565.*

A gulf profound as that Serbonian bog.
l. 592.

And feel by turns the bitter change
Of fierce extremes, extremes by change more
fierce,
From beds of raging fire to starve in ice
Their soft ethereal warmth, and there to
pine
Immovable, infixed, and frozen round
Periods of time, thence hurried back to fire. *l. 598.*

Worse
Than fables yet have feigned, or fear
conceived,
Gorgons, and Hydras, and Chimæras dire. *l. 626.*

If shape it might be called that shape had
none. *l. 667.*

Black it stood as night,
Fierce as ten Furies, terrible as hell,
And shook a dreadful dart. *l. 670.*

Whence and what art thou, execrable
shape? *l. 681.*

Back to thy punishment
False fugitive, and to thy speed add wings. *l. 699.*

The grisly terror. [Death.] *l. 704.*

Their fatal hands
No second stroke intend. *l. 712.*

So frowned the mighty combatants, that
hell
Grew darker at their frown.

Paradise Lost. Book 2, l. 719.

Hell trembled at the hideous name, and
sighed
From all her caves, and back resounded
Death. *l. 788.*
Grim death. *l. 804.*

Death
Grinned horrible a ghastly smile, to hear
His famine should be filled. *l. 845.*

The fatal key,
Sad instrument of all our woe. *l. 871.*

She opened; but to shut
Excelled her power. *l. 883.*
For hot, cold, moist, and dry, four cham-
pions fierce,
Strive here for mastery. *l. 898.*

Chaos umpire sits,
And by decision more embroils the fray
By which he reigns: next him high arbiter
Chance governs all. Into this wild abyss,
The womb of Nature, and perhaps her
grave. *l. 907.*

To compare
Great things with small. *l. 921.*
With head, hands, wings, or feet, pursues
his way,
And swims, or sinks, or wades, or creeps, or
flies. *l. 949.*

Sable-vested Night, eldest of things. *l. 962.*

And Discord, with a thousand various
mouths. *l. 967.*

With ruin upon ruin, rout on rout,
Confusion worse confounded. *l. 995.*

Havoc, and spoil, and ruin are my gain.
l. 1009.

So he with difficulty and labour hard
Moved on, with difficulty and labour he.
l. 1021.

This pendent world, in bigness as a star
Of smallest magnitude close by the moon.*
l. 1052.

Hail, holy Light, offspring of Heaven first-
born,
Or of th' Eternal co-eternal beam,
May I express thee unblamed?

Book 3, l. 1.

The rising world of waters dark and deep.
l. 11.

Then feed on thoughts, that voluntary
move
Harmonious numbers. *l. 37.*

Seasons return, but not to me returns
Day, or the sweet approach of even or morn,
Or sight of vernal bloom, or summer's rose,
Or flocks, or herds, or human face divine.
l. 41.

From the cheerful ways of men
Cut off, and for the book of knowledge fair
Presented with an universal blank
Of Nature's works, to me expunged and
rased,
And wisdom at one entrance quite shut out.
l. 46.
Sufficient to have stood, though free to fall.
l. 99.

To prayer, repentance, and obedience due.
l. 191.
Loud as from numbers without number,
sweet
As from blest voices, uttering joy. *l. 346.*
Dark with excessive bright. *l. 380.*

O unexampled love!
Love nowhere to be found less than Divine!
l. 410.

Embryos and idiots, eremites and friars
White, black, and grey, with all their
trumpery. *l. 474.*

Into a Limbo large and broad, since called
The Paradise of Fools, to few unknown.
l. 495.

Unspeakable desire to see, and know
All these His wondrous works, but chiefly
man. *l. 663.*

For neither man nor angel can discern
Hypocrisy, the only evil that walks
Invisible, except to God alone. *l. 682.*

And oft, though Wisdom wake, Suspicion
sleeps
At Wisdom's gate, and to Simplicity
Resigns her charge, while Goodness thinks
no ill
Where no ill seems. *l. 686.*

Thy desire, which tends to know
The works of God, thereby to glorify
The great Work-Master, leads to no excess
That reaches blame, but rather merits praise
The more it seems excess. *l. 694.*

The hell within him. *Book 4, l. 20.*

Now Conscience wakes Despair
That slumbered; wakes the bitter memory
Of what he was, what is, and what must be.
l. 23.

At whose sight all the stars
Hide their diminished heads. *l. 34.*

And understood not that a grateful mind
By owing, owes not, but still pays, at once
Indebted and discharged. *l. 55.*

* Cf. "Measure for Measure," 3, 1.

Me miserable! which way shall I fly
 Infinite wrath, and infinite despair?
 Which way I fly is Hell; myself am Hell;
 And in the lowest deep a lower deep,
 Still threatening to devour me opens wide,
 To which the Hell I suffer seems a Heaven.

Paradise Lost. Book 4, l. 73.

Such joy ambition finds. *l. 92.*
 So farewell hope, and with hope farewell
 fear,
 Farewell remorse: all good to me is lost;
 Evil, be thou my good. *l. 108.*

The first

That practised falsehood under saintly show,
 Deep malice to conceal, couched with re-
 venge. *l. 121.*

Sabeian odours from the spicy shore
 Of Araby the Blest. *l. 162.*

So clomb this first grand thief into God's fold;
 So since into his church lewd hirelings climb.
 Thence up he flew, and on the tree of life
 The middle tree and highest there that grew,
 Sat like a cormorant *l. 192.*

A Heaven on Earth. *l. 208.*

The unpierced shade. *l. 245.*

Groves whose rich trees wept odorous gums
 and balm. *l. 243.*

Flowers of all hue, and without thorn the
 rose. *l. 256.*

The mantling vine. *l. 253.*

For contemplation he and valour formed;
 For softness she and sweet attractive grace;
 He for God only, she for God in him:
 His fair large front and eye sublime declared
 Absolute rule; and hyacinthine locks
 Round from his parted forelock manly hung
 Clust'ring, but not beneath his shoulders
 broad. *l. 297.*

Which implied

Subjection, but required with gentle sway
 And by her yielded, by him best received;
 Yielded with coy submission, modest pride,
 And sweet reluctant amorous delay. *l. 307.*

Adam, the goodliest man of men since born
 His sons; the fairest of her daughters Eve. *l. 323.*

So spake the fiend, and with necessity,
 The tyrant's plea, excused his devilish deeds. *l. 393.*

Imparadised in one another's arms. *l. 506.*

Now came still evening on, and twilight grey
 Had in her sober livery all things clad. *l. 598.*

All but the wakeful nightingale;
 She all night long her amorous descant sung;
 Silence was pleased. Now glowed the firma-
 ment

With living sapphires. *l. 602.*

Till the moon

Rising in clouded majesty, at length
 Apparent queen, unveiled her peerless light,
 And o'er the dark her silver mantle threw. *l. 606.*

The timely dew of sleep. *l. 614.*

God is thy law, thou mine; to know no
 more

Is woman's happiest knowledge and her
 praise. *l. 637.*

With thee conversing I forget all time;
 All seasons and their change, all please
 alike.

Sweet is the breath of Morn, her rising
 sweet,

With charm of earliest birds; pleasant the
 Sun,

When first on this delightful land he spreads
 His orient beams, on herb, tree, fruit, and

flower,
 Glist'ring with dew; fragrant the fertile
 earth

After soft showers; and sweet the coming
 on

Of grateful evening mild; then silent Night,
 With this her solemn bird, and this fair
 Moon,

And these the gems of Heaven, her starry
 train;

But neither breath of Morn, when she
 ascends

With charm of earliest birds; nor rising Sun
 On this delightful land; nor herb, fruit,

flower,
 Glist'ring with dew; nor fragrance after
 showers;

Nor grateful evening mild; nor silent Night,
 With this her solemn bird, nor walk by
 Moon,

Or glittering starlight, without thee is sweet. *l. 639.*

Millions of spiritual creatures walk the
 earth

Unseen, both when we wake and when we
 sleep. *l. 677.*

Eased the putting off

These troublesome disguises which we wear. *l. 739.*

Hail wedded love, mysterious law, true
 source

Of human offspring, sole propriety
 In Paradise of all things common else. *l. 756.*

Blest pair! and O yet happiest, if ye seek
 No happier state, and know to know no
 more. *l. 774.*

Squat like a toad, close at the ear of Eve. *l. 800.*

Vain hopes, vain aims, inordinate desires. *l. 808.*

Him thus intent Ithuriel with his spear
 Touched lightly; for no falsehood can
 endure
 Touch of celestial temper, but returns
 Of force to its own likeness.

Paradise Lost. Book 4, l. 810.

Not to know me argues yourselves unknown.
l. 830.

Abashed the devil stood,
 And felt how awful goodness is. *l. 846.*

Came not all hell broke loose? *l. 918.*

Then, when I am thy captive, talk of chains.
l. 970.

Like Teneriff or Atlas, unremov'd. *l. 987.*

Now dreadful deeds
 Might have ensued; nor only Paradise
 In this commotion, but the starry cope
 Of Heaven perhaps, or all the elements
 At least had gone to wrack, disturbed and
 torn

With violence of this conflict. *l. 990.*

Fled
 Murm'ring, and with him fled the shades of
 night. *l. 1014.*

Now morn her rosy steps in th' eastern
 clime
 Advancing, sowed the earth with orient
 pearl. *Book 5, l. 1.*

His sleep
 Was aery-light, from pure digestion bred.
l. 3.

Hung over her enamoured, and beheld
 Beauty, which whether waking or asleep,
 Shot forth peculiar graces. *l. 13.*

My fairest, my espoused, my latest found,
 Heaven's last best gift, my ever new delight.
l. 18.

Since good, the more
 Communicated, more abundant grows. *l. 71.*

Best image of myself and dearer half. *l. 96.*

These are thy glorious works, Parent of
 Good,

Almighty, thine this universal frame,
 Thus wondrous fair: thyself how wondrous
 then! *l. 153.*

Fairest of stars, last in the train of night,
 If better thou belong not to the morn,
 Sure pledge of day. *l. 166.*

A wilderness of sweets. *l. 294.*

Seems another morn
 Risen on mid-noon. *l. 310.*

On hospitable thoughts intent. *l. 332.*

Nor jealousy
 Was understood, the injured lover's hell.
l. 449.

The bright consummate flower.
l. 481.

Thrones, Dominations, Princedoms, Virtues,
 Powers. *l. 601.*

All seemed well pleased; all seemed, but
 were not all. *l. 617.*

They eat, they drink, and in communion
 sweet,
 Quaff immortality and joy. *l. 637.*

Soon as midnight brought on the dusky hour
 Friendliest to sleep and silence. *l. 667.*

An host
 Innumerable as the stars of night.
 Or stars of morning, dew-drops which the
 sun

Impearls on every leaf and every flower.
l. 744.

Begirt th' almighty throne
 Beseeching or besieging. *l. 863.*

So spake the Seraph Abdiel, faithful found
 Among the faithless, faithful only he;
 Among innumerable false, unmoved,
 Unshaken, unseduced, unterrified,
 His loyalty he kept, his love, his zeal. *l. 896.*

Till morn,
 Waked by the circling hours, with rosy hand
 Unbarred the gates of light. *Book 6, l. 2.*

Servant of God, well done! well hast thou
 fought
 The better fight, who singly hast maintained
 Against revolted multitudes the cause
 Of truth. *l. 29.*

Universal reproach (far worse to bear
 Than violence). *l. 34.*

On they move
 Indissolubly firm. *l. 68.*

Arms on armour clashing brayed
 Horrible discord, and the madding wheels
 Of brazen chariots raged; dire was the noise
 Of conflict. *l. 209.*

Inextinguishable rage. *l. 217.*

Cancelled from Heaven, and sacred memory,
 Nameless in dark oblivion let them dwell.
l. 379.

Therefore eternal silence be their doom
l. 385.

But live content, which is the calmest life:
 But pain is perfect misery, the worst
 Of evils, and excessive, overturns
 All patience. *l. 461.*

He onward came; far off his coming shone.
l. 768.

Though fall'n on evil days,
 On evil days though fall'n, and evil tongues.
Book 7, l. 25.

Fit audience find, though few;
 But drive far off the barb'rous dissonance
 Of Bacchus and his revellers. *l. 31.*

Heaven opened wide
 Her ever-during gates, harmonious sound!
 On golden hinges moving. *l. 205.*

Endued
With sanctity of reason.
Paradise Lost. *Book 7, l. 507.*

The angel ended, and in Adam's ear
So charming left his voice, that he awhile
'Thought him still speaking, still stood fixed
to hear. *Book 8, l. 1.*

And grace that won who saw to wish her
stay. *l. 43.*

Gird the sphere
With centric and eccentric scribbled o'er,
Cycle and epicycle, orb in orb. *l. 82.*

Consider first, that great
Or bright infers not excellence. *l. 90.*

God, to remove His ways from human sense,
Placed heaven from earth so far, that earthly
sight
If it presume, might err in things too high,
And no advantage gain. *l. 119.*

Heaven is for thee too high
To know what passes there. Be lowly wise:
Think only what concerns thee and thy
being;
Dream not of other worlds, what creatures
there
Live, in what state, condition, or degree,
Contented that thus far hath been revealed
Not of earth only, but of highest heaven.
l. 172.

Taught to live
The easiest way, nor with perplexing
thoughts
To interrupt the sweet of life. *l. 182.*

To know
That which before us lies in daily life,
Is the prime wisdom; what is more is fume,
Or emptiness, or fond impertinence. *l. 192.*

And feel that I am happier than I know.
l. 232.

In solitude
What happiness? Who can enjoy alone,
Or all enjoying, what contentment find?
l. 364.

I waked
To find her, or for ever to deplore
Her loss, and other pleasures all abjure.
l. 478.

Grace was in all her steps! Heaven in her
eye!
In every gesture dignity and love! *l. 488.*
Her virtue, and the conscience of her worth,
That would be wooed, and not unsought be
won. *l. 502.*

All heaven,
And happy constellations on that hour
Shed their selectest influence! *l. 511.*
To light the bridal lamp. *l. 520.*

What she wills to do or say
Seems wisest, virtuousest, discreetest, best:
All higher knowledge in her presence falls
Degraded. *l. 549.*

Accuse not Nature; she hath done her part;
Do thou but thine, and be not diffident
Of wisdom. *l. 561.*

Oft-times nothing profits more
Than self-esteem, grounded on just and
right. *l. 571.*

In loving thou dost well, in passion not,
Wherein true love consists not. Love refines
The thoughts, and heart enlarges *l. 588.*

Those graceful acts,
Those thousand decencies, that daily flow
From all her words and actions. *l. 600.*

With a smile that glowed
Celestial rosy red, love's proper hue. *l. 618.*
My unpremeditated verse. *Book 9, l. 24.*

Long choosing, and beginning late *l. 26.*
An age too late. *l. 44.*
But what will not ambition and revenge
Descend to? *l. 163.*

Revenge, at first, though sweet,
Bitter ere long, back on itself recoils. *l. 171.*

For nothing lovelier can be found
In woman, than to study household good,
And good works in her husband to promote
l. 232.

Smiles from reason flow,
To brute denied, and are of love the food.
l. 239.

For solitude sometimes is best society,
And short retirement urges sweet return.
l. 249.

The wife, where danger or dishonour lurks,
Safest and seemliest by her husband stays;
Who guards her, or with her the worst
endures. *l. 267.*

At shut of evening flowers. *l. 278.*
For he who tempts, though in vain, at
least asperses

The tempted with dishonour foul. *l. 296.*
Wouldst thou approve thy constancy, ap-
prove

First thy obedience. *l. 367.*

As one who, long in populous city pent,
Where houses thick, and sewers annoy the
air. *l. 445.*

She fair, divinely fair, fit love for Gods.
l. 489

So glozed the Tempter. *l. 549.*

Hope elevates, and joy
Brightens his crest. *l. 633.*

God so commanded, and left that command
Sole daughter of his voice.

Paradise Lost. Book 9, l. 652.

Earth felt the wound; and Nature from her
seat

Sighing, through all her works gave signs of
woe. *l. 782.*

Inferior, who is free? *l. 825.*

In her face excuse

Came prologue, and apology too prompt.
l. 853.

A pillared shade

High overarched, and echoing walks be-
tween. *l. 1106.*

Thus it shall befall

Him, who to worth in women overtrusting,
Lets her will rule. Restraint she will not
brook;

And left to herself, if evil thence ensue,
She first his weak indulgence will accuse.
l. 1182.

And of their vain contest appeared no end.
l. 1189.

Yet shall I temper so

Justice with mercy, as may illustrate most
Them fully satisfied, and thee appease.

Book 10, l. 77.

This woman, whom thou mad'st to be my
help,

And gav'st me as thy perfect gift, so good,
So fit, so acceptable, so divine. *l. 137.*

Sagacious of his quarry from so far.
l. 281.

Returned

Successful beyond hope. *l. 462.*

He hears

On all sides, from innumerable tongues,
A dismal universal hiss, the sound
Of public scorn. *l. 506.*

How gladly would I meet

Mortality, my sentence, and be earth
Insensible! how glad would lay me down,
As in my mother's lap! There I should
rest,

And sleep secure. *l. 775.*

As one disarmed, his anger all he lost.
l. 945.

Prevenient grace descending had removed
The stony from their hearts. *Book 11, l. 3.*

His heart I know, how variable and vain,
Self-left. *l. 92.*

Joy, but with fear yet linked. *l. 139.*

Must I thus leave thee, Paradise! thus leave
Thee, native soil, these happy walks and
shades,
Fit haunt of Gods! *l. 269.*

Gently hast thou told

Thy message, which might else in telling
wound. *l. 298.*

Then purged with euphrasy and rue
The visual nerve, for he had much to see.
l. 414.

Demoniac frenzy, moping melancholy,
And moon-struck madness. *l. 485.*

And over them triumphant Death his dart
Shook, but delayed to strike, though oft
invoked

With vows, as their chief good and final
hope. *l. 491.*

If thou well observe

The rule of not too much, by temperance
taught. *l. 530.*

So may'st thou live till, like ripe fruit, thou
drop

Into thy mother's lap, or be with ease
Gathered, not harshly plucked, for death
mature.

This is old age. *l. 535.*

Nor love thy life, nor hate; but what thou
liv'st

Live well; how long, or short, permit to
Heaven. *l. 553.*

A bevy of fair women, richly gay
In gems and wanton dress. *l. 582.*

The evening star,

Love's harbinger. *l. 583.*

Bred only and completed to the taste
Of lustful appetite, to sing, to dance,
To dress, and troll the tongue, and roll the
eye. *l. 618.*

Spake much of right and wrong,
Of justice, of religion, truth, and peace,
And judgment from above. *l. 666.*

So violence

Proceeded, and oppression and sword-law.
l. 671.

Thus fame shall be achieved, renown on
earth,

And what most merits fame in silence hid.
l. 698.

The brazen throat of war had ceased to roar:
All now was turned to jollity and game,
To luxury and riot, feast and dance. *l. 713.*

Peace to corrupt no less than war to waste.
l. 784.

Regardless whether good or evil fame.
Book 12. l. 47.

Tyranny must be,

Though to the tyrant thereby no excuse.
l. 95.

In mean estate live moderate, till grown
In wealth and multitude, factious they
grow.

But first among the priests dissension
springs!

Men who attend the altar, and should most
Endeavour peace. *l. 351.*

A deathlike sleep,
A gentle waiting to immortal life.
Paradise Lost. Book 12, l. 434.

Truth shall retire
Bestuck with sland'rous darts, and works
of faith
Rarely be found. *l. 535.*
And to the faithful, death the gate of life.
l. 571.

Some natural tears they dropped, but wiped
them soon;
The world was all before them, where to
choose
Their place of rest, and Providence their
guide.
They, hand in hand, with wandering steps
and slow
Through Eden took their solitary way.
l. 645.

Deeds
Above heroic, though in secret done,
And unrecorded left through many an age.
Paradise Regained. Book 1, l. 14.

Ye see our danger on the utmost edge
Of hazard, which admits no long debate.
l. 94.

Be frustrate all ye stratagems of hell,
And devilish machinations come to nought!
l. 180.

By winning words to conquer willing hearts,
And make persuasion do the work of fear.
l. 231.

Who brought me hither
Will bring me hence; no other guide I seek.
l. 335.

I have lost
Much lustre of my native brightness. *l. 377.*

I have not lost
To love, at least contemplate and admire,
What I see excellent in good, or fair,
Or virtuous. *l. 330.*

Fellowship in pain divides not smart,
Nor lightens aught each man's peculiar load.
l. 401.

Deposed,
Ejected, emptied, gazed, unpitied, shunned,
A spectacle of ruin or of scorn. *l. 413.*

For lying is thy sustenance, thy food;
Yet thou pretend'st to truth. *l. 429.*

Ambiguous, and with double sense deluding,
Which they who asked have seldom under-
stood. *l. 435.*

Hard are the ways of truth, and rough to
walk. *l. 478.*

Most men admire
Virtue, who follow not her lore. *l. 482.*

Him, their joy so lately found,
So lately found, and so abruptly gone.
Book 2, l. 2.

Alas, from what high hope to what relapse
Unlooked for, are we fallen! *l. 30.*

His life
Private, unactive, calm, contemplative. *l. 80.*

Enchanting tongues *l. 153.*
Persuasive. *l. 162.*

Tangled in amorous nets. *l. 162.*
Beauty stands
In th' admiration only of weak minds
Led captive. *l. 220.*

Honour, glory, and popular praise,
Rocks whereon greatest men have oft
wrecked. *l. 227.*

Nature hath need of what she asks. *l. 253.*

If at great things thou would'st arrive
Get riches first. *l. 426.*

They whom I favour thrive in wealth amain,
While virtue, valour, wisdom, sit in want.
l. 430.

A crown
Golden in show, is but a wreath of thorns,
Brings dangers, troubles, cares, and sleepless
nights. *l. 468.*

For therein stands the office of a king,
His honour, virtue, merit, and chief praise,
That for the public all this weight he bears.
l. 463.

Thy actions to thy words accord.
Book 3, l. 9.

Glory the reward
That sole excites to high attempts, the flame
Of most erected spirits. *l. 25.*

Thy years are ripe, and over-ripe. *l. 31.*
Yet years, and to ripe years judgment
mature,
Quench not the thirst of glory, but augment.
l. 37.

And what the people but a herd confused,
A miscellaneous rabble, who extol
Things vulgar? *l. 49.*

Of whom to be dispraised were no small
praise. *l. 56.*

Who best
Can suffer, best can do; best reign, who
first
Well hath obeyed. *l. 194.*

For where no hope is left, is left no fear.
l. 206.

Elephants endorsed with towers. *l. 329.*

Triumph, that insulting vanity.
Book 4, l. 138.

The childhood shows the man.
As morning shows the day. Be famous then
By wisdom; as thy empire must extend,
So let extend thy mind o'er all the world.
l. 220.

Error by his own arms is best evinc'd.

Paradise Regained. Book 4, l. 235.

Athens, the eye of Greece, mother of arts
And eloquence. *l. 240.*

The olive grove of Academe,
Plato's retirement, where the Attic bird
Trills her thick-warbled notes the summer
long. *l. 244.*

Thence to the famous orators repair,
Those ancient, whose resistless eloquence
Wielded at will that fierce democracy,
Shook th' arsenal, and fulmin'd over
Greece. *l. 267.*

From whose mouth issued forth
Mellifluous streams that watered all the
schools
Of Academics old and new. *l. 276.*
Epicurean and the Stoic severe. *l. 280.*

He who receives
Light from above, from the Fountain of
Light,
No other doctrine needs, though granted
true. *l. 288.*

The first and wisest of them all professed
To know this only, that he nothing knew.*
l. 293.

For all his tedious talk is but vain boast,
Or subtle shifts conviction to evade. *l. 307.*

Deep versed in books, and shallow in him-
self. *l. 327.*

As children gathering pebbles on the shore.
l. 330.

The solid rules of civil government. *l. 353.*

In them is plainest taught, and easiest learnt,
What makes a nation happy, and keeps it so.
l. 361

Till morning fair
Came forth with pilgrim steps in amice grey.
l. 426.

Rime being no necessary Adjunct or true
Ornament of Poem or good Verse, in longer
Works especially, but the Invention of a
barbarous Age, to set off wretched matter
and lame Meeter.

Preface to Paradise Lost, 1669 edition.

The troublesome and modern bondage of
Rhymeing. *l. b.*

O dark, dark, dark, amid the blaze of noon,
Irrecoverably dark, total eclipse
Without all hope of day!

Samson Agonistes. l. 80.
To live a life half dead, a living death. *l. 100.*

Wisest men
Have erred, and by bad women been
deceived;

And shall again, pretend they ne'er so wise.
l. 210.

Just are the ways of God,
And justifiable to men;
Unless there be who think not God at all.
l. 293.

Select and sacred, glorious for a while,
The miracle of men. *l. 363.*

What boots it at one gate to make defence,
And at another to let in the foe? *l. 560.*

But who is this? what thing of sea or land?
Female of sex it seems,
That so bedecked, ornate, and gay,
Comes this way sailing
Like a stately ship
Of Tarsus, bound for th' isles
Of Javan or Gadire,
With all her bravery on, and tackle trim,
Sails filled, and streamers waving,
Court'd by all the winds that hold them
play,
An amber scent of odorous perfume
Her harbinger. *l. 710.*

If weakness may excuse,
What murderer, what traitor, parricide,
Incestuous, sacrilegious, but may plead it?
All wickedness is weakness. *l. 831.*

That ground'd maxim,
So ripe and celebrated in the mouths
Of wisest men, that to the public good
Private respects must yield. *l. 865.*

Against the law of nature, law of nations.
l. 889.

In argument with men, a woman ever
Goes by the worse, whatever be her cause.
l. 903.

Yet winds to seas
Are reconciled at length, and sea to shore.
l. 961.

Love-quarrels oft in pleasing concord end.
l. 1008.

It is not virtue, wisdom, valour, wit,
Strength, comeliness of shape, or amplest
merit,
That woman's love can win or long inherit;
But what it is, hard is to say,
Harder to hit,
Which way soever men refer it. *l. 1010.*

What pilot so expert but needs must wreck,
Imbarked with such a steers-mate at the
helm? *l. 1044.*

He's gone, and who knows how he may
report
Thy words by adding fuel to the flame?
l. 1350.

Lords are lordliest in their wine. *l. 1418.*

For evil news rides post, while good news
baits. *l. 1538.*

Death, who sets all free,
Hath paid his ransom now, and full dis-
charge. *l. 1572.*

So fond are mortal men
 Fallen into wrath divine,
 As their own ruin on themselves to invite.
 Samson Agonistes. l. 1634.

And nests in order ranged
 Of tame villatic fowl. l. 1694.

Samson hath quit himself
 Like Samson, and heroically hath finished
 A life heroic. l. 1709.

Nothing is here for tears, nothing to wail
 Or knock the breast; no weakness, no
 contempt,
 Dispraise, or blame, nothing but well and
 fair
 And what may quiet us in a death so noble.
 l. 1721.

Hence, loathed Melancholy,
 Of Cerberus and blackest Midnight born,
 In Stygian cave forlorn,
 'Mongst horrid shapes, and shrieks, and
 sights unholy! L'Allegro. l. 1.

So buxom, blithe, and debonair. l. 24.
 Haste thee, Nymph, and bring with thee
 Jest and youthful Jollity,
 Quips, and Cranks, and wanton Wiles,
 Nods, and Becks, and wreathed Smiles.
 l. 25.

Sport that wrinkled Care derides,
 And Laughter holding both his sides.
 Come, and trip it as you go,
 On the light fantastic toe. l. 31.

The clouds in thousand liveries dight. l. 62.

And every shepherd tells his tale
 Under the hawthorn in the dale. l. 67.

Meadows trim with daisies pied. l. 75.

Where perhaps some beauty lies
 The Cynosure of neighb'ring eyes. l. 79.

Of herb, and other country messes,
 Which the neat-handed Phyllis dresses.
 l. 85.

To many a youth, and many a maid,
 Dancing in the chequered shade. l. 95.

On a sunshine holiday. l. 98.

Then to the spicy nut-brown ale. l. 100.

Towered cities please us then,
 And the busy hum of men. l. 117.

Ladies, whose bright eyes
 Rain influence, and judge the prize
 Of wit or arms. l. 121.

And pomp, and feast, and revelry,
 With mask, and antique pageantry,
 Such sights as youthful poets dream,
 On summer eves by haunted stream.
 l. 127.

Or sweetest Shakespeare, Fancy's child,
 Warble his native wood-notes wild. l. 133.

And ever against eating cares,
 Lap me in soft Lydian airs,
 Married to immortal Verse,
 Such as the meeting soul may pierce,
 In notes with many a winding bout
 Of linked sweetness long drawn out.
 l. 135.

The melting voice through mazes running,
 Untwisting all the chains that tie
 The hidden soul of harmony. l. 143.

Hence, vain deluding joys,
 The brood of Folly, without father bred.
 Il Penseroso. l. 1.

As thick and numberless
 As the gay motes that people the sunbeams.
 l. 7.

Hail, divinest Melancholy. l. 12.

And looks commercing with the skies,
 Thy rapt soul sitting in thine eyes. l. 39.

Spare Fast, that oft with Gods doth diet.
 l. 46.

And add to these retirèd Leisure,
 That in trim gardens takes his pleasure.
 l. 49.

The Cherub Contemplation. l. 54.

Sweet bird, that shunn'st the noise of folly,
 Most musical, most melancholy! l. 61.

Where glowing embers through the room
 Teach light to counterfeit a gloom,
 Far from all resort of mirth,
 Save the cricket on the hearth. l. 79.

Sometime let gorgeous Tragedy
 In sceptred pall come sweeping by. l. 97.

Such notes as, warbled to the string,
 Drew iron tears down Pluto's cheek. l. 104.

Where more is meant than meets the ear.
 l. 120.

But let my due feet never fail'
 To walk the studious cloister's pale. l. 155.

With antique pillars massy proof,
 And storied windows richly dight,
 Casting a dim religious light;
 There let the pealing organ blow
 To the full-voiced quire below,
 In service high, and anthems clear
 As may, with sweetness, through mine ear,
 Dissolve me into ecstasies,
 And bring all heaven before mine eyes.
 l. 159.

Till old experience do attain
 To something like prophetic strain.* l. 173.

* "From hence, no question, has sprung an observation . . . confirmed now into a settled opinion, that some long experienced souls in the world, before their dislodging, arrive to the height of prophetic spirits."—Old translation of Erasmus's "Praise of Folly."

Such sweet compulsion doth in music lie.

Arcades. Song 1.

Under the shady roof

Of branching elm star-proof

Song 2.

Above the smoke and stir of this dim spot,
Which men call Earth. *Comus. l. 5.*

Yet some there be that by due steps aspire
To lay their just hands on that golden key
That opes the palace of Eternity. *l. 12.*

An old and haughty nation proud in arms. *l. 33.*

The nodding horror of whose shady brows
Threats the forlorn and wand'ring
passenger. *l. 38.*

Bacchus, that first from out the purple
grape
Crushed the sweet poison of misused wine. *l. 47.*

Midnight Shout and Revelry.
Tipsy Dance, and Jollity. *l. 103.*

What hath night to do with sleep? *l. 122.*

'Tis only day-light that makes sin. *l. 126.*

Ere the blabbing eastern scout,
The nice Morn on the Indian steep
From her cabined loop-hole peep. *l. 133.*

I, under fair pretence of friendly ends,
And well-placed words of glozing courtesy
Baited with reasons not unplaussible,
Wind me into the easy-hearted man,
And hug him into snares. *l. 160.*

When the grey-hooded Even
Like a sad votarist in palmer's weed,
Rose from the hindmost wheels of Phœbus'
wain. *l. 188.*

A thousand fantasies
Begin to throng into my memory. *l. 205.*

O welcome pure-eyed Faith, white-handed
Hope,
Thou hovering angel, girt with golden
wings! *l. 213.*

Was I deceived, or did a sable cloud
Turn forth her silver lining on the night? *l. 221.*

Who as they sung, would take the prisoned
soul,
And lap it in Elysium. *l. 256.*

I took it for a faery vision
Of some gay creatures of the element,
That in the colours of the rainbow live,
And play i' th' plighted clouds. *l. 298.*

It were a journey like the path to Heaven,
To help you find them. *l. 303.*

Eye me, blest Providence, and square my
trial
To my proportioned strength. *l. 329.*

What need a man forestall his date of grief,
And run to meet what he would most avoid? *l. 362.*

Virtue could see to do what Virtue would
By her own radiant light, though sun and
moon

Were in the flat sea sunk. *l. 373.*

He that has light, within his own clear
breast

May sit i' th' centre, and enjoy bright day:
But he that hides a dark soul and foul
thoughts,

Benighted walks under the mid-day sun:
Himself is his own dungeon. *l. 381.*

The unsunned heaps
Of miser's treasure. *l. 398.*

'Tis Chastity, my brother, Chastity:
She that has that, is clad in complete steel. *l. 420.*

The frivolous bolt of Cupid. *l. 445.*

So dear to heaven is saintly Chastity,
That when a soul is found sincerely so,
A thousand liveried angels lackey her. *l. 453.*

How charming is divine philosophy!
Not harsh, and crabbed, as dull fools
suppose,

But musical as is Apollo's lute,
And a perpetual feast of nectared sweets,
Where no crude surfeit reigns. *l. 476.*

What the sage poets taught by the heavenly
Muse,

Storied of old in high immortal verse,
Of dire chimeras and enchanted isles
And rifted rocks whose entrance leads to
Hell;

For such there be, but unbelief is blind. *l. 515.*

And filled the air with barbarous dissonance. *l. 550.*

I was all ear,
And took in strains that might create a soul
Under the ribs of Death. *l. 560.*

Virtue may be assailed, but never hurt,
Surprised by unjust force, but not
enthralled. *l. 589.*

But evil on itself shall back recoil. *l. 593.*

If this fail,
The pillared firmament is rottenness,
And earth's base built on stubble. *l. 597.*

Entered the very lime-twigs of his spells,
And yet came off. *l. 646.*

But such as are good men can give good
things. *l. 703.*

Praising the lean and sallow abstinence. *l. 709.*

If all the world
Should, in a pet of temperance, feed on
pulse,

Drink the clear stream, and nothing wear
but frieze,

Th' All-giver would be unthanked, would
be unpraised. *l. 720.*

And live like Nature's bastards, not her
sons, Comus. *l. 727.*

It is for homely features to keep home,
They had their name thence. *l. 748.*

What need a vermeil-tinctured lip for that,
Love-darting eyes, or tresses like the Morn?
l. 752.

Obtruding false rules pranked in reason's
garb. *l. 759.*

Swinish Gluttony
Ne'er looks to heaven amidst his gorgeous
feast
But with besotted base ingratitude
Crams, and blasphemous his feeder. *l. 776.*

Enjoy your dear wit and gay rhetoric,
That hath so well been taught her dazzling
fence. *l. 790.*

Sabrina fair,
Listen where thou art sitting,
Under the glassy, cool, translucent wave,
In twisted braids of lilies knitting
The loose train of thy amber-dropping hair.
l. 859.

But now my task is smoothly done,
I can fly, or I can run. *l. 1012.*

Love Virtue; she alone is free,
She can teach ye how to climb
Higher than the spherie chime;
Or, if Virtue feeble were,
Heaven itself would stoop to her. *l. 1019.*

Yet once more, O ye laurels, and once more
Ye myrtles brown, with ivy never sere,
I come to pluck your berries harsh and
crude,

And with forced fingers rude,
Shatter your leaves before the mellowing
year. Lycidas. *l. 1.*

He knew
Himself to sing, and build the lofty rhyme.
He must not float upon his watery bier
Unwept, and welter to the parching wind,
Without the meed of some melodious tear.
l. 10.

Hence, with denial vain, and coy excuse,
So may some gentle Muse
With lucky words favour my destined urn,
And as he passes turn,
And bid fair peace be to my sable shroud.
l. 18.

For we were nursed upon the self-same hill.
l. 23.

Under the opening eyelids of the morn.*
l. 26.

But, O the heavy change, now thou art gone,
Now thou art gone, and never must return!
l. 37.

The gadding vine. *l. 40.*

As killing as the canker to the rose. *l. 45.*

Flowers that their gay wardrobe wear.
l. 47.

Whom universal Nature did lament. *l. 60.*

Alas! what boots it with incessant care
To tend the homely, slighted shepherd's
trade,

And strictly meditate the thankless muse?
Were it not better done, as others use,
To sport with Amaryllis in the shade,
Or with the tangles of Neæra's hair?
Fame is the spur that the clear spirit doth
raise

(That last infirmity of noble mind)†
To scorn delights, and live laborious days;
But the fair guerdon when we hope to find,
And think to burst out into sudden blaze,
Comes the blind Fury with the abhorred
shears,
And slits the thin-spun life. *l. 64.*

Fame is no plant that grows on mortal soil.
l. 78.

As he pronounces lastly on each deed,
Of so much fame in Heaven expect thy meed.
l. 83.

The felon winds. *l. 91.*

It was that fatal and perfidious bark,
Built in th' eclipse, and rigged with curses
dark,
That sunk so low that sacred head of thine.
l. 100.

The pilot of the Galilean lake. ‡ *l. 109.*

Such as for their bellies' sake
Creep, and intrude, and climb into the fold.
Of other care they little reckoning make,
Than how to scramble at the shearers'
feast. *l. 114.*

Blind mouths! that scarce themselves know
how to hold

A sheep-hook, or have learned aught else
the least

That to the faithful herdman's art belongs!
l. 119.

† "Etiam sapientibus cupido gloriæ novissima
exultur."—TACITUS. "Hist.," 4, 6.—(Even from the
wise the lust of glory is the last passion to be dis-
carded.) "Des humeurs desraisonnables des
hommes, il semble que les philosophes memes se
desacent plus tard et plus envy de cette cy que de
nulle autre; c'est la plus revesche et opiniastre;
quia etiam bene proficientes animos tentare non
cessat" [AUGUSTINE. 'De Civit. Dei,' 5, 14]. Of the
unreasoning humours of mankind it seems that
(fame) is the one of which the philosophers them-
selves have disengaged themselves from last and
with most reluctance: it is the most intractable
and obstinate; for [as St. Augustine says] it per-
sists in tempting even minds nobly inclined."—
MONTAIGNE. Book 1, Chap. 41.

‡ St. Peter.

* "Like pearl
Dropt from the opening eyelids of the morn."
—MIDDLETON. "The Game at Chess" (1624).

Their lean and flashy songs
Grate on their scrannel pipes of wretched
straw ;

The hungry sheep look up, and are not fed,
But swoll'n with wind, and the rank mist
they draw,
Rot inwardly, and foul contagion spread.

Lycidas. l. 123.

But that two-handed engine at the door
Stands ready to smite once, and smite no
more. *l. 130.*

Throw hither all your quaint, enamelled
eyes,

That on the green turf suck the honied
showers,
And purple all the ground with vernal
flowers. *l. 139.*

The rathe primrose that forsaken dies. *l. 142.*

The pansy freaked with jet,
The glowing violet. *l. 145.*

The well-attired woodbine. *l. 146.*

Cowslips wan, that hang the pensive head,
And every flower that sad embroidery
wears. *l. 147.*

Sunk though he be beneath the watery
floor ;

So sinks the day-star in the ocean bed,
And yet anon repairs his drooping head,
And tricks his beams, and with new spangled
ore

Flames in the forehead of the morning sky ;
So Lycidas sunk low, but mounted high,
Through the dear might of Him that walked
the waves. *l. 167.*

Thus sang the uncouth swain. *l. 186.*

To-morrow to fresh woods, and pastures
new. *l. 193.*

Thy liquid notes, that close the eye of day.
Sonnets. To the Nightingale.

As ever in my great Task-master's eye.
On being arrived to the age of 23.

And with those few art eminently seen,
That labour up the hill of heavenly truth.
To a Virtuous Lady.

No anger find in thee, but pity and ruth. *Ib.*

Killed with report that old man eloquent.
To the Lady M. Ley.

A book was writ of late called Tetrachordon,
And woven close, both matter, form and
style ;

The subject new ; it walked the town
awhile,

Numbring good intellects ; now seldom
pored on. *On the Detraction, etc.*

That would have made Quintilian stare and
gasp. *Ib.*

Hated not learning worse than toad or asp. *Ib.*

Licence they mean when they cry Liberty ;
For who loves that, must first be wise and
good. *On the Same.*

Thou honour'st verse, and verse must lend
her wing

To honour thee. *To Mr. H. Lawes.*

The milder shades of Purgatory. *Ib.*

When faith and love, which parted from
thee never,

Had ripened thy just soul to dwell with
God,

Meekly thou didst resign this earthly load
Of death, called life ; which us from death
doth sever.

Thy works, and alms, and all thy good
endeavour,

Stayed not behind, nor in the grave were
trod ;

But, as Faith pointed with her golden rod,
Followed thee up to joy and bliss for ever.

On the Memory of Mrs. Thomson.

For what can war but endless war still
breed ? *To Lord Fairfax.*

In vain doth valour bleed,
While avarice and rapine share the land. *Ib.*

Guided by faith and matchless fortitude.
To Cromwell.

Peace hath her victories
No less renowned than war. *Ib.*

Help us to save free conscience from the
paw

Of hireling wolves, whose gospel is their
maw. *Ib.*

The triple Tyrant. *On the late Massacre.*

That one talent which is death to hide.
On his Blindness.

God doth not need
Either man's work, or his own gifts ;
who best

Bear his mild yoke, they serve him best ;
his state

Is kingly ; thousands at his bidding speed,
And post o'er land and ocean without
rest ;

They also serve who only stand and wait. *Ib.*

What neat repast shall feast us, light and
choice,

Of Attic taste ? *To Mr. Lawrence.*

In mirth, that after no repenting draws.
To Cyriac Skinner.

To measure life learn thou betimes, and
 know,
 Toward solid good what leads the nearest
 way;
 For other things mild Heaven a time
 ordains,
 And disapproves that care, though wise in
 show,
 That with superfluous burden loads the day,
 And when God sends a cheerful hour,
 refrains. *Sonnets. To Cyriac Skinner.*

Yet I argue not
 Against Heaven's hand or will, nor bate a
 jot
 Of heart or hope; but still bear up and
 steer
 Right onward. *To the Same.*
 Of which all Europe rings from side to side.

Id.
 Love, sweetness, goodness, in her person
 shined. *On his Deceased Wife.*
 But O, as to embrace me she inclined
 I waked, she fled, and day brought back my
 night. *Id.*

Men whose life, learning, faith and pure
 intent
 Would have been held in high esteem with
 Paul. *Miscellaneous.*
On the new Forcers of Conscience.

New Presbyter is but Old Priest writ large.
Id.

This is true liberty, when freeborn men,
 Having to advise the public, may speak free.
Translation. Euripides.

O fairest flower, no sooner blown but
 blasted. *Death of an Infant. l. 1.*

Think what a present thou to God hast sent,
 And render him with patience what he lent.
l. 74.

And all the spangled host keep watch in
 squadrons bright.

Hymn on the Morning of Christ's Nativity.
l. 21.

The meek-eyed Peace. *l. 46.*

Nor war, nor battle's sound
 Was heard the world around;
 The idle spear and shield were high up
 hung. *l. 53.*

The winds with wonder whist
 Smoothly the waters kist. *l. 64.*

Time will run back, and fetch the age of
 gold. *l. 135.*

Speckled Vanity. *l. 136.*

But wisest Fate says No,
 This must not yet be so. *l. 149.*

Synges the scaly horror of his folded tail.
l. 172.

The oracles are dumb. *l. 173.*

No nightly trance, or breathèd spell
 Inspires the pale-eyed priest from the
 prophetic cell. *l. 179.*

Time is our tedious song should here have
 ending. *l. 239.*

But headlong joy is ever on the wing.
The Passion. l. 5.

For now to sorrow must I tune my song,
 And set my harp to notes of saddest woe.
l. 8.

Sphere-born harmonious sisters, Voice and
 Verse. *At a Solemn Music.*

Hail bounteous May, that dost inspire
 Mirth and youth and warm desire.
On May Morning.

Gentle Lady, may thy grave
 Peace and quiet ever have.

Epitaph. Lady Winchester. l. 47.

What needs my Shakspeare for his
 honoured bones

The labour of an age in piled stones?
On Shakspeare (1630).

Under a star-y-pointing pyramid. *Id.*

Dear son of Memory, great heir of Fame,
 What need'st thou such weak witness of
 thy name?

Thou in our wonder and astonishment
 Hast built thyself a live-long monument. *Id.*

Truth is as impossible to be soiled by any
 outward touch as the sunbeam.*

Doctrine of Divorce.

By labour and intent study (which I take
 to be my portion in this life) joined with
 the strong propensity of nature, I might
 perhaps leave something so written to after
 times, as they should not willingly let it die.

The Reason of Church Government.
Introduction, Book 2.

A poet soaring in the high reason of
 his fancies, with his garland and singing-
 robes about him. *Id.*

Litigious terms, fat contentions, and flow-
 ing fees. *Tractate of Education.*

The harp of Orpheus was not more
 charming. *Id.*

Brave men and worthy patriots, dear to
 God, and famous to all ages. *Id.*

In those vernal seasons of the year, when
 the air is calm and pleasant, it were an
 injury and sullenness against Nature not to
 go out and see her riches, and partake in
 her rejoicing. *Id.*

* See Bacon: "The sun, which passeth through
 pollutions," etc., pp. 7 and 14.

As good almost kill a Man as kill a good Book : who kills a Man kills a reasonable Creature, God's image ; but he who destroys a good book, kills reason itself, kills the image of God, as it were, in the die.

Areopagitica.

A good book is the precious life-blood of a master spirit, imbalanced and treasured up on purpose to a Life beyond Life. *Id.*

Good and evil we know in the field of this world grow up together almost inseparably. *Id.*

Methinks I see in my mind a noble and puissant nation rousing herself like a strong man after sleep, and shaking her invincible locks. Methinks I see her as an eagle mewing her mighty youth, and kindling her undazzled eyes at the full midday beam. *Id.*

Let her and Falsehood grapple ! Who ever knew truth put to the worse in a free and open encounter ? *Id.*

Opinion in good men is but knowledge in the making. *Id.*

Men of most renowned virtue have sometimes, by transgressing, most truly kept the law. *Tetrachordon.*

For such a kind of borrowing as this, if it be not bettered by the borrower, among good authors is accounted Plagiarè.

Eikonoclastes.

The trappings of a monarchy would set up an ordinary commonwealth.

Quoted by Johnson in "*Life of Milton.*"*

The fighting and flocking of kites and crows.

Quoted by Carlyle, "*Miscellanies,*" as "*the only sentence remembered of Milton.*"

He who would not be frustrate of his hope to write well hereafter in laudable things ought himself to be a true poem.

Apology for Smectymnuus.

His words, like so many nimble and airy servitors, trip about him at command. *Id.*

J. G. COTTON MINCHIN (b. 1851).

In political discussion heat is in inverse proportion to knowledge.

The Growth of Freedom in the Balkan Peninsula.

DAVID MACBETH MOIR ("Delta") (1798-1851).

We miss thy small step on the stair ;
We miss thee at thine evening prayer ;
All day we miss thee, everywhere.

Casa Wappy !

BASIL MONTAGU (1770-1851).

The quicksands of politics. *Bacon's Works.*

LADY MARY WORTLEY MONTAGU, née Lady Mary Pierrepont (1689-1762).

Satire should, like a polished razor keen,
Wound with a touch that 's scarcely felt or seen.†
To the Imitator of the First Satire of Horace. (*Pope.*)

Let this great maxim be my virtue's guide :
In part she is to blame that has been tried ;
He comes too near that comes to be denied.‡
The Lady's Resolve.

And we meet, with champagne and a chicken, at last. *The Lover.*

But the fruit that can fall without shaking,
Indeed is too mellow for me.

The Answer.

Be plain in dress, and sober in your diet ;
In short, my deary ! kiss me, and be quiet.

Summary of Lord Lyttelton's Advice.

Copiousness of words, however ranged, is always false eloquence, though it will ever impose on some sort of understandings.

Letter to Lady Bute. July 20, 1754.

Mankind is everywhere the same.

July 22, 1754.

People are never so near playing the fool as when they think themselves wise.

March 1, 1755.

General notions are generally wrong.

Letter to Mr. Wortley Montagu.

March 28, 1710.

Life is too short for any distant aim ;

And cold the dull reward of future fame.

Epistle to the Earl of Burlington.

Politeness costs nothing and gains everything. *Letters.*

JAMES MONTGOMERY (1771-1854).

Once in the flight of ages past,
There lived a man :—and who was he ?
Mortal ! how'er thy lot be cast,
That man resembled thee—
Unknown the region of his birth,
The land in which he died unknown.

The Common Lot.

He was—whatever thou hast been ;

He is—what thou shalt be. *Id.*

There is a spot of earth supremely blest,
A dearer, sweeter spot than all the rest.

Home.

* See Goldsmith (p. 149) : "The nakedness of the indigent world may be clothed from the trimmings of the vain."

† See Young : "As in smooth oil the razor best is whet," etc. Sat. 2.

‡ Taken from Overbury. See "In part to blame is she," etc. See p. 233.

Friend after friend departs !

Who hath not lost a friend ?

There is no union here of hearts

That finds not here an end. **Friends.**

Nor sink those stars in empty night—

They hide themselves in heaven's own light. *Ib.*

Yet nightly pitch my moving tent

A day's march nearer home.

At Home in Heaven.

Who that hath ever been

Could bear to be no more ?

Yet who would tread again the scene

He trod through life before ?

The Falling Leaf.

'Tis not the whole of life to live,

Nor all of death to die.

Issues of Life and Death.

Beyond this vale of tears

There is a life above,

Unmeasured by the flight of years,

And all that life is love. *Ib.*

Higher, higher will we climb

Up the mount of glory,

That our names may live through time

In our country's story.

Aspirations of Youth.

Deeper, deeper let us toil

In the mines of knowledge. *Ib.*

When the good man yields his breath,

(For the good man never dies).

The Wanderer of Switzerland. Part 5.

The friend of him who has no friend—

Religion. **The Pillow.**

Time is eternity begun. **A Mother's Love.**

Prayer is the soul's sincere desire,

Uttered or unexpressed,

The motion of a hidden fire

That trembles in the breast.

Hymns. Prayer.

Night is the time to weep. *Night.*

The sad relief

That misery loves—the fellowship of grief.

The West Indies. Part 3.

To joys too exquisite to last,

And yet more exquisite when past.

The Little Cloud.

Bliss in possession will not last,

Remembered joys are never past. *Ib.*

Conscience, that bosom-hell of guilty man.

The Pelican Island.

Gashed with honourable scars,

Low in glory's lap they lie ;

Though they fell, they fell like stars,

Streaming splendour through the sky.

Battle of Alexandria.

If God hath made this world so fair,

Where sin and death abound,

How beautiful, beyond compare,

Will paradise be found !

The Earth full of God's Goodness.

A day in such serene enjoyment spent

Is worth an age of splendid discontent.

Greenland. 2.

Labour is but refreshment from repose. *Ib.*

Where justice reigns, 'tis freedom to obey.

Ib., 4.

[Rev.] ROBERT MONTGOMERY

(1807-1855).

The solitary monk that shook the world.

Luther. *Man's need and God's supply. l. 67.*

MARQUIS OF MONTROSE

(JAMES GRAHAM) (1612-1650).

He either fears his fate too much,

Or his deserts are small,

That dares not put it to the touch

To gain or lose it all.*

My Dear and only Love.

I'll make thee glorious by my pen,

And famous by my sword. *Ib.*

EDWARD MOORE (1712-1757).

I am rich beyond the dreams of avarice.

The Gamester.† Act 2, 2.

The maid who modestly conceals

Her beauties, while she hides, reveals.

Fables. No. 10. The Spider and the Bee.

The trav'ler, if he chance to stray,

May turn uncensured to his way ;

Polluted streams again are pure,

And deepest wounds admit a cure ;

But woman no redemption knows ;

The wounds of honour never close. **No. 15.**

Beauty has wings, and too hastily flies,

And love unrewarded soon sickens and dies.

Song. 12.

Poverty ! thou source of human art,

Thou great inspirer of the poet's song !

Hymn to Poverty.

GEORGE MOORE (b. 1853).

Acting is therefore the lowest of the arts,
if it is an art at all. **Mummer-worship.**

Cruelty was the vice of the ancient, vanity
is that of the modern, world. *Ib.*

* In Napier's "Memorials of Montrose" the lines are given :

"That puts it not unto the touch

To win or lose it all."

† "The Gamester," produced 1753. See Samuel Johnson's expression 1781, on the sale of Thrale's brewery (p. 177).

We distribute tracts, the French distribute medals. *Meissonier and the Salon Julian.*

All reformers are bachelors.

The Bending of the Bough. Act 1.

The State and the family are for ever at war. *Ib.*

It is not a question of race; it is the land itself that makes the Celt. *Act 3.*

After all there is but one race—humanity. *Ib.*

The difficulty in life is the choice. *Act 4.*

The wrong way always seems the more reasonable. *Ib.*

The man who loses his opportunity, loses himself. *Act 5.*

THOMAS MOORE (1779–1852).

Still as death approaches nearer,
The joys of life are sweeter, dearer.

Odes of Anacreon.

Where I love, I must not marry;
Where I marry, cannot love.

Love and Marriage.

Weep on; and, as thy sorrows flow,
I'll taste the *luxury of woe!* *Anacreontic.*

For hope shall brighten days to come,
And memory gild the past! *Ib.*

To love you is pleasant enough,
And, Oh! 'tis delicious to hate you. *To —*

How shall we rank thee upon Glory's page?
Thou more than soldier and just less than sage!
To Thos. Hume, Esq.

Go where glory waits thee,
But while fame elates thee,
Oh! still remember me.
Irish Melodies. Go where Glory.

The harp that once through Tara's halls
The soul of music shed,
Now hangs as mute on Tara's walls
As if that soul were fled.
The Harp that once.

And hearts that once beat high for praise
Now feel that pulse no more. *Ib.*

Fly not yet; 'tis just the hour
When pleasure, like the midnight flower
That scorns the eye of vulgar light
Begins to bloom for sons of night,
And maids who love the moon.

Oh! stay—oh! stay—
Joy so seldom weaves a chain
Like this to-night, that, oh! 'tis pain
To break its links so soon. *Ib.*

Oh! think not my spirits are always as light,
And as free from a pang as they seem to
you now. *Oh! think not.*

No: life is a waste of wearisome hours,
Which seldom the rose of enjoyment
adorns;
And the heart that is soonest awake to the
flowers,
Is always the first to be touched by the
thorns. *Ib.*

The thread of our life would be dark,
Heaven knows!
If it were not with friendship and love
intertwined. *Ib.*

Rich and rare were the gems she wore,
And a bright gold ring on her hand she bore.
Rich and rare.

And blest for ever is she who relied
Upon Erin's honour and Erin's pride. *Ib.*
How dear to me the hour when daylight dies,
And sunbeams melt along the silent sea,
For then sweet dreams of other days arise,
And memory breathes her vespers sigh to
thee.

And, as I watch the line of light, that plays
Along the smooth wave toward the
burning west,
I long to tread that golden path of rays,
And think 'twould lead to some bright isle
of rest. *How dear to me.*

Shall I ask the brave soldier who fights by
my side
In the cause of mankind, if our creeds
agree? *Come send round the wine.*

No, the heart that has truly loved never
forgets,
But as truly loves on to the close!
As the sunflower turns on her god, when he
sets,
The same look which she turned when he
rose. *Believe Me, if all.*

Oh! blame not the bard. *Oh! blame not.*
The moon looks
On many brooks;
The brook can see no moon but this.*
While gazing on.

And when once the young heart of a maiden
is stolen,
The maiden herself will steal after it soon.
Ill Omens.

Oh! remember life can be
No charm for him who lives not free!
Like the day-star in the wave,
Sinks a hero in his grave,
'Midst the dew-fall of a nation's tears
Before the battle.

* Suggested by the passage in Sir William Jones: "The moon looks upon many night flowers; the night flowers see but one moon."

No, there's nothing half so sweet in life
As love's young dream.
Irish Melodies. Love's young dream.

And the tribute most high to a head that is
royal,
Is love from a heart that loves liberty too.
The Prince's day.

O Freedom! once thy flame hath fled,
It never lights again. *Weep on, weep on.*

They'll wondering ask how hands so vile
Could conquer hearts so brave. *Ib.*

Lesbia hath a beaming eye,
But no one knows for whom it beameth.
Lesbia hath.

Eyes of most unholy blue. *By that lake.*

Though sweet are our friendships, our hopes,
our affections,
Revenge on a tyrant is sweetest of all!
Avenging and bright.

This life is all chequered with pleasures
and woes. *This life is all.*

To live with them is far less sweet
Than to remember thee. *I saw thy form.*

'Tis the last rose of summer
Left blooming alone;
All her lovely companions
Are faded and gone. *'Tis the last rose.*

Then awake! the heavens look bright, my
dear;
'Tis never too late for delight, my dear;
And the best of all ways
To lengthen our days
Is to steal a few hours from the night, my
dear.* *The young May Moon.*

You may break, you may shatter the vase if
you will,
But the scent of the roses will hang round
it still. *Farewell! but whenever.*

Seasons may roll,
But the true soul,
Burns the same where'er it goes.
Come o'er the sea.

No eye to watch, and no tongue to wound
us,
All earth forgot, and all heaven around us.
Ib.

Hate cannot wish thee worse
Than guilt and shame have made thee.
When first I met thee.

The light that lies
In woman's eyes,
Has been my heart's undoing.
The time I've lost.

My only books
Were woman's looks,
And folly's all they've taught me.† *Ib.*
Come rest in this bosom, my own stricken
deer,
Though the herd have fled from thee, thy
love is still here. *Come rest in this bosom.*

I know not, I ask not, if guilt's in that heart,
But I know that I love thee, whatever thou
art. *Ib.*

Fill the bumper fair!
Every drop we sprinkle
O'er the brow of Care,
Smooths away a wrinkle.

Fill the bumper.

Wert thou all that I wish thee,—great,
glorious, and free—
First flower of the earth, and first gem of
the sea. *Remember thee!*

Far dearer the grave or the prison,
Illumed by one patriot name,
Than the trophies of all who have risen
On liberty's ruins to fame!
Forget not the field.

They may rail at this life—from the hour I
began it,
I've found it a life full of kindness and
bliss;
And until they can show me some happier
planet,
More social and bright, I'll content me
with this. *They may rail.*
And doth not a meeting like this make
amends
For all the long years I've been wandering
away? *And doth not a meeting.*

To place and power all public spirit tends,
In place and power all public spirit ends.
Corruption.

But bees, on flowers alighting, cease their
hum,
So, settling upon places, Whigs grow dumb.
Ib.

Rebels in Cork are patriots at Madrid!
Oh! trust me, Self can cloud the brightest
cause,
Or gild the worst. *The Sceptic.*

And one wild Shakspeare, following
Nature's lights,
Is worth whole planets filled with Stagyrites.
Ib.

* "But we that have but span-long life,
The thicker must lay on the pleasure;
And since time will not stay,
We'll add night to the day,
Thus, thus we'll fill the measure."
—Duet printed 1795, but probably of earlier date.

† "The virtue of her lively looks
Exceeds the precious stone;
I wish to have none other books
To read or look upon."
—"Songs and Sonnets" (1557)

A Persian's heaven is easily made,
'Tis but—black eyes and lemonade.

The Twopenny Post Bag. Letter 6.

Still the fattest and best-fitted P——e about
town. *Letter 7.*

Because it is a slender thing of wood,
That up and down its awkward arm doth
sway,
And coolly spout and spout and spout
away,
In one weak, washy, everlasting flood.*

Trifles. What's my thought like ?

This world is all a fleeting show,
For man's illusion given.

Sacred Songs. This world is all.

Sound the loud timbrel o'er Egypt's dark
sea !
Jehovah hath triumphed—his people are
free. *Sound the loud timbrel.*

Earth has no sorrow that Heaven cannot
heal. *Come, ye disconsolate.*

Young fire-eyed disputants, who deem their
swords,
On points of faith, more eloquent than
words, *Lalla Rookh. The Veiled Prophet.*

From Persia's eyes of full and fawn-like ray,
To the small, half-shut glances of Kathay, *Ib.*

One clear idea, wakened in his breast
By memory's magic, lets in all the rest. *Ib.*
That Prophet ill sustains his holy call,
Who finds not heavens to suit the tastes of
all. *Ib.*

This speck of life in time's great wilderness,
This narrow isthmus 'twixt two boundless
seas,

The past, the future, two eternities ! *Ib.*

There's a bower of roses by Bendemeer's
stream,
And the nightingale sings round it all the
day long. *Ib.*

Impatient of a scene whose luxuries stole,
Spite of himself, too deep into his soul. *Ib.*

And, with one crash of fate,
Laid the whole hopes of his life desolate. *Ib.*

Thinking of thee, still thee, till thought
grew pain. *Ib.*

Like the stained web that whitens in the
sun,
Grow pure by being purely shone upon. *Ib.*

In all the graceful gratitude of power
For his throne's safety in that perilous hour. *Ib.*

But Faith, fanatic Faith, once wedded fast
To some dear falsehood, hugs it to the last. *Ib.*

One Morn a Peri at the gate
Of Eden stood disconsolate. *Paradise and the Peri.*

Some flowerets of Eden ye still inherit,
But the trail of the Serpent is over them all ! *Ib.*

Joy, joy for ever !—my task is done—
The Gates are past, and Heaven is won ! *Ib.*

One of that saintly murderous brood
To carnage and the Koran given. *The Fire Worshipers.*

Oh ! ever thus from childhood's hour,
I've seen my fondest hopes decay ;
I never loved a tree or flower,
But 'twas the first to fade away.
I never nursed a dear gazelle,
To glad me with its soft black eye,
But when it came to know me well,
* And love me, it was sure to die ! *Ib.*

It is only to the happy that tears are a
luxury. *Ib. (Prologue No. 2.)*

Rebellion ! foul, dishonouring word,
Whose wrongful blight so oft has stained
The holiest cause that tongue or sword
Of mortal ever lost or gained.
How many a spirit, born to bless,
Hath sunk beneath that withering name,
Whom but a day's, an hour's success,
Had wafted to eternal fame ! *Ib.*

Like Dead Sea fruits, that tempt the eye,
But turn to ashes on the lips ! *Ib.*

Beholding heaven, and feeling hell. *Ib.*

Yes—for a spirit, pure as hers,
Is always pure, even while it errs ;
As sunshine, broken in the rill,
Though turned astray, is sunshine still. *Ib.*

Deep, deep—where never care or pain,
Shall reach her innocent heart again ! *Ib.*

Alas—how light a cause may move
Dissension between hearts that love !
Hearts that the world in vain had tried,
And sorrow had more closely tied ;
That stood the storm, when waves were
rough,

Yet in a sunny hour falls off,
Like ships, that have gone down at sea,
When heaven was all tranquillity ! *Ib.*

And oh ! if there be an elysium on earth,
It is this, it is this. *Ib.*

None knew whether
The voice or lute was most divine,
So wondrously they went together. *Ib.*

Love on through all ills, and love on till they
die. *Ib.*

* Answer to the question : "Why is a pump
like Viscount Castlereagh ?"

"This *must* be the music," said he, "of the
spears,
For I'm curst if each note of it doesn't run
through one!" The Fudge Family. 5.

Yet, who can help loving the land that has
taught us
Six hundred and eighty-five ways to dress
eggs?*

All that's bright must fade,—
The brightest still the fleetest.
All that's bright.

Those evening bells! those evening bells!
How many a tale their music tells!
Of youth, and home, and that sweet time
When last I heard their soothing chime,
Those Evening Bells.

A place for lovers and lovers only.
Dost thou remember?

Off, in the stilly night,
Ere slumber's chain has bound me,
Fond memory brings the light
Of other days around me;
The smiles and tears
Of boyhood's years.

Off in the stilly night.

I feel like one
Who treads alone,
Some banquet-hall deserted,
Whose lights are fled,
Whose garlands dead,
And all but he departed! *Id.*
At what I sing there's some may smile,
While some perhaps may sigh.

Nets and Cages.

A torture kept for those who know,
Know everything, and, worst of all,
Know and love virtue while they fall.
Loves of the Angels.

Like moonlight on the troubled sea,
Brightening the storm it cannot calm. *Id.*
The extremes of too much faith, and none.
Fables. No. 5.

The orator-dramatist-minstrel—who ran
Through each mode of the lyre, and was
master of all.

Lines on the Death of Sheridan.

Who ruled, like a wizard, the world of the
heart
And could call up its sunshine, or bring
down its showers. *Id.*

Whose wit, in the combat, as gentle as
bright,
Ne'er carried a heart-stain away on its
blade. *Id.*

One such authentic fact as this,
Is worth whole volumes theoretic.
Country Dance and Quadrille.

Who point, like finger-posts, the way
They never go.
Song. For the Poco-Curante Society.

For oh, it was nuts to the Father of Lies,
(As this wily fiend is named in the Bible),
To find it was settled by laws so wise
That the greater the truth, the worse the
libel. A Case of Libel.

For his was the error of head, not of heart.
The Slave.

Of all speculations the market holds forth,
The best that I know for a lover of pelf,
Is to buy — up, at the price he is worth,
And then sell him at that which he sets on
himself. A Speculation.

If I speak to thee in Friendship's name,
Thou think'st I speak too coldly;
If I mention Love's devoted flame,
Thou say'st I speak too boldly.
How shall I woo?

For him there's a story in every breeze,
And a picture in every wave.
M.P.: or the Blue Stocking. (Boat Glee.)

To sigh, yet feel no pain;
To weep, yet scarce know why;
To sport an hour with Beauty's chain,
Then throw it idly by. *Id.*

Where bastard Freedom waves
Her fustian flag in mockery over slaves.
To Lord Viscount Forbes.

I knew by the smoke that so gracefully
curled
Above the green elms, that a cottage was
near;
And I said, "If there's peace to be found in
the world,
A heart that was humble might hope for
it here." Ballad Stanzas.

Who has not felt how sadly sweet
The dream of home, the dream of home,
Steals o'er the heart, too soon to fleet,
When far o'er sea or land we roam?
The Dream of Home.

Good at a fight, but better at a play,
Godlike in giving, but the devil to pay.
On a Cast of Sheridan's Hand.

Disguise our bondage as we will,
'Tis woman, woman, rules us still.
Sovereign Woman.

Howe'er man rules in science and in art,
The sphere of woman's glories is the heart.
Epilogue to the Tragedy "Ina."

* France. "On connoit en France 685 manières
différentes d'accommoder les œufs." — DE LA
REYNIÈRE.

We've had some happy hours together,
 But joy must often change its wing;
 And spring would be but gloomy weather,
 If we had nothing else but spring.
Juvenile Poems. To —.

'Twere more than woman to be wise;
 'Twere more than man to wish thee so.
The Ring.

Heaven grant him now some noble nook,
 For, rest his soul, he'd rather be
 Gently damned beside a Duke,
 Than saved in vulgar company.
Epitaph on a Tuft-Hunter.

HANNAH MORE (1745-1833).

Accept my thoughts for thanks; I have
 no words. *Moses.*

In men this blunder still you find:
 All think their little set mankind.
Fortio.—The Bas Bleu.

Small habits well pursued betimes
 May reach the dignity of crimes. *Ib.*

He liked those literary cooks
 Who skim the cream of others' books;
 And ruin half an author's graces
 By plucking *bon-mots* from their places. *Ib.*

To those who know thee not, no words can
 paint;
 And those who know thee know all words
 are faint. *Sensibility.*

Since trifles make the sum of human things,
 And half our misery from our foibles
 springs;
 Since life's best joys consist in peace and
 ease;
 And though but few can serve yet all may
 please;
 O! let th' ungentle spirit learn from hence,
 A small unkindness is a great offence.
 To spread large bounties though we wish in
 vain
 Yet all may shun the guilt of giving pain.
l. 293.

The soul on earth is an immortal guest,
 Compelled to starve at an unreal feast.
Reflections of King Hezekiah. l. 125.

A pilgrim panting for the rest to come;
 An exile, anxious for his native home;
 A drop dis severed from the boundless sea;
 A moment parted from eternity. *l. 129.*

[Sir] THOMAS MORE, Lord Chancellor (1478-1535).

So both the Raven and the Ape thincke
 their owne yonge the fairest.
*Utopia. (Translated from Latin by
 Ralph Robinson, 1551.)*

For they maveyle that any man be so
 folyse as to have delite and pleasure in the
 doubtful glisteringe of a lytil tryfellynge
 stone, which maye beholde anyne of the
 starres or elles the sonne it selfe. *Ib.*

What delite can there be, and not rather
 dyspleasure in hearynge the barkynge and
 howlynge of dogges? Or what greater
 pleasure is there to be felte when a dogge
 followeth a hare than when a dogge fol-
 loweth a dogge? *Ib.*

The man of law, that never saw
 The ways to buy and sell,
 Wenying to rise by merchandise,
 I pray God spede him well!

A Merry Jest.

For men use, if they have an evil tourne,
 to write it in marble; and whoso doth us a
 good tourne we will write it in duste.

Richard III.

He should, as he list, be able to prove the
 moon made of grene cheese.

English Works. p. 256.

No more like together than is chalke to
 coles. *p. 674.*

A fonde olde manne is often as full of
 woordes as a woman. *p. 1, 169.*

Whosoever loveth me loveth my hound.

First Sermon on the Lord's Prayer.

[Rt. Hon.] JOHN MORLEY, 1st Vis-
 count Morley (b. 1838).

The great business of life is to be, to do,
 to do without, and to depart.

Address on Aphorisms (1837).

Those who would treat politics and
 morality apart will never understand the
 one or the other. *Rousseau. p. 330.*

You cannot demonstrate an emotion or
 prove an aspiration. *p. 402.*

The French tongue, which is the speech
 of the clear, the cheerful, or the august
 among men. *p. 436.*

Literature—the most seductive, the most
 deceiving, the most dangerous of professions.

Burke. p. 9.

It is always interesting, in the case of a
 great man, to know how he affected the
 women of his acquaintance. *p. 116.*

We could only wish that the years had
 brought to him what it ought—to be the
 fervent prayer of all of us to find at the long
 close of the struggle with ourselves and with
 circumstances—a disposition to happiness, a
 composed spirit to which time has made
 things clear, an unrebelling temper, and
 hopes undimmed for mankind. *p. 299.*

No man can climb out beyond the limita-
 tions of his own character.

Miscellaneous. Robespierre. p. 93.

A great interpreter of life ought not himself to need interpretation.

Miscellanies. *Emerson*. p. 293.

Letter-writing, that most delightful way of wasting time.

Life of Geo. Eliot. p. 56.

The most frightful idea that has ever corroded human nature, the idea of eternal punishment.

Vauvenargues. p. 227.

Where it is a duty to worship the sun it is pretty sure to be a crime to examine the laws of heat.

Voltaire. p. 11.

It is not enough to do good; one must do it in a good way.

On Compromise. p. 53.

Evolution is not a force but a process, not a cause but a law.

p. 210.

You have not converted a man because you have silenced him.

p. 246.

Simplicity of character is no hindrance to subtlety of intellect.

Life of Gladstone. Vol. 1, p. 194.

Every man of us has all the centuries in him.

p. 201.

CHARLES MORRIS (1745-1838).

Solid men of Boston, banish long potations;

Solid men of Boston, make no long orations.

*Pitt and Dundee's return to London.**

A house is much more to my taste than a tree,

And for groves, O! a good grove of chimneys for me.

The Contrast.

Oh, give me the sweet shady side of Pall Mall!

Ib.

[Gen.] GEORGE POPE MORRIS (1802-1864).

Woodman, spare that tree!

Touch not a single bough!

In youth it sheltered me,

And I'll protect it now.

Woodman, Spare that Tree.† (1830.)

Round the hearth-stone of home, in the land of our birth,

The holiest spot on the face of the earth?

Land Ho!

* "Solid men of Boston, make no long orations; Solid men of Boston, drink no long potations; Solid men of Boston, go to bed at sundown; Never lose your way like the loggerheads of London." — "Billy Pitt and the Farmer."

Printed in "Asylum for Fugitive Pieces" (1786), without author's name.

† "Spare, woodman, spare the beechen tree." — T. CAMPBELL; "The Beech Tree's Petition," 1802.

A song for our banner? The watchword recall

Which gave the Republic her station;

"United we stand—divided we fall!"

It made and preserves us a nation!

The union of lakes—the union of lands—

The union of States none can sever—

The union of hearts—the union of hands—

And the Flag of our Union for ever!

The Flag of our Union.

[Sir] LEWIS MORRIS (1833-1908).

Call no faith false which e'er hath brought

Relief to any laden life,

Cessation from the pain of thought

Refreshment 'mid the dust of strife.

Songs of Two Worlds. Tolerance.

Rest springs from strife, and dissonant chords beget

Divinest harmonies.

Love's Suicide.

'Tis better far to love and be poor, than be rich with an empty heart.

Love in Death.

For this of old is sure,
That change of toil is toil's sufficient cure.

Ib.

The passionate love of Right, the burning hate of Wrong.

The Diamond Jubilee.

Knowledge is a steep which few may climb,

While Duty is a path which all may tread.

Epic of Hades. Heré.

Life is Act, and not to Do is Death.

Sisyphus.

WILLIAM MORRIS (1834-1896).

As in a dream a man stands, when draws nigh

The thing he fears with such wild agony,

Yet dares not flee from.

Life and Death of Jason. Book 4, l. 275.

Except the vague wish that they might not die,

The hopeless hope to flee from certainty,

Which sights and sounds we love will bring on us

In this sweet fleeting world and piteous.

Book 5, l. 335.

Nor did they think that they might long draw breath

In such an earthly Paradise as this;

But looked to find sharp ending to their bliss.

Book 6, l. 503.

And all around was darkness like a wall.

Book 7, l. 157.

Nought but images,
Lifelike but lifeless, wonderful but dead.

Book 8, l. 258.

O! luckiest man of men.

l. 273.

So spake those wary toes, fair friends in
look,
And so in words great gifts they gave and
took,
And had small profit, and small loss
thereby.

Life and Death of Jason. Book 8, l. 379.

Wert thou more fickle than the restless sea,
Still should I love thee, knowing thee for
such.

Book 9, l. 22.

A far babbled name,
The ceaseless seeker after praise and fame.

l. 189.

So sung he joyously, nor knew that they
Must wander yet for many an evil day
Or ever the dread gods should let them
come
Back to the white walls of their long-left
home.

l. 330.

For of thy slaying nowise are we fain
If we may pass unfoughten.

l. 368.

Sorrow that bides, and joy [that fleets
away.

l. 436.

Be merry, think upon the lives of men,
And with what troubles three score years
and ten

Are crowded oft, yea, even unto him
Who sits at home, nor fears for life and
limb.

Book 10, l. 101.

Unwritten, half-forgotten tales of old.

Book 11, l. 464.

For still it savoured of the bitter sea.

Book 12, l. 109.

And languid music breathed melodiously,
Steeping their souls in such unmixed
delight,
That all their hearts grew soft, and dim of
sight

They grew.

Book 13, l. 46.

The young men well nigh wept, and e'en
the wise
Thought they had reached the gate of
Paradise.

l. 51.

The majesty

That from man's soul looks through his
cager eyes.

l. 198.

Weep not, nor pity thine own life too much.

l. 215.

Then, when the world is born again
And the sweet year before thee lies,
Shall thy heart think of coming pain,
Or vex itself with memories?

Book 14, l. 213.

No vain desire of unknown things
Shall vex you there, no hope or fear
Of that which never draweth near;
But in that lovely land and still
Ye may remember what ye will,
And what ye will forget for aye.

l. 368.

Meshed within this smoky net
Of unrejoicing labour.

Book 17, l. 10.

Each man shall bear his own sin without
doubt.

l. 122.

Now such an one for daughter Creon had
As maketh wise men fools, and young men
mad.

l. 199.

Nor on one string are all life's jewels strung.

l. 1170.

The mischief of grudging and the marring
of grasping. *Story of Child Christopher.*

The idle singer of an empty day.
The Earthly Paradise. Introduction.

Dreamer of dreams, born out of my due
time,
Why should I strive to set the crooked
straight?

Ib.

Lulled by the singer of an empty day. *Ib.*

For grief once told brings somewhat back of
peace. *Prologue. The Wanderers. l. 72.*

And like to one he seemed whose better day
Is over to himself, though foolish fame
Shouts louder year by year his empty name.

l. 466.

But boundless risk must pay for boundless
gain.

l. 1581.

Slayer of the winter, art thou here again?

March. l. 1.

And memories vague of half-forgotten
things,
Not true nor false, but sweet to think upon.

l. 63.

The strongest tower has not the highest wall.
Think well of this, when you sit safe at
home.

The Story of Cupid and Psyche. l. 896.

Great things are granted unto those
That love not—far off things brought close,
Things of great seeming brought to nought,
And miracles for them are wrought.

Story of Acontius and Cydippe. l. 997.

So it is now, as so it was,
And so it shall be evermore,
Till the world's fashion is passed o'er.

l. 1012.

The soft south-wind, the flowers amid the
grass,
The fragrant earth, the sweet sounds every-
where,

Seemed gifts too great almost for man to
bear.

Story of Rhodope. St. 23.

Say-all-you-know shall go with clouted
head,
Say-nought-at-all is beaten.

*The Lovers of Gudrun—Tidings brought to
Bathstead. l. 121.*

Ill comes from ill,
And as a thing begins, so ends it still.

The Earthly Paradise. *The Lovers of Gudrun. The Stealing of the Coat.* l. 140.

Drag on, long night of winter, in whose heart,

Nurse of regret, the dead spring yet has part!
Fostering of Aslang. Conclusion.

Some folks seem glad even to draw their breath.
Bellerophon at Argos. l. 472.

Not good it is to harp on the frayed string.
l. 479.

For ever must the rich man hate the poor.
l. 515.

The Gods are kind, and hope to men they give

That they their little span on earth may live,
Nor yet faint utterly. l. 1617.

Since no grief ever born can ever die,
Through changeless change of seasons passing by. *February.* St. 3.

To such as fear is trouble ever dead?
Bellerophon in Lycia. l. 2230.

Long is it to the ending of the day,
And many a thing may hap ere eventide.
l. 2357.

Trust slayeth many a man, the wise man saith.
l. 2902.

O Death in life, O sure pursuer, Change,
Be kind, be kind, and touch me not.
l. 3485.

There are such as fain would be the worst
Amongst all men, since best they cannot be,
So strong is that wild lie that men call pride.
The Hill of Venus. Sts. 134 and 135.

Since each trade's ending needs must be the same:

And we men call it Death. *Epilogue.* l. 7.

Ah me! all praise and blame, they heed it not;

Cold are the yearning hearts that once were hot.
l. 83.

Death have we hated, knowing not what it meant;

Life have we loved, through green leaf and through sere,

Though still the less we knew of its intent.
L'Envoi. St. 13.

Fellowship is heaven, and lack of fellowship is hell; fellowship is life, and lack of fellowship is death; and the deeds that ye do upon the earth, it is for fellowship's sake that ye do them. A Dream of John Ball.

THOMAS MORTON (1764-1820).

Always ding-dinging Dame Grundy into my ears—What will Mrs. Grundy say? or, What will Mrs. Grundy think?

Speed the Plough. *Act 1, 1.*

Push on—keep moving!

A Cure for the Heartache. *Act 2, 1.*

Approbation from Sir Hubert Stanley is praise indeed. *Act 5, 2.*

[Rev.] **THOMAS MOSS (1740 ?-1808).**

Pity the sorrows of a poor old man,
Whose trembling limbs have brought him to your door. *The Beggar's Petition.*

Oh, give relief, and Heaven will bless your store.

A pampered menial* drove me from the door. *lb.*

WILLIAM MOTHERWELL (1797-1835).

I've wandered east, I've wandered west,
Through mony a weary way;

But never, never can forget
The love of life's young day.

Jeanie Morrison.

MISS MULOCK (See Mrs. CRAIK).

ANTHONY MUNDAY (1553-1633).
Sloth is a foe unto all virtuous deeds. *Sloth.*

ARTHUR MURPHY (1727-1805).

The people of England are never so happy as when you tell them they are ruined.

The Upholsterer. *Act 2, 1.*

Cheerfulness, sir, is the principal ingredient in the composition of health.

The Apprentice. *Act 2, 4.*

Let those love now, who never loved before;

And those who always loved, now love the more. *Know your own Mind.* *Act 3, 1.*

JOSEPH JOHN MURPHY (19th Century).

Eternity is not, as men believe,
Before and after us an endless line.

Classical and Biblical Studies. *Eternity.*

Why hast Thou made me so,
My Maker? I would know

Wherefore Thou gav'st me such a mournful dower;—
Toil that is oft in vain,
Knowledge that deepens pain,
And longing to be pure, without the power. *lb.*

ROBERT F. MURRAY (19th Century).

Every critic in the town
Runs the minor poet down,
Every critic—don't you know it?—
Is himself a minor poet. *Poems (1893).*

* The words, "A pampered menial," were substituted by Goldsmith for "A livery servant."

**BARONESS CAROLINA NAIRN,
née Oliphant (1766-1845).**

I'm wearin awa'
To the land o' the leal.
The Land o' the Leal.
A penniless lass wi' a lang pedigree.
The Laird of Cockpen.
Wives and mither, maist despairin',
Ca' them lives o' men. Caller Herrin'.
O, we're a' noddin', nid, nid, noddin';
O, we're a' noddin' at our house at hame.
We're a' Noddin'.

JOHN M. NEALE, D.D. (1818-1866).

Art thou weary, art thou languid,
Art thou sore distressed?
Translated from the Greek.

They whose course on earth is o'er
Think they on their brethren more?
All Souls. *Vespers. St. 1.*

HENRY J. NEWBOLT (b. 1862).

To set the Cause above renown,
To love the game beyond the prize,
To honour, while you strike him down,
The foe that comes with fearless eyes;
To count the life of battle good,
And dear the land that gave you birth;
And dearer yet the brotherhood
That binds the brave of all the earth.

The Island Race. *Clifton Chapel.*

The work of the world must still be done,
And minds are many though truth be one.
The Echo.

Lives obscurely great. *Minora sidera.*
Princes of courtesy, merciful, proud and
strong. *Craven.*

But the Gordons know what the Gordons
dare,
When they hear the pipers playing.
The Gay Gordons.

For bragging-time was over, and fighting-
time was come. *Hawke.*

Admirals all, for England's sake,
Honour be yours and fame! *Admirals All.*

For me, there's nought I would not leave
For the good Devon land. *Laudabunt alii.*

Born to fail,
A name without an echo.
The Non-Combatant.

A bumping pitch, and a blinding light,
An hour to play, and the last man in.
Vita Lampada.

The voice of the schoolboy rallies the ranks:
"Play up, play up! and play the game!"
Ib.

And bitter memory cursed with idle rage
The greed that coveted gold above renown,
The feeble hearts that feared their heritage,
The hands that cast the sea-king's sceptre
down,
And left to alien brows their famed ancestral
crown. *Vae victis.*

England, on thy knees to-night,
Pray that God defend the Right.
The Vigil.

**[Cardinal] J. H. NEWMAN (1801-
1890).**

Lead, kindly light, amid the encircling
gloom,
Lead thou me on!
The night is dark, and I am far from home—
Lead thou me on!

The Pillar of Cloud.—

Written at Sea, June 16, 1833.

And with the morn those angel faces smile
Which I have loved long since, and lost
awhile. *Ib.*

Who never art so near to crime and shame,
As when thou hast achieved some deed of
name. The Dream of Gerontius.

Time hath a taming hand. Persecution.

[Sir] ISAAC NEWTON (1642-1727).

I seem to have been only like a boy
playing on the seashore and diverting myself
in now and then finding a smoothen pebble,
or a prettier shell, than ordinary, whilst the
great ocean of truth lay all undiscovered
before me.

Statement by Sir Isaac Newton.*
Brewster's Memoirs. Vol. 2, chap. 27.

If I have done the public any service,
it is due to patient thought.

Remark to Dr. Bentley.

JOHN NEWTON (1725-1807).

How sweet the name of Jesus sounds
In a believer's ear!
It soothes his sorrows, heals his wounds
And drives away his fear.

The Name of Jesus.

THOS. NOEL (1799-1861).

Rattle his bones over the stones,
He's only a pauper whom nobody owns.
The Pauper's Drive.

**MARQUIS OF NORMANBY (see
PHIPPS).**

* See Milton: "As children gathering pebbles
on the shore," p. 220.

[Rev.] JOHN NORRIS (1657-1711).

How fading are the joys we dote upon!
Like apparitions seen and gone :
But those which soonest take their flight
Are the most exquisite and strong ;
Like angels' visits, short and bright ;
Mortality's too weak to bear them long.*

The Parting. *St. 4.*

Angels, as 'tis but seldom they appear,
So neither do they make long stay,
They do but visit, and away.

To the Memory of my dear Niece. *St. 10.*

Our discontent is from comparison :

Were better states unseen, each man would
like his own. The Consolation. *St. 2.*

Reading without thinking may indeed
make a rich common-place, but 'twill never
make a clear head.

Of the Advantages of Thinking.

[Hon. Mrs.] CAROLINE ELIZA-

BETH S. NORTON, Lady Stirling-

Maxwell (1808-1877).

I am listening for the voices
Which I heard in days of old.

The Lonely Harp.

Love not, love not, ye hapless sons of clay.

Sorrows of Rosalie.

ROBERT CRAGGS NUGENT, Earl

Nugent (1702-1788).

Whoever would be pleased and please,
Must do what others do with ease.

Epistle to a Lady.

Safer with multitudes to stray,
Than tread alone a fairer way :
To mingle with the erring throng,
Than boldly speak ten millions wrong. *Ib.*

Remote from liberty and truth ;
By fortune's crime, my early youth
Drank error's poisoned springs.

Ode to Wm. Pulteney.† *St. 1.*

Though Cato lived, though Tully spoke,
Though Brutus dealt the godlike stroke,
Yet perished fated Rome. *St. 7.*

OCCLEVE (*see* HOCCKLEVE).

KANE O'HARA (1714 ?-1782).

Pray, goodly, please to moderate the rancour
of your tongue.

Why flash those sparks of fury from
your eyes ?

Remember, when the judgment's weak the
prejudice is strong. *Midas. Act 1, 4.*

* Cf. Campbell, p. 65.

† Referring to the poet's renunciation of Roman Catholicism.

JOHN O'KEEFFE (1747-1833).

He dying bequeathed to his son a good
name,

Which unsullied descended to me.

The Farmer. *Opera, Act 1.*

JOHN OLDHAM (1653-1683).

I wear my Pen as others do their Sword.
To each affronting sot I meet, the word
Is *Satisfaction* : straight to thrusts I go,
And pointed satire runs him through and
through. *Satire upon a Printer. l. 35.*

Whate'er my fate is, 'tis my fate to write.

A Letter from the Country
to a Friend in Town.

Praise, the fine diet which we're apt to love,
If given to excess, does hurtful prove. *Ib.*

Fixed as a habit or some darling sin. *Ib.*

Lord of myself, accountable to none.

But to my conscience, and my God alone.

A Satire addressed to a Friend.

On Butler who can think without just rage,
The glory, and the scandal of the age?

A Satire: Spenser dissuading the Author.
l. 175.

The wretch, at summing up his misspent
days,

Found nothing left, but poverty and praise.
l. 182.

And all your fortune lies beneath your
hat.

A Satire addressed to a Friend
about to leave the University.

As if thou hadst unlearned the power to
hate.

To the Memory of Charles Morwent. *St. 15.*

Thy sweet obligingness could supple hate,
And out of it, its contrary create. *St. 17.*

No murmur, no complaining, no delay,
Only a sigh, a groan, and so away. *St. 33.*

Racks, gibbets, halters were their argu-
ments.

Satires upon the Jesuits.
No. 1. Garnet's Ghost.

A wound, though cured, yet leaves behind a
scar.

No. 3. Loyola's Will.

Curse on that man whom business first
designed,
And by 't enthralled a freeborn lover's
mind.

Complaining of Absence.

This the just right of poets ever was,
And will be still, to coin what words they
please.

Horace's Art of Poetry: Imitated.

Music's the cordial of a troubled breast,
The softest remedy that grief can find;
The gentle spell that charms our care to rest
And calms the ruffled passions of the mind.

Music does all our joys refine,
And gives the relish to our wine.

An Ode on St. Cecilia's Day.

Good sense must be the certain standard
still
To all that will pretend to writing well. *Ib.*
Lights by mere chance upon some happy
thought. *Ib.*

For there's no second-rate in poetry. *Ib.*

WILLIAM OLDYS (1696-1761).

Make the most of life you may—
Life is short and wears away.

Song: *Busy, curious, thirsty fly.*

Busy, curious, thirsty fly,
Drink with me, and drink as I. *Ib.*

**CAROLINE OLIPHANT (See
BARONESS NAIRN).**

EARL OF CORK AND ORRERY
(*See BOYLE*).

FRANCES S. OSGOOD (1811-1850).

Little drops of water, little grains of sand,
Make the mighty ocean and the pleasant
land.

Thus the little minutes, humble though
they be,
Make the mighty ages of eternity.

Little Things.

Little deeds of kindness, little words of
love,
Make our earth an Eden like the Heaven
above. *Ib.*

THOMAS OTWAY (1652-1685).

Justice is lame as well as blind, amongst
us. **Venice Preserved.** *Act 1, 1.*

Wronged me! in the nicest point—
The honour of my house! *Ib.*

Honest men

Are the soft easy cushions on which knaves
Repose and fatten. *Ib.*

O woman, lovely woman, nature made thee
To temper man; we had been brutes with-
out you,
Angels are painted fair to look like you. *Ib.*

Dear as the vital warmth that feeds my
life. *Ib.*

O thou wert either born to save or damn
me *Ib.*

Murmuring streams, soft shades, and
springing flowers,
Lutes, laurels, seas of milk and ships of
amber. *Ib.*

I am now preparing for the land of peace. *Ib.*

A brave revenge
Ne'er comes too late. *Act 3, 1.*

Big with the fate of Rome.* *Ib.*

Suspicion's but at best a coward's virtue. *Ib.*

Long she flourished,
Grew sweet to sense, and lovely to the eye:
Till at the last a cruel spoiler came,
Cropt this fair rose, and rifled all its sweet-
ness,
Then cast it like a loathsome weed away.

The Orphan.

What mighty ills have not been done by
woman?

Who was't betrayed the Capitol? A woman!
Who lost Mark Antony the world? A
woman!

Who was the cause of a long ten years' war,
And laid at last old Troy in ashes? Woman!
Destructive, damnable, deceitful woman! *Ib.*

Trust not a man: we are by nature false,
Dissembling, subtle, cruel, and inconstant;
When a man talks of love, with caution
hear him;
But if he swears, he'll certainly deceive
thee. *Ib.*

Mercy's indeed the attribute of heaven.

Windsor Castle.

For who's a prince or beggar in the grave? *Ib.*

Children blessings seem, but torments are;
When young, our folly, and when old, our
fear. **Don Carlos.**

**[Sir] THOMAS OVERBURY (1581-
1613).**

Each woman is a brief of womankind.

A Wife.

Or rather let me love than be in love. *Ib.*

Things were first made, then words. *Ib.*

In part to blame is she
Which hath without consent been only
tried;
He comes too near that comes to be
denied.† *St. 36.*

In the way of love and glory
Each tongue best tells his own story.

Of the Choice of a Wife.

* See Addison: "Big with the fate of Cato and
of Rome" (p. 1).

† Quoted by Lady M. W. Montagu in "The
Resolve." See p. 226.

Let others write for glory or reward;
Truth is well paid when she is sung and heard.

Elegy on Lord Effingham. Ad fin.

His discourse sounds big, but means nothing.
Characters. *An Affectate Traveller.*

He disdaineth all things above his reach,
and preferreth all countries before his own.
Ib.

She makes her hand hard with labour,
and her heart soft with pity: and when
winter evenings fall early (sitting at her
merry wheel), she sings a defiance to the
giddy wheel of fortune* . . . and fears no
manner of ill because she means none.

A Fair and Happy Milkmaid.

ROBERT TREAT PAINE (1773-1811).

And ne'er shall the sons of Columbia be
slaves

While the earth bears a plant, or the sea
rolls its waves. *Adams and Liberty.*

THOMAS PAINE (1737-1809).

These are the times that try men's souls.
The American Crisis.

The sublime and the ridiculous are so
often so nearly related that it is difficult to
class them separately. One step above the
sublime makes the ridiculous, and one step
above the ridiculous makes the sublime
again. *Age of Reason. Part 2 (note).*

WILLIAM PALEY (1743-1805).

Who can refute a sneer?

Moral Philosophy. Vol. 2, book 5, chap. 9.

FRANCIS TURNER PALGRAVE (1824-1897).

To his own self not always just,
Bound in the bonds that all men share,—
Confess the failings as we must,
The lion's mark is always there!
Nor any song so pure, so great,
Since his, who closed the sightless eyes,
Our Homer of the war in Heaven,
To wake in his own Paradise.

William Wordsworth.

VISCOUNT PALMERSTON (Henry John Temple) (1784-1865).

What is merit? The opinion one man
entertains of another.

Speeches. (Quoted by Carlyle in "Shooting Niagara.")

You may call it an accidental and fortuitous concourse of atoms. *1857.*

* The lines by Richard Gifford (p. 149), "Verse sweetens toil," etc., seem to have been suggested by this passage.

EDWARD HAZEN PARKER, M.D. (1823-1896).

Life's race well run,
Life's work well done,
Life's victory won,†

Now cometh rest.

Funeral Ode on President Garfield.

MARTIN PARKER (d. 1656?).

Ye gentlemen of England,
Who live at home at ease,
Ah, little do you think upon
The dangers of the seas!

Ye Gentlemen of England.

Then we ride, as the tide,
When the stormy winds do blow. *Ib.*

THOMAS PARNELL (1679-1718).

Remote from man, with God he passed his
days,

Prayer all his business, all his pleasure
praise. *The Hermit.*

And passed a life of piety and peace. *Ib.*

We call it only pretty Fanny's way.

Elegy to an old Beauty.

Still an angel appear to each lover beside,
But still be a woman to you.

When thy beauty appears.

What are the fields, or flowers, or all I see?
Ah! tasteless all, if not enjoyed with thee.

Eclogues. Health.

COVENTRY PATMORE (1823-1896).

Grant me the power of saying things
Too simple and too sweet for words.

The Angel in the House. *Book 1, canto 1.*
(Preludes, 1.)

Beauty's elixir vitæ, praise.

Book 2. Prologue.

The eye which magnifies her charms
Is microscopic for defect.

Book 2, canto 11. (The Wedding, 3.)

Her pleasure in her power to charm.

Canto 12. (The Abdication, 4.)

JOHN HOWARD PAYNE (1791-1852).

Mid pleasures and palaces though we may
roam,

Be it never so humble, there's no place
like home. *Clari, or the Maid of Milan.*
(Melodrama). Song, "Home, Sweet Home!"

† These lines are inscribed on Garfield's tomb.
The last lines are often given:

"Life's crown well won,
Then comes rest."

THOS. LOVE PEACOCK (1785-1866).

The mountain sheep are sweeter,
But the valley sheep are fatter;
We therefore deemed it meet
To carry off the latter.

*The Misfortunes of Elphin. Chap. 11. War
Song of Dinas Vawr.*

His wine and beasts supplied our feasts,
And his overthrow our chorus. *Ib.*

GEORGE PEELE (1558?-1597?).

There is a pretty sonnet then, we call it
"Cupid's Curse,"

"They that do change old love for new,
Pray gods they change for worse."

The Arraignment of Paris. Act 1, 2.

My merry, merry, merry roundelay
Concludes with Cupid's Curse,
They that do change old love for new,
Pray gods they change for worse. *Ib.*

His golden locks time hath to silver turned;
O time too swift! O swiftness never
ceasing!

His youth 'gainst time and age hath ever
spurned
But spurned in vain; youth waneth by
encreasing.

Beauty, strength, youth, are flowers but
fading seen.

Duty, faith, love, are roots, and ever green.
Polyhymnia (1590). "*Sonnet*," *ad finem*.*

WILLIAM PENN (1644-1718).

No pain, no palm; no thorns, no throne; no
gall, no glory; no cross, no crown.†

No Cross, No Crown.

SAMUEL PEPYS (1633-1703).

Strange the difference of men's talk!

Diary. 1660.

A lazy, poor sermon. *Ib.*

There was one also for me from Mr.
Blackburne; who with his own hand super-
scribes it to S. P., Esq., of which God knows
I was not a little proud. *Ib.*

Gallantly great. *Ib.*

A silk suit which cost me much money
and I pray God to make me able to pay for
it. *Ib.*

* Another version is published in Segar's
"Honor, Military and Civil" (1602)—

"My golden locks Time hath to silver turned;
(O Time too swift, and swiftness never ceasing!)
My youth 'gainst age, and age 'gainst youth hath
spurned,

But spurned in vaine; youth waineth by en-
creasing.

Beauty, strength, and youth flowers fading beene;
Duty, faith, and love, are rootes and ever greene."

† See Quarles: "He that had no cross deserves
no crown"; also Proverb, "No house without a
mouse; no throne without a thorn."

If a man should be out and forget his last
sentence . . . then his last refuge is to begin
with an Utcunque.† *Ib. 1661.*

Indeed it is good though wronged by my
over great expectations, as all things else are.
Ib.

But good God! what an age is this and
what a world is this! that a man cannot
live without playing the knave and dissimu-
lation. *Ib.*

But methought it lessened my esteem of
a king, that he should not be able to com-
mand the rain. *July 19, 1662.*

I see it is impossible for the King to have
things done as cheap as other men.

July 21, 1662.

God preserve us! for all these things bode
very ill. *Aug. 31, 1662.*

But Lord! to see the absurd nature of
Englishmen, that cannot forbear laughing
and jeering at everything that looks strange.
Nov. 28, 1662.

Pretty, witty Nell. [Nell Gwynne.]

April 3, 1665.

But Lord! what a sad time it is to see no
boats upon the River; and grass grows all
up and down Whitehall Court.

Sept. 20, 1665.

Whether the fellow do this out of kindness
or knavery, I cannot tell; but it is pretty to
observe. *Oct. 7, 1665.*

Strange to say what delight we married
people have to see these poor fools decoyed
into our condition. *Dec. 25, 1665.*

A good dinner, and company that pleased
me mightily, being all eminent men in their
way. *July 19, 1668.*

JAMES GATES PERCIVAL (1795-1856).

The world is full of poetry—the air
Is living with its spirit; and the waves
Dance to the music of its melodies.

Prevalence of Poetry.

**THOMAS PERCY, Bishop of Dro-
more (1729-1811).**

It was a friar of orders grey

Walked forth to tell his beads.

The Friar of Orders Grey.

Weep no more, lady, weep no more,

Thy sorrow is in vain;

For violets plucked the sweetest showers

Will ne'er make grow again. *Ib.*

† Utcunque = however. (See Bacon.)

**EDWARD J. PHELPS, Statesman,
U.S. (1822-1900).**

The man who makes no mistakes does not usually make anything.* **Speech.**
At Mansion House, London, Jan. 24, 1889.

AMBROSE PHILIPS (1675 ?-1749).
Studious of ease and fond of humble things.
From Holland.

Softly speak and sweetly smile.
Fragment of Sappho.

The flowers anew returning seasons bring
But beauty faded has no second spring.
Pastoral. 1.

JOHN PHILIPS! (1676-1709).
Rejoice, O Albion! severed from the world,
By Nature's wise indulgence.

Cider. Book 2.
Happy the man, who, void of cares and
strife,
In silken or in leathern purse retains
A Splendid Shilling. **The Splendid Shilling.**
My galligaskins, that have long withstood
The winter's fury, and encroaching frosts,
By time subdued (what will not time sub-
due?)
An horrid chasm disclosed. **ib.**

STEPHEN PHILLIPS (b. 1868).
How good it is to live, even at the worst!
Christ in Hades. l. 103.

The red-gold cataract of her streaming hair.
Herod. Act 1.

They who grasp the world
The Kingdom, and the power, and the glory,
Must pay with deepest misery of spirit,
Atoning unto God for a brief brightness.
Act 3.

As rich and purposeless as is the rose;
Thy simple doom is to be beautiful.
Marpessa. l. 51.

Beautiful Faith, surrendering unto Time.
l. 62.

What is the love of men that women seek it?
l. 74.

The fiery funeral of foliage old. **l. 114.**
We cannot choose; our faces madden men.
Paolo and Francesca. Act 2, l.

Sing, minstrel, sing us now a tender song
Of meeting and parting, with the moon in it.
Ulysses. Act 1, l.

* "The greatest general is he who makes the fewest mistakes."—Saying attributed to Napoleon. See also S. Smiles: "We learn wisdom from failure," etc.

What were revel without wine?
What were wine without a song?
Act 3, 2.

A man not old, but mellow, like good wine.
ib.

But she who sits enthroned may not prolong
The luxury of tears; nor may she waste
In lasting widowhood a people's hopes,
So hard is height, so cruel is a crown. **ib.**

PETER PINDAR [See WOLCOT].

**[Mrs.] PIOZZI (Mrs. Thrale—née
Salisbury) (1741-1821).**

The tree of deepest root is found
Least willing still to quit the ground;
'Twas therefore said by ancient sages
That love of life increased with years,
So much that in our later stages,
When pains grow sharp, and sickness rages,
The greatest love of life appears.
The Three Warnings.

CHRISTOPHER PITT (1699-1748).
To all proportioned terms he must dispense
And make the sound a picture of the sense.†
Translation of Yida's Art of Poetry.

When things are small the terms should still
be so,
For low words please us when the theme is
low. **ib.**

Talks much, and says just nothing for an
hour.
Truth and the text he labours to display,
Till both are quite interpreted away.
On the Art of Preaching.

**WILLIAM PITT, Earl of Chatham
(1708-1778).**

The atrocious crime of being a young man
. . . I shall neither attempt to palliate nor
deny. **Speeches. House of Commons, 1740.**

Confidence is a plant of slow growth in an
aged bosom; youth is the season of credulity.
January 14, 1766.

There is something behind the Throne
greater than the King himself.
House of Lords, March 2, 1770.

Where law ends, tyranny begins.
January 9, 1770.

If I were an American, as I am an English-
man, while a foreign troop was landed in
my country I never would lay down my
arms,—never! never! never!
November 18, 1777.

† Cf. Pope: "The sound must seem an echo
to the sense."

WILLIAM PITT (1759-1806).

The remark is just—but then you have not been under the wand of the magician.

In reference to the eloquence of Fox. *1783.*

Necessity is the plea for every infringement of human freedom. It is the argument of tyrants; it is the creed of slaves.

Speeches. *The India Bill, November 18, 1783.*

We have a Calvinistic creed, a Popish liturgy, and an Arminian clergy. *1790.*

O my country! how I leave my country! *
Last words.

WILLIAM PITT (1790?-1840).

A strong nor'-wester's blowing, Bill,

Hark! don't ye hear it roar now?

Lord help 'em, how I pities them

Unhappy folks on shore now!

The Sailor's Confession.

EDGAR ALLAN POE (1809-1849).

In the heavens above

The angels, whispering to one another,
Can find, amid their burning terms of love,
None so devotional as that of "mother."

To my Mother.

To the glory that was Greece,
And the grandeur that was Rome.

To Helen.

All that we see or seem
Is but a dream within a dream.

A Dream within a Dream.

A dirge for her, the doubly-dead,
In that she died so young.

Lenore.

While I pondered, weak and weary,
Over many a quaint and curious volume of
forgotten lore.

The Raven. *St. 1.*

Sorrow for the lost Lenore—
For the rare and radiant maiden, whom the
angels name Lenore—

Nameless here for evermore.

St. 2.

Darkness there, and nothing more.

St. 4.

Deep into that darkness peering, long I
stood there, wondering, fearing,
Doubting; dreaming dreams no mortal ever
dared to dream before.

St. 5.

'Tis the wind, and nothing more.

St. 6.

"Prophet!" said I, "thing of evil—
prophet still, if bird or devil!

By that heaven that bends above us,—by
that God we both adore."

St. 16.

"Take thy beak from out my heart, and
take thy form from off my door!"

Quoth the Raven, "Nevermore."

St. 17.

Keeping time, time, time,

In a sort of Runic rhyme.

The Bells.

What a world of happiness their harmony
foretells!

16.

They are neither man nor woman—

They are neither brute nor human,

They are Ghouls!

16.

[Rev.] ROBERT POLLOK (1798-1827).

Sorrows remembered sweeten present joy.

The Course of Time. *Book 1, 464.*

He laid his hand upon "the Ocean's mane"†
And played familiar with his hoary locks.

Book 4, 330.

He was a man

Who stole the livery of the court of Heaven

To serve the Devil in.

Book 3, 616.

With one hand he put

A penny in the urn of poverty,

And with the other took a shilling out.

Book 3, 632.

Slander, the foulest whelp of sin.

Book 8, 715.

[Rev.] JOHN POMFRET (1667-1702).

We bear it calmly, though a ponderous woe,
And still adore the hand that gives the
blow.‡

Verses to his Friend. *l. 45.*

Heaven is not always angry when He strikes,
But most chastises those whom most He
likes.

l. 89.

For sure no minutes bring us more content,
Than those in pleasing, useful studies spent.

The Choice. *l. 31.*

As much as I could moderately spend,
A little more sometimes to oblige a friend.

Nor should the sons of poverty repine

Too much at fortune; they should taste of
mine.

l. 35.

Wine whets the wit, improves its native
force,

And gives a pleasant flavour to discourse.

l. 55.

And when committed to the dust I'd have
Few tears, but friendly, dropped into my
grave.

l. 164.

No friend's so cruel as a reasoning brute.

Cruelty and Lust. *l. 374.*

And who would run, that's moderately wise,
A certain danger, for a doubtful prize?

Love triumphant over Reason. *l. 85.*

* Or "How I love my country." Both forms are, however, declared to be apocryphal.

† Byron, "Childe Harold," canto 4, 184.

‡ See Dryden, "Bless the hand," etc.

The best may slip, and the most cautious
fall;

He's more than mortal that ne'er erred at
all. *Love triumphant over Reason.* *l. 145.*

Reason's the rightful empress of the soul.
l. 400.

What's all the noisy jargon of the schools
But idle nonsense of laborious fools,
Who fetter reason with perplexing rules?
Reason. *l. 57.*

Custom, the world's great idol, we adore.
l. 99.

We live and learn, but not the wiser grow.
l. 112.

JOHN POOLE (1786?-1872).

I hope I don't intrude. *Paul Pry.*

ALEXANDER POPE (1688-1744).

'Tis hard to say if greater want of skill
Appear in writing or in judging ill.
Essay on Criticism. *l. 1.*

Ten censure wrong for one who writes amiss.
A fool might once himself alone expose,
Now one in verse makes many more in prose.
'Tis with our judgments as our watches,
none

Go just alike, yet each believes his own. *l. 6.*
Let such teach others who themselves excel,
And censure freely who have written well.
l. 15.

Some are bewildered in the maze of schools,
And some made coxcombs nature meant but
fools. *l. 26.*

All fools have still an itching to deride,
And fain would be upon the laughing side.
l. 33.

One science only will one genius fit;
So vast is art, so narrow human wit. *l. 60.*

Each might his several province well com-
mand,
Would all but stoop to what they under-
stand. *l. 66.*

Cavil you may, but never criticise. *l. 123.*

From vulgar bounds with brave disorder
part,
And snatch a grace beyond the reach of art.
l. 152.

Those oft are stratagems which errors seem,
Nor is it Homer nods, but we that dream.
l. 179.

Immortal heirs of universal praise!
Whose honours with increase of ages grow,
As streams roll down, enlarging as they
flow;
Nations unborn your mighty names shall
sound,
And worlds applaud that must not yet be
found. *l. 190.*

Pride, the never-failing vice of fools. *l. 204.*

Trust not yourself; but your defects to know,
Make use of every friend—and every foe.

A little learning is a dangerous thing,
Drink deep, or taste not the Pierian spring:
There shallow draughts intoxicate the brain,
And drinking largely sobers us again.
l. 213.

Hills peep o'er hills, and Alps on Alps arise.
l. 232.

Whoever thinks a faultless piece to see,
Thinks what ne'er was, nor is, nor e'er shall
be.

In every work regard the writer's end,
Since none can compass more than they
intend;
And if the means be just, the conduct true,
Applause, in spite of trivial faults, is due.
l. 253.

True wit is nature to advantage dressed,
What oft was thought, but ne'er so well
expressed.* *l. 297.*

Words are like leaves; and where they most
abound,
Much fruit of sense beneath is rarely found.
l. 309.

Such laboured nothings, in so strange a
style,
Amaze the unlearn'd, and make the learned
smile. *l. 327.*

In words, as fashions, the same rule will
hold:
Alike fantastic, if too new, or old:
Be not the first by whom the new are tried,
Nor yet the last to lay the old aside.
l. 333.

Some to church repair,
Not for the doctrine, but the music there.
l. 342.

And ten low words oft creep in one dull
line. *l. 347.*

Where'er you find "the western cooling
breeze,"

In the next line, it "whispers through the
trees:"

If crystal streams "with pleasing murmurs
creep,"

The reader's threatened (not in vain) with
"sleep":

Then at the last and only couplet fraught
With some unmeaning thing they call a
thought,

A needless Alexandrine ends the song,
That like a wounded snake, drags its slow
length along. *l. 350.*

* Paraphrased by Johnson, in his *Life of Cowley*: "Wit is that which has been often thought, but was never before so well expressed."

True ease in writing comes from art, not chance,
As those move easiest who have learned to dance.

'Tis not enough no harshness gives offence,
The sound must seem an echo to the sense:
Soft is the strain when zephyr gently blows,
And the smooth stream in smoother numbers flows;

But when loud surges lash the sounding shore,
The hoarse, rough verse should like the torrent roar:

When Ajax strives some rock's vast weight to throw,
The line too labours, and the words move slow;

Not so when swift Camilla scours the plain,
Flies o'er the unbending corn, and skims along the main.

Essay on Criticism. *l. 362.*

Avoid extremes; and shun the fault of such,
Who still are pleased too little or too much.
At every trifle scorn to take offence,
That always shows great pride, or little sense. *l. 384.*

For fools admire, but men of sense approve. *l. 391.*

Regard not then if wit be old or new,
But blame the false, and value still the true. *l. 406.*

But let a lord once own the happy lines,
How the art brightens! how the style refines!

Before his sacred name flies every fault,
And each exalted stanza teems with thought! *l. 419.*

Some praise at morning what they blame at night,
But always think the last opinion right. *l. 431.*

And still to-morrow's wiser than to-day.
We think our fathers fools, so wise we grow;
Our wiser sons, no doubt, will think us so. *l. 437.*

Envy will merit, as its shade, pursue;
But, like a shadow, proves the substance true. *l. 466.*

To err is human; to forgive, divine.* *l. 525.*

All seems infected that the infected spy,
As all looks yellow to the jaundiced eye. *l. 558.*

Be silent always when you doubt your sense. *l. 566.*

And make each day a critic on the last. *l. 571.*

Blunt truths more mischief than nice falsehoods do. *l. 573.*

Men must be taught as if you taught them not,
And things unknown proposed as things forgot. *l. 574.*

Those best can bear reproof who merit praise. *l. 583.*

The bookful blockhead, ignorantly read,
With loads of learned lumber in his head. *l. 612.*

With him most authors steal their works, or buy;
Garth did not write his own Dispensary. *l. 617.*

For fools rush in where angels fear to tread. *l. 625.*

Led by the light of the Mæonian star. *l. 648.*

And to be dull was construed to be good. *l. 690.*

Content if hence the unlearn'd their wants may view,
The learn'd reflect on what before they knew. *l. 739.*

What dire offence from amorous causes springs,
What mighty contests rise from trivial things!

The Rape of the Lock. Canto 1, *l. 1.*

Beware of all, but most beware of man. *l. 114.*

And all Arabia breathes from yonder box. *l. 134.*

On her white breast a sparkling cross she bore,
Which Jews might kiss, and infidels adore. *Canto 2, l. 7.*

If to her share some female errors fall,
Look on her face, and you'll forget them all. *l. 17.*

And beauty draws us with a single hair.† *l. 23.*

To change a flounce or add a furbelow. *l. 100.*

Here, thou, great Anna! whom three realms obey,
Dost sometimes counsel take, and sometimes tea. *Canto 3, l. 7.*

At every word a reputation dies.
Snuff, or the fan, supply each pause of chat,
With singing, laughing, ogling, and all that. *l. 16.*

† Said to be in allusion to the lines in Butler's "Hudibras":

"And though it be a two-foot trout,
'Tis with a single hair pulled out."

But see Howell: "One hair of a woman," etc., p. 178.

* "Menschlich ist es bloss zu strafen
Aber göttlich zu verzeihn."—F. VON WINTER.

The hungry judges soon the sentence sign,
And wretches hang, that jury-men may dine.

The Rape of the Lock. Canto 3, l. 21.

Coffee, which makes the politician wise,
And see through all things with his half-shut eyes. *l. 117.*

But when to mischief mortals bend their will,
How soon they find fit instruments of ill! *l. 125.*

The meeting points the sacred hair dis sever
From the fair head, for ever, and for ever! *l. 153.*

Sir Plume, of amber snuff-box justly vain,
And the nice conduct of a clouded cane. *Canto 4, l. 123.*

Charms strike the sight, but merit wins the soul. *Canto 5, l. 34.*

Awake, my St. John, leave all meaner things
To low ambition, and the pride of kings.
Let us (since life can little more supply
Than just to look about us and to die),
Expatiate free o'er all this scene of man;
A mighty maze! but not without a plan.

An Essay on Man. Epistle 1, l. 1.

Together let us beat this ample field,
Try what the open, what the covert yield;
The latent tracts, the giddy heights, explore
Of all who blindly creep, or sightless soar;
Eye nature's walks, shoot folly as it flies,
And catch the manners living as they rise;
Laugh where we must, be candid where we can;

But vindicate the ways of God to man.
Say first, of God above, of man below
What can we reason, but from what we know? *l. 8.*

Observe how system into system runs,
What other planets circle other suns,
What varied being peoples every star. *l. 25.*

Heaven from all creatures hides the book of fate,
All but the page prescribed, their present state. *l. 77.*

Pleased to the last, he crops the flowery food,
And licks the hand just raised to shed his blood. *l. 83.*

Who sees with equal eye, as God of all,
A hero perish, or a sparrow fall,
Atoms or systems into ruin hurled,
And now a bubble burst, and now a world. *l. 87.*

Hope springs eternal in the human breast:
Man never is, but always to be blest:
The soul, uneasy and confined from home,
Rests and expatiates in a life to come.
Lo, the poor Indian! whose untutored mind

Sees God in clouds, or hears him in the wind;
His soul proud science never taught to stray
Far as the solar walk, or milky way;
Yet simple nature to his hope has given
Behind the cloud-topped hill, an humbler heaven. *l. 95.*

But thinks, admitted to that equal sky,
His faithful dog shall bear him company.
Go wiser thou! and in thy scale of sense
Weigh thy opinion against Providence. *l. 111.*

In pride, in reasoning pride our error lies;
All quit their sphere, and rush into the skies.
Pride still is aiming at the blest abodes,
Men would be angels, angels would be gods. *l. 123.*

The first Almighty Cause
Acts not by partial, but by general laws. *l. 145.*

But all subsists by elemental strife,
And passions are the elements of life. *l. 169.*
Die of a rose in aromatic pain. *l. 200.*
The spider's touch, how exquisitely fine!
Feels at each thread and lives along the line. *l. 217.*

What thin partitions sense from thought divide! *l. 226.*

From nature's chain, whatever link you strike,
Tenth, or ten thousandth, breaks the chain alike. *l. 245.*

All are but parts of one stupendous whole,
Whose body nature is, and God the soul. *l. 263.*

As full, as perfect, in vile man that mourns,
As the rapt seraph that adores and burns:
To him no high, no low, no great, no small;
He fills, he bounds, connects, and equals all. *l. 276.*

All nature is but art, unknown to thee;
All chance, direction, which thou canst not see;
All discord, harmony not understood;
All partial evil, universal good:
And, spite of pride, in erring reason's spite,
One truth is clear, whatever is, is right. *l. 289.*

Know then thyself, presume not God to scan;
The proper study of mankind is man.*
Placed on this isthmus of a middle state,
A being darkly wise, and rudely great:
With too much knowledge for the sceptic side,
With too much weakness for the stoic's pride. *Epistle 2, l. 1.*

* "La vraie science et le vrai étude de l'homme c'est l'homme."—PIERRE CHARRON (1541-1603), "Treatise on Wisdom," Book 1, chap. 1. (In the first edition of "Moral Essays," the line appeared: "The only science of mankind is man.")

Chaos of thought and passion, all confused;
Still by himself abused, or disabused;
Created half to rise, and half to fall;
Great lord of all things, yet a prey to all;
Sole judge of truth, in endless error hurled:
The glory, jest, and riddle of the world!

An Essay on Man. *Epistle 2, l. 13.*

Instruct the planets in what orbs to run,
Correct old time, and regulate the sun. *l. 21.*

What Reason weaves, by Passion is undone.
l. 42.

Two principles in human nature reign;
Self-love to urge, and reason, to restrain:
Nor this a good, nor that a bad, we call;
Each works its end, to move or govern all.
l. 53.

Fixed like a plant on his peculiar spot,
To draw nutrition, propagate, and rot;
Or meteor-like, flame lawless through the
void,
Destroying others, by himself destroyed.
l. 63.

Let subtle schoolmen teach these friends to
fight,
More studious to divide than to unite. *l. 81.*

Pleasure, or wrong or rightly understood,
Our greatest evil, or our greatest good.
l. 91.

On life's vast ocean diversely we sail,
Reason the card, but passion is the gale.
l. 107.

All spread their charms, but charm not all
alike;
On different senses different objects strike.
l. 127.

And hence one master passion in the breast,
Like Aaron's serpent, swallows up the rest.
l. 131.

The young disease, that must subdue at
length,
Grows with his growth, and strengthens
with his strength.
l. 135.

Envy, to which the ignoble mind's a slave,
Is emulation in the learn'd or brave. *l. 191.*

Vice is a monster of so frightful mien,
As, to be hated, needs but to be seen;
Yet seen too oft, familiar with her face,
We first endure, then pity, then embrace.
But where's the extreme of vice, was ne'er
agreed:

Ask where's the north? at York, 'tis on the
Tweed;
In Scotland, at the Orcades; and there,
At Greenland, Zembla, or the Lord knows
where. *l. 217.*

Virtuous and vicious every man must be,
Few in the extreme, but all in the degree.
l. 231.

Whate'er the passion, knowledge, fame, or
pelf,
Not one will change his neighbour with
himself.

The learn'd is happy nature to explore,
The fool is happy that he knows no more.
l. 261.

Behold the child, by Nature's kindly law,
Pleased with a rattle, tickled with a straw:
Some livelier plaything gives his youth
delight,

A little louder, but as empty quite:
Scarfs, garters, gold, amuse his riper
stage,
And beads and prayer-books are the toys of
age:
Pleased with this bauble still, as that be-
fore;
Till tired he sleeps, and life's poor play is
o'er. *l. 276.*

In folly's cup still laughs the bubble joy.
l. 283.

The hour concealed, and so remote the
fear,
Death still draws nearer, never seeming
near. *Epistle 3, l. 76.*

Whether with reason, or with instinct
blest,
Know, all enjoy that power which suits
them best;
To bliss alike by that direction tend,
And find the means proportioned to their
end. *l. 79.*

The state of nature was the reign of God.
l. 148.

Learn of the little nautilus to sail,
Spread the thin oar, and catch the driving
gale. *l. 177.*

In vain thy reason finer webs shall draw,
Entangle justice in her net of law. *l. 191.*

The enormous faith of many made for one.
l. 242.

Forced into virtue thus, by self-defence,
Ev'n kings learned justice and benevolence:
Self-love forsook the path it first pursued,
And found the private in the public good.
l. 279.

More powerful each as needful to the rest,
And in proportion as it blesses, blest. *l. 299.*

For forms of government let fools contest,
Whate'er is best administered is best:
For modes of faith let graceless zealots
fight;
His can't be wrong whose life is in the
right. *l. 303.*

In Faith and Hope the world will disagree,
But all mankind's concern is Charity. *l. 307.*

Oh happiness! our being's end and aim!
Good, pleasure, ease, content, whate'er thy
name:

That something still which prompts the
eternal sigh,
For which we bear to live, or dare to die.

An Essay on Man. *Epistle 4, l. 1.*

Fixed to no spot is happiness sincere,
'Tis nowhere to be found, or everywhere;
'Tis never to be bought, but always free.

l. 15.

There needs but thinking right, and mean-
ing well.

l. 32.

Order is Heaven's first law, and this
confest,
Some are, and must be, greater than the
rest.

l. 49.

Reason's whole pleasure, all the joys of
sense,
Lie in three words, health, peace, and com-
petence.

But health consists with temperance alone.

l. 79.

But sometimes virtue starves, while vice
is fed.

What then? Is the reward of virtue bread?

l. 150.

What nothing earthly gives, or can destroy,
The soul's calm sunshine, and the heart-felt
joy.

l. 167.

Honour and shame from no condition rise;
Act well your part; there all the honour
lies.

l. 193.

Worth makes the man, and want of it, the
fellow;

The rest is all but leather or prunella.*

l. 203.

But by your father's worth if yours you
rate,
Count me those only who were good and
great.

Go! if your ancient, but ignoble blood
Has crept through scoundrels ever since the
flood,

Go! and pretend your family is young;
Nor own your fathers have been wrong so
long.

What can ennoble sots, or slaves, or cowards?
Alas! not all the blood of all the Howards.
Look next on greatness; say where great-
ness lies?

"Where, but among the heroes and the
wise?"

Heroes are much the same, the points
agreed,

From Macedonia's madman to the Swede.

l. 209.

A wit's a feather, and a chief a rod;
An honest man's the noblest work of God.

l. 247.

All fame is foreign, but of true desert;
Plays round the head, but comes not to the
heart:

One self-approving hour whole years out-
weighs

Of stupid starers, and of loud huzzas;
And more true joy Marcellus exiled feels,
Than Caesar with a senate at his heels.

l. 253.

Painful pre-eminence! yourself to view
Above life's weakness, and its comforts too.

l. 267.

If parts allure thee, think how Bacon shined,
The wisest, brightest, meanest of mankind:
Or, ravished with the whistling of a name,
See Cromwell, damned to everlasting fame!

l. 281.

Know then this truth (enough for man to
know),
"Virtue alone is happiness below."

l. 309.

Slave to no sect, who takes no private road,
But looks through nature up to nature's
God.†

l. 331.

The centre moved, a circle straight succeeds,
Another still, and still another spreads.

l. 365.

Formed by thy converse, happily to steer
From grave to gay, from lively to severe.

l. 379.

Oh! while along the stream of time thy
name

Expanded flies, and gathers all its fame,
Say, shall my little bark attendant sail,
Pursue the triumph, and partake the gale?

l. 333.

Thou wert my guide, philosopher, and
friend.

l. 390.

For wit's false mirror held up nature's
light;

Showed erring pride, whatever is, is right;
That reason, passion, answer one great aim;
That true self-love and social are the same;
That virtue only makes our bliss below;
And all our knowledge is, ourselves to know.

l. 393.

Father of all! in every age,
In every clime adored,
By saint, by savage, and by sage,
Jehovah, Jove, or Lord!
Thou Great First Cause, least understood:
Who all my sense confined
To know but this, that thou art good,
And that myself am blind.

The Universal Prayer.

* "Corcillum est quod homines facit, cetera
quiescilia omnia."—PETRONIUS ARBITER, c. 75.

† Stated by Warton to be verbatim from
Bolingbroke's "Letters to Pope."

And binding nature fast in fate
Left free the human will.

The Universal Prayer.

What conscience dictates to be done,
Or warns me not to do,
This, teach me more than hell to shun,
That, more than heaven pursue. *lb.*

And deal damnation round the land,
On each I judge thy foe. *lb.*

Save me alike from foolish pride
Or impious discontent. *lb.*

Teach me to feel another's woe,
To hide the fault I see;
That mercy I to others show,
That mercy show to me. *lb.*

And yet the fate of all extremes is such,
Men may be read, as well as books, too
much.

To observations which ourselves we make,
We grow more partial, for the observer's
sake.

Moral Essays. (*In Five Epistles to several
persons.*) *Epistle 1. To Lord Cobham.*
l. 9.

Like following life through creatures you
dissect,
You lose it in the moment you detect. *l. 29.*

All manners take a tincture from our own,
Or some discoloured through our passions
shown.

Or fancy's beam enlarges, multiplies,
Contracts, inverts, and gives ten thousand
dyes. *l. 33.*

When half our knowledge we must snatch,
not take. *l. 40.*

Itch of vulgar praise. *l. 60.*

Who reasons wisely is not therefore wise,
His pride in reasoning, not in acting lies.
l. 117.

'Tis from high life high characters are
drawn;
A saint in crape is twice a saint in lawn.
l. 135.

'Tis education forms the common mind,
Just as the twig is bent, the tree's inclined.
l. 149.

Manners with fortunes, humours turn with
climes,
Tenets with books, and principles with
times. *l. 172.*

Search, then, the ruling passion: there
alone

The wild are constant, and the cunning
known;

The fool consistent, and the false sincere;
Priests, princes, women, no dissemblers
here. *l. 174.*

Wharton, the scorn and wonder of our
days,
Whose ruling passion was the lust of praise.
l. 179.

"Odious! in woollen! 'twould a saint pro-
voke!"
Were the last words that poor Narcissa
spoke. *l. 246.*

And you, brave Cobham! to the latest
breath,
Shall feel your ruling passion strong in
death:

Such in those moments as in all the past,
"Oh, save my country, heaven!" shall be
your last. *l. 262.*

Nothing so true as what you once let fall,
"Most women have no characters at all,"
Epistle 2. To a Lady. [Martha Blount.] l. 1.

Whether the charmer sinner it or saint it;
If folly grow romantic, I must paint it.
l. 15.

Choose a firm cloud, before it fall, and
in it;
Catch, ere she change, the Cynthia of this
minute. *l. 19.*

Fine by defect and delicately weak. *l. 43.*

See sin in state, majestically drunk. *l. 69.*

With too much quickness ever to be
taught;

With too much thinking to have common
thought. *l. 97.*

Offend her, and she knows not to forgive;
Oblige her, and she'll hate you while you
live:

But die, and she'll adore you—then the
bust

And temple rise—then fall again to dust.
l. 137.

To heirs unknown descends the unguarded
store,

Or wanders, heaven-directed, to the poor.
l. 149.

Virtue she finds too painful an endeavour,
Content to dwell in decencies for ever.
l. 163.

Men, some to business, some to pleasure
take;

But every woman is at heart a rake:
Men, some to quiet, some to public strife;
But every lady would be queen for life.
l. 215.

Pleasures the sex, as children birds, pursue,
Still out of reach, yet never out of view.
l. 231.

See how the world its veterans rewards!
A youth of frolics, an old age of cards.
l. 243.

Oh! blest with temper, whose unclouded ray

Can make to-morrow cheerful as to-day;
She, who can love a sister's charms, or hear
Sighs for a daughter with unwounded ear;
She who ne'er answers till a husband cools,
Or, if she rules him, never shows she rules.
Charms by accepting, by submitting sways,
Yet has her humour most when she obeys.

Moral Essays. Epistle 2, l. 257.

And mistress of herself, though china fall.
l. 268.

Woman's at best a contradiction still.
l. 270.

Who shall decide, when doctors disagree,
And soundest casuists, like you and me?
Epistle 3. To Lord Bathurst. l. 1.

Like doctors thus, when much dispute has
past,
We find our tenets just the same as last.
l. 15.

Blest paper-credit! last and best supply!
That lends corruption lighter wings to fly!
l. 39.

But thousands die, without or this or that,
Die, and endow a college, or a cat. *l. 95.*

The ruling passion, be it what it will,
The ruling passion conquers reason still.
l. 153.

Extremes in nature equal good produce,
Extremes in man concur to general use.
l. 161.

Who sees pale Mammon pine amidst his
store,
Sees but a backward steward for the poor;
This year a reservoir, to keep and spare;
The next, a fountain, spouting through his
heir,
In lavish streams to quench a country's
thirst,
And men and dogs shall drink him till they
burst. *l. 171.*

Rise, honest muse! and sing the Man of
Ross! *l. 250.*

Ye little stars! hide your diminished rays.
l. 282.

Who builds a church to God, and not to
fame,
Will never mark the marble with his name.
l. 285.

In the worst inn's worst room. *l. 299.*

And tape-tied curtains, never meant to draw.
l. 302.

Alas! how changed from him,
That life of pleasure, and that soul of whim!
l. 305.

Where London's column, pointing at the
skies,
Like a tall bully, lifts the head, and lies.
l. 339.

Constant at church, and change. *l. 347.*

But Satan now is wiser than of yore,
And tempts by making rich, not making
poor. *l. 351.*

The tempter saw his time; the work he
plied;
Stocks and subscriptions poured on every
side,

Till all the demon makes his full descent
In one abundant shower of cent. per cent.,
Sinks deep within him, and possesses whole,
Then dubs director, and secures his soul.
l. 369.

Good sense, which only is the gift of Heaven,
And though no science fairly worth the
seven.

Epistle 4. To the Earl of Burlington. l. 43.

Lo, some are vellum, and the rest as good
For all his lordship knows, but they are
wood. *l. 139.*

Light quirks of music, broken and uneven,
Make the soul dance upon a jig to heaven.
l. 143.

To rest, the cushion and soft dean invite,
Who never mentions hell to ears polite.
l. 149.

Bid harbours open, public ways extend,
Bid temples, worthier of the God, ascend;
Bid the broad arch the dangerous flood
contain,
The mole projected break the roaring main;
Back to his bounds their subject sea com-
mand,
And roll obedient rivers through the land;
These honours, Peace to happy Britain
brings,
These are imperial works, and worthy
kings. *l. 197.*

See the wild waste of all-devouring years!
How Rome her own sad sepulchre appears!

Epistle 5. To Addison. l. 1.

The sacred rust of twice ten hundred years.
l. 33.

Statesman, yet friend to truth! of soul
sincere,
In action faithful, and in honour clear;
Who broke no promise, served no private
end,
Who gained no title, and who lost no friend,
Ennobled by himself, by all approved,
And praised, unenvied, by the muse he
loved.* *l. 67.*

* This line in the epitaph in Westminster Abbey on James Craggs, reads "Praised, wept, and honoured, by the muse he loved."

Shut, shut the door, good John ! fatigued I
said,
Tie up the knocker ; say I'm sick, I'm dead.

Prologue to the *Satires*.
Epistle to Dr. Arbuthnot. l. 1.

Even Sunday shines no Sabbath day to me.
l. 12.

A clerk, foredoomed his father's soul to
cross,

Who pens a stanza, when he should engross.
l. 17.

Friend to my life which did you not prolong,
The world had wanted many an idle song.
l. 27.

Obliged by hunger and request of friends.
l. 44.

Fired that the house reject him, " 'S death
I'll print it,
And shame the fools." l. 61.

No creature smarts so little as a fool. l. 84.

Who shames a scribbler ? break one cobweb
through,

He spins the slight, self-pleasing thread
anew ;

Destroy his fib or sophistry, in vain,
The creature's at his dirty work again,
Throned in the centre of his thin designs,
Proud of a vast extent of flimsy lines ! l. 89.

As yet a child, nor yet a fool to fame,
I lisped in numbers, for the numbers came.
l. 127.

This long disease, my life. l. 131.

Each word-catcher, that lives on syllables.
l. 166.

Pretty in amber to observe the forms
Of hairs, or straws, or dirt, or grubs, or
worms !

The things, we know, are neither rich nor
rare,

But wonder how the devil they got there.
l. 169.

Means not, but blunders round about a
meaning ;

And he whose fustian's so sublimely bad,
It is not poetry, but prose run mad, l. 187.

Should such a man, too fond to rule alone,
Bear, like the Turk, no brother near the
throne. l. 197.

Damn with faint praise, assent with civil
leer,

And, without sneering, teach the rest to
sneer ;

Willing to wound, and yet afraid to strike,
Just hint a fault and hesitate dislike. l. 201.

And so obliging, that he ne'er obliged.
l. 208.

Like Cato, give his little senate laws,
And sit attentive to his own applause. l. 209.

Who but must laugh, if such a man there
be ?

Who would not weep if Atticus were he ?
l. 213.

Above a patron, though I condescend
Sometimes to call a minister my friend,
I was not born for courts or great affairs ;
I pay my debts, believe, and say my prayers.
l. 265.

Cursed be the verse, how well soe'er it flow,
That tends to make one worthy man my
foe. l. 283.

Let Sporus tremble !—A. What that thing
of silk,

Sporus, that mere white curd of ass's milk ?
Satire or sense, alas ! can Sporus feel ?
Who breaks a butterfly upon a wheel ?
l. 305.

So well-bred spaniels civilly delight
In mumbling of the game they dare not bite.
Eternal smiles his emptiness betray,
As shallow streams run dimpling all the
way. l. 313.

Wit that can creep, and pride that licks the
dust. l. 333.

That not in fancy's maze he wandered long ;
But stooped to truth, and moralised his
song. l. 340.

Unlearn'd, he knew no schoolman's subtle
art,

No language, but the language of the heart.
By nature honest, by experience wise,
Healthy by temperance, and by exercise.
l. 398.

To rock the cradle of reposing age,
With lenient arts extend a mother's breath,
Make languor smile, and smooth the bed of
death,

Explore the thought, explain the asking eye,
And keep awhile one parent from the sky !
l. 410.

The lines are weak, another's pleased to say,
Lord Fanny spins a thousand such a day.

Satires and Epistles of Horace, Imitated.
Book 2, Sat. 1, l. 5.

In moderation placing all my glory,
While Tories call me Whig, and Whigs a
Tory.

Satire's my weapon, but I'm too discreet
To run amuck, and tilt at all I meet. l. 67.

But touch me, and no minister so sore
Whoe'er offends, at some unlucky time
Slides into verse, and hitches in a rhyme,
Sacred to ridicule his whole life long,
And the sad burthen of some merry song.
l. 76.

The feast of reason and the flow of soul.
l. 128.

It stands on record, that in Richard's times
A man was hanged for very honest rhymes.*
Satires and Epistles, Imitated. l. 145.

For I, who hold sage Homer's rule the best,
Welcome the coming, speed the going guest.†
l. 158.

In life's cool evening, satiate of applause.
*First Book of the Epistles
of Horace (Ep. I), l. 9.*

When the brisk minor pants for twenty-one.
l. 38.

Not to go back, is somewhat to advance,
And men must walk at least before they
dance. l. 53.

There, London's voice: "Get money,
money still!
And then let virtue follow if she will."
l. 79.

He's armed without that's innocent within.
l. 94.

Get place and wealth, if possible, with grace;
If not, by any means get wealth and place.
l. 103.

Not to admire, is all the art I know,
To make men happy, and to keep them so.‡
Ep. 6, l. 1.

The worst of madmen is a saint run mad.
l. 27.

A man of wealth is dubbed a man of worth.
l. 81.

Above all Greek, above all Roman fame.
*Second Book of the Epistles
of Horace (Ep. I), l. 26.*

Who lasts a century can have no flaw;
I hold that wit a classic, good in law. l. 55.
The mob of gentlemen who wrote with ease.
l. 103.

One simile, that solitary shines
In the dry desert of a thousand lines.
l. 111.

What will a child learn sooner than a song?
l. 205.

Waller was smooth; but Dryden taught to
join
The varying verse, the full resounding line,
The long majestic march, and energy divine.
l. 267.

Even copious Dryden wanted, or forgot,
The last and greatest art, the art to blot.
l. 280.

Who pants for glory finds but short repose,
A breath revives him or a breath o'erthrows.
l. 300.

There still remains, to mortify a wit,
The many-headed monster of the pit. l. 304.
What dear delight to Britons farce affords!
Ever the taste of mobs, but now of lords.
l. 310.

To know the poet from the man of rhymes.
l. 341.

We poets are (upon a poet's word)
Of all mankind, the creatures most absurd.
l. 353.

The zeal of fools offends at any time,
But most of all, the zeal of fools in rhyme.
l. 406.

"Praise undeserved is scandal in disguise."§
Years following years, steal something every
day,
At last they steal us from ourselves away.
Ep. 2, l. 72.

The vulgar boil, the learned roast an egg.
l. 85.

But let the fit pass o'er, I'm wise enough
To stop my ears to their confounded stuff.
l. 151.

Command old words that long have slept, to
wake,
Words that wise Bacon, or brave Raleigh
spoke. l. 167.

But ease in writing flows from art, not
chance;
As those move easiest who have learned to
dance.|| l. 178.

Too moral for a wit.
Epilogue to the Satires. *Dialogue 1, l. 4.*

His sly, polite, insinuating style
Could please at court, and make Augustus
smile. l. 19.

A horse-laugh if you please at honesty.
l. 33.

A patriot is a fool in every age. l. 41.

All tears are wiped for ever from all eyes.
l. 102.

Let humble Allen, with an awkward shame,
Do good by stealth, and blush to find it
fame. l. 135.

To Berkeley, every virtue under heaven.
Dialogue 2, l. 73.

Keen, hollow winds howl through the dark
recess,
Emblem of music caused by emptiness.
The Dunciad. *Book 1, l. 35.*

* John Ball, hanged temp. Richard II., reputed author of the lines: "When Adam delve, and Eve span, Who was then the gentleman?"

† See Pope's "Odyssey," Book 15, 83.

‡ These lines are adapted from Creech's translation.

§ From a poem "The Celebrated Beauties" (Anon.), Tonson's "Miscellanies" (1708). In "The Garland," a collection of poems by Mr. Broadhurst (1721), the line appears: "Praise undeserved is satire in disguise."

|| See "Essay on Criticism," p. 244.

Poetic justice, with her lifted scale,
Where, in nice balance, truth with gold she
weighs,
And solid pudding against empty praise.

The Dunciad. l. 52.

But lived in Settle's numbers one day more.
Now mayors and shrieves all hushed and
satiated lay,
Yet ate, in dreams, the custard of the day;
While pensive poets painful vigils keep,
Sleepless themselves to give their readers
sleep. *l. 90.*

Swearing and supperless the hero sate,
Blasphemed his gods, the dice, and damned
his fate. *l. 115.*

Sinking from thought to thought, a vast
profound,
Plunged for his sense but found no bottom
there,
Yet wrote and floundered on in mere despair.
l. 118.

Next o'er his books his eyes began to roll,
In pleasing memory of all he stole. *l. 127.*

Or where the pictures for the page atone,
And Quarles is saved by beauties not his
own. *l. 139.*

There saved by spice, like mummies, many
a year,
Dry bodies of divinity appear;
De Lyra there a dreadful front extends,
And here the groaning shelves Philemon
bends. *l. 151.*

Yet holds the eel of science by the tail.
l. 280.

The field of glory is a field for all.
Book 2, l. 32.

And gentle dulness ever loves a joke. *l. 34.*

A brain of feathers, and a heart of lead.
l. 44.

Dulness is sacred in a sound divine. *l. 352.*

Till Peter's keys some christened Jove adorn.
Book 3, l. 109.

Peeled, patched, and piebald, linsey-wolsey
brothers,
Grave mummies! sleeveless some, and
shirtless others. *l. 115.*

All crowd, who foremost shall be damned to
fame. *l. 158.*

So sweetly mawkish, and so smoothly dull;
Heady, not strong; o'erflowing, though not
full. *l. 171.*

Another Cynthia her new journey runs,
And other planets circle other suns. *l. 243.*

A wit with dunces, and a dunce with wits.
Book 4, l. 90.

The Right Divine of kings to govern wrong.
l. 188.

For thee we dim the eyes, and stuff the head
With all such reading as was never read;
For thee explain a thing till all men doubt it,
And write about it, goddess, and about it:
So spins the silk-worm small its slender
store,
And labours till it clouds itself all o'er.

l. 248.

Led by my hand, he sauntered Europe
round,
And gathered every vice on Christian
ground. *l. 311.*

Judicious drank, and greatly daring dined.
l. 313.

Stretched on the rack of a too easy chair,
And heard thy everlasting yawn confess
The pains and penalties of idleness. *l. 342.*

Even Palinurus nodded at the helm. *l. 614.*

Religion blushing veils her sacred fires,
And unawares morality expires.
Nor public flame, nor private, dares to shine;
Nor human spark is left, nor glimpse
divine!

Lo! thy dread empire, Chaos! is restored;
Light dies before thy uncreating word;
Thy hand, great Anarch! lets the curtain
fall;

And universal darkness buries all. *l. 649.*

Time conquers all, and we must time obey.
Pastorals. Winter. l. 88.

Not chaos-like together crushed and
bruised,
But, as the world harmoniously confuted;
Where order in variety we see,
And where, though all things differ, all
agree. *Windsor Forest. l. 13.*

A mighty hunter, and his prey was man.
l. 62.

From old Belerium* to the northern main.
l. 316.

And seas but join the regions they divide.
l. 400.

In a sadly-pleasing strain.
Ode on St. Cecilia's Day. St. 1.

While in more lengthened notes and slow,
The deep, majestic, solemn organs blow. *Id.*

In a dying, dying fall. *Id.*

Love, strong as death, the poet led. *St. 4.*

Music can soften pain to ease. *St. 7.*

Freedom and arts together fall;
Fools grant what'er ambition craves,
And men, once ignorant, are slaves.

Choruses to "Brutus." l. 26.

* The Land's End.

Happy the man whose wish and care
A few paternal acres bound,
Content to breathe his native air
In his own ground. *Ode on Solitude.*

Thus let me live, unseen, unknown,
Thus unlamented let me die,
Steal from the world, and not a stone
Tell where I lie. *It*

Vital spark of heavenly flame!
Quit, oh quit this mortal frame.
The Dying Christian to his Soul.

Hark! they whisper; angels say,
Sister spirit, come away. *It.*

Tell me, my soul, can this be death? *It.*

Lend, lend your wings! I mount! I fly!
O grave! where is thy victory?
O death, where is thy sting? *It.*

What beckoning ghost, along the moonlight
shade,

Invites my steps and points to yonder glade?
*Elegy to the Memory of
an Unfortunate Lady. l. 1.*

Is it, in heaven, a crime to love too well?
l. 6.

Is there no bright reversion in the sky,
For those who greatly think, or bravely die?
l. 9.

Ambition first sprung from your blest
abodes;

The glorious fault of angels and of gods.
l. 13.

Dim lights of life, that burn a length of
years,

Useless unseen, as lamps in sepulchres. *l. 19.*

So perish all whose breast ne'er learned to
glow

For other's good or melt at other's woe.*
l. 45.

By foreign hands thy dying eyes were
closed,

By foreign hands thy decent limbs com-
posed,

By foreign hands thy humble grave adorned,
By strangers honoured, and by strangers
mourned! *l. 51.*

And bear about the mockery of woe
To midnight dances, and the public show.
l. 57.

So peaceful rests, without a stone, a name,
What once had beauty, titles, wealth, and
fame,

How loved, how honoured once, avails thee
not,

To whom related, or by whom begot;
A heap of dust alone remains of thee,

'Tis all thou art, and all the proud shall be!
l. 69.

A brave man struggling in the storms of fate,
And greatly falling, with a falling state,
While Cato gives his little senate laws,
What bosom beats not in his country's
cause? *Prologue to Addison's Cato. l. 21.*

Ignobly vain and impotently great. *l. 29.*

Heaven first taught letters for some wretch's
aid,

Some banished lover, or some captive maid.

Translations and Imitations.

Eloisa to Abelard. l. 51.

Speed the soft intercourse from soul to soul,
And waft a sigh from Indus to the Pole.

l. 57.

Curse on all laws but those which love has
made!

Love, free as air, at sight of human ties
Spreads his light wings, and in a moment
flies. *l. 74.*

O pious fraud of amorous charity! *l. 150.*

Love finds an altar for forbidden fires.
l. 182.

Of all affliction taught a lover yet,
'Tis sure the hardest science to forget!
How shall I lose the sin, yet keep the sense,
And love the offender, yet detest the
offence? *l. 189.*

How happy is the blameless Vestal's lot!
The world forgetting, by the world forgot.
l. 207.

One thought of thee puts all the pomp to
flight,

Priests, tapers, temples, swim before my
sight.† *l. 273.*

See my lips tremble, and my eyeballs roll,
Suck my last breath, and catch the flying
soul. *l. 323.*

He best can paint 'em who shall feel 'em
most. *l. 366.*

Fame impatient of extremes, decays
Not more by envy than excess of praise.

The Temple of Fame. l. 44.

These and a thousand more of doubtful
fame,

To whom old fables give a lasting name.
l. 129.

And boasting youth, and narrative old age,
Their pleas were different, their request the
same,

For good and bad alike are fond of fame.
l. 291.

But straight the direful trump of slander
sounds. *l. 332.*

† "Priests, altars, victims, swam before my
sight."—EDMUND SMITH (1668-1710), "Phædra
and Hippolytus," Act 1, Sc. 1.

* See "Odyssey," Book 18, 269-270.

To follow virtue even for virtue's sake.

The Temple of Fame. l. 365.

And all who told it added something new,
And all who heard it, made enlargements
too. *l. 470.*

Nor fame I slight, nor for her favours call;
She comes unlooked for, if she comes at all.
l. 513.

Drive from my breast that wretched lust of
praise,
Unblemished let me live, or die unknown;
Oh grant an honest fame, or grant me none!
l. 522.

All other goods by Fortune's hand are
given,
A wife is the peculiar gift of heaven.

January and May. l. 51.

Sir, I have lived a courtier all my days,
And studied men, their manners, and their
ways;
And have observed this useful maxim still,
To let my betters always have their will.
l. 156.

For women, when they list, can cry. *l. 786.*

There swims no goose so grey but soon or
late,
She finds some honest gander for her mate.
The Wife of Bath. l. 93.

The mouse that always trusts to one poor
hole
Can never be a mouse of any soul.

Prologue, l. 298.

Love seldom haunts the breast where learn-
ing lies,
And Venus sets ere Mercury can rise. *l. 369.*

None judge so wrong as those who think
amiss. *l. 810.*

And impotent desire to live alone,
That scorns the dull reversion of a throne;
Each would the sweets of sovereign rule
devour,
While discord waits upon divided power.

Status of Thebals. Book 1. l. 180.

'Tis fixed; the irrevocable doom of Jove;
No force can bend me, no persuasion move.
l. 413.

And conscious virtue, still its own reward.
l. 758.

In her soft breast consenting passions move,
And the warm maid confessed a mutual
love. *Vertumnus and Pomona. l. 122.*

There died my father, no man's debtor,
And there I'll die, nor worse nor better.

*Imitations of Horace. Book 1, Ep. 7
(Imit. in manner of Swift), l. 79.*

I've often wished that I had clear
For life, six hundred pounds a year,
A handsome house to lodge a friend,
A river at my garden's end,
A terrace-walk, and half a rood
Of land, set out to plant a wood.

Book 2, Sat. 6 (Imit. Swift), l. 1.

Each willing to be pleased, and please,
And even the very dogs at ease. *l. 130.*

Give me again my hollow tree,
A crust of bread and liberty! *l. 220.*

Such were the notes thy once loved poet
sung,
Till death untimely stopped his tuneful
tongue.

Oh just beheld, and lost! admired and
mourned!

With softest manners, gentlest arts adorned!
Epistles. To Robt. Earl of Oxford. l. 1.

Glorious only in thy fall. *l. 20.*

A soul as full of worth, as void of pride.
To James Craggs. l. 1.

Though not too strictly bound to time and
place.

To Mrs. Blount with Voiture's Works. l. 23.

Whose laughs are hearty, though his jests
are coarse,

And loves you best of all things—but his
horse. *To Mrs. Blount on her leaving
the Town. l. 29.*

Who ne'er knew joy but friendship might
divide,

Or gave his father grief, but when he died.
On the Hon. Simon Harcourt.

Here rests a woman, good without pretence,
Blest with plain reason, and with sober sense;
No conquests she, but o'er herself, desired,
No arts essayed, but not to be admired,
Passion and pride were to her soul unknown,
Convinced that virtue only is our own.
So unaffected, so composed a mind;
So firm, yet soft; so strong, yet so refined;
Heaven, as its purest gold, by tortures tried!
The saint sustained it, but the woman died!

On Mrs. Corbet.

Just of thy word, in every thought sincere,
Who knew no wish but what the world
might hear. *On the Hon. R. Digby.*

Of manners gentle, of affections mild;
In wit, a man; simplicity, a child.

On Mr. Gay.

Formed to delight at once and lash the age.
l. b.

Nature and nature's laws lay hid in night;
God said, "Let Newton be!" and all was
light. *On Sir I. Newton.*

Yes—"Save my country, Heaven"—he said, and died.

Epistles. On Dr. Atterbury.

In his own palace forced to ask his bread,
Scorned by those slaves his former bounties fed.

Miscellaneous. Argus.

Strange! all this difference should be
'Twixt tweedle-dum and tweedle-dee!*

Epigram on the Feuds between

Handel and Bononcini.

You beat your pate, and fancy wit will come;

Knock as you please, there's nobody at home.

Epigram.

Fame is at best an unperforming cheat;

But 'tis substantial happiness to eat.

Prologue, Duffey's Last Play.

Oh! why did he write poetry,

That hereto was so civil;

And sell his soul for vanity,

To rhyming and the devil?

Sandy's Ghost.

What is prudery? 'Tis a beldam,

Seen with wit and beauty seldom.

Answer to Mrs. Howe.

When all the world conspires to praise her,
The woman's deaf, and does not hear.

On a Certain Lady at Court.

Who dare to love their country and be poor.

On his Grotto at Twickenham.

I am his Highness's dog at Kew;

Pray tell me, sir, whose dog are you?

Epigram.

I find, by all you have been telling,

That 'tis a house, but not a dwelling.

On the Duke of Marlborough's House.

'Too dull for laughter, for reply too mad.

Epigram.

Smith's no name at all.

Epitaph on James Moore-Smythe.

Those write because all write, and so have still

Excuse for writing, and for writing ill.

Satires of Donne. No. 2.

"There, take," says Justice, "take you each a shell.

We thrive at Westminster on fools like you.

'Twas a fat oyster—Live in peace—Adieu!"

Verbatim from Boileau.

One half will never be believed,

The other never read.

Epigram. Long Epitaphs.

Vain was the chief's, the sage's pride.

They had no poet, and they died.

Trans. of Horace. Ode 9, Book 4.

Achilles' wrath, to Greece the direful spring
Of woes unnumbered, heavenly goddess,
sing! *Homer's "Iliad." Book 1, l. 1.*

The distant Trojans never injured me.

l. 200.

To avenge a private, not a public wrong.

l. 208.

He spoke, and awful bends his sable brows,
Shakes his ambrosial curls, and gives the nod,
The stamp of fate, and sanction of the god.

l. 684.

Beware, for dreadful is the wrath of kings.

Book 2, l. 234.

That worst of tyrants, an usurping crowd.

l. 242.

Spleen to mankind his envious heart
possessed,

l. 267.

Great in the council, glorious in the field.

l. 335.

She moves a goddess, and she looks a queen.

Book 3, l. 208.

A wealthy priest, but rich without a fault.

Book 5, l. 16.

For what so dreadful as celestial hate!

l. 227.

Not two strong men the enormous weight
could raise;

Such men as live in these degenerate days.

l. 371; and Book 12, l. 539.

Like leaves on trees the race of man is found,

Now green in youth, now withering on the ground;

Another race the following spring supplies,

They fall successive, and successive rise.

Book 6, l. 181.

A long, forlorn, uncomfortable way.

l. 248.

The first in danger, as the first in fame.

l. 637.

Not hate, but glory, made these chiefs contend,

And each brave foe was in his soul a friend.

Book 7, l. 364.

The sapped foundations by thy force shall fall,

And, 'whelmed beneath thy waves, drop

the huge wall.

Vast drifts of land shall change the former shore;

The ruin vanished, and the name no more.

l. 552.

Cursed is the man, and void of law and right,
Unworthy property, unworthy light,

Unfit for public rule, or private care;

That wretch, that monster, who delights in war.

Book 9, l. 87.

* Included in Pope's works, but see John Byrom, p. 51.

Pluto, the grisly god, who never spares,
Who feels no mercy, and who hears no
prayers. *Homer's "Iliad."* l. 209.

Who dares think one thing, and another
tell,
My heart detests him as the gates of hell.
l. 412.

Deceived for once, I trust not kings again.
l. 455.

A cruel heart ill suits a manly mind. l. 619.

Injustice, swift, erect, and unconfined,
Sweeps the wide earth, and tramples o'er
mankind;

While prayers, to heal her wrongs, move
slow behind. l. 627.

A generous friendship no cold medium
knows,
Burns with one love, with one resentment
glows. l. 725.

The gods that unrelenting breast have
stealed
And cursed thee with a mind that cannot
yield. l. 749.

By mutual confidence and mutual aid
Great deeds are done, and great discoveries
made. *Book 10,* l. 265.

The rest were vulgar deaths, unknown to
fame. *Book 11,* l. 394.

Oppressed by multitudes, the best may fall.
l. 587.

To speak his thought is every freeman's
right,
In peace, and war, in council and in fight.
Book 12, l. 249.

Resolved to perish in his country's cause.
Book 13, l. 534.

The old, yet still successful, cheat of love.
Book 14, l. 188.

Silence that spoke, and eloquence of eyes.
l. 252.

A noble mind disdains not to repent.
Book 15, l. 227.

Unruly murmurs, or ill-timed applause
Wrong the best speaker or the justest cause.
Book 19, l. 86.

Who dies in youth, and vigour, dies the
best,
Struck through with wounds, all honest on
the breast. *Book 22,* l. 100.

Long exercised in woes.
Homer's "Odyssey." *Book 1,* l. 2.

Wand'ring from clime to clime, observant
strayed,
Their manners noted, and their states
surveyed. l. 5.

With sweet, reluctant, amorous delay.*
l. 23.

And Follies are miscalled the crimes of Fate.
l. 44.

Light is the dance, and doubly sweet the
lays,
When, for the dear delight, another pays.
l. 205.

Ye deedless boasters!
l. 470.

And what he greatly thought, he nobly
dared. *Book 2,* l. 312.

Few sons attain the praise
Of their great sires, and most their sires
disgrace. l. 315.

The narrative old man. *Book 3,* l. 80.

Unwept, unnoted, and for ever dead.
Book 5, l. 401.

Even from the chief, who men and nations
knew,
The unwonted scene surprise and rapture
drew. *Book 7,* l. 178.

For Fate has wove the thread of life with
pain,
And twins, ev'n from the birth, are misery
and man. l. 263.

Hunger is insolent, and will be fed. l. 380.

Man's of a jealous and mistaking kind.
l. 394.

He speaks reserv'dly, but he speaks with
force,
Nor can one word be changed but for a
worse. *Book 8,* l. 191.

Too dear I prized a fair enchanting face:
Beauty unchaste is beauty in disgrace.
l. 359.

No more was seen the human form divine.†
Book 10, l. 278.

Out-fly the nimble sail, and leave the lagging
wind. *Book 11,* l. 74.

The tribute of a tear is all I crave,
And the possession of a peaceful grave.
l. 39.

In beauty's cause illustriously he fails.
l. 358.

He ceased: but left so charming on their ear
His voice, that listening still they seemed to
hear. l. 414.

O woman, woman, when to ill thy mind
Is bent, all hell contains no fouler fiend.
l. 531.

Aghast I stood, a monument of woe.
Book 12, l. 311.

* This line is often repeated in the other books
of the *Odyssey*.

† Cf. Milton, "Human face divine," book 9,
l. 83.

And what so tedious as a twice-told tale ?*
Homer's "Odyssey." *l. 522.*

Now did the rosy-fingered morn arise,
And shed her sacred light along the skies.
Book 13, l. 21.

Far from gay cities, and the ways of men.
Book 14, l. 410.

Lost in the children of the present spouse,
They slight the pledges of the former vows.
Book 15, l. 25.

Who love too much, hate in the like extreme.
l. 79.

True friendship's laws are by this rule
expressed,
Welcome the coming, speed the parting guest.
l. 83.

Here let us feast, and to the feast be joined
Discourse, the sweeter banquet of the mind.
l. 432.

One rogue is usher to another still.
Book 17, l. 251.

Whatever day
Makes man a slave, takes half his worth
away. *l. 392.*

Yet, taught by time, my heart has learned
to glow
For others' good, and melt at others' woe.
Book 18, l. 279.

Stranger ! may fate a milder aspect show,
And spin thy future with a whiter clue !
Book 20, l. 249.

Far from the sweet society of men.
Book 21, l. 394.

Dogs, ye have had your day.
Book 22, l. 41.

Or fight or fly,
This choice is left ye, to resist or die. *l. 79.*
Falseness is folly, and 'tis just to own
The fault committed. *l. 163.*

Oh, every sacred name in one—my friend !
l. 226.

Then heaven decrees in peace to end my
days,
And steal myself from life by slow decays.
Book 23, l. 298.

Ye gods ! annihilate but space and time,
And make two lovers happy.

The Art of Sinking in Poetry. Chap. 9.
Quoted as "Anon."

And thou Dalhousy, the great God of War,
Lieutenant-Colonel to the Earl of Mar. *Ib.*

He seems to have known the world by
intuition, to have looked through nature at
one glance.

Preface to the Works of Shakespeare.

The dull duty of an editor. *Ib.*

The three chief qualifications of a party
writer are to stick at nothing, to delight in
flinging dirt, and to slander in the dark by
guess. *Letter.*

Party is the madness of many for the gain
of a few. *Thoughts on Various Subjects.*

I never knew any man in my life who
could not bear another's misfortunes perfectly
like a Christian. *Ib.*

WALTER POPE (1630 ?-1714).

May I govern my passion with an absolute
sway,
And grow wiser and better, as my strength
wears away,
Without gout or stone, by a gentle decay.
The Old Man's Wish. St. 1.

RICHARD PORSON (1759-1808).

When Dido found Æneas would not come,
She mourned in silence, and was Dido dumb.
Facetiae. Cantab.

I went to Frankfort, and got drunk
With that most learn'd professor, Brunck ;
I went to Worms, and got more drunken
With that more learn'd professor, Ruhnken.
Ib.

HENRY PORTER (fl. 1596-1599).

Plain dealing is a jewel, and he that useth
it shall die a beggar.

The Two Angry Women of Abington.

[Dr.] **BEILBY PORTEUS, Bishop**
of Chester and of London (1731-
1808).

One murder made a villain,
Millions a hero. Princes were privileged
To kill, and numbers sanctified the crime.
Death. l. 154.

War its thousands slays ; Peace, its ten
thousands. *l. 178.*

Teach him how to live,
And, oh ! still harder lesson, how to die.
l. 316.

WINTHROP MACKWORTH
PRAED (1802-1839).

Where'er
One meek heart prays, God's love is there.
The Legend of the Drachenfels.

The glory and the glow
Of the world's loveliness have passed away ;
And Fate hath little to inflict, to-day,
And nothing to bestow ! *Stanzas.*

Twelve years ago I was a boy,
A happy boy, at Drury's.
School and Schoolfellows. St. 1.

* Cf. Shakespeare, "King John," Act 3, Sc. 4.

Some lie beneath the churchyard stone,
And some before the Speaker.

School and Schoolfellows. St. 3.

Forgotten—like a maiden speech,
Which all men praise, but none remember.
To a Lady. St. 5.

I remember, I remember
How my childhood fled by,
The mirth of its December,
And the warmth of its July.
I remember how my childhood fled.

There is no pleasure like the pain
Of being loved, and loving.
Legend of the Haunted Tree.

Lived she?—in sooth 'twere hard to tell,
Sleep counterfeited death so well.
The Bridal of Belmont.

Oh! when a cheek is to be dried,
All pharmacy is folly;

There's nothing like a rattling ride
For curing melancholy! **The Troubadour.**

His talk was like a stream which runs
With rapid change from rocks to roses;
It slipped from politics to puns:
It passed from Mahomet to Moses.
The Vicar. St. 5.

And when religious sects ran mad,
He held, in spite of all their learning,
That if a man's belief is bad,
It will not be improved by burning.
St. 9.

Some jealousy of someone's heir,
Some hopes of dying broken-hearted,
A miniature, a lock of hair,
The usual vows—and then we parted.
The Belle of the Ball. St. 12.

Our parting was all sob and sigh—
Our meeting was all mirth and laughter.
St. 13.

P. PRINCE (19th Century).
For the good that man achieveth,—
Good beyond an angel's doubt,—
Such remains for aye and ever,
And can not be blotted out.

The Two Angels.

MATTHEW PRIOR (1664–1721).
With the fond maids in palmistry he deals;
They tell the secret first which he reveals.
Henry and Emma. l. 134.
Better not do the deed than weep it done.
l. 313.

That air and harmony of shape express,
Fine by degrees, and beautifully less. **l. 431.**

For when one's proofs are aptly chosen,
Four are as valid as a dozen.
Alma. Canto 1, l. 514.

He's half absolved, who has confessed.
Canto 2, l. 22.

For story and experience tell us,
That man grows old and woman jealous;
Both would their little ends secure;
He sighs for freedom, she for power. **l. 65.**
And 'tis remarkable, that they
Talk most who have the least to say. **l. 345.**
Till their own dreams at length deceive
'em,
And, oft repeating, they believe 'em.
Canto 3, l. 13.

Salad, and eggs, and lighter fare,
Tune the Italian spark's guitar;
And, if I take Dan Congreve right,
Pudding and beef make Britons fight.
l. 246.

Similes are like songs in love:
They much describe; they nothing prove.
l. 314.

And trifles I alike pursue,
Because they're old, because they're new.
l. 362.

To be great, be wise:
Content of spirit must from science flow,
For 'tis a godlike attribute to know.
Solomon. Book 1, l. 41.

Human science is uncertain guess. **l. 740.**

What takes our heart must merit our
esteem. **Book 2, l. 101.**

And if thou wouldst be happy, learn to
please. **l. 266.**

Abra was ready ere I called her name;
And, though I called another, Abra came.
l. 364.

The apples she had gathered smelt most
sweet,
The cakes she kneaded was the savoury
meat:
But fruits their odour lost, and meats their
taste,
If gentle Abra had not decked the feast;
Dishonoured did the sparkling goblet stand,
Unless received from gentle Abra's hand.
l. 495.

For hope is but the dream of those that
wake.* **Book 3, l. 102.**

Who breathes must suffer; and who thinks,
must mourn;
And he alone is blessed, who ne'er was
born. **l. 233.**

What is a King? A man condemned to
'bear
The public burden of a nation's care. **l. 270.**

* Quintilian has the following: "Otia animorum
et spes inanes, et velut somnia quaedam vigilan-
tium"; see also Greek, "Ἐρωτηθεὶς" κ.τ.λ.

Now fitted the halter, now traversed the cart,
And often took leave, but was loth to depart.
The Thief and the Cordeller.

Be to her virtues very kind;
Be to her faults a little blind.

An English Padlock.

When the big lip and watery eye
Tell me the rising storm is nigh.
The Lady's Looking-Glass.

Nobles and heralds, by your leave,
Here lies what once was Matthew Prior;
The son of Adam and of Eve;

Can Bourbon or Nassau claim higher?*

Epitaph on himself

Odds life! must one swear to the truth of a
song?

A Better Answer.

That, if weak women went astray,
Their stars were more in fault than they
Hans Carvel.

The end must justify the means. *Id.*

The little pleasure of the game
Is from afar to view the fight.†
To the Hon. C. Montague

From ignorance our comfort flows,
The only wretched are the wise.‡ *Id.*

They never taste who always drink;
They always talk who never think.

Upon a Passage in the Scaligera.

Entire and sure the monarch's rule must
prove,
Who founds her greatness on her subjects'
love.
**Prologue spoken on Her
Majesty's Birthday (1704).**

In vain you tell your parting lover
You wish fair winds may waft him over—
Alas! what winds can happy prove
That bear me far from what I love?

A Song

Euphelia serves to grace my measure,
But Chloe is my real flame. **An Ode.**

All covet life, yet call it pain,
And feel the ill, yet shun the cure.

Written in Mezeray's History of France.

An artful woman makes a modern saint.
Epigrams. The Modern Saint.

How partial is the voice of Fame!
Partial Fame.

Examples draw when precept fails,
And sermons are less read than tales.

The Turtle and the Sparrow. l. 192.

[Own] life an ill whose only cure is death
Epistle to Dr. Sherlock.

She should be humble, who would please;
And she must suffer, who can love.
Chloe Jealous. St. 5.

Silence is the soul of war.
Ode in Imitation of Horace. Book 3, Ode 2.

Verse comes from Heaven, like inward light;
Mere human pains can ne'er come by't;
The God, not we, the poem makes;
We only tell folks what he speaks.

Epistle to Fleetwood Shephard.

May 14, 1689.

Pass their annals by:
Nor harsh reflection let remembrance raise;
Forbear to mention what thou canst not
praise. **Carmen Seculare. l. 104.**

Serene yet strong, majestic yet sedate,
Swift without violence, without terror
great.‡ *l. 200.*

The song too daring, and the theme too
great. *l. 226.*

He learns how stocks will fall or rise;
Holds poverty the greatest vice,
Thinks wit the bane of conversation;
And says that learning spoils a nation.

The Chameleon.

Most of his faults brought their excuse
with them. **Quoted by Johnson in
his "Lives of the Poets." ("Smith.")**

ADELAIDE A. PROCTER (1825-1864).

The tempest rages wild and high;
The waves lift up their voice, and cry
Fierce answers to the angry sky.

The Storm.

A cry goes up of great despair,—
Miserere, Domine! *Id.*

I do not know what I was playing, ||
Or what I was dreaming then,
But I struck one chord of music,
Like the sound of a great Amen.

A Lost Chord.

Now Time has fled—the world is strange,
Something there is of pain and change;
My books lie closed upon my shelf;
I miss the old heart in myself. **A Student.**

Every word man's lips have uttered
Echoes in God's skies. **Words.**

Dreams grow holy put in action; work
grows fair through starry dreaming;
But where each flows on unmingling, both
are fruitless and in vain.

Philip and Mildred.

See how time makes all grief decay.
Life in Death. l.

* Cf. "Johnnie Carnegie," etc. (Miscellaneous).

† The edition of 1692 prints the lines—

"But all the pleasure of the game,
Is afar off to view the fight."

‡ Cf. Gray: "Where ignorance is bliss," etc.

§ The Thames, imitated from Denham—
"Though deep, yet clear," etc.

|| This line is so printed in "Legends and
Lyrics." When set to music it is, usually given,
"I know not what I was playing."

BRYAN WALLER PROCTER
(Barry Cornwall) (1787-1874).

The sea! the sea! the open sea!
The blue, the fresh, the ever free! The Sea.

I'm on the sea! I'm on the sea!
I am where I would ever be,
With the blue above, and the blue below,
And silence wheresoe'er I go. *Id.*

I never was on the dull, tame shore,
But I loved the great sea more and more. *Id.*

Touch us gently, gentle Time. *Id.*

As the man beholds the woman,
As the woman sees the man,
Curiously they note each other,
As each other only can.

Never can the man divest her
Of that wondrous charm of sex;
Ever must she, dreaming of him,
That same mystic charm annex.

The Sexes.

He that can draw a charm
From rocks, or woods, or weeds, or things
that seem
All mute, and does it—is wise.

A Haunted Stream.

Love is wiser than ambition. **A Vision.**
Love's a thing that's never out of season.

Gyges. 13.

Most writers steal a good thing when they
can. **Diego de Montillo. 4.**

Her brow was fair, but *very* pale, and
looked

Like stainless marble; a touch methought
would soil

Its whiteness. O'er her temple one blue vein
Ran like a tendril. **The Magdalen.**

WILLIAM PRYNNE (1600-1669).

Plenty is the child of peace.

Histrion-Mastix. Act 1, 1.

Plain dealing is the best when all is done.
Act 3, 1.

WILLIAM PULTENEY, Earl of Bath
(1684-1764).

Twelve good honest men shall decide in our
cause,

And be judges of fact though not judges of
laws. **The Honest Jury. (Song in**

"The Craftsman.")

FRANCIS QUARLES (1592-1644).

Flee, and she follows; follow, and she'll
flee;

Than she there's none more coy; there's
none more fond than she.

Emblems. Book 1, No. 4.

O what a crocodilian world is this! *Id.*

The pleasure, honour, wealth of sea and
land

Bring but a trouble;
The world itself, and all the world's
command

Is but a bubble. *No. 6.*

O who would trust this world, or prize
what's in it,
That gives and takes, and chops and changes
every minute? *No. 9.*

Sweet Phosphor, bring the day,
Whose conquering ray
May chase these fogs, sweet Phosphor,
bring the day *No. 14.*

The last act crowns the play.
No. 15. Epig. ad fin.

We spend our midday sweat, our mid-
night oil;

We tire the night in thought, the day in
toil. *Book 2, No. 2.*

Be wisely worldly, be not worldly wise. *Id.*

Man is Heaven's masterpiece.
No. 6. Epig. ad fin.

All things are mixed, the useful with the
vain,
The good with bad, the noble with the vile.
No. 7.

This house is to be let for life or years;
Her rent is sorrow, and her income tears:
Cupid, 't has long stood void; her bills
make known,
She must be dearly let, or let alone.

No. 10. Epig. ad fin.

The pleasing way is not the right:
He that would conquer Heaven must fight.
No. 11.

The slender debt to Nature's quickly paid,
Discharged, perchance, with greater ease
than made. *No. 13.*

How can I mend my title then? Where can
Ambition find a higher style than man?
Book 3, No. 5.

I see a brimstone sea of boiling fire,
And fiends, with knotted whips of flaming
wire,
Torturing poor souls, that gnash their teeth
in vain,
And gnaw their flame-tormented tongues
for pain. *No. 14.*

The road to resolution lies by doubt:
The next way home's the farthest way
about. *Book 4, No. 2. Epig. ad fin.*

I love the sea: she is my fellow-creature.
Book 5, No. 6.

To heaven's high city I direct my journey,
Whose spangled suburbs entertain mine
eye. *Id.*

Without Thy presence, wealth are bags of
cares;
Wisdom, but folly; joy, disquiet, sadness:
Friendship is treason, and delights are
snares;
Pleasure's but pain, and mirth but pleasing
madness. *Emblems. Book 5, No. 6.*
He that had no cross deserves no crown.
Esther

No man is born unto himself alone;
Who lives unto himself, he lives to none.
Sec. 1, Med. 1.

He husbands best his life that freely gives
It for the public good: he rightly lives
That nobly dies: 'tis greatest mastery
Not to be fond to live, nor fear to die
Upon occasion. *Sec. 15, Med. 15.*

Death aims with fouler spite
At fairer marks. *Divine Poems.*

Protect his memory, and preserve his story
Remain a lasting monument of his glory.
Lines on Drayton's Monument

Come then my brethren, and be glad,
And eke rejoice with me;
Lawn sleeves and rochets shall go down,
And hey! then up go we!
The Shepherd's Oracles. *Song of Anarchus.*

We'll cry both arts and learning down,
And hey! then up go we! *Id.*

He that begins to live begins to die.
Hieroglyphics 1. Epig. 1.

Man is man's A.B.C. There is none can
Read God aright, unless he first spell man.
Id.

Knowledge, when wisdom is too weak to
guide her
Is like a headstrong horse, that throws the
rider. *Miscellanies.*

Our God and soldier we alike adore,
When at the brink of ruin, not before;
After deliverance both alike requited,
Our God forgotten, and our soldiers
slighted.* *Epigram.*

* "God and the Doctor we alike adore
But only when in danger, not before;
The danger o'er, both are alike requited,
God is forgotten, and the Doctor slighted."
—Epigram by ROBT. OWEN (1771-1858).

A somewhat similar idea, in Latin, is in the
works of John Owen, of Oxford, 1647:
"Intransit medici facies tres esse dentur
Ægrotanti; hominis, Dæmonis, atque Dei.
Cum primum accessit medicus dixitque salutem,
En Deus aut custos angelus, eger ait."
(To the sick man the physician when he enters
seems to have three faces, those of a man,
a devil, a god. When the physician first comes
and announces the safety of the patient, then the
sick man says: "Behold a God or a guardian
angel!")

O heavy burden of a doubtful mind!
A Feast for Worms. Sec. 1.

Hard must he wink that shuts his eyes
from heaven. *Sec. 3, Med. 3.*

The feast is good, until the reck'ning
come. *Sec. 6, Med. 6.*

He teaches to deny that faintly prays.
Sec. 7, Med. 7.

JOSIAH QUINCY (1772-1864).
Amicably if they can, violently if they
must.†
Speech. In Congress, Jan. 14, 1811.

[Sir] **WALTER RALEIGH** (1552?-
1618).

O eloquent, just, and mighty Death!
Whom none could advise, thou hast per-
suaded; what none hath dared thou hast
done; and whom all the world hath flattered
thou only hast cast out of the world and
despised. Thou hast drawn together all the
far-stretched greatness, all the pride, cruelty,
and ambition of man; and covered it all
over with these two narrow words: *Hic
jacet.*

History of the World. Book 5, Part 1.

Fain would I climb yet fear I to fall.‡
Written on a Glass Window.

If all the world and love were young,
And truth in every shepherd's tongue,
These pretty pleasures might me move
To live with thee, and be thy love.

*The Nymph's Reply to the
Passionate Shepherd.*

And Philomel becometh dumb. *Id.*

Go soul, the body's guest,
Upon a thankless arrant;
Fear not to touch the best,—
The truth shall be thy warrant. *The Lie. §*

Go tell the Church it shows
What's good, and doth no good. *Id.*

Tell zeal it wants devotion,
Tell love it is but lust,
Tell time it is but motion,
Tell flesh it is but dust. *Id.*

Tell wisdom she entangles
Herself in over-wiseness. *Id.*

Tell schools they want profoundness,
And stand too much on seeming. *Id.*

† Quoted by Henry Clay in Congress, 1813:
"Peaceably if we can, forcibly if we must."

‡ Queen Elizabeth is said to have added the
line: "If thy heart fails thee, climb not at all."
§ Also attributed to Joshua Sylvester (1569-
1618) and to Sir John Davies (1570-1626). The
poem has been found in MS. dating from 1593.

Tell faith it's fled the city. **The Lie.**
 Stab at thee he that will,
 No stab the soul can kill. *Ib.*

Methought I saw the grave where Laura
 lay. **To Spenser.**

Passions are likened best to floods and
 streams;
 The shallow murmur, but the deep are
 dumb. **The Silent Lover.**

Silence in love bewrays more woe
 Than words, though ne'er so witty;
 A beggar that is dumb, you know,
 May challenge double pity. *Ib.*

He smarteth most who hides his smart,
 And sues for no compassion. *Ib.*

Even such is Time, that takes on trust
 Our youth, our joys, our all we have,
 And pays us but with age and dust.

Verses written the night before his Death.

But from this earth, this grave, this dust,
 My God shall raise me up, I trust. *Ib.*

Fame's but a hollow echo; Gold, pure clay;
 Honour, the darling but of one short day;

State, but a golden prison, to live in,
 And torture free-born minds.

A Farewell to the Vanities of the World.

Whoso reaps above the rest,
 With heaps of hate shall surely be oppress.

In Commendation of the Steele Glas.

You pretty daughters of the Earth and
 Sun.* **The Shepherd to the Flowers.**

ALLAN RAMSAY (1686-1758).

Let fowk bode weel, and strive to do their
 best;

Nae mair's required—let Heaven make out
 the rest.

The Gentle Shepherd. Act 1, 2.

A bleezing ingle, and a clean hearth-
 stane. *Ib.*

A dish of married love right soon grows
 cauld. *Ib.*

You have sae saft a voice and slid a tongue,
 You are the darling of baith auld and
 young. **Eclogue.**

For when I dinna clearly see,
 I always own I dinna ken,
 And that's the way with wisest men. *Ib.*

THOMAS RANDOLPH (1605-1635).

Men are more eloquent than women made;
 But women are more powerful to persuade.

Amyntas. Prologue.

* Violets.

He that's merciful
 Unto the bad, is cruel to the good.
The Muses' Looking Glass.

Honour is a baby's rattle. *Act 3, 2.*

Marry too soon, and you'll repent too
 late.

A sentence worth my meditation;
 For marriage is a serious thing.

The Jealous Lovers. Act 5, 1.

There is no piety but amongst the poor.
 On the Content he enjoys in the Muses.

O the divinity of being rich!
 Hey for Honesty. *Act 2, 8.*

WILLIAM B. RANDS (1823-1882).

I saw a new world in my dream,
 Where all the follies alike did seem:
 There was no Child, there was no Mother,
 There was no Change, there was no Other.
Lilliput Levée. I saw a New World.

And I thought to myself, How nice it is
 For me to live in a world like this,
 Where things can happen, and clocks can
 strike,
 And none of the people are made alike. *Ib.*

[Rev.] **JOHN RAY (1627-1705).**

He that uses many words for the
 explaining any subject, doth, like the cuttle
 fish, hide himself for the most part in his
 own ink. **On the Creation.**

CHARLES READE, D.C.L.

(1814-1884).

Make 'em laugh; make 'em cry; make 'em
 wait. **Recipe for writing novels.**
Given to a young novelist.

FREDERIC REYNOLDS (1764-1841).

As for the women, though we scorn and
 flout 'em,
 We may live with, but cannot live without
 'em. **The Will. Act 1, 1.**

How goes the enemy? [Said by Mr.
 Ennui, "the time-killer."] *Ib.*

I pay debts of honour,—not honourable
 debts. *Act 3, 2.*

[Sir] **JOSHUA REYNOLDS**

(1728-1792).

A mere copier of nature can never produce
 anything great.†

Discourses on Painting. No. 3.

† "There are those who think that not to copy
 nature is the rule for attaining perfection."—
 Hazlitt's "Table Talk": "A Landscape of N.
 Poussin."

If you have great talents, industry will improve them; if you have but moderate abilities, industry will supply their deficiency.

Discourses on Painting. No. 2.*

WILLIAM B. RHODES (1772-1826).

Get out of my sight or I'll knock you down.

Bombastes Furioso.

Hope told a flattering tale,
Much longer than my arm,
That love and pots of ale
In peace would keep me warm. *lb.*

This morn, as sleeping in my bed I lay,
I dreamt (and morning dreams come true
they say).† *lb.*

No, no, I'll love no more; let him who can
Fancy the maid who fancies every man,
In some lone place I'll find a gloomy cave,
There my own hands shall dig a spacious
grave.

Then all unseen I'll lay me down and die
Since woman's constancy is—all my eye. *lb.*

But ah! should she false-hearted prove,
Suspended, I'll dangle in air;
A victim to delicate love,
In Dyot Street, Bloomsbury Square. *lb.*

"Who dares this pair of boots displace,
Must meet Bombastes face to face,"
Thus do I challenge all the human race. *lb.*

Bombas: So have I heard on Afric's burning
shore

A hungry lion give a grievous roar;
The grievous roar echoed along the shore.

King: So have I heard on Afric's burning
shore

Another lion give a grievous roar.
And the first lion thought the last a bore! *lb.*

Oh, I am slain!
I'd give a pot of beer to live again. *lb.*

Fate cropped him short—for he it understood
He would have lived much longer, if he
could! *lb.*

[Sir] **BENJ. WARD RICHARDSON**,
M.D. (1828-1896).

The devil in solution.‡

Description of Alcohol.
At a meeting in Berkshire.

* See Smiles, "Self Help," chap. 6.

† "Namque sub Aurorâ jam dormitante lucernâ
(Somnia quo cerni tempore vera solent)."—OVID,
Ep. 19, Hero Leandro, 195.—"Post mediam noctem
visus, quum somnia vera."—HORACE, "Satires,"
Book 1, 10, 81. The same idea occurs in Tibullus
and Moschus.

‡ See Rev. Robert Hall, p. 155; also Shakespeare:
"Every inordinate cup is unblessed, and
the ingredient is a devil."

EDWARD ROBINSON (19th Century).

Thou that to pass the world's four parts
dost deem

No more than 'twere to go to bed, or drink.
To Captain Robinson of Virginia.

EARL OF ROCHESTER (John
Wilmot (1647-1680)).

Reason, an ignis fatuus of the mind.
A Satire Against Mankind. § *l. 11.*

Books bear him up awhile, and make him
try

To swim with bladders of philosophy. *l. 20.*

Then Old Age and Experience, hand in hand,
Lead him to Death, and make him under-
stand,

After a search so painful and so long,
That all his life he has been in the wrong. ||
l. 25.

For all men would be cowards if they durst.
l. 157.

For pointed satire I would Buckhurst choose,
The best good man, with the worst-natured
Muse. An Allusion to Horace.
Sat. 10, Book 1.

Here lies our sovereign lord the king,
Whose word no man relies on;
He never says a foolish thing
Nor ever does a wise one.

Written on Charles II.'s Bedchamber Door.
(Traditional.)

A merry monarch, scandalous and poor.
On the King.

Angels listen when she speaks:
She's my delight, all mankind's wonder.
A Song.

Nothing! thou elder brother even to shade.
Upon Nothing.

Since 'tis Nature's law to change,
Constancy alone is strange.

A Dialogue. *l. 31.*

Womankind more joy discovers
Making fools, than keeping lovers. *l. 71.*

SAMUEL ROGERS (1763-1855).

When all things pleased, for life itself was
new,
And the heart promised what the fancy
drew. Pleasures of Memory. Part 1.

'Twas all he gave, 'twas all he had to give.
lb.

§ Imitation of Boileau.

|| These lines were quoted by Goethe, in "Wahrheit und Dichtung," as an example of the gloomy misanthropy of English poetry. "Volumen," says Goethe, "might be written on the 'dreadful text' of this passage."

Lulled in the countless chambers of the
brain.
Our thoughts are linked by many a hidden
chain. *Pleasures of Memory. Part 1.*

Sweet Memory, wafted by thy gentle gale
Off up the stream of Time I turn my sail. *Part 2.*

Devout yet cheerful, active yet resigned,*
Grant me, like thee whose heart knew no
disguise,
Whose blameless wishes never aimed to rise,
To meet the changes Time and Chance
present,
With modest dignity and calm content. *Id.*

If but a beam of sober Reason play,
Lo, Fancy's fairy frost-work melts away. *Id.*

Read in the temper that he wrote,
And may his gentle spirit guide thee!
Voyage of Columbus.
Inscription on the Original MS.

Praise cannot wound his generous spirit
now. *Canto 1.*

I sing a Man, amid his sufferings here,
Who watched and served with humbleness
and fear;
Gentle to others, to himself severe.† *Canto 6.*

Yet ah, how lovely in her tears!
Jacqueline. *Part 1.*

Oh! she was good as she was fair.
None—none on earth above her!
As pure in thought as angels are,
To know her was to love her.‡ *Id.*

Her voice, whate'er she said, enchanted;
Like music to the heart it went.
And her dark eyes—how eloquent!
Ask what they would 'twas granted. *Id.*

True as the echo to the sound. *Part 2.*

Oh rather, rather hope to bind
The ocean-wave, the mountain-wind;
Or fix thy foot upon the ground
To stop the planet rolling round. *Id.*

The Good are better made by Ill,
As odours crushed are sweeter still. *Part 3.*
Her tears her only eloquence. *Id.*

Hold nothing done while aught remains
to do. *Human Life.*

Holds secret converse with the Mighty
Dead. *Id.*

A guardian angel, o'er his life presiding,
Doubling his pleasures, and his cares
dividing. *Id.*

To fire-side happiness, and hours of ease
Blessed with that charm, the certainty to
please. *Id.*

The soul of music slumbers in the shell,
Till waked and kindled by the master's
spell;
And feeling hearts—touch them but rightly—
pour
A thousand melodies unheard before. *Id.*

To pleasure such as leaves no sting behind. *Id.*

On he moves,
Careless of blame while his own heart
approves. *Id.*

Through the wide world he only is alone
Who lives not for another. Come what
will,
The generous man has his companion still. *Id.*

Age has now
Stamped with its signet that ingenuous
brow.‡ *Id.*

But there are moments which he calls his
own:
Then, never less alone than when alone,
Those whom he loved so long and sees no
more,
Loved and still loves—not dead—but gone
before,
He gathers round him. *Id.*

Giant Error, darkly grand,
Grasped the globe with iron hand.
Ode to Superstition. 2, 1.

That very law which moulds a tear,
And bids it trickle from its source,
That law preserves the earth a sphere,
And guides the planets in their course.

On a Tear.

Her tea she sweetens, as she sips, with
scandal.

Written to be spoken by Mrs. Siddons.

The sweet expression of that face,
For ever changing, yet the same.

A Farewell.

Gone to the world where birds are blest!
Where never cat glides o'er the green.

Epitaph on a Robin.

The only universal tongue. [Music].
Italy. Bergamo.

* "Devout, yet cheerful; pious, not austere;
To others lenient, to himself sincere."
—"On a Friend," by J. M. Harney, M.D., native
of Kentucky, c. 1816.

† See the preceding note.

‡ See Burns: "To see her is to love her,"
p. 46.

§ See Scott (1810):

"On his bold visage middle age
Had slightly pressed its signet sage."
Rogers' lines were written in 1819.
‡ The law of gravitation.

Subtle, discerning, eloquent, the slave
Of Love, of Hate, for ever in extremes;
Gentle when unprovoked, easily won,
But quick in quarrel—through a thousand
shades

His spirit flits, chameleon-like; and mocks
The eye of the observer. [Sketch of Italian
character.] Italy. *Venice.*

When all the illusions of his Youth were
fled,
Indulged perhaps too much, cherished too
long. *Arquà.*

He is now at rest;
And praise and blame fall on his ear alike,
Now dull in death. Yes, Byron, thou art
gone,
Gone like a star that through the firmament
Shot and was lost, in its eccentric course
Dazzling, perplexing. Yet thy heart, me-
thinks,
Was generous, noble—noble in its scorn
Of all things low or little; nothing there
Sordid or servile. *Bologna.*

Thou art gone;
And he that would assail thee in thy
grave,
Oh, let him pause! For who among us all,
Tried as thou wert—even from thine earliest
years,
When wandering, yet unspoilt, a highland
boy—
Tried as thou wert, and with thy soul of
flame;
Pleasure, while yet the down was on thy
cheek,
Uplifting, pressing, and to lips like thine,
Her charmed cup—ah, who among us all
Could say he had not erred as much, and
more? *Ib.*

There's such a charm in melancholy
I would not, if I could, be gay. To —.

That old hereditary bore,
The steward. A Character.

EARL OF ROSCOMMON (*See
DILLON*).

EARL OF ROSEBERY (Archibald
P. Primrose, 5th Earl) (b. 1847).

Few speeches which have produced an
electrical effect on an audience can bear the
colourless photography of a printed record.
Life of Pitt. Chap. 13.

It is beginning to be hinted that we are
a nation of amateurs. Rectorial Address.
Glasgow. Nov. 16, 1900.

The first advice I have to give the party is
that it should clean its slate.

Speech. *Chesterfield. Dec. 16, 1901.*

ALEXANDER ROSS (1699–1784).

Wooded, and married, and a',
Married and wooded and a'!
And was she nae very weel off
That was wooded, and married, and a'?

Song.

CHRISTINA G. ROSSETTI
(1830–1894).

Their offers should not charm us,
Their evil gifts would harm us.
Goblin Market.

Their mother hearts beset with fears,
Their lives bound up in tender lives. *Ib.*

For there is no friend like a sister
In calm or stormy weather;
To cheer one on the tedious way,
To fetch one if one goes astray,
To lift one if one totters down,
To strengthen whilst one stands. *Ib.*

She sang the tears into his eyes,
The heart out of his breast.
Maiden-Song.

Scanty goods have I to give,
Scanty skill to woo;
But I have a will to work,
And a heart for you. *Ib.*

Sleep that no pain shall wake,
Night that no morn shall break.
Till joy shall overtake
Her perfect peace.
Dream Land.

Harsh towards herself, towards others full
of ruth. A Portrait. *I.*

And hated all for love of Jesus Christ. *Ib.*

We Englishmen, trim, correct,
All minted in the self-same mould,
Warm hearted but of semblance cold,
All-courteous out of self-respect.

Enrica.

Swift-footed to uphold the right
And to uproot the wrong.
Noble Sisters.

And in his heart my heart is locked,
And in his life my life. *Ib.*

Remember me when I am gone away,
Gone far away into the silent land.
Remember.

Better by far you should forget and smile,
Than that you should remember and be
sad. *Ib.*

There is no music more for him,
His lights are out, his feast is done:
His bowl that sparkled at the brim
Is drained, is broken, cannot hold.

A Peal of Bells.

Once it came into my heart, and whelmed
me like a flood,
That these too are men and women, human
flesh and blood;
Men with hearts and men with souls,
though trodden down like mud.

A Royal Princess. *St. 12.*

Weep not, O friend, we should not weep:
Our friend of friends lies full of rest;
No sorrow rankles in her breast,
Fallen fast asleep.
She sleeps below,
She wakes and laughs above;
To-day, as she walked, let us walk in
love;

To-morrow, follow so. My Friend.

For what is knowledge duly weighed?
Knowledge is strong, but love is sweet;
Yea all the progress he had made
Was but to learn that all is small
Save love, for love is all in all.

The Convent Threshold.

The girls might flout and scout me,
But the boys would hang about me.

The Iniquity of the Fathers.

No wonder that his soul was sad,
When not one penny piece he had.

Johnny.

Men work and think, but women feel.

An "Immurata" Sister.

All things that pass
Are wisdom's looking-glass.

Passing and Glassing.

And if thou wilt, remember,
And if thou wilt, forget.

Song. *When I am dead, my Dearest.*

And where are you going with your love-
locks flowing? Amor Mundi.

DANTE G. ROSSETTI (1828-1882).

The hour when you too learn that all is
vain,

And that Hope sows what Love shall
never reap. Sonnets. No. 44.

My name is Might-have-been;
I am also called No-more, Too-late, Fare-
well. No. 97.

The sea hath no king but God alone.

The White Ship.

Burns of all poets is the most a Man.

On Burns.

Fond of fun,
And fond of dress, and change and praise,
So mere a woman in her ways. Jenny.

But the wine is bright at the goblet's brim,
Though the poison lurk beneath.

The King's Tragedy.

Waving, whispering trees,
What do you say to the breeze,
And what says the breeze to you? Adieu.

Unto the man of yearning, thought
And aspiration to do naught
Is in itself almost an act. Soothsayer.

NICHOLAS ROWE (1674-1718).

To the brook and the willow that heard him
complain,

Ah willow, willow,
Poor Colin sat weeping and told them his
pain;

Ah willow, willow; ah willow, willow.
Song. *Ah Willow.*

As if Misfortune made the throne her seat,
And none could be unhappy but the great.*
The Fair Penitent. Prologue.

At length the morn and cold indifference
came. Act 1, 1.

Guilt is the source of sorrow, 'tis the fiend,
Th' avenging fiend, that follows us behind
With whips and stings. Act 3, 1.

Is she not more than painting can express,
Or youthful poets fancy when they love?

1b.

I am myself the guardian of my honour. 1b.

Is this that haughty, gallant, gay Lothario?

Act 5, 1.

He wears the marks of many years well
spent. Jane Shore.

Minds,

By nature great, are conscious of their
greatness,
And hold it mean to borrow aught from
flattery. Royal Convert.

I trust thee with the partner of my soul,
My wife, the kindest, dearest, and the
truest,

That ever wore the name. Act 2, 1.

War, the needy bankrupt's last resort

Pharsalia. Book 1, 343.

When fair occasion calls, 'tis fatal to delay.
Book 1, 513.

The vulgar falls, and none laments his fate.
Sorrow has hardly leisure for the great.

Book 4.

Thus some, who have the stars surveyed,
Are ignorantly led
To think those glorious lamps were made
To light Tom Fool to bed.

On a Fine Woman who had
a Dull Husband. St. 4.

A purer soul, and one more like yourselves,
Ne'er entered at the golden gates of bliss.

Lady Jane Grey. Act 1, 1.

* Cf. "None think the great unhappy, but the
great."—YOUNG, "Love of Fame."

WILLIAM ROWLEY (1585?–1642?).

The longest sorrow finds at last relief.

A New Wonder, a woman never vexed.

Act 4, 1.

JOHN RUSKIN (1819–1900).

The faculty of degrading God's works which man calls his "imagination."

Modern Painters. 1. Preface.

He is the greatest artist who has embodied, in the sum of his works, the greatest number of the greatest ideas.

1, Part 1, Sec. 1, Chap. 2, Sec. 9.

They are good furniture pictures, unworthy of praise, and undeserving of blame. *1, Part 11, Sec. 5, Chap. 1, Sec. 20.*

They are the weakest-minded and the hardest-hearted men, that most love variety and change. *2, Part 2, Chap. 6, Sec. 7.*

Vulgarity is only in concealment of truth, or affectation. *1b.*

The higher a man stands, the more the word "vulgar" becomes unintelligible to him. *3, Part 4, Chap. 7, Sec. 9.*

We English have many false ideas about reverence: we should be shocked, for instance, to see a market-woman come into church with a basket of eggs on her arm.

Chap. 10, Sec. 22.

To see clearly is poetry, prophecy, and religion,—all in one. *Chap. 16, Sec. 28.*

Going by railroad I do not consider as travelling at all; it is merely being "sent" to a place, and very little different from becoming a parcel. *Chap. 17, Sec. 24.*

Your railroad, when you come to understand it, is only a device for making the world smaller. *Sec. 35.*

Pride is at the bottom of all great mistakes. *4, Part 5, Sec. 22.*

False things may be imagined, and false things composed; but only truth can be invented. *5, Part 8, Chap. 4, Sec. 23.*

Gentlemanliness, being another word for intense humanity.

5, Part 9, Chap. 7, Sec. 23.

That mysterious forest below London Bridge. *Chap. 9, Sec. 7.*

The purest and most thoughtful minds are those which love colour the most.

The Stones of Venice. 2, Chap. 5, Sec. 30.

No architecture is so haughty as that which is simple. *Chap. 6, Sec. 73.*

He who has the truth at his heart need never fear the want of persuasion on his tongue. *Sec. 99 (Infidelitas).*

Speaking truth is like writing fair, and only comes by practice.

The Seven Lamps of Architecture.

Chap. 2, Sec. 1.

Among the first habits that a young architect should learn, is that of thinking in shadow. *Chap. 3, Sec. 13.*

It is the very temple of discomfort, and the only charity that the builder can extend to us is to show us, plainly as may be, how soonest to escape from it. [This refers to the architecture of railway stations.]

Chap. 4, Sec. 21.

That treacherous phantom which men call Liberty. *Chap. 7, Sec. 1.*

The greatest efforts of the race have always been traceable to the love of praise, as its greatest catastrophes to the love of pleasure. Sesame and Lilies. *Sec. 1, 3.*

Nothing is ever done beautifully which is done in rivalry, nor nobly which is done in pride. Ethics of the Dust.

A little group of wise hearts is better than a wilderness of fools.

Crown of Wild Olive. War, 114.

There is only one way of seeing things rightly, and that is, seeing the whole of them. The Two Paths. Lecture 2.

FINE ART is that in which the hand, the head, and the heart of man go together. *1b.*

No human being, however great, or powerful, was ever so free as a fish. Lecture 5.

You may either win your peace or buy it: win it, by resistance to evil; buy it, by compromise with evil. *1b.*

God never imposes a duty without giving time to do it.

Lectures on Architecture. No. 2.

Our respect for the dead, when they are just dead, is something wonderful, and the way we show it more wonderful still.

Political Economy of Art. Lecture 2.

LORD JOHN RUSSELL (1792–1878).

The wit of one man, the wisdom of many.*

Quarterly Review. September, 1850.

Conspicuous by its absence.†

Election Address to the Electors of the City of London. April 6, 1859.

* Claimed by Lord John Russell as his original definition of a proverb.

† The idea of this saying was derived from a passage in Tacitus: "Præfulgebant Cassius atque Brutus eo ipso, quod effigies eorum non visabantur."—"Annals," Book 3, concluding paragraph. (Cassius and Brutus were the more distinguished for that very circumstance that their portraits were absent—i.e. from the funeral of Junia, wife of Cassius and sister to Brutus—although the insignia of twenty illustrious families were carried in the procession.)

THOMAS SACKVILLE, Earl of Dorset (1536-1608).

So, in this way of writing without thinking,
Thou hast a strange alacrity in sinking.

Satire on Edward Howard.

His drink, the running stream ; his cup, the
bare
Of his palm closed ; his bed, the hard, cold
ground.

Mirror for Magistrates. *Misery.*

Heavy Sleep, the Cousin of Death. *Sleep.*

Went on three feet, and sometimes crept on
four. *Old Age.*

His withered fist still knocking at death's
door. *Ib.*

Thrice he began to tell his doleful tale,
And thrice the sighs did swallow up his voice.

Henry, Duke of Buckingham.

HENRY ST. JOHN, Viscount Bolingbroke (1678-1751).

The love of history seems inseparable from
human nature because it seems inseparable
from self-love.

On the Study and Use of History. *Letter 1.*

I have read somewhere or other—in Diony-
sius of Halicarnassus, I think—that History
is Philosophy teaching by examples.*

Letter 2.†

Nations, like men, have their infancy.

Letter 4.

All our wants, beyond those which a very
moderate income will supply, are purely
imaginary.

Letter. To Swift, March 17, 1719.

Plain truth will influence half a score men
at most in a nation, or an age, while mystery
will lead millions by the nose.

July 28, 1721.

Pests of society ; because their endeavours
are directed to loosen the bands of it, and to
take at least one curb out of the mouth of
that wild beast man.‡

Sept. 12, 1724.

Suspense, the only insupportable mis-
fortune of life.

July 24, 1725.

Truth lies within a little and certain com-
pass, but error is immense.

Reflections upon Exile.

* Quoted from Dionysius of Halicarnassus, who
was quoting Thucydides.

† Invariably (and frequently) quoted by Carlyle,
"History is philosophy teaching by experience."
See "Isotopia."

‡ Referring to free-thinkers and religion.

MARQUIS OF SALISBURY (Robt. A. Talbot Cecil, 3rd Marquis) (1830-1903).

Can it be maintained that a person of any
education can learn anything worth knowing
from a penny paper? It may be said that
people may learn what is said in Parliament.
Well, will that contribute to their education?
Speeches. House of Commons, 1861. §

More worthy of an attorney than a states-
man. *Ib. ||*

With his hand upon the throttle-valve of
crime. *House of Lords, 1889. ¶*

RICHARD SAVAGE (1698?-1743).

He lives to build, not boast, a generous race:
No tenth transmitter of a foolish face.

The Bastard. l. 7.

Perhaps been poorly rich, and meanly great,
The slave of pomp, a cipher in the state.

l. 39.

O Memory ! thou soul of joy and pain !

l. 57.

No mother's care
Shielded my infant innocence with prayer ;
No father's guardian hand my youth main-
tained,
Called forth my virtues, or from vice
restrained. *l. 87.*

Those little creatures whom we are pleased
to call the Great. *Letter to a Friend.*

When anger rushes, unrestrained, to action,
Like a hot steed, it stumbles in its way.

Sir Thos. Overbury.

Once to distrust is never to deserve.

The Volunteer Laureate. No. 4.

Such, Polly, are your sex—part truth, part
fiction ;

Some thought, much whim, and all a con-
tradiction. *Verses to a Young Lady.*

Worth is by worth in every rank admired.

Epistle to Aaron Hill.

**GEORGE SAVILE, Marquis of Hali-
fax (1633-1695).**

Friends are not so easily made as kept.

Maxims of State. 12.

Justice must tame, whom mercy cannot win.
On the Death of Charles II.

JOHN G. SAXE (1816-1887).

But she was rich, and he was poor,
And so it might not be.

The Way of the World.

§ On the Repeal of the Paper Duties.

|| The remark was afterwards withdrawn as
being "a great injustice to the attorneys."

¶ On the Parnell Commission, 1889.

ALEXANDER SCOT (1525 ?–1584 ?).
They would have all men bound and thrall
To them, and they for to be free.

Of Womankind.

[**Sir**] **WALTER SCOTT** (1771–1832).
November's sky is chill and drear,
November's leaf is red and sear.

Marmion. Canto 1. Introduction.

The vernal sun new life bestows
Even on the meanest flower that blows. *lb.*

And wit that loved to play, not wound. *lb.*

If ever from an English heart,
O *here* let prejudice depart ! *lb.*

Stood for his country's glory fast,
And nailed her colours to the mast. *lb.*

Profaned the God-given strength, and marred
the lofty line. *lb.*

Coal-black, and grizzled here and there,
But more through toil than age.

Canto 1, St. 5

His square-turned joints, and strength of
limb,

Showed him no carpet knight so trim,
But, in close fight, a champion grim,
In camps, a leader sage. *lb.*

And frame love ditties passing rare,
And sing them to a lady fair. *St. 7*

Stout heart, and open hand. *St. 10.*

For lady's suit, and minstrel's strain,
By knight should ne'er be heard in vain. *St. 13.*

We hold our greyhound in our hand,
Our falcon on our glove ;

But where should we find leash or band
For dame that loves to rove ?

Let the wild falcon soar her swing,
She'll stoop when she has tired her wing. *St. 17.*

I love such holy rambles ; still
They know to charm a weary hill

With song, romance, or lay ;
Some jovial tale, or glee, or jest,

Some lying legend at the least,
They bring to cheer the way. *St. 25.*

Just at the age 'twixt boy and youth
When thought is speech, and speech is truth.

Canto 2. Introduction.

When musing on companions gone,
We doubly feel ourselves alone. *lb.*

Love, to her ear, was but a name
Combined with vanity and shame. *St. 3.*

Her hopes, her fears, her joys were all
Bounded within the cloister wall. *lb.*

Her kinsmen bade her give her hand
To one who loved her for her land. *St. 5.*

In Saxon strength that abbey frowned,
With massive arches broad and round. *St. 10.*

Built ere the art was known
By pointed aisles, and shafted stalk,
The arcades of an alleys walk
To emulate in stone. *lb.*

'Tis an old tale, and often told. *St. 27.*

And come he slow, or come he fast,
It is but Death who comes at last. *St. 30.*

Still from the grave their voice is heard.

Canto 3. Introduction.

Theirs was the glee of martial breast,
And laughter theirs at little jest. *St. 4.*

Yet, trained in camps, he knew the art
To win the soldiers' hardy heart.

They love a captain to obey,
Boisterous as March, yet fresh as May ;

With open hand, and brow as free,
Lover of wine and minstrelsy. *lb.*

In the lost battle,
Borne down by the flying,

Where mingles war's rattle,
With groans of the dying. *St. 11.*

Shame and dishonour sit
By his grave ever ;

Blessing shall hallow it,—
Never, O never ! *lb.*

High minds, of native pride and force,
Most deeply feel thy pangs, Remorse ! *St. 13.*

Wearied from doubt to doubt to flee,
We welcome fond credulity,

Guide confident, though blind. *St. 30.*

Far may we search before we find
A heart so manly and so kind !

Canto 4. Introduction.

The flash of that satiric rage,
Which, bursting on the early stage,

Branded the vices of the age,
And broke the keys of Rome. *St. 7.*

Remains of rude magnificence. *St. 11.*

The saddest heart might pleasure take
To see all nature gay. *St. 15.*

'Twere good
That kings would think withal,

When peace and wealth their land has
blessed

'Tis better to sit still and rest,
Than rise, perchance to fall. *St. 29.*

Where's the coward that would not dare
To fight for such a land ? *St. 30.*

But looking liked, and liking loved.

Canto 5. Introduction.

Bold in thy applause,
The Bard shall scorn pedantic laws. *lb.*

And, oh ! he had that merry glance
That seldom lady's heart resists.
Lightly from fair to fair he flew,
And loved to plead, lament, and sue—
Suit lightly won, and short-lived pain,
For monarchs seldom sigh in vain.

Marmion. Canto 5, St. 9.

So faithful in love, and so dauntless in war,
There never was knight like the young
Lochinvar, *St. 12.*

With a smile on her lips, and a tear in her
eye. *Ib.*

But woe awaits a country when
She sees the tears of bearded men. *St. 16.*

Heap on more wood ! The wind is chill ;
But let it whistle as it will,
We'll keep our Christmas merry still.
Each age has deemed the new born year
The fittest time for festal cheer.

Canto 6. Introduction.

Power laid his rod and rule aside,
And Ceremony doffed her pride. *Ib.*

If unmelodious was the song,
It was a hearty note and strong. *Ib.*

England was merry England, when
Old Christmas brought his sports again.
'Twas Christmas broached the mightiest ale,
'Twas Christmas told the merriest tale ;
A Christmas gambol oft could cheer
The poor man's heart through half the year. *Ib.*

Small thought was his, in after-time
E'er to be hitched into a rhyme. *Ib.*

A life both dull and dignified. *St. 1.*

And darest thou then
To beard the lion in his den,
The Douglas in his hall ? *St. 14.*

Oh what a tangled web we weave
When first we practise to deceive ! *St. 17.*

And such a yell was there,
Of sudden and portentous birth,
As if men fought upon the earth,
And fiends in upper air. *St. 25.*

Good-night to Marmion. *St. 28.*

O woman ! in our hours of ease,
Uncertain, coy, and hard to please,
And variable as the shade
By the light quivering aspen made,—
When pain and anguish wring the brow,
A ministering angel thou ! *St. 30.*

Forgot were hatred, wrongs, and fears ;
The plaintive voice alone she hears,
Sees but the dying man. *Ib.*

A sinful heart makes feeble hand. *St. 31.*

The monk, with unavailing cares,
Exhausted all the Church's prayers. *St. 32.*

Charge Chester, charge ! On, Stanley, on !
Were the last words of Marmion. *Ib.*

O for a blast of that dread horn
On Fontarabian echoes borne ! *St. 33.*

With thy heart commune, and be still.
If ever, in temptation strong,
Thou left'st the right path for the wrong.
If every devious step, thus trode,
Still led thee farther from the road ;
Dread thou to speak presumptuous doom
On noble Marmion's lowly tomb ;
But say, "He died a gallant knight,
With sword in hand, for England's right." *St. 37.*

Why then a final note prolong,
Or lengthen out a closing song ? *L'Envoi.*

To all, to each, a fair good-night
And pleasing dreams, to slumbers light ! *Ib.*

Court not the critic's smile, nor dread his
frown.

Harold the Dauntless. Introduction.
An evil counsellor is despair.

Canto 1, St. 21.
And thus Hope me deceived, as she
deceiveth all. *Canto 3, St. 1.*

'Tis wisdom's use
Still to delay what we dare not refuse.
Canto 4, St. 11.

Comparing what thou art,
With what thou might'st have been.
Waterloo. 18.

The stag at eve had drunk his fill.
Lady of the Lake. Canto 1, St. 1.

'Twere long to tell what steeds gave o'er.
St. 6.

Two dogs of black St. Hubert's breed,
Unmatched for courage, breath, and speed.
St. 7.

Woe worth the chase, woe worth the day,
That costs thy life, my gallant grey ! *St. 9.*

Back limped, with slow and crippled pace,
The sulky leaders of the chase. *St. 10.*

The rocky summits, split and rent,
Formed turret, dome, or battlement,
Or seemed fantastically set
With cupola or minaret. *St. 11.*

In listening mood, she seemed to stand,
The guardian Naiad of the strand. *St. 17.*

And ne'er did Grecian chisel trace
A Nymph, a Naiad, or a Grace,
Of finer form, or lovelier face !
What though the sun, with ardent frown,
Had slightly tinged her cheek with brown. *St. 18.*

A foot more light, a step more true,
Ne'er from the heath-flower dashed the
dew. *Ib.*

On his bold visage middle age
Had slightly pressed its signet sage,
Yet not had quenched the open truth
And fiery vehemence of youth.

Lady of the Lake. Canto 1, st. 21.

The will to do, the soul to dare. *Ib.*

His limbs were cast in manly mould,
For hardy sports or contest bold. *Ib.*

His ready speech flowed fair and free,
In phrase of gentlest courtesy;
Yet seemed that tone, and gesture bland,
Less used to sue than to command. *Ib.*

Well showed the elder lady's mien
That courts and cities she had seen. *St. 30.*

Soldier, rest! thy warfare o'er,
Sleep the sleep that knows not breaking.
Dream of battled fields no more,
Days of danger, nights of waking. *St. 31.*

Huntsman, rest! thy chase is done. *St. 32.*

True be thy sword, thy friend sincere,
Thy lady constant, kind, and dear!
Canto 2, st. 2.

Thy mirth refrain,
Thy hand is on a lion's mane. *St. 12.*

Children know,
Instinctive taught, the friend and foe. *St. 14.*

Hail to the Chief who in triumph advances. *St. 19.*

Some feelings are to mortals given,
With less of earth in them than heaven. *St. 22.*

The chase I follow far,
'Tis mimicry of noble war. *St. 26.*

And each upon his rival glared,
With foot advanced, and blade half bared. *St. 34.*

Time rolls his ceaseless course.
Canto 3, st. 1.

Mildly and soft the western breeze
Just kissed the lake, just stirred the trees. *St. 2.*

Like the dew on the mountain,
Like the foam on the river,
Like the bubble on the fountain,
Thou art gone, and for ever. *St. 16.*

Grief claimed his right, and tears their
course. *St. 18.*

The rose is fairest when 'tis budding new,
And hope is brightest when it dawns from
fears;

The rose is sweetest washed with morning
dew,
And love is loveliest when embalmed in
tears. *Canto 4, st. 1.*

At length the fateful answer came. *St. 6.*

Which spills the foremost foeman's life,
That party conquers in the strife. *Ib.*

I love to hear of worthy foes. *St. 8.*

Each silent, each upon his guard. *St. 20.*

That diamond dew, so pure and clear,
It rivals all but Beauty's tear. *Canto 5, st. 2.*

Your own good blades must win the rest.
St. 7.

Secret path marks secret foe. *St. 8.*

He manned himself with dauntless air,
Returned the Chief his haughty stare,
And back against a rock he bore,
And firmly placed his foot before:—

"Come one, come all! this rock shall fly
From its firm base as soon as I!" *St. 10.*

Respect was mingled with surprise,
And the stern joy which warriors feel
In foemen worthy of their steel. *Ib.*

Can nought but blood our feud atone!
St. 18.

Thou add'st but fuel to my hate. *St. 14.*

I thank thee, Roderick, for the word!
It nerves my heart, it steels my sword. *Ib.*

Now truce, farewell, and ruth, begone! *Ib.*

And all too late the advantage came. *St. 16.*

Who o'er the herd would wish to reign,
Fantastic, fickle, fierce and vain?
Vain as the leaf, upon the stream,
And fickle as a changeful dream;
Fantastic as a woman's mood,
And fierce as Frenzy's fevered blood.
Thou many-headed, monster-thing,
O who would wish to be thy King? *St. 30.*

Where, where was Roderick then?
One blast upon his bugle horn
Were worth a thousand men.

Canto 6, st. 18.

The plaided warriors of the North. *St. 19.*

The Monarch drank, that happy hour,
The sweetest, holiest draught of Power. *St. 28.*

The hills grow dark,
On purple peaks a deeper shade descending.
Conclusion.

The way was long, the wind was cold,
The Minstrel was infirm and old;
His withered cheek, and tresses grey,
Seemed to have known a better day.

Lay of the Last Minstrel. Introduction.

The unpremeditated lay. *Ib.*

Old times were changed, old manners gone;
A stranger filled the Stuarts' throne;
The bigots of the iron time
Had called his harmless art a crime. *Ib.*

And tuned, to please a peasant's ear,
The harp a king had loved to hear. *Ib.*

Whose ponderous grate and massy bar
Had off rolled back the tide of war. *Ib.*

His trembling hand had lost the ease,
Which marks security to please.

Lay of the Last Minstrel. *Introduction.*

The present scene, the future lot,
His toils, his wants, were all forgot. *Ib.*

They carved at the meal
With gloves of steel,
And they drank the red wine through the
helmet barred. *Canto 1, st. 4.*

Such is the custom of Branksome Hall. *St. 7.*

Vengeance, deep-brooding o'er the slain,
Had locked the source of softer woe;
And burning pride, and high disdain
Forbade the rising tear to flow. *St. 9.*

To her bidding she could bow
The viewless forms of air. *St. 12.*

What shall be the maiden's fate?
Who shall be the maiden's mate? *St. 16.*

Steady of heart, and stout of hand. *St. 21.*

Sir William of Deloraine, good at need. *St. 22.*

Ambition is no cure for love. *St. 27.*

Yet through good heart, and Our Lady's
grace
At length he gained the landing place. *St. 29.*

If thou would'st view fair Melrose aright,
Go visit it by the pale moonlight. *Canto 2, st. 1.*

O fading honours of the dead!
Of high ambition, lowly laid! *St. 10.*

I was not always a man of woe. *St. 12.*

I cannot tell how the truth may be;
I say the tale as 'twas said to me. *St. 22.*

My heart is dead, my veins are cold:
I may not, must not, sing of love. *St. 30.*

Love rules the court, the camp, the grove,
And men below, and saints above;
For love is heaven, and heaven is love. *Canto 3, st. 2.*

The meeting of these champions proud
Seemed like the bursting thunder-cloud. *St. 5.*

He was always for ill, and never for good. *St. 12.*

And laughed, and shouted, "Lost! Lost!
Lost!" *St. 13.*

He never counted him a man,
Would strike below the knee. *St. 17.*

Along thy wild and willowed shore. *Canto 4, st. 1.*

Dear to me is my bonny white steed;
Oft has he helped me at pinch of need. *St. 10.*

For ne'er
Was flattery lost on poet's ear.
A simple race! they waste their toil
For the vain tribute of a smile. *St. 35.*

Call it not vain:—they do not err,
Who say, that when the Poet dies,
Mute Nature mourns her worshipper,
And celebrates his obsequies. *Canto 5, st. 1.*

True love's the gift which God has given
To man alone beneath the heaven. *St. 13.*

It is the secret sympathy,
The silver link, the silken tie,
Which heart to heart, and mind to mind,
In body and in soul can bind. *Ib.*

Scarce rued the boy his present plight,
So much he longed to see the fight. *St. 18.*

Not you, but Fate, has vanquished me. *St. 26.*

As I am true to thee and thine,
Do thou be true to me and mine! *Ib.*

He would not waken old debate,
For he was void of rancorous hate,
Though rude, and scant of courtesy. *St. 28.*

Yet, rest thee God! for well I know
I ne'er shall find a nobler foe. *St. 29.*

Breathes there the man, with soul so dead,
Who never to himself hath said,
This is my own, my native land!
Whose heart hath ne'er within him burned,
As home his footsteps he hath turned,
From wandering on a foreign strand!

If such there breathe, go, mark him well;
For him no Minstrel raptures swell;
High though his titles, proud his name,
Boundless his wealth as wish can claim;
Despite those titles, power, and pelt,
The wretch, concentred all in self,
Living, shall forfeit fair renown,
And, doubly dying, shall go down
To the vile dust, from whence he sprang,
Unwept, unhonoured, and unsung. *Canto 6, st. 1.*

O Caledonia! stern and wild,
Meet nurse for a poetic child!
Land of brown heath and shaggy wood,
Land of the mountain and the flood,
Land of my sires! *St. 2.*

Unknown the manner of his death. *St. 7.*

For love will still be lord of all. *St. 11.*

Soft is the note, and sad the lay,
That mourns the lovely Rosabelle. *St. 23.*

From many a garnished niche around,
Stern saints and tortured martyrs frowned. *St. 29.*

That day of wrath, that dreadful day,
When heaven and earth shall pass away. *St. 31.*

Of had he changed his weary side,
Composed his limbs, and vainly sought
By effort strong to banish thought.
Sleep came at length, but with a train
Of feelings true and fancies vain,
Mingling, in wild disorder cast,
The expected future with the past.

Rokeby. Canto 1, st. 2.

He woke and feared again to close
His eyelids in such dire repose. *St. 4.*

He saw and scorned the petty wile. *St. 6.*

Death had he seen by sudden blow,
By wasting plague, by tortures slow,
By mine or breach, by steel or ball,
Knew all his shapes, and scorned them all. *St. 8.*

Assumed despondence bent his head,
While troubled joy was in his eye.
The well-feigned sorrow to belie. *St. 14.*

Doubts, horrors, superstitious fears
Saddened and dimmed descending years. *St. 17.*

Thoughts from the tongue that slowly part,
Glance quick as lightning through the heart. *St. 19.*

Hour after hour he loved to pore
On Shakespeare's rich and varied lore. *St. 24.*

Friendship, esteem, and fair regard,
And praise, the poet's best reward! *St. 27.*

For not to rank nor sex confined
Is this vain ague of the mind. (Superstition.)
Canto 2, st. 11.

The sparkle of his swarthy eye.
Canto 3, st. 4.

Speak thy purpose out;
I love not mystery or doubt. *St. 11.*

He bids the ruddy cup go round,
Till sense and sorrow both are drowned. *St. 15.*

Much then I learned, and much can show,
Of human guilt and human woe,
Yet ne'er have, in my wanderings, known
A wretch whose sorrows matched my own.
Canto 4, st. 23.

His face was of the doubtful kind
That wins the eye, but not the mind.
Canto 5, st. 16.

His was the subtle look and sly,
That, spying all, seems nought to spy. *1b.*

So fits the world's uncertain span!
Nor zeal for God, nor love for man
Gives mortal monuments a date
Beyond the power of Time and Fate.
Canto 6, st. 1.

And sidelong glanced, as to explore,
In meditated flight, the door. *St. 6.*

Fell as he was in act and mind,
He left no bolder heart behind;
Then give him, for a soldier meet,
A soldier's cloak for winding sheet. *St. 33.*

So—now, the danger dared at last,
Look back, and smile at perils past.
Bridal of Triermain. Introduction. St. 2.

Like Collins, ill-starred name!
Whose lay's requital was, that tardy Fame,
Who bound no laurel round his living head,
Should hang it o'er his monument when dead. *St. 8.*

So sweet, so soft, so faint,
It seemed an angel's whispered call
To an expiring saint. *Canto 1, st. 4.*

Where lives the man that has not tried,
How mirth can into folly glide,
And folly into sin? *St. 21.*

For priests will allow of a broken vow,
For penance or for gold. *Canto 2, st. 17.*

Brand him who will with base report,—
He shall be free from mine. *St. 18.*

Lordlings and witlings not a few,
Incapable of doing aught,
Yet ill at ease with nought to do. *St. 28.*

But answer came there none.
Canto 3, st. 10.

O, hush thee, my baby, thy sire was a knight,

Thy mother a lady, both lovely and bright;
The woods and the glens, from the towers
which we see

They all are belonging, dear baby, to thee.
Lullaby of an Infant Chief.

Come as the winds come, when
Forests are rended;
Come as the waves come, when
Navies are stranded!

Pibroch of Donald Dhu.

While there's leaves in the forest, and foam
on the river,
MacGregor, despite them, shall flourish for
ever. *MacGregor's Gathering.*

John Bull was in his very worst of moods,
Raving of sterile farms and unsold goods.
The Search after Happiness. 15.

Their hearts were made of English oak,
their swords of Sheffield steel.

The Bold Dragon.

The dew that on the violet lies
Mocks the dark lustre of thine eyes.

The Lord of the Isles. Canto 1, st. 3.

To show the form it seemed to hide.
Canto 1, st. 5.

In man's most dark extremity
Oft succour dawns from Heaven.
Canto 1, st. 20.

And I will say, as still I've said,
Though by ambition far misled,
Thou art a noble knight.

The Lord of the Isles. *Canto 3, st. 5.*

Thus, then, my noble foe I greet:
Health and high fortune till we meet,
And then—what pleases Heaven. *St. 6.*

Scenes sung by him who sings no more!
His bright and brief career is o'er,
And mute his tuneful strains.

Canto 4, st. 11.

O! many a shaft, at random sent,
Finds mark the archer little meant!
And many a word, at random spoken,
May soothe or wound a heart that's broken!

Canto 5, st. 18.

Forward, each gentleman and knight!
Let gentle blood show generous might,
And chivalry redeem the fight!

Canto 6, st. 24.

Waverley drove through the sea of books,
like a vessel without a pilot or a rudder.

Waverley. *Chap. 3.*

Twist ye, twine ye! even so
Mingle shades of joy and woe,
Hope and fear, and peace, and strife,
In the thread of human life.

Guy Mannering. *Chap. 4.*

"That sounds like nonsense, my dear."

"May be so, my dear; but it may be very
good law for all that." *Chap. 9.*

"Pro-di-gi-ous!" exclaimed Dominie
Sampson. *Chap. 14.*

"Knowest thou not me?" the Deep Voice
cried;

"So long enjoyed, so oft misused—
Alternate, in thy fickle pride,

Desired, neglected, and accused?
Before my breath, like blazing flax,
Man and his marvels pass away;
And changing empires wane and wax,
Are founded, flourish, and decay." (Time.)

The Antiquary. *Chap. 11.*

But with the morning cool repentance
came. *Rob Roy. Chap. 12.*

To the timid and hesitating everything is
impossible because it seems so. *Chap. 16.*

Among the sea of upturned faces.
Chap. 20.

My foot is on my native heath, and my
name is MacGregor. *Chap. 24.*

Like all rogues, he was a great calum-
niator of the fair sex.

Heart of Midlothian. *Chap. 18.*

To all the sensual world proclaim,
One crowded hour of glorious life
Is worth an age without a name.

Old Mortality. *Chap. 34.*

In poetry there is always fallacy, and
sometimes fiction.

Bride of Lammermoor. *Chap. 21.*

When Israel, of the Lord below'd,
Out of the land of bondage came,
Her fathers' God before her mov'd,
An awful guide in smoke and flame.

Ivanhoe. *Chap. 39.*

For a yeoman of Kent, with his yearly rent,
There never was a widow could say him
nay. *Ib. Chap. 40.*

Old Homer's theme
Was but a dream,
Himself a fiction too.

Monastery. *Answer to the
Introductory Epistle.*

The happy combination of fortuitous
circumstances. *Ib.*

Within that awful volume lies
The mystery of mysteries! *Chap. 12.*

And better had they ne'er been born,
Who read to doubt, or read to scorn. *Ib.*

Credit me, friend, it hath been ever thus,
Since the ark rested on Mount Ararat:
False man hath sworn, and woman hath
believed—

Repented and reproached, and then believed
once more. *Fortunes of Nigel. Chap. 20.*

For a con-si-de-ra-tion. *Chap. 22.*

The wise man is his own best assistant. *Ib.*

He comes and gangs like a flap of a whirl-
wind, or sic loike. *Redgauntlet. Chap. 5.*

Widowed wife, and wedded maid,
Betrothed, betrayer, and betrayed.

The Betrothed. *Chap. 15.*

What can they see in the longest kingly
line in Europe, save that it runs back to a
successful soldier?

Woodstock. *Vol. 2, chap. 37.*

But with the morning cool reflection came.*

The Highland Widow.

Introductory. Chap. 4.

We talk of a credulous vulgar without
always recollecting that there is a vulgar
incredulity, which in historical matters, as
well as in those of religion, finds it easier to
doubt than to examine.

Fair Maid of Perth. *Introductory.*

A torturer of phrases into sonnets.

Auchindrane. *Act 3, 1.*

Ill fares it with the flock

If shepherds wrangle when the wolf is nigh.

Halidon Hill. *Act 1, 2.*

* See Rowe (p. 266): "At length the morn and
cold indifference came."

WILLIAM SCOTT (Lord Stowell)
(1745-1836).

A dinner lubricates business. **Sayings:**
Quoted in Boswell's Life of Johnson.

The elegant simplicity of the three per
cents. *Campbell's Chancellors.*
Vol. 10, chap. 212.

[Sir] **C. SCROPE** (1649-1680).
Thou canst hurt no man's fame with thy
ill word;
Thy pen is full as harmless as thy sword.
On the Earl of Rochester.

[Sir] **OWEN SEAMAN** (b. 1861)
There must be something good in you, I
know,
Or why does everyone abuse you so?
In Praise of Fog.

Yet in a hundred scenes, all much the same,
I know that weekly half a million men
(Who never actually played the game),
Hustling like cattle herded in a pen,
Look on and shout,
While two-and-twenty hirelings hack a
ball about. **The People's Sport.**

She looked him frankly in the face,
And told a wicked, wicked lie.
A Vigo Street Eclogue.

Oxford! of whom the poet said
That one of your unwritten laws is
To back the weaker side, and wed
Your gallant heart to wobbling causes.
The Scholar Farmer.

Great is advertisement with little men.
Ode to Spring in the Metropolis.

New Art would better Nature's best,
But Nature knows a thing or two.
Ars Postera.

[Sir] **CHARLES SEDLEY** (c. 1639-
1701).

When change itself can give no more,
'Tis easy to be true.
Reasons for Constancy.

Let fools the name of loyalty divide:
Wise men and gods are on the strongest
side. **Death of Marc Antony. Act 4, 2.**

'Tis cruel to prolong a pain, and to defer a
joy.
Song. "Love still has something of the sea."
Phyllis is my only joy. **Song.**

What shall become of man so wise,
When he dies?
None can tell
Whether he goes to heaven or hell.
Out of Lycophron.

Out of our reach the gods have laid
Of time to come th' event,
And laugh to see the fools afraid
Of what the knaves invent. **Ib.**

JOHN SELDEN (1584-1654).
Scrutamine Scripturas. These two words
have undone the world.

Table Talk. Bible, Scripture.
Ceremony keeps up all things. **Ceremony.**
To preach long, loud, and Damnation, is
the way to be cried up. We love a man
that Damns us, and we run after him to
save us. **Damnation.**

Equity is a Roguish thing . . . Equity
is according to Conscience of him that is
Chancellor, and as that is larger or narrower,
so is Equity. . . . One Chancellor has a
long foot, another a short foot, a third an
indifferent foot. 'Tis the same thing in the
Chancellor's Conscience. **Equity.**

Old friends are best. **Friends.**
Commonly we say a Judgment falls upon
a man for something in them we cannot
abide. **Judgment.**

No man is the wiser for his learning.
. Wit and wisdom are born with a man.
Learning.

More solid things do not show the com-
plexion of the times so well as Ballads and
Libels.* **Libels.**

Marriage is nothing but a civil contract.
Marriage.

There is not a thing in the world more
abused than this sentence, *Salus populi
suprema lex esto.* **People.**

The parish makes the Constable, and
when the Constable is made he governs the
Parish. **Ib.**

'Tis the most pleasing flattery to like
what other men like. **Pleasure.**

The Pope sends for him . . . and (says
he), We will be merry as we were before,
for thou little thinkest what a little Foolery
governs the whole world.† **Pope.**

Syllables govern the world. **Power, State.**
Preachers say, Do as I say, not as I do.
Preaching.

Why does the nurse tell the child of Raw-
head and Bloody-bones? To keep it in awe.
Priests of Rome.
Women and princes must trust somebody.
Women.

* Libels = pamphlets (*libellum*, a small book).

† "You do not know, my son, with how little
wisdom men are governed."—Saying of Count
Axel Oxenstierna to his son. See Miscellaneous,
"With how little wisdom," etc.

JONATHAN MITCHELL SEWALL
(of Massachusetts) (1748-1808).

No pent-up Utica contracts your powers,
But the whole boundless continent is yours.
Epilogue to Cato.

WILLIAM H. SEWARD (1801-1872).

There is a higher law than the Constitu-
tion.
Speech. March 11, 1850.

[Dr.] GEORGE SEWELL (d. 1726).

When all the blandishments of life are gone,
The coward sneaks to death; the brave
live on. The Suicide.
From *Martial*, Book 11, *Epigram* 56.

THOMAS SHADWELL (1642-1692).

Instantly, in the twinkling of a bedstaff.
Virtuoso.

Words may be false and full of art;
Sighs are the natural language of the heart.
Psyche. Act 3.

The fond fantastic thing, called conscience,
Which serves for nothing, but to make men
cowards. The Libertine. Act 1, 1.

WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE (1564-
1616).

What care these roarers for the name of
king? The Tempest. Act 1, 1.

He hath no drowning mark upon him; his
complexion is perfect gallows. Ib.

The wills above be done! but I would fain
die a dry death. Ib.

In the dark backward and abysm of time.
Act 1, 2.

Set all hearts i' the state
To what tune pleased his ear. Ib.

I, thus neglecting worldly ends, all
dedicated

To closeness, and the bettering of my mind.
Ib.

Made such a sinner of his memory,
To credit his own lie. Ib.

Your tale, sir, would cure deafness. Ib.

My library
Was dukedom large enough. Ib.

The very rats
Instinctively had quit it. Ib.

From the still-vexed Bermoothes.
I will be correspondent to command
And do my spriting* gently. Ib.

Come unto these yellow sands,
And then take hands:
Curtisied when you have, and kissed
The wild waves whist. Ib.

The strain of strutting chanticleer. Ib.

Full fathom five thy father lies;
Of his bones are coral made,
Those are pearls that were his eyes;
Nothing of him that doth fade,
But doth suffer a sea change
Into something rich and strange. Ib.

The fringed curtains of thine eye advance.
Ib.

There's nothing ill can dwell in such a
temple;
If the ill spirit have so fair a house,
Good things will strive to dwell with 't. Ib.

Thou shall be as free
As mountain winds. Ib.

He receives comfort like cold porridge.
Act 2, 1.

A very ancient and fish-like smell. Act 2, 2.

Misery acquaints a man with strange
bedfellows. Ib.

For she had a tongue with a tang. Ib.

Ferd: Here's my hand.
Miranda: And mine, with my heart in't. Act 3, 1.

He that dies pays all debts. Act 3, 2.

Travellers ne'er did lie,
Though fools at home condemn 'em. Act 3, 3.

I'll seek him deeper than e'er plummet
sounded. Ib.

Our revels now are ended. These our
actors,

As I foretold you, were all spirits, and
Are melted into air, into thin air;

And like the baseless fabric of this vision
The cloud-capped towers, the gorgeous
palaces,

The solemn temples, the great globe itself,
Yea, all which it inherit, shall dissolve,

And, like this insubstantial pageant faded,
Leave not a rack behind. We are such
stuff

As dreams are made on, and our little life
Is rounded with a sleep. Act 4, 1.

For aye thy foot-licker. Ib.

I do begin to have bloody thoughts. Ib.

With foreheads villainous low. Ib.

Now does my project gather to a head.
Act 5, 1.

Where the bee sucks, there suck I;
In a cowslip's bell I lie:

There I couch when owls do cry;
On the bat's back I do fly
After summer, merrily. Ib.

Let us not burden our remembrance with
An heaviness that's gone. Ib.

* "Spiriting," in some editions

Home-keeping youth have ever homely wits.
The Two Gentlemen of Verona. Act 1, 1.

To be in love, where scorn is bought with
 groans;
 Coy looks, with heart-sore sighs. *Ib.*

I have no other but a woman's reason:
 I think him so, because I think him so. *Ib.*

Since maids, in modesty, say "No," to that
 Which they would have the profferer
 construe "Ay." *Ib.*

O how this spring of love resembleth
 The uncertain glory of an April day! *Ib.*

Fire, that is closest kept, burns most of all.
Act 1, 2.

They love least, that let men know their
 love. *Ib.*

And yet another yet. *Act 2, 1.*

A jest unseen, inscrutable, invisible
 As a nose on a man's face, or a weather-
 cock on a steeple! *Ib.*

I have received my proportion, like the
 prodigious son. *Act 2, 3.*

I have done penance for contemning love.
Act 2, 4.

She is mine own;
 And I as rich in having such a jewel,
 As twenty seas, if all their sand were pearl,
 The water nectar, and the rocks pure gold. *Ib.*

The current that with gentle murmur glides,
 Thou know'st, being stopped, impatiently
 doth rage. *Act 2, 7.*

Didst thou but know the inly touch of love,
 Thou wouldst as soon go kindle fire with
 snow,
 As seek to quench the fire of love with
 words. *Ib.*

Flatter and praise, commend, extol their
 graces;
 Though ne'er so black, say they have angels'
 faces.
 That man that hath a tongue, I say, is no
 man,
 If with his tongue he cannot win a woman.
Act 3, 1.

Except I be by Sylvia in the night,
 There is no music in the nightingale;
 Except I look on Sylvia in the day,
 There is no day for me to look upon. *Ib.*

Win her with gifts, if she respect not words:
 Dumb jewels often, in their silent kind,
 More quick than words, do move a woman's
 mind. *Ib.*

Time is the nurse and breeder of all good.
Ib.

Hope is a lover's staff. *Ib.*

Ay, much is the force of heaven-bred poesy.
Act 3, 2.

A man I am, crossed with adversity.
Act 4, 1.

Who is Sylvia? what is she,
 That all our swains commend her?

Is she kind, as she is fair? *Act 4, 2.*

Love doth to her eyes repair
 To help him of his blindness. *Act 4, 4.*

Is she not passing fair? *Ib.*

How use doth breed a habit in a man!
Act 5, 4.

Were man
 But constant, he were perfect. *Ib.*

I hold him but a fool that will endanger
 His body for a girl that loves him not. *Ib.*

I will make a Star-Chamber matter of it.
The Merry Wives of Windsor. Act 1, 1.

All his successors, gone before him, have
 done't; and all his ancestors that come after
 him, may. *Ib.*

It is a familiar beast to man, and signifies—
 love. *Ib.*

Seven hundred pounds, and possibilities,
 is good gifts. *Ib.*

Lastly and finally, mine host of the Garter.
Ib.

Word of denial, froth and scum, thou
 liest! *Ib.*

I had rather than forty shillings, I had my
 book of songs and sonnets here. *Ib.*

If there be no great love in the beginning,
 yet heaven may decrease it upon better
 acquaintance, when we are married, and
 have more occasion to know one another; I
 hope upon familiarity will grow more
 contempt. *Ib.*

There's the humour of it.* *Ib.*

"Convey" the wise it call. "Steal!"
 foh! a ficio for the phrase. *Act 1, 3.*

Tester I'll have in pouch, when thou shalt
 lack,
 Base Phrygian Turk! *Ib.*

Thou art the Mars of malcontents; I
 second thee; troop on! *Ib.*

Here will be an old abusing of God's
 patience, and the King's English. *Act 1, 4.*

His worst fault is that he is given to
 prayer; he is something peevish that way;
 but nobody but has his fault; but let that
 pass. *Ib.*

* This was inserted by Theobald from the quarto.

We burn daylight.

The Merry Wives of Windsor. *Act 2, 1.*

They do no more adhere and keep pace together than the hundredth psalm to the tune of "Green Sleeves." *Ib.*

Faith thou hast some crotchets in thy head now. *Ib.*

If money go before, all ways do lie open. *Act 2, 2.*

Why, then the world's mine oyster, Which I with sword will open. *Ib.*

Love like a shadow flies when substance love pursues, Pursuing that that flies, and flying what pursues. *Ib.*

Hiding mine honour in my necessity. *Ib.*

Marry, this is the short and the long of it. *Ib.*

Unless experience be a jewel; that I have purchased at an infinite rate. *Ib.*

Like a fair house built on another man's ground. *Ib.*

By gar, de herring is no dead, so as I will kill him. *Act 2, 3.*

Ah, sweet Anne Page! *Act 3, 1.*

I cannot tell what the dickens his name is. *Act 3, 2.*

O, what a world of vile, ill-favoured faults Looks handsome in three hundred pounds a year. *Act 3, 4.*

If it be my luck, so; if not, happy man be his dole! *Ib.*

If I be served such another trick, I'll have my brains taken out and buttered, and give them to a dog for a new year's gift. *Act 3, 5.*

I have a kind of alacrity in sinking. *Ib.*

The rankest compound of villainous smell that ever offended nostril. *Ib.*

A man of my kidney. *Ib.*

Your husband is in his old lunes again. *Act 4, 2.*

Life is a shuttle. *Act 5, 1.*

They say there is divinity in odd numbers, either in nativity, chance, or death. *Ib.*

Better a little chiding than a great deal of heart-break. *Act 5, 3.*

Let the sky rain potatoes! let it thunder to the tune of "Green Sleeves!" *Act 5, 5.*

What cannot be eschewed, must be embraced. *Ib.*

Ford: And one that is as slanderous as Satan?

Page: And as poor as Job?

Ford: And as wicked as his wife? *Ib.*

O powerful love! that in some respects makes a beast a man; in some other, a man a beast. *Ib.*

Heaven doth with us as we with torches do, Not light them for themselves.

Measure for Measure. *Act 1, 1.*

I love the people, But do not like to stage me to their eyes, Though it do well, I do not relish well Their loud applause and *aves* vehement; Nor do I think the man of safe discretion, That does affect it. *Ib.*

He was ever precise in promise-keeping. *Act 1, 2.*

And liberty plucks justice by the nose. *Act 1, 4.*

I hold you as a thing ensky'd and sainted. *Act 1, 5.*

Our doubts are traitors, And make us lose the good we oft might win, By fearing to attempt. *Ib.*

And let him learn to know when maidens sue, Men give like gods. *Ib.*

We must not make a scarecrow of the law, Setting it up to fear the birds of prey,— And let it keep one shape, till custom make it Their perch, and not their terror. *Act 2, 1.*

'Tis one thing to be tempted, Escalus. Another thing to fall. I do not deny, The jury, passing on the prisoner's life, May, in a sworn twelve, have a thief or two Guiltier than him they try. *Ib.*

The jewel that we find, we stoop and take it, Because we see it; but what we do not see We tread upon, and never think of it. *Ib.*

This will last out a night in Russia, When nights are longest there. *Ib.*

At war 'twixt will and will not. *Act 2, 2.*

Condemn the fault and not the actor of it? *Ib.*

No ceremony that to great ones longs, Not the King's crown, nor the deputed sword, The marshal's truncheon, nor the judge's robe, Become them with one half so good a grace As mercy does. *Ib.*

O! it is excellent To have a giant's strength; but it is tyrannous To use it like a giant. *Act 2, 2.*

The tempter or the tempted, who sins most? *Ib.*

But man, proud man!
Drest in a little brief authority,—
Most ignorant of what he's most assured,
His glassy essence,—like an angry ape,
Plays such fantastic tricks before high
heaven,
As make the angels weep.

Measure for Measure. Act 2, 2.
That in the captain's but a choleric word,
Which in the soldier is flat blasphemy. *Ib.*

Our compelled sins
Stand more for number than for accompt.
Act 2, 4.

O pardon me, my lord; it oft falls out,
To have what we would have, we speak not
what we mean. *Ib.*

The miserable have
No other medicine but only hope. *Act 3, 1.*
Servile to all the skyey influences. *Ib.*
Palsied eld. *Ib.*

Dar'st thou die?
The sense of death is most in apprehension;
And the poor beetle, that we tread upon,
In corporal sufferance finds a pang as great
As when a giant dies. *Ib.*

If I must die,
I will encounter darkness as a bride,
And hug it in mine arms. *Ib.*

Ay, but to die, and go we know not where;
To lie in cold obstruction, and to rot;
This sensible warm motion to become
A kneaded clod; and the delighted spirit
To bathe in fiery floods, or to reside
In thrilling region* of thick-ribbed ice;
To be imprisoned in the viewless winds,
And blown with restless violence round about
The pendent world. *Ib.*

The weariest and most loathed worldly life
That age, ache, penury, and imprisonment
Can lay on nature, is a paradise
To what we fear of death. *Ib.*

Virtue is bold, and goodness never fearful.
Act 3, 1.

A very superficial, ignorant, unweighing
fellow. *Act 3, 2.*

Back-wounding calumny
The whitest virtue strikes. *Ib.*

Shame to him, whose cruel striking
Kills for faults of his own liking! *Ib.*

When rich villains have need of poor ones,
Poor ones may make what price they will.
Act 3, 3.

Take, oh, take those lips away,
That so sweetly were forsworn.† *Act 4, 1.*

Seals of love, but sealed in vain,
Sealed in vain. *Ib.*

Every true man's apparel fits your thief.
Act 4, 2.

A fortified residence 'gainst the tooth of time,
And razure of oblivion. *Act 5, 1.*

My business in this state
Made me a looker-on here in Vienna. *Ib.*

They say best men are moulded out of
faults;
And, for the most, become much more than
better
For being a little bad. *Ib.*

For truth is truth
To th' end of the reckoning. *Ib.*

What's mine is your's, and what is yours is
mine. *Ib.*

The pleasing punishment that women bear.
The Comedy of Errors. *Act 1, 1.*

A wretched soul bruised with adversity.
Act 2, 1.

They brought one Pinch, a hungry, lean-
faced villain

A mere anatomy, a mountebank,
A threadbare juggler, and a fortune-teller,
A needy, hollow-eyed, sharp-looking
wretch;
A living dead man. *Act 5, 1.*

He hath, indeed, better bettered expecta-
tion, than you must expect of me to tell
you how.

Much Ado about Nothing. *Act 1, 1.*

He is a very valiant trencher-man. *Ib.*

They never meet but there is a skirmish
of wit between them. *Ib.*

He wears his faith but as the fashion of
his hat. *Ib.*

I see, lady, the gentleman is not in your
books. *Ib.*

What my dear lady Disdain!
Ib.

Shall I never see a bachelor of three-score
again? *Ib.*

In time the savage bull doth bear the yoke.†
Ib.

Benedick the married man. *Ib.*

There live we as merry as the day is long.
Act 2, 1.

How many fools serve mad jealousy!
Ib.

Speak low, if you speak love. *Ib.*

* In some editions "regions."

† This stanza, with an additional one, is found in Beaumont and Fletcher's "Rollo," Act 5, 2. The song is possibly a ballad current in Shakespeare's time, but Malone and other editors prefer to believe that it is by Shakespeare.

† Thos. Watson (1560-1591) has a sonnet with the line: "In time the bull is brought to bear the yoke." Ovid ("Tristia," 4, 6, 3) has: "Tempore rutilicolæ patiens fit taurus aratri."

Friendship is constant in all other things,
 Save in the office and affairs of love;
 Therefore, all hearts in love use their own
 tongues;
 Let every eye negotiate for itself,
 And trust no agent; for beauty is a witch,
 Against whose charms faith melteth into
 blood.

Much Ado about Nothing. Act 2, 1.

Silence is the perfected herald of joy; I
 were but little happy, if I could say how
 much. *Ib.*

Every why hath a wherefore. (Proverb.)

Act 2, 2.

He was wont to speak plain, and to the
 purpose, like an honest man and a soldier;
 and now is he turned orthographer; his
 words are a very fantastical banquet, just
 so many strange dishes. *Act 2, 3.*

Note this before my notes.

There is not a note of mine that's worth the
 noting. *Ib.*

Sigh no more ladies, sigh no more,
 Men were deceivers ever;
 One foot in sea, and one on shore;
 To one thing constant never. *Ib.*

Sits the wind in that corner? *Ib.*

Man loves the meat in his youth that he
 cannot endure in his old age. *Ib.*

Shall quips, and sentences, and these paper
 bullets of the brain, awe a man from the
 career of his humour? *Ib.*

When I said I would die a bachelor, I did
 not think I should live till I were married. *Ib.*

Of this matter

Is little Cupid's crafty arrow made,
 That only wounds by hearsay. *Act 3, 1.*

So turns she every man the wrong way out;
 And never gives to truth and virtue that
 Which simpleness and merit purchaseth. *Ib.*

Some Cupid kills with arrows, some with
 traps. *Ib.*

For others say thou dost deserve, and I
 Believe it better than reportingly. *Ib.*

Well, every one can master a grief but he
 that has it. *Act 3, 2.*

He brushes his hat o' mornings; what
 should that bode? *Ib.*

Are you good men and true? *Act 3, 3.*

To be a well-favoured man is the gift of
 fortune; but to write and read comes by
 nature. *Ib.*

You are thought here to be the most sense-
 less and fit man. *Ib.*

You shall comprehend all vagrom men. *Ib.*

For the watch to babble and talk, is most
 tolerable and not to be endured. *Ib.*

The fashion wears out more apparel than
 the man. *Ib.*

Comparisons are odorous. *Act 3, 5.*

I am as honest as any man living, that is
 an old man, and no honestier than I. *Ib.*

A good old man, sir, he will be talking;
 as they say, "When the age is in, the wit is
 out." *Ib.*

An two men ride of a horse, one must ride
 behind. *Ib.*

O, what men dare do! what men may do!
 What men daily do, not knowing what they
 do! *Act 4, 1.*

I have marked

A thousand blushing apparitions start
 Into her face; a thousand innocent shames
 In angel whiteness bear away those blushes. *Ib.*

For it so falls out,
 That what we have we prize not to the
 worth

Whiles we enjoy it; but being lacked and
 lost,

Why, then we rack the value. *Ib.*

The idea of her life shall sweetly creep
 Into his study of imagination. *Ib.*

Into the eye and prospect of his soul. *Ib.*

O that I were a man for his sake! *Ib.*

But manhood is melted into courtesies,
 valour into compliment. *Ib.*

Masters, it is proved already that you are
 little better than false knaves; and it will
 go near to be thought so presently. *Act 4, 2.*

Yea, marry, that's the effest way.* *Ib.*

Flat burglary as ever was committed. *Ib.*

O villain! thou wilt be condemned into
 everlasting redemption for this. *Ib.*

O that he were here to write me down an
 ass!—but masters, remember that I am an
 ass; though it be not written down, yet
 forget not that I am an ass. *Ib.*

A fellow that hath had losses; and one
 that hath two gowns and everything hand-
 some about him. *Ib.*

Patch grief with proverbs. *Act 5, 1.*

'Tis all men's office to speak patience
 To those that wring under the load of
 sorrow. *Ib.*

For there was never yet philosopher
 That could endure the toothache patiently. *Ib.*

* Effest = quickest.

In a false quarrel there is no true valour.
Much Ado about Nothing. *Act 5, 1.*

Runs not this speech like iron through your blood?
Ib.

He is composed and framed of treachery.
Ib.

No, I was not born under a rhyming planet.
Act 5, 2.

Done to death by slanderous tongues.
Act 5, 3.

Spite of cormorant devouring Time.
Love's Labour's Lost. *Act 1, 1.*

Fat paunches have lean pates.
Ib.

Or having sworn too hard-a-keeping oath
 Study to break it, and not break my troth.
Ib.

Why all delights are vain; but that most
 vain,
 Which, with pain purchased, doth inherit
 pain.
Ib.

As painfully to pore upon a book
 To seek the light of truth; while truth
 the while

Doth falsely blind the eyesight of his look:
 Light, seeking light, doth light of light
 beguile.
Ib.

Study is like the heaven's glorious sun,
 That will not be deep-searched with saucy
 looks;

Small have continual plodders ever won,
 Save base authority from others' books.
 These earthly godfathers of heaven's lights,
 That give a name to every fixed star,
 Have no more profit of their shining nights
 Than those that walk, and wot not what
 they are.
Ib.

And men sit down to that nourishment
 which is called supper.
Ib.

That unlettered, small-knowing soul.
Ib.

A child of our grandmother Eve, a female;
 or, for thy more sweet understanding, a
 woman.
Ib.

Welcome the sour cup of prosperity!
 Affliction may one day smile again; and
 until then, sit down, Sorrow!*

In thy condign praise.
Act 1, 2.

I am ill at reckoning, it fitteth the spirit
 of a tapster.
Ib.

The world was very guilty of such a ballad
 some three ages since; but, I think, now
 'tis not to be found.
Ib.

Adieu, valour! rust, rapier! be still,
 drum! for your manager is in love; yea, he
 loveth. Assist me some extemporal god of
 rhyme, for I am sure I shall turn sonnet,†
 Devise, wit! write, pen! for I am for whole
 volumes in folio!
Ib.

Nothing becomes him ill, that he would
 well.
Act 2, 1.

A merrier man,
 Within the limit of becoming mirth,
 I never spent an hour's talk withal;
 His eye begets occasion for his wit;
 For every object that the one doth catch
 The other turns to a mirth-moving jest.
Ib.

Delivers in such apt and gracious words,
 That aged ears play truant at his tales,
 And younger hearings are quite ravished;
 So sweet and voluble is his discourse.
Ib.

Your wit's too hot, it speeds too fast, 'twill
 tire.
Ib.

By my penny of observation.
Act 3, 1.

The heaving of my lungs provokes me to
 ridiculous smiling.
Ib.

A very beadle to a humorous sigh:
 A critic; nay, a night-watch constable.
Ib.

This wimpled, whining, purblind wayward
 boy,

This senior-junior, giant-dwarf, Dan Cupid;
 Regent of love rhymes, lord of folded arms,
 Th' anointed sovereign of sighs and groans,
 Liege of all loiterers and malcontents.
Ib.

Well, I will love, write, sigh, pray, sue,
 and groan;
 Some men must love my lady, and some
 Joan.
Ib.

The heavenly rhetoric of thine eye.
Act 4, 3.

Now step I forth to whip hypocrisy.
Ib.

From women's eyes this doctrine I derive:
 They are the ground, the books, the
 academes,
 From whence doth spring the true Prome-
 thean fire.
Ib.

For where is any author in the world
 Teaches such beauty as a woman's eye?
Ib.

As sweet and musical
 As bright Apollo's lute, strung with his
 hair.
Ib.

He draweth out the thread of his verposity
 finer than the staple of his argument.
Act 5, 1.

Priscian a little scratched; 'twill serve.
Ib.

They have been at a great feast of lan-
 guages, and stolen the scraps.
Ib.

* This is the reading of the first folio. A common reading is: "Till then, sit thee down, Sorrow."

† "Sonnet" in all the old copies. "Sonneteer" is the later and received reading.

In the posteriors of this day; which the rude multitude call the afternoon.

Love's Labour's Lost. Act 5, 1.

The word is well culled, chose; sweet, and apt,

I do assure you, sir, I do assure. *Ib.*

O, I am stabbed with laughter. *Act 5, 2.*

It can never be
They will digest this harsh indignity. *Ib.*

Taffata phrases, silken terms precise,

Three-piled hyperboles, spruce affectation,
Figures pedantical; these summer flies

Have blown me full of maggot ostentation, *Ib.*

In russet yeas, and honest kersey noes. *Ib.*

A heavy heart bears but a humble tongue. *Ib.*

A jest's prosperity lies in the ear
Of him that hears it, never in the tongue

Of him that makes it. *Ib.*

When daisies pied, and violets blue,
And lady-smocks all silver white,

And cuckoo-buds of yellow hue
Do paint the meadows with delight. *Ib.*

And coughing drowns the parson's saw. *Ib.*

But earthly happier * is the rose distilled,
Than that, which, withering on the virgin

thorn,
Grows, lives, and dies, in single blessedness.

A Midsummer Night's Dream. Act 1, 1.

Ah me! for aught that ever I could read,
Could ever hear, by tale or history,

The course of true love never did run smooth. *Ib.*

Love looks not with the eyes, but with the mind;

And therefore is winged Cupid painted blind. *Ib.*

This is Ercole's vein. *Act 1, 2.*

I will aggravate my voice so, that I will
roar you as gently as any sucking dove; I

will roar you an 'twere any nightingale. *Ib.*

A proper man, as one shall see in a summer's day. *Ib.*

Over hill, over dale,
Thorough bush, thorough brier,

Over park, over pale,
Thorough flood, thorough fire. *Act 2, 1.*

And the imperial votaress passed on,
In maiden meditation, fancy-free. *Ib.*

I'll follow thee, and make a heaven of hell,
To die upon the hand I love so well. *Ib.*

I'll put a girdle round about the earth
In forty minutes.† *Ib.*

I know a bank, where the wild thyme
blows

Where ox-lips, and the nodding violet
grows;

Quite over-canopied with luscious wood-
bine,

With sweet musk-roses, and with eglantine.† *Ib.*

Who will not change a raven for a dove? *Act 2, 2.*

The will of man is by his reason swayed. *Ib.*

God shield us!—a lion among ladies is a
most dreadful thing: for there is not a

more fearful wild-fowl than your lion,
living. *Act 3, 1.*

Bless thee, Bottom! bless thee! thou art
translated. *Ib.*

To say the truth, reason and love keep
little company together now-a-days. *Ib.*

Lord, what fools these mortals be. *Act 3, 2.*

So we grew together,
Like to a double cherry, seeming parted;

But yet an union in partition,
Two lovely berries moulded on one stem. *Ib.*

And sleep, that sometimes shuts up sorrow's
eye. *Ib.*

Cupid is a knavish lad
Thus to make poor females mad. *Ib.*

Jack shall have Jill,
Nought shall go ill,

The man shall have his mare again, and all
shall be well. *Ib.*

I have a reasonable good ear in music: let
us have the tongs and the bones. *Act 4, 1.*

But as the fierce vexation of a dream. *Ib.*

The lunatic, the lover, and the poet,
Are of imagination all compact.

One sees more devils than vast hell can hold,—
That is, the madman: the lover, all as frantic,

Sees Helen's beauty in a brow of Egypt.
The poet's eye, in a fine frenzy rolling,

Doth glance from heaven to earth, from
earth to heaven,

And, as imagination bodies forth
The forms of things unknown, the poet's pen

Turns them to shapes, and gives to airy
nothing

A local habitation and a name. *Act 5, 1.*

* In all the old copies the reading is "earthlier happy." In the folio the words are "earthlier happye." The "r" is supposed to have been transposed.

† The reading of the first quarto. In the folio the passage appears as one line: "I'll put a girdle about the earth in forty minutes."

‡ Steevens amends this to "whereon the wild thyme blows," and alters "luscious woodbine" to "lush woodbine."

Or in the night, imagining some fear,
How easy is a bush supposed a bear!

A Midsummer Night's Dream. Act 5, 1.

Very tragical mirth. *Ib.*

For never anything can be amiss
When simpleness and duty tender it. *Ib.*

And in the modesty of fearful duty
I read as much, as from the rattling tongue
Of saucy and audacious eloquence. *Ib.*

That is the true beginning of our end. *Ib.*

Our true intent is—all for your delight. *Ib.*

The best in this kind are but shadows. *Ib.*

The iron tongue of midnight hath told
twelve:

Lovers, to bed; 'tis almost fairy time. *Ib.*

In sooth I know not why I am so sad;
It wearies me: you say it wearies you;
But how I caught it, found it, or came by it,
I am to learn.

The Merchant of Venice. Act 1, 1.

And in a word, but even now worth this,
And now worth nothing. *Ib.*

Now, by two-headed Janus,
Nature hath framed strange fellows in her
time;

Some that will evermore peep through
their eyes

And laugh, like parrots, at a bagpiper;
And other of such vinegar aspect,
That they'll not show their teeth in way of
smile

Though Nestor swear the jest be laughable.
Ib.

You have too much respect upon the world:
They lose it that do buy it with much care.
Ib.

I hold the world but as the world, Gratiano;
A stage, where every man must play a part,
And mine a sad one. *Ib.*

Why should a man, whose blood is warm
within,
Sit like his grandsire cut in alabaster? *Ib.*

As who should say, I am Sir Oracle,
And, when I ope my lips, let no dog bark!
O my Antonio, I do know of these,
That therefore only are reputed wise,
For saying nothing. *Ib.*

Gratiano speaks an infinite deal of
nothing, more than any man in all Venice.
His reasons are as two grains of wheat, hid
in two bushels of chaff: You shall seek all
day ere you find them; and when you have
found them, they are not worth the search.
Ib.

My purse, my person, my extremest means
Lie all unlocked to your occasions. *Ib.*

In my school-days, when I had lost one
shaft,

I shot his fellow of the self-same flight
The self-same way, with more advised
watch,

To find the other forth; and by adventuring
both

I oft found both. *Ib.*

They are as sick that surfeit with too
much, as they that starve with nothing.

Act 1, 2.

If to do were as easy as to know what were
good to do, chapels had been churches, and
poor men's cottages princes' palaces. *Ib.*

God made him, and therefore let him pass
for a man. *Ib.*

I dote on his very absence. *Ib.*

Ships are but boards, sailors but men,
there be land rats and water rats. *Act 1, 3.*

If I can catch him once upon the hip,
I will feed fat the ancient grudge I bear
him. *Ib.*

Even there where merchants most do con-
gregate. *Ib.*

The devil can cite scripture for his purpose.
Ib.

A goodly apple rotten at the heart.
O, what a goodly outside falsehood hath!
Ib.

For sufferance is the badge of all our tribe.
Ib.

Shall I bend low, and in a bondman's key,
With bated breath, and whispering humble-
ness? *Ib.*

For when did friendship take,
A breed of barren metal of his friend? *Ib.*

O father Abraham! what these Christians
are,
Whose own hard dealings teach them to
suspect
The thoughts of others! *Ib.*

I like not fair terms and a villain's mind.
Ib.

Mislike me not for my complexion,
The shadowed livery of the burnished sun.
Act 2, 1.

If Hercules and Lichas play at dice,
Which is the better man? The greater
throw

May turn by fortune from the weaker hand!
Ib.

O heavens, this is my true-begotten father!
Act 2, 2.

According to fates and destinies, and such
odd sayings, the sisters three, and other
branches of learning. *Ib.*

It is a wise father that knows his own child. *The Merchant of Venice. Act 2, 2.*

Like one well studied in a sad ostent
To please his grandam. *Ib.*

These foolish drops do something drown
my manly spirit. *Act 2, 3.*

And the vile squeaking of the wry-necked
fife. *Act 2, 5.*

All things that are,
Are with more spirit chased than enjoyed.
How like a younker, or a prodigal
The scarfed bark puts from her native
bay,
Hugged and embraced by the strumpet
wind!

How like the prodigal doth she return.
With over-weathered ribs, and ragged
sails,
Lean, rent, and beggared by the strumpet
wind! *Act 2, 6.*

But love is blind, and lovers cannot see
The pretty follies that themselves commit. *Ib.*

I never heard a passion so confused,
So strange, outrageous, and so variable. *Act 2, 8.*

A kinder gentleman treads not the earth. *Ib.*

Thus hath the candle singed the moth.
O, these deliberate fools! *Act 2, 9.*

The ancient saying is no heresy :—
Hanging and wiving goes by destiny. *Ib.*

The Goodwins, I think they call the place ;
a very dangerous flat and fatal, where the
carcasses of many a tall ship lie buried, as
they say, if my gossip Report be an honest
woman of her word. *Act 3, 1.*

Let him look to his bond. *Ib.*

If it will feed nothing else, it will feed my
revenge. *Ib.*

Hath not a Jew eyes? Hath not a Jew
hands, organs, dimensions, senses, affections,
passions? *Ib.*

The villainy you teach me, I will execute ;
and it shall go hard but I will better the
instruction. *Ib.*

No satisfaction, no revenge; nor no ill-
luck stirring but what lights on my
shoulders; no sighs, but o' my breathing;
no tears, but o' my shedding. *Ib.*

Thou stick'st a dagger in me. *Ib.*

He makes a swan-like end,
Fading in music. *Act 3, 2.*

Tell me where is fancy bred,
Or in the heart, or in the head? *Ib.*

So may the outward shows be least them-
selves:

The world is still deceived with ornament.
In law what plea so tainted and corrupt,
But, being seasoned with a gracious voice,
Obscures the show of evil? *Ib.*

There is no vice so simple but assumes
Some mark of virtue on his outward parts. *Ib.*

Thou gaudy gold,
Hard food for Midas! *Ib.*

Rash-embraced despair,
And shuddering fear and green-eyed
jealousy. *Ib.*

An unlesioned girl, unschooled, unprac-
tised:

Happy in this, she is not yet so old
But she may learn; happier than this,
She is not bred so dull but she can learn. *Ib.*

And swearing till my very roof was dry,
With oaths of love. *Ib.*

He did entreat me past all saying nay. *Ib.*

Here are a few of the unpleasant'st words
That ever blotted paper! *Ib.*

I'll have my bond. *Act 3, 3.*

I never did repent for doing good,
Nor shall not now. *Act 3, 4.*

This comes too near the praising of myself. *Ib.*

How every fool can play upon the word !
Act 3, 5.

What a wit-snapper are you ! *Ib.*

Wilt thou show the whole wealth of thy
wit in an instant? I pray thee, understand
a plain man in his plain meaning. *Ib.*

Let it serve for table talk. *Ib.*

A stony adversary, an inhuman wretch,
Uncapable of pity, void and empty
From any dram of mercy. *Act 4, 1.*

Some men there are, love not a gaping pig,
Some, that are mad if they behold a cat. *Ib.*

Do all men kill the thing they do not love? *Ib.*

A harmless necessary cat. *Ib.*

What, wouldst thou have a serpent sting
thee twice? *Ib.*

What judgment shall I dread, doing no
wrong? *Ib.*

The pound of flesh which I demand of him,
Is dearly bought, 'tis mine, and I will have it. *Ib.*

I am a tainted wether of the flock. *Ib.*

I never knew so young a body with so old
a head. *Ib.*

On what compulsion must I? tell me that.

The Merchant of Venice. Act 4, 1.

The quality of mercy is not strained,
It droppeth, as the gentle rain from heaven
Upon the place beneath: it is twice blessed;
It blesseth him that gives, and him that
takes:

'Tis mightiest in the mightiest; it becomes
The thronèd monarch better than his crown;
His sceptre shows the force of temporal
power,

The attribute to awe and majesty,
Wherein doth sit the dread and fear of kings;
But mercy is above this sceptred sway,
It is enthronèd in the hearts of kings;
It is an attribute to God himself;
And earthly power doth then show likest
God's

When mercy seasons justice. *Ib.*

We do pray for mercy;
And that same prayer doth teach us all to
render
The deeds of mercy. *Ib.*

Wrest once the law to your authority;
To do a great right, do a little wrong. *Ib.*

'Twill be recorded for a precedent;
And many an error, by the same example
Will rush into the state. *Ib.*

A Daniel come to judgment! *Ib.*

Is it so nominated in the bond? *Ib.*

For herein Fortune shows herself more kind
Than is her custom. *Ib.*

Speak me fair in death. *Ib.*

Now, infidel, I have you on the hip. *Ib.*

You take my house, when you do take the
prop
That doth sustain my house; you take my life
When you do take the means whereby I
live. *Ib.*

He is well paid that is well satisfied. *Ib.*

I pray you know me when we meet again. *Ib.*

You taught me first to beg, and now, me-
thinks,
You teach me how a beggar should be
answered. *Ib.*

Here will we sit, and let the sounds of music
Creep in our ears; soft stillness, and the
night,

Become the touches of sweet harmony.
Sit, Jessica. Look, how the floor of heaven
Is thick inlaid with patines* of bright gold:
There's not the smallest orb which thou
behold'st,

But in his motion like an angel sings,

Still quiring to the young-eyed cherubins;
Such harmony is in immortal souls;
But, whilst this muddy vesture of decay
Doth grossly close it in, we cannot hear it.
Act 5, 1.

I am never merry when I hear sweet music. *Ib.*

Since nought so stockish, hard, and full of
rage,
But music for the time doth change his
nature:

The man that hath no music in himself,
Nor is not moved with concord of sweet
sounds,
Is fit for treasons, stratagems, and spoils;
The motions of his spirit are dull as night,
And his affections dark as Erebus;
Let no such man be trusted! *Ib.*

How far that little candle throws his beams!
So shines a good deed in a naughty world. *Ib.*

So doth the greater glory dim the less. *Ib.*

How many things by season seasoned are
To their right praise, and true perfection! *Ib.*

This night, methinks, is but the daylight
sick. *Ib.*

For a light wife doth make a heavy hus-
band. *Ib.*

These blessed candles of the night. *Ib.*

The courtesy of nations allows you my
better; in that you are the first-born.

As you Like it. Act 1, 1.

Therefore use thy discretion; I had as lief
thou didst break his neck as his finger. *Ib.*

The dulness of the fool is the whetstone of
the wits. *Act 1, 2.*

Unmuzzle your wisdom. *Ib.*

Well said: that was laid on with a trowel. *Ib.*

Only in the world I fill up a place, which
may be better supplied when I have made
it empty. *Ib.*

Now Hercules be thy speed, young man! *Ib.*

My pride fell with my fortunes. *Ib.*

Thus must I from the smoke into the
smother. *Ib.*

Celia: Not a word? *Ros.*: Not one to
throw at a dog. *Act 1, 3.*

O, how full of briars is this working-day
world! *Ib.*

Beauty provoketh thieves sooner than gold. *Ib.*

We'll have a swashing and a martial out-
side. *Ib.*

* "Patens" in the folio. The paten or patine is the small flat dish used in the service of the altar.

Sweet are the uses of adversity ;
Which, like the toad, ugly and venomous,
Wears yet a precious jewel in his head :
And this our life, exempt from public haunt,
Finds tongues in trees, books in the running
brooks,
Sermons in stones, and good in everything.

As you Like it. *Act 2, 1.*

The big round tears
Coursed one another down his innocent
nose,
In piteous chase. *Ib.*

Thou mak'st a testament
As worldlings do, giving thy sum of more
To that which had too much. *Ib.*

Sweep on, you fat and greasy citizens ! *Ib.*

I love to cope him in these sullen fits,
For then he's full of matter. *Ib.*

He that doth the ravens feed,
Yea, providently caters for the sparrow,
Be comfort to my age ! *Act 2, 3.*

For in my youth I never did apply
Hot and rebellious liquors in my blood. *Ib.*

My age is as a lusty winter,
Frosty, but kindly. *Ib.*

O good old man, how well in thee appears
The constant service of the antique world,
When service sweat for duty, not for need !
Thou art not for the fashion of these times,
Where none will sweat but for promotion,
And having that, do choke their service up.

Ib.
But travellers must be content. *Act 2, 4.*

We that are true lovers, run into strange
capers. *Ib.*

Thou speakest wiser than thou art ware of. *Ib.*

Under the greenwood tree. *Act 2, 5.*

I can suck melancholy out of a song, as a
weasel sucks eggs. *Ib.*

I'll rail against all the first-born in Egypt. *Ib.*

And railed on Lady Fortune in good terms,
In good set terms. *Act 2, 7.*

"Call me not fool till heaven hath sent me
fortune."

And then he drew a dial from his poke,
And, looking on it with lack-lustre eye,
Says very wisely, "It is ten o'clock."
Thus may we see," quoth he, "how the
world wags." *Ib.*

And so, from hour to hour, we ripe and
ripe,
And then from hour to hour, we rot and
rot :
And thereby hangs a tale. *Ib.*

My lungs began to crow like chanticleer. *Ib.*

Motley's the only wear. *Ib.*

If ladies be but young and fair,
They have the gift to know it : and in his
brain,—

Which is as dry as the remainder biscuit
After a voyage—he hath strange places
crammed

With observation, the which he vents
In mangled forms. *Ib.*

I must have liberty
Withal, as large a charter as the wind,
To blow on whom I please. *Ib.*

The 'why' is plain as way to parish church. *Ib.*

Your gentleness shall force,
More than your force move us to gentleness. *Ib.*

If ever you have looked on better days,
If ever been where bells have knolled to
church. *Ib.*

All the world's a stage,
And all the men and women merely
players :

They have their exits and their entrances,
And one man in his time plays many parts,
His acts being seven ages. At first the
infant,

Mewling and puking in the nurse's arms.
And then the whining schoolboy with his
satchel,

And shining morning face, creeping like
snail

Unwillingly to school. And then the lover,
Sighing like furnace, with a woful ballad
Made to his mistress' eyebrow. Then a
soldier,

Full of strange oaths, and bearded like the
pard,

Jealous in honour, sudden and quick in
quarrel,

Seeking the bubble reputation
Even in the cannon's mouth. And then the
justice,

In fair round belly, with good capon lined,
With eyes severe, and beard of formal cut,
Full of wise saws and modern instances ;
And so he plays his part. The sixth age
shifts

Into the lean and slippered pantaloons,
With spectacles on nose, and pouch on side ;
His youthful hose, well saved, a world too
wide

For his shrunk shank ; and his big manly
voice,

Turning again toward childish treble, pipes
And whistles in his sound. Last scene of all,
That ends this strange eventful history,
Is second childishness, and mere oblivion,—
Sans teeth, sans eyes, sans taste, sans every-
thing. *Ib.*

Blow, blow, thou winter wind,
Thou art not so unkind

As man's ingratitude :
Thy tooth is not so keen,
Because thou art not seen,

Although thy breath be rude. *Ib.*

As you Like it. *Act 2, 7.*

Most friendship is feigning, most loving
mere folly. *Ib.*

The fair, the chaste and unexpressive she.
Act 3, 2.

Hast any philosophy in thee, shepherd? *Ib.*

He that wants money, means, and content
is without three good friends. *Ib.*

Thou art in a parlous state. *Ib.*

Helen's cheek, but not her heart. *Ib.*

O wonderful, wonderful, and most
wonderful wonderful! and yet again
wonderful, and after that, out of all
whooping! *Ib.*

Do you not know I am a woman? when I
think, I must speak. *Ib.*

I do desire we may be better strangers. *Ib.*

You have a nimble wit; I think 'twas
made of Atalanta's heels. *Ib.*

The lazy foot of time. *Ib.*

I am he, that unfortunate he. *Ib.*

Touch. Truly, I would the gods had
made thee poetical.

Aud. I do not know what poetical is: is it
honest in deed and word? Is it a true thing?

Touch. No, truly; for the truest poetry
is the most feigning; and lovers are given
to poetry. *Act 3, 3.*

Well, I am not fair, and therefore I pray
the gods make me honest. *Ib.*

I am not a slut, though I thank the gods
I am foul. *Ib.*

Down on your knees,
And thank heaven, fasting, for a good man's
love. *Act 3, 5.*

Who ever loved that loved not at first
sight? * *Ib.*

But, sure, he's proud; and yet his pride
becomes him. *Ib.*

Wraps me in a most humorous sadness.
Act 4, 1.

I had rather have a fool to make me
merry, than experience to make me sad. *Ib.*

He that will divide a minute into a
thousand parts, and break but a part of the
thousandth part of a minute in the affairs of
love, it may be said of him, that Cupid hath
clapped him on the shoulder, but I'll
warrant him heart-whole. *Ib.*

Men have died from time to time, and
worms have eaten them, but not for love. *Ib.*

Why then, can one desire too much of a
good thing? *Ib.*

Men are April when they woo, December
when they wed; maids are May when they
are maids, but the sky changes when they
are wives. *Ib.*

You shall never take her without her
answer, unless you take her without her
tongue. *Ib.*

Chewing the food† of sweet and bitter
fancy. *Act 4, 3.*

Kindness, nobler ever than revenge. *Ib.*

I will kill thee a hundred and fifty ways.
Act 5, 1.

No sooner met, but they looked; no
sooner looked, but they loved; no sooner
loved, but they sighed; no sooner sighed,
but they asked one another the reason.

Act 5, 2.

Oh how bitter a thing it is to look into
happiness through another man's eyes! *Ib.*

An ill-favoured thing, sir, but mine own.
Act 5, 4.

The Retort courteous . . . the Quip
modest . . . the Reproof valiant . . . the
Countercheck quarrelsome . . . the Lie
with circumstance . . . the Lie direct. *Ib.*

Your "if" is the only peace-maker; much
virtue in "if." *Ib.*

If it be true that, "good wine needs no
bush," 'tis true that a good play needs no
epilogue. *Epilogue.*

Let the world slide.
Taming of the Shrew. *Induction. Sc. 1.*

And twenty more such names and men as
these,

Which never were, nor no man ever saw.
Sc. 2.

To suck the sweets of sweet philosophy.
Act 1, 1.

No profit grows where is no pleasure ta'en;
In brief, sir, study what you most affect. *Ib.*

Doubt not her care should be
To comb your noddle with a three-legged
stool. *Ib.*

* Quoted as a "dead shepherd's saw." The
"dead shepherd" was Marlowe, who died in 1593,
and the line is from his "Hero and Leander," see
page 205.

† Amended in some editions to "eud," but
without authority.

There's small choice in rotten apples.

The Taming of the Shrew. Act 1, 1.

Love in idleness. *Ib.*

I come to wive it wealthily. *Act 1, 2.*

Nothing comes amiss, so money comes
withal. *Ib.*

And do as adversaries do in law,—
Strive mightily, but eat and drink as
friends. *Ib.*

And where two raging fires do meet
together,
They do consume the thing that feeds their
fury. *Act 2, 1.*

Old fashions please me best. *Act 3, 1.*

And thereby hangs a tale.* *Act 4, 1.*

Honest mean habiliments. *Act 4, 3.*

Pitchers have ears, and I have many ser-
vants. *Act 4, 4.*

He that is giddy thinks the world turns
round. *Act 5, 2.*

O vile,
Intolerable, not to be endured! *Ib.*

A woman moved is like a fountain troubled,
Muddy, ill-seeming, thick, bereft of beauty.
Ib.

Such duty as the subject owes the prince,
Even such a woman oweth to her husband.
Ib.

Love all, trust a few,
Do wrong to none.

All's Well that Ends Well. Act 1, 1.

A bright particular star. *Ib.*

The hind that would be mated by the lion,
Must die for love. *Ib.*

Our remedies oft in ourselves do lie,
Which we ascribe to heaven. *Ib.*

"Let me not live," quoth he,
"After my flame lacks oil, to be the snuff
Of younger spirits." *Act 1, 2.*

He must needs go that the devil drives.
Act 1, 3.

My friends were poor but honest. *Ib.*

He that of greatest works is finisher,
Oft does them by the weakest minister.
Act 2, 1.

Oft expectation fails, and most oft there
Where most it promises; and oft it hits
Where hope is coldest, and despair most sits.
Ib.

Highly fed and lowly taught. *Act 2, 2.*

To the wars, my boy, to the wars!
He wears his honour in a box unseen,
That hugs his kicksy-wicksy here at home.
Act 2, 3.

A young man married is a man that's
married. *Ib.*

To say nothing, to do nothing, to know
nothing, and to have nothing. *Act 2, 4.*

For the love of laughter, hinder not the
honour of his design. *Act 3, 6.*

The web of our life is of a mingled yarn,
good and ill together. *Act 4, 3.*

There's place and means for every man
alive. *Ib.*

Praising what is lost
Makes the remembrance dear. *Ib.*

Th' inaudible and noiseless foot of Time.
Ib.

If music be the food of love, play on.

Twelfth Night. Act 1, 1.

That strain again—it had a dying fall;
O, it came o'er my ear like the sweet south,
That breathes upon a bank of violets,
Stealing, and giving odour. *Ib.*

Care's an enemy to life. *Act 1, 3.*

I am a great eater of beef, and I believe
that does harm to my wit. *Ib.*

What says Quinapalus? "Better a witty
fool than a foolish wit." *Act 1, 5.*

'Tis beauty truly blent, whose red and
white
Nature's own sweet and cunning hand laid
on:

Lady, you are the cruellest she alive. *Ib.*

And leave the world no copy. *Ib.*

Not to be abed after midnight is to be up
betimes. *Act 2, 3.*

Journeys end in lovers' meeting. *Ib.*

He does it with a better grace, but I do
it more natural. *Ib.*

Dost thou think, because thou art vir-
tuous, there shall be no more cakes and ale?
Ib.

Ginger shall be hot i' the mouth, too. *Ib.*

These most brisk and giddy-paced times.
Act 2, 4.

Let still the woman take
An elder than herself; so wears she to him,
So sways she level in her husband's heart.
For, boy, however we do praise ourselves,
Our fancies are more giddy and unfirm,
More longing, wavering, sooner lost and
worn,†
Than women's are. *Ib.*

* Also found in "Othello," Act 3, 1; "Merry Wives of Windsor," Act 1, 4; "As you Like it," Act 2, 7.

† Given in the Folios as "sound," but altered to "south" by Pope.

‡ "Won" in some modern editions, but "worn" in the original.

Duke. And what's her history?
Viola. A blank, my lord. She never told
 her love,
 But let concealment, like a worm i' the bud,
 Feed on her damask cheek: she pined in
 thought;
 And, with a green and yellow melancholy,
 She sat like patience on a monument,
 Smiling at grief. Was not this love indeed?
 We men may say more, swear more; but,
 indeed,
 Our shows are more than will; for still we
 prove
 Much in our vows, but little in our love.

Twelfth Night. Act 2, 4.

I am all the daughters of my father's house,
 And all the brothers too. *Ib.*

Here comes the trout that must be caught
 with tickling. *Act 2, 5.*

Ay, an you had any eye behind you, you
 might see more detraction at your heels,
 than fortunes before you. *Ib.*

But be not afraid of greatness; some are
 born great, some achieve greatness, and
 some have greatness thrust upon them. *Ib.*

Let thy tongue tang with arguments of
 state. *Ib.*

The trick of singularity. *Ib.*

This fellow's wise enough to play the fool;
 And to do that well craves a kind of wit.

Act 3, 1.

O, what a deal of scorn looks beautiful
 In the contempt and anger of his lip! *Ib.*

Love sought is good, but given unsought is
 better. *Ib.*

Let there be gall enough in thy ink;
 though thou write with a goose pen, no
 matter. *Act 3, 2.*

Why, this is very midsummer madness.
Act 3, 4.

If this were played upon a stage now, I
 could condemn it as an improbable fiction. *Ib.*

Still you keep o' the windy side of the law. *Ib.*

An I thought he had been valiant, and
 so cunning in fence, I'd have seen him
 damned ere I'd have challenged him. *Ib.*

I hate ingratitude more in a man
 Than lying, vainness, babbling, drunken
 ness. *Ib.*

In nature there's no blemish but the mind.
 None can be called deformed but the unkind. *Ib.*

As the old hermit of Prague* . . . said,
 . . . "That that is, is." *Act 4, 2.*

Out, hyperbolic fiend! *Ib.*

There is no darkness but ignorance. *Ib.*

And thus the whirligig of time brings in
 his revenges. *Act 5, 1.*

For the rain it raineth every day. *Ib.*

A great while ago the world begun. *Ib.*

They that went on crutches ere he was
 born, desire yet their life to see him a man.

The Winter's Tale. Act 1, 1.

The wat'ry star.† *Act 1, 2.*

There is no tongue that moves, none, none
 i' the world,

So soon as yours could win me. *Ib.*

You put me off with limber vows. *Ib.*

A lady's verily is
 As potent as a lord's. *Ib.*

Two lads that thought there was no more
 behind,

But such a day to-morrow as to-day,
 And to be boy eternal. *Ib.*

Cram us with praise, and make us
 As fat as tame things; one good deed,

dying tongueless,
 Slaughters a thousand waiting upon that.

Our praises are our wages. *Ib.*

He makes a July's day short as December. *Ib.*

Gone already!
 Inch-thick, knee-deep, o'er head and ears, a
 forked one! *Ib.*

If I could find example
 Of thousands that had struck anointed kings,
 And flourished after, I'd not do 't; but since

Nor brass, nor stone, nor parchment bears
 not one,

Let villainy forswear 't. *Ib.*

You may as well
 Forbid the sea for to obey the moon. *Ib.*

'Tis safer to
 Avoid what's grown, than question how 'tis
 born. *Ib.*

A sad tale's best for winter; I have one
 Of sprites and goblins. *Act 2, 1.*

I will tell it softly,
 Yond' crickets shall not hear it. *Ib.*

The silence often of pure innocence
 Persuades, when speaking fails. *Act 2, 2.*

Slander,
 Whose sting is sharper than the sword's. *Act 2, 3.*

I am a feather for each wind that blows. *Ib.*

* Jerome, called "the hermit of Camaldoli in Tuscany" (*Douce*).

† The moon.

There is no truth at all i' the oracle.

The Winter's Tale. *Act 3, 2.*

Fancies too weak for boys, too green and idle

For girls of nine! *Ib.*

What's gone, and what's past help,
Should be past grief. *Ib.*

'Tis a lucky day, boy, and we'll do good
deeds on 't. *Act 3, 3.*

Time. I that please some, try all.
Act 4, 1. Chorus.

Why, then comes in the sweet o' the year.
Act 4, 3.

For a quart of ale is a dish for a king. *Ib.*

The lark, that tirra-lirra chants. *Ib.*

A snapper-up of unconsidered trifles. *Ib.*

My revenue is the silly cheat. *Ib.*

For the life to come, I sleep out the
thought of it. *Ib.*

I cannot tell, good sir, for which of his
virtues it was, but he was certainly whipped
out of the court. *Ib.*

Jog on, jog on, the foot-path way,
And merrily hent the stile-a:

A merry heart goes all the day,
Your sad tires in a mile-a. *Ib.*

Daffodils,
That come before the swallow dares, and take
The winds of March with beauty. *Act 4, 4.*

Violets dim,
But sweeter than the lids of Juno's eyes,
Or Cytherea's breath. *Ib.*

When you do dance, I wish you
A wave i' the sea, that you might ever do
Nothing but that. *Ib.*

Nothing she does, or seems,
But smacks of something greater than
herself,
Too noble for this place. *Ib.*

I think there is not half a kiss to choose
Who loves another best. *Ib.*

He sings them over, as they were gods
or goddesses: you would think a smock
were a she-angel. *Ib.*

I love a ballad in print, a' life; for then
we are sure they are true. *Ib.*
'To unpathed waters, undreamed shores. *Ib.*

Ha, ha! what a fool Honesty is! and
Trust his sworn brother, a very simple
gentleman! *Ib.*

Though I am not naturally honest, I am
so sometimes by chance. *Ib.*

Let me have no lying: it becomes none
but tradesmen. *Ib.*

How blessed are we that are not simple
men!

Yet nature might have made me as these
are,

Therefore, I'll not disdain. *Ib.*

All deaths are too few, the sharpest too easy.
Ib.

Though authority be a stubborn bear, yet
he is often led by the nose with gold. Show
the inside of your purse to the outside of his
hand. *Ib.*

The odds for high and low's alike. *Act 5, 1.*

If it be ne'er so false, a true gentleman
may swear it in the behalf of his friend.
Act 5, 2.

Lord of thy presence, and no land beside.
King John. *Act 1, 1.*

And if his name be George, I'll call him
Peter:

For new-made honour doth forget men's
names. *Ib.*

For he is but a bastard to the time,
That doth not smack of observation. *Ib.*

Sweet, sweet, sweet poison for the age's
tooth. *Ib.*

For courage mounteth with occasion.
Act 2, 1.

I would that I were low laid in my grave;
I am not worth this coil that's made for me.
Ib.

He speaks plain cannon fire, and smoke and
bounce. *Ib.*

Zounds! I was never so bethumped with
words
Since first I called my brother's father dad.
Ib.

Well, whiles I am a beggar, I will rail,
And say,—There is no sin, but to be rich;
And, being rich, my virtue then shall be,
To say,—There is no vice, but beggary. *Ib.*

A woman naturally born to fears. *Act 3, 1.*
For grief is proud and makes his owner
stoop. *Ib.*

Here I and sorrows sit;
Here is my throne, bid kings come bow to it.
Ib.

Thou ever strong upon the stronger side!
Thou Fortune's champion, that dost never
fight

But when her humorous ladyship is by,
To teach thee safety! *Ib.*

Thou wear a lion's hide! doff it for shame,
And hang a calf-skin on those recreant
limbs! *Ib.*

Old Time, the clock-setter, that bald sexton,
Time. *Ib.*

But now will canker sorrow eat my bud,
And chase the native beauty from his cheek.
Act 3, 4.

Grief fills the room up of my absent child,
Lies in his bed, walks up and down with
me,
Puts on his pretty looks, repeats his words,
Remembers me of all his gracious parts,
Stuffs out his vacant garments with his
form. King John. *Act 3, 4.*

Life is as tedious as a twice-told tale,
Vexing the dull ear of a drowsy man. *Ib.*

When Fortune means to men most good,
She looks upon them with a threatening eye. *Ib.*

And he that stands upon a slippery place,
Makes nice of no vile hold to stay him up. *Ib.*

Methinks nobody should be sad but I. *Act 4, 1.*
Ib.

How now, foolish rheum! *Ib.*
Alas! I then have chid away my friend:
He hath a stern look, but a gentle heart. *Ib.*

To gild refined gold, to paint the lily,
To throw a perfume on the violet,
To smooth the ice, or add another hue
Unto the rainbow, or with taper light
To seek the beauteous eye of heaven to
garnish,
Is wasteful and ridiculous excess. *Act 4, 2.*

And, oftentimes, excusing of a fault
Doth make the fault the worse by the excuse. *Ib.*

We cannot hold mortality's strong hand. *Ib.*

Why do you bend such solemn brows on
me? *Ib.*

The spirit of the time shall teach me speed. *Ib.*

Another lean, unwashed artificer. *Ib.*

How oft the sight of means to do ill deeds,
Make deeds ill done! Hadst thou not
been by,
A fellow by the hand of nature marked,
Quoted and signed to do a deed of shame,
This murder had not come into my mind. *Ib.*

Out of my sight and never see me more! *Ib.*

Whate'er you think, good words, I think,
were best. *Act 4, 3.*

Be great in act as you have been in thought. *Act 5, 1.*

Be stirring as the time; be fire with fire;
Threaten the threatener, and outface the
brow
Of bragging horror. *Ib.*

This England never did, nor never shall,
Lie at the proud foot of a conqueror,
But when it first did help to wound itself. *Act 5, 7.*

Come the three corners of the world in
arms,
And we shall shock them: nought shall
make us rue,
If England to itself do rest but true. *Ib.*

Time-honoured Lancaster. *King Richard II. Act 1, 1.*

Let's purge this choler without letting
blood. *Ib.*

The purest treasure mortal times afford,
Is spotless reputation; that away,
Men are but gilded loam, or painted clay.
A jewel in a ten times barred up chest
Is a bold spirit in a loyal breast.
Mine honour is my life; both grow in one;
Take honour from me, and my life is done. *Ib.*

We were not born to sue, but to command. *Ib.*

That which in mean men we entitle
patience,
Is pale cold cowardice in noble breasts. *Act 1, 2.*

The hopeless word of—never to return. *Act 1, 3.*

Grief makes one hour ten. *Ib.*

All places that the eye of heaven visits,
Are to a wise man ports and happy havens. *Ib.*

There is no virtue like necessity. *Ib.*

For gnarling sorrow hath less power to bite
The man that mocks at it, and sets it light. *Ib.*

O, who can hold a fire in his hand
By thinking on the frosty Caucasus?
Or cloy the hungry edge of appetite,
By bare imagination of a feast?
Or wallow naked in December snow
By thinking on fantastic summer's heat.
O, no! the apprehension of the good
Gives but the greater feeling to the worse. *Ib.*

Oh, but they say the tongues of dying men
Enforce attention, like deep harmony. *Act 2, 1.*

He tires betimes that spurs too fast betimes. *Ib.*

This royal throne of kings, this sceptred isle,
This earth of majesty, this seat of Mars,
This other Eden, demi-Paradise;
This fortress, built by nature for herself,
Against infection, and the hand of war;
This happy breed of men, this little world;
This precious stone set in the silver sea,
Which serves it in the office of a wall,
Or as a moat defensive to a house,
Against the envy of less happier lands;
This blessed plot, this earth, this realm, this
England. *Ib.*

England, bound in with the triumphant sea.

King Richard II. *Act 2, 1.*

A lunatic, lean-witted fool. *Ib.*

The ripest fruit first falls, and so doth he. *Ib.*

In war was never lion raged more fierce,
In peace was never gentle lamb more mild,

Than was that young and princely gentleman. *Ib.*

Cozening hope; he is a flatterer,
A parasite, a keeper-back of death. *Act 2, 2.*

Comfort's in heaven; and we are on the earth,
Where nothing lives but crosses, cares, and grief. *Ib.*

Alas, poor duke! the task he undertakes
Is numbering sands, and drinking oceans dry:
Where one on his side fights, thousands will fly. *Ib.*

I count myself in nothing else so happy
As in a soul remembering my good friends. *Act 2, 3.*

Bloody with spurring, fiery-red with haste. *Ib.*

Evermore thanks, the exchequer of the poor. *Ib.*

I see thy glory, like a shooting star,
Fall to the base earth from the firmament!
Why sun sits weeping in the lowly west. *Act 2, 4.*

Eating the bitter bread of banishment. *Act 3, 1.*

Not all the water in the rough, rude sea
Can wash the balm off from an anointed king. *Act 3, 2.*

If angels fight,
Weak men must fall; for heaven still guards the right. *Ib.*

O, call back yesterday, bid time return! *Ib.*

The worst is death, and death will have his day. *Ib.*

Sweet love, I see, changing his property,
Turns to the sourest and most deadly hate. *Ib.*

Of comfort no man speak:
Let's talk of graves, of worms, and epitaphs;
Make dust our paper, and with rainy eyes
Write sorrow on the bosom of the earth.
Let's choose executors, and talk of wills. *Ib.*

And nothing can we call our own but death. *Ib.*

Yet looks he like a king. *Act 3, 3.*

He is come to open
The purple testament of bleeding war. *Ib.*

And my large kingdom for a little grave,
A little little grave, an obscure grave. *Ib.*

They well deserve to have
That know the strong'st and surest way to get. *Ib.*

Gave
His body to that pleasant country's earth,
And his pure soul unto his captain, Christ,
Under whose colours he had fought so long. *Act 4, 1.*

Sweet peace conduct his sweet soul to the bosom
Of good old Abraham! *Ib.*

As in a theatre, the eyes of men,
After a well-graced actor leaves the stage,
Are idly bent on him that enters next,
Thinking his prattle to be tedious. *Act 5, 2.*

How sour sweet music is,
When time is broke, and no proportion kept!
So is it in the music of men's lives. *Act 5, 5.*

Pride must have a fall. *Ib.*

In those holy fields,
Over whose acres walked those blessed feet,
Which, fourteen hundred years ago, were nailed,
For our advantage, on the bitter cross.

King Henry IV. Part 1. *Act 1, 1.*
It is a conquest for a prince to boast of. *Ib.*

Let us be Diana's foresters, gentlemen of the shade, minions of the moon. *Act 1, 2.*

The rusty curb of old father antic, the law. *Ib.*

Thou hast the most unsavoury similes. *Ib.*

I would thou and I knew where a commodity of good names were to be bought! *Ib.*

O, thou hast damnable iteration; and art, indeed, able to corrupt a saint. *Ib.*

And now am I, if a man should speak truly, little better than one of the wicked. *Ib.*

Why, Hal, 'tis my vocation, Hal; 'tis no sin for a man to labour in his vocation. *Ib.*

He was never yet a breaker of proverbs: he will give the devil his due. *Ib.*

There's neither honesty, manhood, nor good fellowship in thee. *Ib.*

I know them to be as true-bred cowards as ever turned back. *Ib.*

If all the year were playing holidays,
To sport would be as tedious as to work. *Ib.*

A certain lord, neat, and trimly dressed,
Fresh as a bridegroom; and his chin new-
reaped,
Showed like a stubble-land at harvest home;
He was perfumed like a milliner;
And 'twixt his finger and his thumb he held
A pouncet-box, which ever and anon
He gave his nose, and took't away again.

King Henry IV. Part 1. Act 1, 3.

And as the soldiers bore dead bodies by,
He called them untaught knaves, un-
mannerly,
To bring a slovenly, unhandsome corse
Betwixt the wind and his nobility. *Ib.*
So pestered with a popinjay. *Ib.*

He made me mad

To see him shine so brisk, and smell so
sweet,
And talk so like a waiting-gentlewoman,
Of guns, and drums, and wounds. *Ib.*

And telling me the sovereign'st thing on
earth

Was parmaceti for an inward bruise;
And that it was great pity, so it was,
This villainous saltpetre should be digged
Out of the bowels of the harmless earth,
Which many a good tall fellow had de-
stroyed
So cowardly; and but for these vile guns,
He would himself have been a soldier. *Ib.*

This bald, unjointed chat of his. *Ib.*

Never did base and rotten policy
Colour her working with such deadly
wounds. *Ib.*

The blood more stirs

To rouse a lion, than to start a hare. *Ib.*

By heaven, methinks, it were an easy leap,
To pluck bright honour from the pale-faced
moon;

Or dive into the bottom of the deep
Where fathom-line could never touch the
ground,
And pluck up drowned honour by the locks. *Ib.*

But out upon this half-faced fellowship! *Ib.*

Why what a candy deal of courtesy
This fawning greyhound then did proffer me!

Act 1, 3.

I know a trick worth two of that. Act 2, 1.

If the rascal have not given me medicines
to make me love him, I'll be hanged; it
could not be else. Act 2, 2.

Argument for a week, laughter for a
month, and a good jest for ever. *Ib.*

Falstaff sweats to death,
And lards the lean earth as he walks along. *Ib.*

Out of this nettle, danger, we pluck this
flower, safety. Act 2, 3.

Thou wilt not utter what thou dost not
know;

And so far will I trust thee, gentle Kate! *Ib.*

A Corinthian, a lad of mettle, a good boy. Act 2, 4.

As merry as crickets. *Ib.*

Call you that backing of your friends? A
plague upon such backing! give me them
that will face me. *Ib.*

A plague on all cowards, still say I. *Ib.*

I am a Jew else; an Ebrew Jew. *Ib.*

Two rogues in buckram suits *Ib.*

Three misbegotten knaves in Kendal green. *Ib.*

If reasons were as plenty as blackberries,
I would give no man a reason upon com-
pulsion, I. *Ib.*

Mark now, how a plain tale shall put you
down. *Ib.*

Instinct is a great matter; I was now a
coward on instinct. *Ib.*

Watch to-night, pray to-morrow. *Ib.*

Ah! No more of that, Hal, an thou
lovest me. *Ib.*

What doth gravity out of his bed at mid-
night? *Ib.*

I will do it in King Cambyses' vein. *Ib.*

If sack and sugar be a fault, heaven help
the wicked! *Ib.*

Banish plump Jack, and banish all the
world. *Ib.*

Play out the play. *Ib.*

O monstrous! but one half-pennyworth
of bread to this intolerable deal of sack! *Ib.*

At my nativity,

The front of heaven was full of fiery shapes
Of burning cressets. Act 3, 1.

And all the courses of my life do show,
I am not in the roll of common men. *Ib.*

Glend. I can call spirits from the vasty
deep.

Hotspur. Why, so can I, or so can any
man:

But will they come when you do call for
them? *Ib.*

O, while you live, tell truth, and shame
the devil. *Ib.*

I had rather be a kitten and cry mew,
Than one of these same metre ballad-
mongers. *Ib.*

Mincing poetry,—

'Tis like the forced gait of a shuffling nag.

King Henry IV. Part 1. Act 3, 1.

But in the way of bargain, mark you me,
I'll cavil on the ninth part of a hair. *Ib.*

And such a deal of skumble-skamble stuff
As puts me from my faith. *Ib.*

O, he's as tedious

As a tired horse, a railing wife;
Worse than a smoky house:—I had rather
live

With cheese and garlic in a windmill. *Ib.*

A good mouth-filling oath. *Ib.*

A fellow of no mark, nor likelihood. Act 3, 2.

By being seldom seen, I could not stir,
But, like a comet, I was wondered at. *Ib.*

To loathe the taste of sweetness. *Ib.*

An I have not forgotten what the inside
of a church is made of, I am a peppercorn, a
brewer's horse. Act 3, 3.

Company, villainous company, hath been
the spoil of me. *Ib.*

You are so fretful, you cannot live long. *Ib.*

Shall I not take mine ease in mine inn? *Ib.*

If speaking truth

In this fine age were not thought flattery.
Act 4, 1.

Zounds! how has he the leisure to be sick,
In such a justling time? *Ib.*

This sickness doth infect

The very life-blood of our enterprise. *Ib.*

I saw young Harry, with his beaver on,
His cuisses on his thighs, gallantly armed,
Rise from the ground like feathered Mercury
And vaulted with such ease into his seat,
As if an angel dropped down from the
clouds,

To turn and wind a fiery Pegasus,
And witch the world with noble horseman-
ship. *Ib.*

If I be not ashamed of my soldiers, I am
a soused gurnet. Act 4, 2.

The cankers of a calm world and a long
peace. *Ib.*

There's but a shirt and a half in all my
company. *Ib.*

Food for powder, food for powder; they'll
fill a pit as well as better. *Ib.*

To the latter end of a fray, and the beginning
of a feast,
Fits a dull fighter, and a keen guest. *Ib.*

I do not think a braver gentleman,
More active-valiant, nor more valiant-
young,

More daring, or more bold, is now alive,
To grace this latter age with noble deeds.

Act 5, 1.

I would it were bed-time, Hal, and all well. *Ib.*

Honour pricks me on. Yea, but how if
honour prick me off, when I come on? how
then? Can honour set to a leg? No. Or
an arm? No. Or take away the grief of a
wound? No. Honour hath no skill in
surgery, then? No. What is honour? A
word . . . Who hath it? He that died o'
Wednesday. Doth he feel it? No. Doth
he hear it? No. Is it insensible, then?
Yea, to the dead. But will it not live with
the living? No. Why? Detraction will
not suffer it—therefore, I'll none of it:
honour is a mere scutcheon:—and so ends
my catechism. *Ib.*

Look how we can, or sad, or merrily,
Interpretation will misquote our looks.

Act 5, 2.

Two stars keep not their motion in one
sphere. Act 5, 4.

Fare thee well, great heart!

Ill-weaved ambition, how much art thou
shrunk!

When that this body did contain a spirit,
A kingdom for it was too small a bound:
But now two paces of the vilest earth
Is room enough:—This earth, that bears
these dead,

Bears not alive so stout a gentleman. *Ib.*

Poor Jack; farewell!

I could have better spared a better man. *Ib.*

The better part of valour is discretion. *Ib.*

Full bravely hast thou fleshed

Thy maiden sword. *Ib.*

Lord, lord, how the world is given to lying! *Ib.*

I'll purge, and leave sack, and live
cleanly, as a nobleman should do. *Ib.*

Even such a man, so faint, so spiritless,
So dull, so dead in look, so woe-begone,
Drew Priam's curtain in the dead of night,
And would have told him, half his Troy was
burned.

King Henry IV. Part 2. Act 1, 1.

See what a ready tongue suspicion hath. *Ib.*

Yet the first bringer of unwelcome news
Hath but a losing office; and his tongue
Sounds ever after as a sullen bell,
Remembered knolling a departed friend. *Ib.*

I am not only witty in myself, but the
cause that wit is in other men. Act 1, 2.

Your lordship, though not clean past your youth, hath yet some smack of age in you, some relish of the saltness of time.

King Henry IV. Part 2. *Act 1, 2.*

I am poor as Job, my lord, but not so patient. *Ib.*

We that are in the vaward of our youth. *Ib.*

For my voice, I have lost it with hollaring, and singing of anthems. *Ib.*

Wake not a sleeping wolf. *Ib.*

It was always yet the trick of our English nation, if they have a good thing to make it too common. * *Ib.*

O, thoughts of men accurst!

Past, and to come, seem best; things present, worst. *Act 1, 3.*

We are time's subjects. *Ib.*

He hath eaten me out of house and home. *Act 2, 1.*

Thus we play the fool with the time; and the spirits of the wise sit in the clouds and mock us. *Act 2, 2.*

So that, in speech, in gait,

In diet, in affections of delight,
In military rules, humours of blood,
He was the mark and glass, copy and book,
That fashioned others. And him—O wondrous him!

O miracle of men! *Act 2, 3.*

A good heart's worth gold. *Act 2, 4.*

Then death rock me asleep, abridge my doleful days!

Why then let grievous, ghastly, gaping wounds

Untwine the sisters three! *Ib.*

Patch up thine old body for heaven. *Ib.*

O sleep! O gentle sleep!

Nature's soft nurse, how have I frighted thee,
That thou no more wilt weigh mine eyelids down,

And steep my senses in forgetfulness? *Act 3, 1.*

With all appliances and means to boot. *Ib.*

Uneasy lies the head that wears a crown. *Ib.*

Death, as the Psalmist saith, is certain to all; all shall die. How a good yoke of bullocks at Stamford fair? *Act 3, 2.*

I will maintain the word with my sword to be a soldier-like word, and a word of exceeding good command, by heaven. Accommodated: That is, when a man is, as they say, accommodated: or, when a man is,—being,—whereby,—he may be thought to be accommodated; which is an excellent thing. *Ib.*

Thou wilt be as valiant as the wrathful dove, or most magnanimous mouse. *Ib.*

Most forcible Feeble. *Ib.*

We have heard the chimes at midnight. *Ib.*

I care not; a man can die but once;—we owe God a death. *Ib.*

He that dies this year is quit for the next. *Ib.*

How subject we old men are to this vice of lying! *Ib.*

He was, for all the world, like a forked radish, with a head fantastically carved upon it with a knife. *Ib.*

A rotten case abides no handling. *Act 4, 1.*

Against ill chances men are ever merry; But heaviness foreruns the good event. *Act 4, 2.*

A peace is of the nature of a conquest; For then both parties nobly are subdued, And neither party loser. *Ib.*

I may justly say with the hook-nosed fellow of Rome—"I came, saw, and overcame." *Act 4, 3.*

A man cannot make him laugh;—but that's no marvel; he drinks no wine. *Ib.*

If I had a thousand sons, the first human principle I would teach them should be—to forswear thin potatoes. *Ib.*

He hath a tear for pity, and a hand Open as day for melting charity: Yet, notwithstanding, being incensed, he's flint. *Act 4, 4.*

O polished perturbation! golden care! *Act 4, 5.*

Thy wish was father, Harry, to that thought. *Ib.*

Commit

The oldest sins the newest kind of ways. *Ib.*

A joint of mutton, and any pretty little tiny kick-shaws. *Act 5, 1.*

It is certain that either wise bearing or ignorant carriage is caught, as men take diseases, one of another: therefore let men take heed of their company. *Ib.*

A foutra for the world, and worldlings base!

I speak of Africa and golden joys. *Act 5, 3.*

Under which king, Bezonian? speak, or die! *Ib.*

Where is the life that late I led? *Ib.*

How ill white hairs become a fool and jester! *Act 5, 5.*

Presume not that I am the thing I was. *Ib.*

If you look for a good speech now, you undo me. *Epilogue.*

* This passage is not in the Folio edition.

Consideration, like an angel, came,
And whipped the offending Adam out of
him. *King Henry V. Act 1, 1.*

Turn him to any cause of policy,
The Gordian knot of it he will unloose,
Familiar as his garter: that, when he
speaks,
The air, a chartered libertine, is still. *Ib.*

The strawberry grows underneath the nettle,
And wholesome berries thrive and ripen
best,
Neighbour'd by fruit of baser quality. *Ib.*

And make her chronicle as rich with praise
As is the ooze and bottom of the sea
With sunken wrack and sumless treasures,
Act 1, 2.

For now sits Expectation in the air.
Act 2. Chorus.

Though patience be a tired mare, yet she
will plod. *Act 2, 1.*

Base is the slave that pays. *Ib.*

He's in Arthur's bosom, if ever man went
to Arthur's bosom. 'A made a finer end,
and went away, an it had been any christom
child. *Act 2, 3.*

I knew there was but one way; for his
nose was as sharp as a pen, and 'a babbled
of green fields. *Ib.*

Now I, to comfort him, bid him 'a should
not think of God; I hoped there was no
need to trouble himself with any such
thoughts yet. *Ib.*

'A said once, the devil would have him
about women. *Ib.*

Trust none;
For oaths are straws, men's faiths are
wafer-cakes,
And hold-fast is the only dog. *Ib.*

Covering discretion with a coat of folly.
Act 2, 4.

Self-love, my liege, is not so vile a sin
As self-neglecting. *Ib.*

Once more unto the breach, dear friends,
once more,
Or close the wall up with our English dead!
Act 3, 1.

I see you stand like greyhounds in the slips,
Straining upon the start. *Ib.*

What rein can hold licentious wickedness,
When down the hill he holds his fierce
career? *Act 3, 3.*

Is not their climate foggy, raw, and dull?
Act 3, 5.

And giddy Fortune's furious fickle wheel.
Act 3, 6.

Advantage is a better soldier than rashness.
Ib.

I thought upon one pair of English legs
Did march three Frenchmen. *Ib.*

There is some soul of goodness in things
evil,
Would men observingly distil it out. *Act 4, 1.*

Thus may we gather honey from the weed,
And make a moral of the devil himself. *Ib.*

Art thou officer?
Or art thou base, common and popular? *Ib.*

From my heart-string
I love the lovely bully. *Ib.*

Every subject's duty is the king's; but
every subject's soul is his own. *Ib.*

Gets him to rest, crammed with distressful
bread. *Ib.*

Winding up days with toil, and nights with
sleep. *Ib.*

The fewer men, the greater share of honour.
Act 4, 3.

But if it be a sin to covet honour,
I am the most offending soul alive. *Ib.*

Our names,
Familiar in his mouth* as household words. *Ib.*

Be in their flowing cups freshly remem-
bered. *Ib.*

This story shall the good man teach his son.
Ib.

We few, we happy few, we band of
brothers. *Ib.*

As I suck blood, I will some mercy show.
Act 4, 4.

The saying is true—"The empty vessel
makes the greatest sound." *Ib.*

And so espoused to death, with blood he
sealed

A testament of noble-ending love. *Act 4, 6.*

And all my mother came into mine eyes,
And gave me up to tears. *Ib.*

There is occasions and causes why and
wherefore in all things. *Act 5, 1.*

I pray you, fall to; if you can mock a
leek, you can eat a leek. *Ib.*

An angel is like you, Kate, and you are
like an angel. *Act 5, 2.*

For these fellows of infinite tongue, that
can rhyme themselves into ladies' favours,
they do always reason themselves out
again! *Ib.*

If he be not fellow with the best king,
thou shalt find the best king of good fellows. *Ib.*

Nice customs court'sey to great kings. *Ib.*

* "Their mouths" in the quarto.

Hung be the heavens with black, yield day to night!

King Henry VI. Part 1. Act 1, 1.

Expect Saint Martin's summer, halcyon days. Act 1, 2.

Glory is like a circle in the water Which never ceaseth to enlarge itself, Till, by broad spreading, it disperse to nought. Ib.

Thy promises are like Adonis' gardens, That one day bloomed, and fruitful were the next. Act 1, 6.

Unbidden guests Are often welcomest when they are gone. Act 2, 2.

But in these nice sharp quillets of the law, Good faith, I am no wiser than a daw. Act 2, 4.

Undaunted spirit in a dying breast! Act 3, 2.

One drop of blood drawn from thy country's bosom, Should grieve thee more than streams of foreign gore. Act 3, 3.

He then that is not furnished in this sort, Doth but usurp the sacred name of knight. Act 4, 1.

I owe him little duty and less love. Act 4, 4.

She's beautiful, and therefore to be woo'd; She is a woman, therefore to be won. Act 5, 3.

I am a soldier, and unapt to weep, Or to exclaim on fortune's fickleness. Ib.

For what is wedlock forc'd but a hell? Act 5, 5.

Rancour will out. King Henry VI. Part 2. Act 1, 1.

Could I come near your beauty with my nails, I'd set my ten commandments in your face. Act 1, 3.

Smooth runs the water where the brook is deep. Act 3, 1.

The fox barks not when he would steal the lamb. Ib.

A heart unspotted is not easily daunted. Ib.

What know I how the world may deem of me. Act 3, 2.

Who finds the heifer dead, and bleeding fresh,

And sees fast by a butcher with an axe, But will suspect 'twas he that made the slaughter?

Who finds the partridge in the puttock's nest,

But may imagine how the bird was dead, Although the kite soar with unbloodied beak?

Even so suspicious is this tragedy. Ib.

What stronger breastplate than a heart untainted?

Thrice is he armed that hath his quarrel just. Ib.

Disturb him not, let him pass peaceably! Act 3, 3.

He dies, and makes no sign: O God, forgive him! Ib.

Forbear to judge, for we are sinners all.— Close up his eyes, and draw the curtain close; And let us all to meditation. Ib.

The gaudy, blabbing, and remorseful day Is crept into the bosom of the sea. Act 4, 1.

Small things make base men proud. Ib.

There's no better sign of a brave mind than a hard hand. Act 4, 2.

Beggary is valiant. Ib.

The first thing we do, let's kill all the lawyers. Ib.

Is not this a lamentable thing, that of the skin of an innocent lamb should be made parchment? That parchment, being scribbled o'er should undo a man? Ib.

Thou hast most traitorously corrupted the youth of the realm in erecting a grammar school. Act 4, 7.

Kent, in the commentaries of Cæsar writ, Is termed the civillest place of all this isle. Ib.

Ignorance is the curse of God, Knowledge the wing wherewith we fly to heaven. Ib.

Was ever feather so lightly blown to and fro, As this multitude? Act 4, 8.

Was never subject longed to be a king, As I do long and wish to be a subject. Act 4, 9.

Lord, who would live turmoiled in the court, And may enjoy such quiet walks as these! Act 4, 10.

The unconquered soul of Cade is fled. Ib.

A subtle traitor needs no sophister. Act 5, 1.

Hold, Warwick, seek thee out some other chase,

For I myself must hunt this deer to death. Act 5, 2.

To make a shambles of the parliament house. King Henry VI. Part 3. Act 1, 1.

Frowns, words, and threats,

Shall be the war that Henry means to use. Ib.

In whose cold blood no spark of honour bides. Ib.

Hadst thou but loved him half so well as I
Or felt that pain which I did for him once,
Or nourished him, as I did with my blood.

King Henry VI. Part 3. *Act 1, 1.*

Such safety finds
The trembling lamb, environed with wolves.
Ib.

An oath is of no moment, being not took
Before a true and lawful magistrate.
Act 1, 2.

How sweet a thing it is to wear a crown,
Within whose circuit is Elysium,
And all that poets feign of bliss and joy.
Ib.

A crown, or else a glorious tomb!
A sceptre, or an earthly sepulchre! *Act 1, 4.*

Unless the adage must be verified
That beggars mounted, run their horse to
death. *Ib.*

Thou art as opposite to every good,
As the Antipodes are unto us,
Or as the south to the septentrion. *Ib.*

But Hercules himself must yield to odds;
And many strokes, though with a little axe,
Hew down, and fell the hardest timbered
oak. *Act 2, 1.*

The smallest worm will turn, being trodden
on. *Act 2, 2.*

Didst thou never hear
That things ill got had ever bad success?
And happy always was it for that son,
Whose father, for his hoarding, went to
hell? *Ib.*

And I, like one lost in a thorny wood,
That rents the thorns, and is rent with the
thorns
Seeking a way, and straying from the way;
Not knowing how to find the open air,
But toiling desperately to find it out.
Act 3, 2.

For though usurpers sway the rule a while,
Yet heavens are just, and time suppresseth
wrongs. *Act 3, 3.*

Warwick, peace!
Proud setter-up and puller-down of kings!
Ib.
Hasty marriage seldom proveth well.
Act 4, 1.

Trust not him that hath once broken faith.
Act 4, 4.

A little fire is quickly trodden out,
Which, being suffered, rivers cannot quench.
Act 4, 8.

Suspicion always haunts the guilty mind;
The thief doth fear each bush an officer.
Act 5, 6.

Down, down to hell; and say I sent thee
thither. *Ib.*

I, that have neither pity, love, nor fear.

Now is the winter of our discontent
Made glorious summer by this sun of York.
King Richard III. *Act 1, 1.*

Our stern alarums changed to merry meet-
ings,
Our dreadful marches to delightful measures,
Grim-visaged war hath smoothed his wrin-
kled front,
And now,—instead of mounting barbed
steeds, . . .
He capers nimbly in a lady's chamber,
To the lascivious pleasing of a lute. *Ib.*

Deformed, unfinished, sent before my time
Into this breathing world, scarce half made
up,
And that so lamely and unfashionable
That dogs bark at me, as I halt by them. *Ib.*
This weak piping time of peace. *Ib.*

Simple, plain Clarence, I do love thee so,
That I will shortly send thy soul to heaven. *Ib.*

No beast so fierce but knows some touch of
pity. *Act 1, 2.*
Vouchsafe, divine perfection of a woman. *Ib.*

Vouchsafe, diffused infection of a man. *Ib.*
To leave this keen encounter of our wits. *Ib.*

I never sued to friend, nor enemy;
My tongue could never learn sweet smooth-
ing words;
But, now thy beauty is proposed my fee,
My proud heart sues, and prompts my
tongue to speak. *Ib.*

Teach not thy lip such scorn; for it was
made
For kissing, lady, not for such contempt. *Ib.*

Was ever woman in this humour wooed?
Was ever woman in this humour won? *Ib.*
Framed in the prodigality of nature. *Ib.*

Because I cannot flatter and speak* fair,
Smile in men's faces, smooth, deceive, and
cog,
Duck with French nods and apish courtesy,
I must be held a rancorous enemy.
Cannot a plain man live, and think no harm,
But thus his simple truth must be abused
By silken, sly, insinuating Jacks? *Act 1, 3.*

The world is grown so bad,
That wrens make prey where eagles dare
not perch;
Since every Jack became a gentleman,
There's many a gentle person made a Jack. *Ib.*

* "Speak" in the quartos; "look" in the folio.

Tyrants themselves wept when it was reported. *King Richard III. Act 1, 3.*

And thus I clothe my naked villainy
With odd old ends stol'n forth of holy writ;
And seem a saint, when most I play the
devil. *Ib.*

We will not stand to prate;
Talkers are no good doers. *Ib.*

Your eyes drop mill-stones, when fools' eyes
drop tears. *Ib.*

Oh I have passed a miserable night,
So full of ugly sights, of ghastly dreams,
That, as I am a Christian faithful man,
I would not spend another such a night,
Though 'twere to buy a world of happy
days;
So full of dismal terror was the time!

Act 1, 4.

Lord, Lord! methought what pain it was to
drown!

What dreadful noise of waters in mine ears!
What ugly sights of death within mine eyes!
Methought I saw a thousand fearful wrecks;
Ten thousand men that fishes gnawed upon:
Wedges of gold, great anchors, heaps of
pearl,

Inestimable stones, unvalued jewels,
All scattered in the bottom of the sea;
Some lay in dead men's skulls: and in those
holes,

Where eyes did once inhabit, there were
crept

(As 'twere in scorn of eyes) reflecting gems,
Which wooed the slimy bottom of the deep,
And mocked the dead bones that lay
scattered by. *Ib.*

An outward honour for an inward toil. *Ib.*
They often feel a world of restless cares. *Ib.*

Brackenbury. Are you so brief?

Second Murderer. O sir, it is better to
be brief than tedious. *Ib.*

Some certain dregs of conscience are yet
within me. *Ib.*

First Murderer. Relent! 'tis cowardly, and
womanish.

Clarence. Not to relent, is beastly, savage,
devilish. *Ib.*

'Tis death to me to be at enmity;
I hate it, and desire all good men's love.

Act 2, 1.

I do not know that Englishman alive,
With whom my soul is any jot at odds,
More than the infant that is born to-night:
I thank my God for my humility. *Ib.*

Q. Eliz. Was never widow had so dear a
loss.

Chil. Were never orphans had so dear a
loss.

Duch. Was never mother had so dear a
loss. *Act 2, 2.*

When clouds appear, wise men put on their
cloaks. *Act 2, 3.*

By a divine instinct men's minds mistrust
Ensuing dangers. *Ib.*

Small herbs have grace, great weeds do
grow apace. *Act 2, 4.*

If 'twere not she, I cannot tell who told
me. *Ib.*

You are too senseless-obstinate, my lord,
Too ceremonious and traditional. *Act 3, 1.*

So wise, so young, they say, do ne'er live
long. *Ib.*

I moralise two meanings in one word. *Ib.*

So cunning, and so young, is wonderful. *Ib.*

He's all the mother's, from the top to toe. *Ib.*

I think there's never man in Christendom
That can less hide his love or hate than he.

Act 3, 4.

Lives, like a drunken sailor, on the mast;
Ready, with every nod, to tumble down. *Ib.*

Fear not, my lord, I'll play the orator,
As if the golden fee, for which I plead,
Were for myself. *Act 3, 5.*

High-reaching Buckingham grows circum-
spect. *Act 4, 2.*

Gold were as good as twenty orators. *Ib.*

I am not in the giving vein to-day. *Ib.*

Hover about me with your airy wings.

Act 4, 4.

Let not the heavens hear these tell-tale
women

Rail on the Lord's anointed! *Ib.*

Tetchy and wayward. *Ib.*

An honest tale speeds best, being plainly
told. *Ib.*

Relenting fool, and shallow, changing
woman! *Ib.*

Thus far into the bowels of the land
Have we marched on without impediment.

Act 5, 2.

True hope is swift, and flies with swallow's
wings;

Kings it makes gods, and meaner creatures
kings. *Ib.*

Besides, the king's name is a tower of
strength. *Act 5, 3.*

I have not that alacrity of spirit,
Nor cheer of mind, that I was wont to have.

Ib.

Give me another horse,—bind up my
wounds,—

Have mercy, Jesu!—soft! I did but dream.
O coward conscience, how dost thou afflict
me! *Ib.*

My conscience hath a thousand several
tongues,
And every tongue brings in a several tale,
And every tale condemns me for a villain.

King Richard III. *Act 5, 3.*

There is no creature loves me;
And if I die, no soul will pity me. *Ib.*

The early village cock
Hath twice done salutation to the morn. *Ib.*

By the apostle Paul, shadows to-night
Have struck more terror to the soul of

Richard,
Than can the substance of ten thousand
soldiers. *Ib.*

For the self-same heaven
That frowns on me, looks sadly upon him. *Ib.*

A thing devised by the enemy. *Ib.*

Conscience is but a word that cowards use,
Devised at first to keep the strong in awe. *Ib.*

A horse! a horse! my kingdom for a horse! *
Act 5, 4.

Slave! I have set my life upon a cast,
And I will stand the hazard of the die.

I think there be six Richmonds in the field. *Ib.*

Order gave each thing view.
King Henry VIII. *Act 1, 1.*

The force of his own merit makes his way. *Ib.*

A beggar's book
Outworths a noble's blood. *Ib.*

Heat not a furnace for your foe so hot
That it do singe yourself. *Ib.*

As merry,
As, first, good company, good wine, good
welcome,
Can make good people. *Act 1, 4.*

Two women placed together makes cold
weather. *Ib.*

Of her, that loves him with that excellence
That angels love good men with. *Act 2, 2.*

This bold bad man.† *Ib.*

He was a fool,
For he would needs be virtuous. *Ib.*

Verily,
I swear 'tis better to be lowly born,
And range with humble livers in content,
Than to be perked up, in a glist'ring grief,
And wear a golden sorrow. *Act 2, 3.*

* "A man! a man! My kingdom for a man!"
—MARSTON, "The Scourge of Villainy," 1598.

† "A boat! a boat! a full hundred marks for a
boat!"—MARSTON, "Eastward Ho," 1605.

"A fool! a fool! my cockcomb for a fool!"
—MARSTON, "Parasitaster," 1608.

† "A bold, bad man."—SPENSER, "Faerie
Queen," Bk. I., c. 1, st. 37.

I swear again, I would not be a queen
For all the world. *Ib.*

I have been to you a true and humble wife,
At all times to your will conformable. *Act 2, 4.*

You're meek and humble-mouthed. *Ib.*

But your heart
Is crammed with arrogancy, spleen, and
pride. *Ib.*

In sweet music is such art,
Killing care, and grief of heart

Fall asleep, or hearing die. *Act 3, 1.*
A spleeny Lutheran. *Act 3, 2.*

'Tis well said again;
And 'tis a kind of good deed to say well:
And yet words are no deeds. *Ib.*

And then to breakfast, with
What appetite you have. *Ib.*

O negligence,
Fit for a fool to fall by! *Ib.*

I have touched the highest point of all my
greatness;

And from that full meridian of my glory,
I haste now to my setting: I shall fall,
Like a bright exhalation in the evening,
And no man see me more. *Ib.*

Press not a falling man too far. *Ib.*

Farewell, a long farewell, to all my great-
ness!

This is the state of man: to-day he puts forth
The tender leaves of hope; to-morrow

blossoms,
And bears his blushing honours thick upon
him:

The third day comes a frost, a killing frost;
And,—when he thinks, good easy man, full
surely

His greatness is a ripening,—nips his root,
And then he falls, as I do. I have ventured,

Like little wanton boys that swim on
bladders,

This many summers in a sea of glory;
But far beyond my depth: my high-blown

pride
At length broke under me; and now has
left me

Weary, and old with service, to the mercy
Of a rude stream that must for ever hide me.

Vain pomp and glory of this world, I hate ye;
I feel my heart new opened. O how wretched

Is that poor man that hangs on princes'
favours!

There is, betwixt that smile we would
aspire to,

That sweet aspect of princes, and their ruin,
More pangs and fears than wars or women

have:
And when he falls, he falls like Lucifer,
Never to hope again. *Ib.*

A peace above all earthly dignities,
A still and quiet conscience.

King Henry VIII. *Act 3, 2.*

And sleep in dull cold marble. *Ib.*

The depths and shoals of honour. *Ib.*

Cromwell, I charge thee, fling away
ambition :

By that sin fell the angels. *Ib.*

Love thyself last: cherish those hearts that
hate thee:

Corruption wins not more than honesty.

Still in thy right hand carry gentle peace,
To silence envious tongues. Be just, and
fear not.

Let all the ends thou aim'st at be thy
country's,

Thy God's, and truth's. *Ib.*

Had I but served my God with half the
zeal

I served my king, he would not in mine age
Have left me naked to mine enemies. *Ib.*

An old man, broken with the storms of state,
Is come to lay his weary bones among ye.
Give him a little earth for charity!

Act 4, 2.

He gave his honours to the world again,
His blessed part to Heaven, and slept in
peace. *Ib.*

So may he rest; his faults lie gently on
him! *Ib.*

His own opinion was his law. *Ib.*

Men's evil manners live in brass; their
virtues

We write in water. *Ib.*

He was a scholar, and a ripe and good one;
Exceeding wise, fair-spoken, and per-
suading:

Lofty and sour to them that loved him not;
But, to those men that sought him, sweet as
summer. *Ib.*

And, to add greater honours to his age
Than man could give him, he died fearing
God. *Ib.*

After my death I wish no other herald,
No other speaker of my living actions,
To keep mine honour from corruption,
But such an honest chronicler as Griffith.

Ib.

Now I am past all comforts here, but
prayers. *Ib.*

The dews of heaven fall thick in blessings
on her! *Ib.*

To dance attendance on their lordships'
pleasures. *Act 5, 2.*

'Tis a cruelty

To load a falling man. *Act 5, 3.*

Some come to take their ease,
And sleep an act or two. *Epilogue.*

I have had my labour for my travail.
Troilus and Cressida. *Act 1, 1.*

Is not birth, beauty, good shape, discourse,
manhood, learning, gentleness, virtue, youth,
liberality, and such like, the spice and salt
that season a man? *Act 1, 2.*

Women are angels, wooing. *Ib.*

Men prize the thing ungained more than it
is. *Ib.*

The baby figure of the giant mass
Of things to come at large. *Act 1, 3.*

Let us like merchants show our foulest
wares,

And think, perchance, they'll sell; if not
The lustre of the better yet to show
Shall show the better. *Ib.*

Two curs shall tame each other; pride alone
Must tarre the mastiffs on. *Ib.*

Modest doubt is called
The beacon of the wise. *Act 2, 2.*

What's aught, but as 'tis valued? *Ib.*

'Tis mad idolatry
To make the service greater than the god. *Ib.*

The amity that wisdom knits not, folly may
easily untie. *Act 2, 3.*

He that is proud eats up himself. *Ib.*

Words pay no debts. *Act 3, 2.*

To be wise, and love
Exceeds man's might. *Ib.*

As false
As air, as water, wind, or sandy earth,

As fox to lamb, as wolf to heifer's calf,
Pard to the hind, or step-dame to her son;

Yea, let them say, to stick the heart of
falsehood,

As false as Cressid. *Ib.*

Welcome ever smiles,
And farewell goes out sighing. *Act 3, 3.*

One touch of nature makes the whole world
kin. *Ib.*

And like a dew-drop from the lion's mane,
Be shook to air. *Ib.*

A plague of opinion! a man may wear it
on both sides, like a leather jerkin. *Ib.*

Not soon provoked, nor, being provoked,
soon calmed. *Act 4, 5.*

What's past, and what's to come, is strewn
with husks

And formless ruin of oblivion. *Ib.*

The end crowns all. *Ib.*

Mine honour keeps the weather of my fate:
Life every man holds dear; but the brave
man

Holds honour far more precious-dear than
life. *Troilus and Cressida. Act 5, 3.*

Brother, you have a vice of mercy in you,
Which better fits a lion than a man. *Ib.*

But flies an eagle flight, bold, and forth on,
Leaving no tract behind.

Timon of Athens. Act 1, 1.

'Tis not enough to help the feeble up,
But to support him after. *Ib.*

He that loves to be flattered is worthy of
the flatterer. *Ib.*

Men shut their doors against a setting sun.
Act 1, 2.

Varro's servant. Thou art not altogether a
fool.

Fool. Nor thou altogether a wise man:
as much foolery as I have, so much wit thou
lackest. *Act 2, 2.*

They froze me into silence. *Ib.*

'Tis lack of kindly warmth. *Ib.*

Every man has his fault, and honesty is
his. *Act 3, 1.*

Policy sits above conscience. *Act 3, 2.*

The devil knew not what he did when he
made man politic; he crossed himself by 't.

Act 3, 3.

Nothing emboldens sin so much as mercy.
Act 3, 5.

He's truly valiant, that can wisely suffer
The worst that man can breathe. *Ib.*

Timon will to the woods, where he shall
find

The unkindest beast more kinder than man-
kind. *Act 4, 1.*

We have seen better days. *Act 4, 2.*

O, the fierce wretchedness that glory brings
us! *Ib.*

The learned pate

Ducks to the golden fool: all is oblique;
There's nothing level in our curs'd natures
But direct villainy. *Act 4, 3.*

I do proclaim

One honest man—mistake me not—but one;
No more, I pray—and he's a steward. *Ib.*

He that trusts to you,

Where he should find you lions, finds you
hares;

Where foxes, geese. *Coriolanus. Act 1, 1.*

Sighed forth proverbs,

That hunger broke stone walls, that dogs
must eat,

That meat was made for mouths, that the
gods sent not

Corn for the rich man only. *Ib.*

Nature teaches beasts to know their friends.
Act 2, 1.

'Faith, there have been many great men
that have flattered the people, who ne'er
loved them. *Act 2, 2.*

I thank you for your voices, thank you—
Your most sweet voices. *Act 2, 3.*

Hear you this Triton of the minnows? mark
you

His absolute "shall"? *Act 3, 1.*

His nature is too noble for the world:
He would not flatter Neptune for his
trident

Or Jove for 's power to thunder. His
heart's his mouth:

What his breast forges, that his tongue must
vent. *Ib.*

You common cry of curs! whose breath I
hate

As reek o' the rotten fens, whose loves I
prize

As the dead carcasses of unburied men
That do corrupt my air,—I banish you!

Act 3, 3.

3. Servant. Where dwell'st thou?

Cor. Under the canopy . . . I' the city
of kites and crows. *Act 4, 5.*

A name unmusical to the Volscians' ears,
And harsh in sound to thine. *Ib.*

Those doves' eyes

Which can make gods forsworn. *Act 5, 3.*

O, a kiss

Long as my exile, sweet as my revenge! *Ib.*

Chaste as the icicle,

That's curdled by the frost from purest snow,
And hangs on Dian's temple. *Ib.*

The tartness of his face sours ripe grapes.
Act 5, 4.

At a few drops of women's rheum, which are
As cheap as lies. *Act 5, 6.*

Measureless liar, thou hast made my heart
Too great for what contains it. *Ib.*

If you have writ your annals true, 'tis
there,

That, like an eagle in a dove-cote, I
Fluttered your Volscians in Corioli:

Alone I did it. *Ib.*

As proper men as ever trod upon neat's-
leather. *Julius Caesar. Act 1, 1.*

You blocks, you stones, you worse than
senseless things!

O you hard hearts, you cruel men of Rome,
Knew you not Pompey? *Ib.*

Beware the Ides of March. *Act 1, 2.*

Well, honour is the subject of my story.
I cannot tell what you and other men
Think of this life; but, for my single self,
I had as lief not be, as live to be
In awe of such a thing as I myself.

Julius Cæsar. *Act 1, 2.*

"Dar'st thou Cassius, now,
Leap in with me into this angry flood,
And swim to yonder point?" Upon the
word,
Accoutred as I was, I plunged in,
And bade him follow. *Ib.*

Ye gods, it doth amaze me,
A man of such a feeble temper should
So get the start of the majestic world,
And bear the palm alone. *Ib.*

Why, man, he doth bestride the narrow
world

Like a Colossus; and we petty men
Walk under his huge legs, and peep about
To find ourselves dishonourable graves.
Men at some time are masters of their fates:
The fault, dear Brutus, is not in our stars,
But in ourselves, that we are underlings. *Ib.*

Brutus will start a spirit as soon as Cæsar.
Now in the names of all the gods at once,
Upon what meat doth this our Cæsar feed,
That he is grown so great? *Ib.*

There was a Brutus once, that would have
brooked

The eternal devil to keep his state in Rome,
As easily as a king. *Ib.*

Let me have men about me that are fat;
Sleek-headed men, and such as sleep o'
nights;

Yond' Cassius has a lean and hungry look;
He thinks too much: such men are dangerous. *Ib.*

Seldom he smiles; and smiles in such a sort,
As if he mocked himself, and scorned his
spirit,

That could be moved to smile at anything.
Such men as he be never at heart's ease
Whiles they behold a greater than them-
selves. *Ib.*

For mine own part, it was Greek to me. *Ib.*

This rudeness is a sauce to his good wit,
Which gives men stomach to digest his
words

With better appetite. *Ib.*

Therefore it is meet
That noble minds keep ever with their likes;
For who so firm that cannot be seduced? *Ib.*

Lowliness is young ambition's ladder,
Whereto the climber-upward turns his face;
But when he once attains the upmost round,
He then unto the ladder turns his back,
Looks in the clouds, scorning the base degrees
By which he did ascend. *Act 2, 1.*

Between the acting of a dreadful thing
And the first motion, all the interim is
Like a phantasma, or a hideous dream. *Ib.*

For he will never follow anything
That other men begin. *Ib.*

But when I tell him he hates flatterers,
He says he does, being then most flattered. *Ib.*

You are my true and honourable wife;
As dear to me as are the ruddy drops
That visit my sad heart. *Ib.*

Think you I am no stronger than my sex,
Being so fathered and so husbanded? *Ib.*

When beggars die, there are no comets seen;
The heavens themselves blaze forth the
death of princes. *Act 2, 2.*

Cowards die many times before their deaths;
The valiant never taste of death but once. *Ib.*

How hard it is for women to keep counsel! *Act 2, 4.*

But I am constant as the northern star. *Act 3, 1.*

O mighty Cæsar! dost thou lie so low?
Are all thy conquests, glories, triumphs,
spoils,

Shrunk to this little measure? *Ib.*

The choice and master spirits of this age. *Ib.*

Though last, not least in love. *Ib.*

Thou art the ruins of the noblest man
That ever liv'd in the tide of times. *Ib.*

And Cæsar's spirit, ranging for revenge,
With Atë by his side, come hot from hell,
Shall in these confines, with a monarch's
voice,

Cry "Havoc!" and let slip the dogs of war. *Ib.*

Romans, countrymen, and lovers! hear
me for my cause, and be silent that ye may
hear. *Act 3, 2.*

Not that I loved Cæsar less, but that I
loved Rome more. *Ib.*

As he was valiant I honour him: but, as
he was ambitious I slew him. *Ib.*

Who is here so base that would be a
bondman? If any, speak: for him have I
offended. Who is here so rude that would
not be a Roman? If any, speak: for him
have I offended. Who is here so vile, that
will not love his country? If any, speak:
for him have I offended. I pause for a
reply. *Ib.*

Friends, Romans, countrymen, lend me your
ears;

I come to bury Cæsar, not to praise him.
The evil that men do lives after them;
The good is oft interred with their bones;
So let it be with Cæsar. *Ib.*

For Brutus is an honourable man;
So are they all, all honourable men.

Julius Cæsar. *Act 3, 2.*

He was my friend, faithful and just to me.

Ib.

When that the poor have cried, Cæsar hath
wept;
Ambition should be made of sterner stuff.

Ib.

But here I am to speak what I do know.

Ib.

You all did love him once, not without
cause.

Ib.

O judgment, thou art fled to brutish beasts,
And men have lost their reason!

Ib.

But yesterday, the word of Cæsar might
Have stood against the world; now, lies he
there,
And none so poor to do him reverence.

Ib.

You are not wood, you are not stones, but
men.

I have o'ershot myself to tell you of it.

Ib.

If you have tears, prepare to shed them now.

Ib.

For Brutus, as you know, was Cæsar's
angel.

Ib.

This was the most unkindest cut of all.

Ib.

Ingratitude, more strong than traitors' arms,
Quite vanquished him: then burst his mighty
heart;

And, in his mantle muffling up his face,
Great Cæsar fell.

O, what a fall was there, my countrymen!

Ib.

O, now you weep; and, I perceive, you feel
The dint of pity; these are gracious drops.

Ib.

What private griefs they have, alas! I know
not.

Ib.

I come not, friends, to steal away your
hearts:

I am no orator, as Brutus is;

But, as you know me all, a plain, blunt man.
That love my friend.

Ib.

For I have neither wit, nor words, nor
worth,

Action, nor utterance, nor power of speech,
To stir men's blood: I only speak right on:

I tell you that which you yourselves do
know.

Ib.

But were I Brutus,
And Brutus Antony, there were an Antony
Would ruffle up your spirits, and put a
tongue

In every wound of Cæsar, that should move
The stones of Rome to rise and mutiny.

Ib.

Now let it work; mischief, thou art afoot,
Take thou what course thou wilt!

Ib.

Tear him for his bad verses, tear him for
his bad verses.

Act 3, 3

When love begins to sicken and decay,
It useth an enforced ceremony.

There are no tricks in plain and simple faith.

Act 4, 2.

In such a time as this, it is not meet
That every nice offence should bear his
comment.

Act 4, 3.

You yourself
Are much condemned to have an itching
palm.

Ib.

The foremost man of all this world.

Ib.

I had rather be a dog, and bay the moon,
Than such a Roman.

Ib.

I'll use you for my mirth, yea, for my
laughter,

When you are waspish.

Ib.

I said an elder soldier, not a better;
Did I say better?

Ib.

There is no terror, Cassius, in your threats;
For I am armed so strong in honesty,
That they pass by me as the idle wind.

Ib.

A friend should bear his friend's infirmities,
But Brutus makes mine greater than they
are.

Ib.

A friendly eye could never see such faults

Ib.

All his faults observed,
Set in a note-book, learned and conned by
rote,

To cast into my teeth.

Ib.

Carries anger as the flint bears fire;
Who, much enforced, shows a hasty spark,
And straight is cold again.

Ib.

There is a tide in the affairs of men,
Which, taken at the flood, leads on to
fortune;

Omitted, all the voyage of their life
Is bound in shallows and in miseries.

On such a full sea are we now afloat,
And we must take the current when it
serves,

Or lose our ventures.

Ib.

But for your words, they rob the Hybla bees,
And leave them honeyless.

Act 5, 1.

The storm is up, and all is on the hazard.

Ib.

For ever and for ever farewell, Cassius!
If we do meet again, why, we shall smile;

If not, why, then this parting was well
made.

Ib.

O, that a man might know
The end of this day's business, ere it come!

Ib.

O hateful error, melancholy's child!
Why dost thou show to the apt thoughts of
men,

The things that are not?

Julius Cæsar. *Act 5, 3.*

The last of all the Romans, fare thee well!
Ib.

Give him all kindness: I had rather have
Such men my friends, than enemies.

Act 5, 4.

This was the noblest Roman of them all.

Act 5, 5.

He, only, in a general honest thought,
And common good to all, made one of them.
His life was gentle; and the elements
So mixed in him that Nature might stand up
And say to all the world, "This was a man!"

Ib.

There's beggary in the love that can be
reckoned.

Antony and Cleopatra. *Act 1, 1.*

The nature of bad news infects the teller.

Act 1, 2.

There's a great spirit gone! Thus did I
desire it:

What our contempts do often hurl from us,
We wish it ours again.

Ib.

Indeed, the tears live in an onion that
should water this sorrow.

Ib.

In time we hate that which we often fear.

Act 1, 3.

The demi-Atlas of this earth.

Act 1, 5.

My salad days,

When I was green in judgment.

Ib.

Every time

Serves for the matter that is then born in it.

Act 2, 2.

I do not much dislike the matter, but

The manner of his speech.

Ib.

We did sleep day out of countenance.

Ib.

For her own person,

It beggared all description.

Ib.

Age cannot wither her, nor custom stale

Her infinite variety.

Ib.

Read not my blemishes in the world's
report.

Act 2, 3.

Music, moody food

Of us that trade in love.

Act 2, 5.

I will praise any man that will praise me.

Act 2, 6.

Ah, this thou should'st have done,
And not have spoke on't! In me, 'tis vil-
lainy;

In thee, 't had been good service.

Act 2, 7.

Ambition,

The soldier's virtue.

Act 3, 1.

If I lose mine honour,
I lose myself.

Act 3, 4.

Celerity is never more admired,
Than by the negligent.

Act 3, 7.

He wears the rose

Of youth upon him.

Act 3, 11.

To business that we love, we rise betime,
And go to 't with delight.

Act 4, 4.

This morning, like the spirit of a youth
That means to be of note, begins betimes.

Ib.

Eros, unarm'd; the long day's task is done,
And we must sleep.

Act 4, 12.

Wishers were ever fools.

Act 4, 13.

O, withered is the garland of the war,
The soldier's pole is fallen.

Ib.

Let's do it after the high Roman fashion.

Ib.

A rarer spirit never

Did steer humanity: but you, gods, will
give us

Some faults to make us men.

Act 5, 1.

His legs bestrid the ocean: his reared arm
Crested the world: his voice was propertyed
To all the tuned spheres.

Act 5, 2.

For his bounty,

There was no winter in 't; an autumn 'twas.

Ib.

Mechanic slaves,

With greasy aprons, rules, and hammers.

Ib.

His biting is immortal; those that do die
of it, do seldom or never recover.

Ib.

A very honest woman, but something
given to lie.

Ib.

If thou and nature can so gently part,
The stroke of death is as a lover's pinch,
Which hurts and is desired.

Ib.

So young, and so untender?

King Lear. *Act 1, 1.*

Come not between the dragon and his
wrath.

Ib.

Hence, and avoid my sight!

Ib.

Time shall unfold what plaited cunning
hides.

Ib.

My cue is villainous melancholy, with a
sigh like Tom o' Bedlam.

Act 1, 2.

A very honest-hearted fellow, and as poor
as the king.

Act 1, 4.

That which ordinary men are fit for, I am
qualified in; and the best of me is diligence.

Ib.

An thou canst not smile as the wind sits,
thou'lt catch cold shortly.

Ib.

Have more than thou showest,
Speak less than thou knowest,
Lend less than thou owest.

King Lear. *Act 1, 4.*

Ingratitude, thou marble-hearted fiend,
More hideous, when thou show'st thee in a
child,
Than the sea-monster! *Ib.*

How sharper than a serpent's tooth it is
To have a thankless child! *Ib.*

Striving to better, oft we mar what's well.
Ib.

Zed! thou unnecessary letter! *Act 2, 2.*

He cannot flatter, he,—
An honest mind and plain,—he must speak
truth!
An they will take it, so; if not, he's plain.
These kind of knaves I know. *Ib.*

A good man's fortune may grow out at
heels. *Ib.*

Down, thou climbing sorrow,
Thy element's below! *Act 2, 4.*

That, sir, which serves and seeks for gain,
And follows but for form,
Will pack when it begins to rain,
And leave thee in the storm. *Ib.*

O, sir, you are old!
Nature in you stands on the very verge
Of her confine. *Ib.*

I confess that I am old;
Age is unnecessary. *Ib.*
Let not women's weapons, water-drops,
Stain my man's cheeks! *Ib.*

To wilful men,
The injuries that they themselves procure
Must be their schoolmasters. *Ib.*

Blow, winds, and crack your cheeks! rage!
blow! *Act 3, 2.*

A poor, infirm, weak, and despised old man.
Ib.

There was never yet fair woman but she
made mouths in a glass. *Ib.*

I am a man
More sinned against than sinning. *Ib.*

O, that way madness lies; let me shun that!
Act 3, 4.

Tom's a-cold. *Ib.*

Take heed o' the foul fiend! *Ib.*

Out-paramoured the Turk. *Ib.*

'Tis a naughty night to swim in. *Ib.*

Drinks the green mantle of the standing
pool. *Ib.*

But mice, and rats, and such small deer,
Have been Tom's food for seven long year.*
Ib.

The prince of darkness is a gentleman. *Ib.*

Child Roland to the dark tower came,
His word was still—Fie, foh, and fum,
I smell the blood of a British man. *Ib.*

The little dogs and all,
Tray, Blanch, and Sweet-heart, see, they
bark at me. *Act 3, 6.*

Mastiff, greyhound, mongrel grim,
Hound or spaniel, brach or lym,
Or bobtail tyke, or trundle-tail. *Ib.*

The worst is not,
So long as we can say, "This is the worst."
Act 4, 1.

You are not worth the dust which the rude
wind
Blows in your face. *Act 4, 2.*

Wisdom and goodness to the vile seem vile.
Ib.

Patience and sorrow strove
Who should express her goodliest. *Act 4, 3.*

There she shook
The holy water from her heavenly eyes. *Ib.*
Our foster-nurse of Nature is repose.
Act 4, 4.

How fearful
And dizzy 'tis, to cast one's eyes so low!
Act 4, 6.

Half-way down
Hangs one that gathers samphire, dreadful
trade!
Methinks he seems no bigger than his head:
The fishermen, that walk upon the beach,
Appear like mice. *Ib.*

The murmuring surge,
That on the unnumbered idle pebbles chafes,
Cannot be heard so high. *Ib.*

Ay, every inch a king. *Ib.*

Down from the waist they are Centaurs,
Though women all above. *Ib.*

Give me an ounce of civet, good apothecary,
to sweeten my imagination. *Ib.*

A man may see how this world goes, with
no eyes. Look with thine ears. *Ib.*

Lear: Thou hast seen a farmer's dog bark
at a beggar?—Glo.: Ay, sir.—Lear: And
the creature run from the cur? There thou
might'st behold the great image of authority:
a dog's obeyed in office. *Ib.*

* "Ratons and myse and soche smale dere
That was his mete that vil. yere."
—Sir Bevis of Hamtoun,

Through tattered clothes small vices do appear ;

Robes and furred gowns hide all. Plate sin with gold,
And the strong lance of justice hurtless breaks. *King Lear. Act 4, 6.*

When we are born, we cry that we are come
To this great stage of fools. *Ib.*

 Mine enemy's dog,
Though he had bit me, should have stood
that night
Against my fire. *Act 4, 7.*

I am a very foolish, fond old man,
Fourscore and upward, not an hour more
or less ;
And, to deal plainly,
I fear I am not in my perfect mind. *Ib.*

 Men must endure
Their going hence, even as their coming
hither :
Ripeness is all. *Act 5, 2.*

Out-frown false fortune's frown. *Act 5, 3.*
The gods are just, and of our pleasant vices
Make instruments to plague* us. *Ib.*

The wheel is come full circle. *Ib.*
Cordelia, Cordelia ! stay a little. *Ib.*

 Her voice was ever soft,
Gentle, and low ; an excellent thing in
woman. *Ib.*

Vex not his ghost : Oh ; let him pass ! he
hates him,
That would upon the rack of this tough†
world

Stretch him out longer. *Ib.*

 He is gone indeed.
The wonder is he hath endured so long :
He but usurped his life. *Ib.*

 A thing
Too bad for bad report.

Cymbeline. Act 1, 1.
There cannot be a pinch in death
More sharp than this is. *Ib.*

Boldness be my friend ! *Act 1, 6.*

O sleep, thou ape of death ! *Act 2, 2.*

Hark, hark ! the lark at heaven's gate sings,‡
And Phoebus 'gins arise,

His steeds to water at those springs
On chaliced flowers that lies ;

And winking Mary-buds begin
To ope their golden eyes ;

With everything that pretty is,
My lady sweet, arise ! *Act 2, 3.*

As chaste as unsunned snow. Act 2, 5.

 There be many Cæsars,
Ere such another Julius. Britain is
A world by itself ; and we will nothing pay
For wearing our own noses. *Act 3, 1.*

 You shall find us in our salt-water girdle. *Ib.*

 Some griefs are med'cinable. *Ib.*

 O, for a horse with wings ! *Act 3, 2.*

 Why, one that rode to his execution, man,
Could never go so slow. *Ib.*

 Prouder than rustling in unpaid-for silk. *Act 3, 3.*

 How hard it is to hide the sparks of nature ! *Ib.*

 The game is up. *Ib.*

 No ; 'tis slander,
Whose edge is sharper than the sword ;
whose tongue
Outvenoms all the worms of Nile. *Act 3, 4.*

 Men's vows are women's traitors. *Ib.*

 Against self-slaughter
There is a prohibition so divine,
That cravens my weak hand. *Ib.*

 Hath Britain all the sun that shines ? *Ib.*

 Prythee, think
There's livers out of Britain. *Ib.*

 As quarrelous as the weasel. *Ib.*

 Plenty and peace breeds cowards ; hardness
ever
Of hardness is mother. *Act 3, 6.*

 Weariness
Can snore upon the flint, when resty sloth
Finds the down pillow hard. *Ib.*

 Society is no comfort
To one not sociable. *Act 4, 2.*

 Though mean and mighty, rotting
Together, have one dust ; yet reverence
(That angel of the world) doth make dis-
tinction
Of place 'tween high and low. *Ib.*

 Thersites' body is as good as Ajax',
When neither are alive. *Ib.*

 Fear no more the heat o' the sun,
Nor the furious winter's rages ;
Thou thy worldly task hast done,
Home art gone and ta'en thy wages :
Golden lads and girls all must,
As chimney-sweepers, come to dust. *Ib.*

 Thou hast finished joy and moan. *Ib.*

 Quiet consummation have ;
And renowned be thy grave ! *Ib.*

 Every good servant does not all commands. *Act 5, 1.*

* In the quartos "scourge" is substituted for "plague."

† Altered by Pope to "tough."

‡ "None but the lark so shrill and clear !

Now at Heaven's gate she claps her wings,
The morn not waking till she sings."

—JOHN LYLE, "Alexander and Campaspe," Act 5, 1.

He had rather
Groan so in perpetuity, than be cured
By the sure physician, death.

Cymbeline. Act 5, 4.

A thing of pity. *Ib.*

Many dream not to find, neither deserve,
And yet are steeped in favours. *Ib.*

He that sleeps feels not the toothache. *Ib.*

I would we were all of one mind, and one
mind good; O, there were desolation of
gaolers and gallowses! I speak against my
present profit, but my wish hath a prefer-
ment in 't. *Ib.*

By medicine life may be prolonged, yet death
Will seize the doctor too. *Act 5, 5.*

Who is 't can read a woman? *Ib.*

Pardon's the word to all. *Ib.*

1st Witch:

When shall we three meet again,
In thunder, lightning, or in rain?

2nd Witch:

When the hurlyburly's done,
When the battle's lost and won.

Macbeth. Act 1, 1.

Fair is foul, and foul is fair. *Ib.*

Banners flout the sky. *Act 1, 2.*

Though his bark cannot be lost,
Yet it shall be tempest-tossed. *Act 1, 3.*

What are these,
So withered, and so wild in their attire,
That look not like the inhabitants o' the
earth,
And yet are on 't? *Ib.*

If you can look into the seeds of time,
And say, which grain will grow, and which
will not. *Ib.*

To be king
Stands not within the prospect of belief. *Ib.*

The earth bath bubbles, as the water has,
And these are of them. *Ib.*

The insane root,
That takes the reason prisoner. *Ib.*

And oftentimes, to win us to our harm,
The instruments of darkness tell us truths;
Win us with honest trifles, to betray us
In deepest consequence. *Ib.*

Two truths are told,
As happy prologues to the swelling act
Of the imperial theme. *Ib.*

Present fears
Are less than horrible imaginings. *Ib.*

Nothing is
But what is not. *Ib.*

Come what come may,
Time and the hour runs through the roughest
day. *Ib.*

Nothing in his life
Became him like the leaving it; he died
As one that had been studied in his death,
To throw away the dearest thing he owed
As 'twere a careless trifle. *Act 1, 4.*

There's no art
To find the mind's construction in the face;
He was a gentleman on whom I built
An absolute trust. *Ib.*

Yet do I fear thy nature;
It is too full o' the milk of human kindness
To catch the nearest way; thou wouldst
be great;
Art not without ambition; but without
The illness should attend it. What thou
wouldst highly
That wouldst thou holily; wouldst not
play false,
And yet wouldst wrongly win. *Act 1, 5.*

Thy letters have transported me beyond
This ignorant present. *Ib.*
Your face, my thane, is as a book where men
May read strange matters. *Ib.*

Look like the innocent flower,
But be the serpent under it. *Ib.*

Coign of vantage. *Act 1, 6.*
If it were done, when 'tis done, then 'twere
well
It were done quickly. *Act 1, 7.*

That but this blow
Might be the be-all and the end-all here. *Ib.*
So clear in his great office, that his virtues
Will plead like angels, trumpet-tongued,
against
The deep damnation of his taking off. *Ib.*

I have no spur
To prick the sides of my intent, but only
Vaulting ambition, which o'erleaps itself,
And falls on the other. *Ib.*

I have bought
Golden opinions from all sorts of people. *Ib.*
Letting "I dare not" wait upon "I would,"
Like the poor cat i' the adage.* *Ib.*
I dare do all that may become a man;
Who dares do more is none. *Ib.*

Nor time nor place
Did then adbere. *Ib.*

We fail!
But screw your courage to the sticking-place,
And we'll not fail. *Ib.*
Memory, the warder of the brain. *Ib.*
False face must hide what the false heart
doth know. *Ib.*

There's husbandry in heaven;
Their candles are all out. *Act 2, 1.*

Shut up
In measureless content. *Ib.*

* See Proverbs: "The cat would eat fish," etc.

Is this a dagger which I see before me,
The handle toward my hand? Come, let me
clutch thee :—

I have thee not and yet I see thee still.
Art thou not, fatal vision, sensible
To feeling as to sight? or art thou but
A dagger of the mind, a false creation,
Proceeding from the heat-oppressed brain?
Macbeth. Act 2, 1.

Thou marshall'st me the way that I was
going. *Ib.*

Hear it not, Duncan; for it is a knell
That summons thee to heaven or to hell! *Ib.*

The fatal bellman which gives the stern'st
good-night. *Act 2, 2.*

The attempt, and not the deed,
Confounds us. *Ib.*

Consider it not so deeply. *Ib.*

I had most need of blessing, and "Amen"
Stuck in my throat. *Ib.*

Methought I heard a voice cry, "Sleep no
more!

Macbeth does murder sleep,"—the innocent
sleep;

Sleep that knits up the ravelled sleeve of
care,

The death of each day's life, sore labour's
bath,

Balm of hurt minds, great Nature's second
course,*

Chief nourisher in life's feast. *Ib.*

Infirm of purpose! *Ib.*

Will all great Neptune's ocean wash this
blood

Clean from my hand? No; this my hand
will rather

The multitudinous seas incarnardine,
Making the green—one red. *Ib.*

The labour we delight in physics pain.

Act 2, 3.
Shake off this downy sleep, death's counter-
feit. *Ib.*

The wine of life is drawn, and the mere
lees

Is left this vault to brag of. *Ib.*

Who can be wise, amazed, temperate, and
furious,

Loyal and neutral, in a moment? No man.
Ib.

To show an unfelt sorrow is an office
Which the false man does easy. *Ib.*

There's daggers in men's smiles. *Ib.*

Upon my head they placed a fruitless crown,
And put a barren sceptre in my gripe,
Thence to be wrenched with an unlineal
hand,

No son of mine succeeding. *Act 3, 1.*

Ay, in the catalogue ye go for men. *Ib.*

I am one, my liege,
Whom the vile blows and buffets of the
world

Have so incensed, that I am reckless what
I do to spite the world. *Ib.*

Naught's had, all's spent,
Where our desire is got without content:

'Tis safer to be that which we destroy,
Than, by destruction, dwell in doubtful joy.
Act 3, 2.

Things without all remedy
Should be without regard; what's done is
done. *Ib.*

We have scotched the snake, not killed it.
Ib.

After life's fitful fever he sleeps well.
Treason has done his worst: nor steel, nor

poison,
Malice domestic, foreign levy, nothing,
Can touch him further. *Ib.*

A deed of dreadful note. *Ib.*

But now, I am cabined, cribbed, confined,
bound in. *Act 3, 4.*

Now good digestion wait on appetite,
And health on both! *Ib.*

Thou canst not say I did it: never shake
Thy gory locks at me. *Ib.*

Thy bones are marrowless, thy blood is cold;
Thou hast no speculation in those eyes
Which thou dost glare with. *Ib.*

What man dare, I dare:
Approach thou like the rugged Russian bear,
The armed rhinoceros, or the Hyrcan tiger;

Take any shape but that, and my firm nerves
Shall never tremble. *Ib.*

Hence, horrible shadow!
Unreal mockery, hence! *Ib.*

You have displaced the mirth, broke the
good meeting,

With most admired disorder. *Ib.*

Can such things be,
And overcome us like a summer's cloud,
Without our special wonder? *Ib.*

Stand not upon the order of your going,
But go at once. *Ib.*

Macb. What is the night?
Lady M. Almost at odds with morning.
Ib.

And you all know, security
Is mortal's chiefest enemy. *Act 3, 5.*

* In Hammer's edition the "voice" is continued to the end of Macbeth's speech. Johnson made it stop at "murder sleep" (as above).

Double, double, toil and trouble.

Macbeth. Act 4, 1.

Black spirits and white,
Red spirits and grey,
Mingle, mingle, mingle,
You that mingle may.* *Ib.*

By the pricking of my thumbs,
Something wicked this way comes;
Open locks, whoever knocks. *Ib.*

How now, you secret, black, and midnight
hags! *Ib.*

A deed without a name. *Ib.*

But yet I'll make assurance double sure,
And take a bond of fate. *Ib.*

What, will the line stretch out to the crack
of doom? *Ib.*

The weird sisters. *Ib.*

When our actions do not,
Our fears do make us traitors. *Act. 4, 2.*

Angels are bright still, though the brightest
fell. *Act 4, 3.*

I would not be the villain that thou think'st
For the whole space that's in the tyrant's
grasp,
And the rich East to boot. *Ib.*

Boundless intemperance
In nature is a tyranny; it hath been
The untimely emptying of the happy throne,
And fall of many kings. *Ib.*

Stands Scotland where it did? *Ib.*

What, man! ne'er pull your hat upon your
brows;
Give sorrow words: the grief that does not
speak
Whispers the o'erfraught heart, and bids it
break. *Ib.*

What, all my pretty chickens and their dam,
At one fell swoop? *Ib.*

But I must also feel it as a man;
I cannot but remember such things were,
That were most precious to me. *Ib.*

O, I could play the woman with mine eyes. *Ib.*

Out, damned spot! out, I say! *Act 5, 1.*

Fie, my lord, fie! a soldier, and afeared? *Ib.*

Yet who would have thought the old man
to have had so much blood in him? *Ib.*

All the perfumes of Arabia will not
sweeten this little hand. *Ib.*

What's done cannot be undone. *Ib.*

Foul whisperings are abroad. *Ib.*
The devil damn thee black, thou cream-faced
loon!

Where gott'st thou that goose look? *Act 5, 3.*

This push
Will cheer me ever, or dis-seat me now.
I have lived long enough; my way of life
Is fall'n into the sear, the yellow leaf;
And that which should accompany old
age,

As honour, love, obedience, troops of
friends,

I must not look to have; but in their stead,
Curses, not loud but deep, mouth-honour,
breath,

Which the poor heart would fain deny, and
dare not. *Ib.*

Canst thou not minister to a mind diseased;
Pluck from the memory a rooted sorrow;
Raze out the written troubles of the brain;
And, with some sweet oblivious antidote,
Cleanse the stuffed bosom of that perilous
stuff,

Which weighs upon the heart? *Ib.*

Throw physic to the dogs, I'll none of it. *Ib.*

I would applaud thee to the very echo,
That should applaud again. *Ib.*

Hang out our banners on the outward walls;
The cry is still, "They come." Our castle's
strength

Will laugh a siege to scorn. *Act 5, 5.*

I have supped full with horrors;
Direness, familiar to my slaughterous
thoughts,
Cannot once start me. *Ib.*

To-morrow, and to-morrow, and to-morrow,
Creeps in this petty pace from day to day,
To the last syllable of recorded time;
And all our yesterdays have lighted fools
The way to dusty death. Out, out, brief
candle!

Life's but a walking shadow; a poor player,
That struts and frets his hour upon the
stage,

And then is heard no more: it is a tale
Told by an idiot, full of sound and fury,
Signifying nothing. *Ib.*

To doubt the equivocation of the fiend,
That lies like truth. *Ib.*

There is nor flying hence, nor tarrying here,
I 'gin to be a weary of the sun. *Ib.*

Blow, wind! come, wrack!
At least we'll die with harness on our back. *Ib.*

I bear a charmed life. *Act 5, 8.*

* This song is found in Middleton's "The Witch" (1604). Act 5, 2.

And be these juggling fiends no more
believed,
That palter with us with a double sense;
That keep the word of promise to our ear,
And break it to our hope.

Macbeth. *Act 5, 8.*

Lay on, Macduff;
And damned be him that first cries, "Hold
enough!" *Ib.*

For this relief, much thanks.

Hamlet. *Act 1, 1.*

O! farewell, honest soldier. *Ib.*

Ber. What is Horatio there?

Hor. A piece of him. *Ib.*

Is not this something more than fantasy? *Ib.*

This bodes some strange eruption to our
state. *Ib.*

Whose sore task
Does not divide the Sunday from the week. *Ib.*

Doth make the night joint-labourer with the
day. *Ib.*

Of unimproved metal hot and full. *Ib.*

Some enterprise
That hath a stomach in 't. *Ib.*

In the most high and palmy state of Rome.
Ib.

We do it wrong, being so majestical,
To offer it the show of violence. *Ib.*

And then it started, like a guilty thing
Upon a fearful summons. *Ib.*

So hallowed and so gracious is the time. *Ib.*

But look, the morn. in russet mantle clad,
Walks o'er the dew of yon high eastern *
hill. *Ib.*

Yet so far hath discretion fought with
nature,
That we with wisest sorrow think on him,
Together with remembrance of ourselves. *Act 1, 2.*

With mirth in funeral, and with dirge in
marriage,
In equal scale weighing delight and dole. *Ib.*

The head is not more native to the heart *Ib.*

He hath, my lord, wrung from me my slow
leave

By laboursome petition; and, at last,
Upon his will I sealed my hard consent. *Ib.*

A little more than kin, and less than kind.
Ib.

Thou know'st 'tis common, all that lives
must die,
Passing through nature to eternity. *Ib.*

Seems, madam! Nay, it is; I know not
"seems."

'Tis not alone my inky cloak, good mother,
Nor customary suits of solemn black,
Nor windy suspiration of forced breath,
No, nor the fruitful river in the eye,
Nor the dejected 'haviour of the visage,
Together with all forms, modes,* shapes of
grief,

That can denote me truly; these indeed
seem,

For they are actions that a man might play,
But I have that within which passeth show;
These but the trappings and the suits of
woe. *Ib.*

But to perséver

In obstinate condolement, is a course
Of impious stubbornness; 'tis unmanly grief;
It shows a will most incorrect to heaven,
A heart unfortified, a mind impatient. *Ib.*

O, that this too too solid flesh would melt,
Thaw, and resolve itself into a dew!
Or that the Everlasting had not fixed
His canon 'gainst self-slaughter. O God!
God!

How weary, stale, flat, and unprofitable
Seem to me all the uses of this world!
Fie on 't! O fie! 'tis an unweeded garden
That grows to seed! Things rank and gross
in nature

Possess it merely. That it should come to
this! *Ib.*

Hyperion to a satyr: so loving to my
mother,
That he might not beteem the winds of
heaven
Visit her face too roughly.

Why, she would hang on him,
As if increase of appetite had grown
By what it fed on. *Ib.*

Frailty, thy name is woman! *Ib.*

A little month. *Ib.*

Like Niobe, all tears. *Ib.*

A beast, that wants discourse of reason. *Ib.*

But no more like my father,
Than I to Hercules. *Ib.*

It is not, nor it cannot come to good. *Ib.*

We'll teach you to drink deep ere you
depart. *Ib.*

The funeral baked meats
Did coldly furnish forth the marriage tables.
Would I had met my dearest foe in heaven
Or ever I had seen that day, Horatio! *Ib.*
In my mind's eye, Horatio. *Ib.*
He was a man, take him for all in all,
I shall not look upon his like again. *Ib.*

* "Modes" is the modern reading; "moods" in the folio and quartos.

* "Eastward" in the quartos.

In the dead vast* and middle of the night.

Hamlet. *Act 1, 2.*

Armed at all points. *Ib.*

These hands are not more like. *Ib.*

But answer made it none. *Ib.*

A countenance more in sorrow than in anger. *Ib.*

While one with moderate haste might tell a hundred. *Ib.*

A sable silvered. *Ib.*

I'll speak to it, though hell itself should gape,
And bid me hold my peace. *Ib.*

If you have hitherto concealed this sight,
Let it be tenable in your silence still ;
And whatsoever else shall hap to-night,
Give it an understanding, but no tongue.
I will requite your loves. *Ib.*

Foul deeds will rise,
Though all the earth o'erwhelm them, to men's eyes. *Ib.*

A violet in the youth of primy nature,
Forward, not permanent, sweet, not lasting.
The perfume and suppliance of a minute.

Act 1, 3.

His greatness weigh'd, his will is not his own ;

For he himself is subject to his birth :
He may not as unvalued persons do,
Carve for himself ; for on his choice depends
The safety and the health of the whole state. *Ib.*

And keep you in the rear of your affection. *Ib.*

The chariest maid is prodigal enough,
If she unmask her beauty to the moon ;
Virtue itself 'scapes not calumnious strokes.
The canker galls the infants of the spring,†
Too oft before their buttons be disclosed ;
And in the morn and liquid dew of youth,
Contagious blastments are most imminent. *Ib.*

Be wary, then ; best safety lies in fear. *Ib.*

Do not, as some ungracious pastors do,
Show me the steep and thorny way to heaven,
Whilst, like a puffed and reckless libertine,
Himself the primrose path of dalliance treads,

And reck's not his own rede. *Ib.*

A double blessing is a double grace. *Ib.*

* "Waist" in many editions ; afterwards printed "waste." "Vast" in the quarto of 1603.

† See "Love's Labour's Lost" : "The first-born infants of the spring," Act 1, 1.

And these few precepts in thy memory
See thou character. Give thy thoughts no tongue,

Nor any unproportioned thought his act.

Be thou familiar, but by no means vulgar.

The friends thou hast, and their adoption

tried,

Grapple them to thy soul with hoops of steel ;

But do not dull thy palm with entertainment

Of each new-hatched, unfledged comrade.

Beware

Of entrance to a quarrel ; but, being in,

Bear 't that th' oppos'd may beware of thee.

Give every man thine ear, but few thy voice ;

Take each man's censure, but reserve thy

judgment.

Costly thy habit as thy purse can buy,

But not expressed in fancy ; rich not gaudy ;

For the apparel oft proclaims the man ;

And they in France, of the best rank and

station,

Are most select and generous chief in that.

Neither a borrower nor a lender be :

For loan oft loses both itself and friend ;

And borrowing dulls the edge of husbandry.

This above all,—To thine own self be true ;

And it must follow, as the night the day,

Thou canst not then be false to any man.

Farewell ; my blessing season this in thee ! *Ib.*

'Tis in my memory locked,

And you yourself shall keep the key of it. *Ib.*

You speak like a green girl,

Unsifted in such perilous circumstance. *Ib.*

Ay, springes to catch woodcocks. I do know

When the blood burns, how prodigal the

soul

Lends§ the tongue vows. *Ib.*

Be somewhat scanter of your maiden

presence. *Ib.*

It is a nipping and an eager air. *Act 1, 4.*

But, to my mind—though I am native here,

And to the manner born—it is a custom

More honoured in the breach than the

observance. *Ib.*

Angels and ministers of grace defend us ! *Ib.*

Be thy intents wicked or charitable,

Thou com'st in such a questionable shape,

That I will speak to thee. *Ib.*

Let me not burst in ignorance ! *Ib.*

In complete steel,

Revisit'st thus the glimpses of the moon,

Making night hideous. *Ib.*

† "Hooks" in many editions, but without authority.

§ "Gives" in the folio ; "lends" in the quartos.

With thoughts beyond the reaches of our souls. *Hamlet. Act 1, 4.*

Look, with what courtous action
It waves* you to a more removed ground. *Id.*

I do not set my life at a pin's fee;
And, for my soul, what can it do to that,
Being a thing immortal as itself? *Id.*

Go on; I'll follow thee. *Id.*

My fate cries out,
And makes each petty artery in this body
As hardy as the Nemean lion's nerve. *Id.*

Something is rotten in the state of Denmark. *Id.*

Whither wilt thou lead me? speak; I'll go
no further. *Act 1, 5.*

But that I am forbid
To tell the secrets of my prison house,
I could a tale unfold, whose lightest word
Would harrow up thy soul, freeze thy
young blood,
Make thy two eyes, like stars, start from
their spheres,

Thy knotted and combined locks to part
And each particular hair to stand on end,
Like quills upon the fretful porcupine;
But this eternal blazon must not be
To ears of flesh and blood.—List, list, O list! *Id.*

Murder most foul, as in the best it is,
But this most foul, strange, and unnatural. *Id.*

With wings as swift
As meditation, or the thoughts of love. *Id.*
O my prophetic soul! mine uncle! *Id.*

O, Hamlet, what a falling off was there!
From me, whose love was of that dignity,
That it went hand in hand even with the
vow
I made to her in marriage. *Id.*

But soft! methinks, I scent the morning's
air. *Id.*

Cut off even in the blossoms of my sin,
Unhousel'd, disappointed, unaneled;
No reckoning made, but sent to my account
With all my imperfections on my head;
O horrible! O horrible! most horrible!
If thou hast nature in thee, bear it not. *Id.*

Leave her to Heaven,
And to those thorns that in her bosom lodge,
To prick and sting her. *Id.*

While memory holds a seat
In this distracted globe. Remember thee!
Yea, from the table of my memory
I'll wipe away all trivial fond records,
All saws of books, all forms, all pressures
past,
That youth and observation copied there. *Id.*

Within the book and volume of my brain. *Id.*

O villain, villain, smiling, damnèd villain! *Id.*

My tables—meet it is I set it down,
That one may smile, and smile, and be a
villain;
At least I'm sure it may be so in Denmark. *Id.*

There needs no ghost, my lord, come from
the grave
To tell us this. *Id.*

And so, without more circumstance at all,
I hold it fit that we shake hands and part;
You, as your business and desire shall point
you,

For every man hath business and desire,
Such as it is—and for mine own poor part,
Look you, I'll go pray. *Id.*

These are but wild and whirling words, my
lord. *Id.*

It is an honest ghost, that let me tell you. *Id.*

Art thou there, truepenny?
Come on,—you hear this fellow in the
cellarage. *Id.*

O day and night, but this is wondrous
strange! *Id.*

There are more things in heaven and earth,
Horatio,
Than are dreamt of in your† philosophy. *Id.*
Rest, rest, perturbed spirit. *Id.*

The time is out of joint;—O cursed spite,
That ever I was born to set it right! *Id.*

The flash and outbreak of a fiery mind;
A savageness in unreclaimed blood. *Act 2, 1.*

Your bait of falsehood takes this carp of
truth. *Id.*

By indirections find directions out. *Id.*
He raised a sigh so piteous and profound,
That it did seem to shatter all his bulk. *Id.*

This is the very ecstasy of love. *Id.*

Such thanks
As fits a king's remembrance. *Act 2, 2.*
Thou still hast been the father of good news. *Id.*

Brevity is the soul of wit. *Id.*
More matter with less art. *Id.*

That he is mad, 'tis true; 'tis true 'tis pity;
And pity 'tis 'tis true; a foolish figure;
But farewell it, for I will use no art. *Id.*

* "Wafts" in the folio.

† The original reading is "our philosophy."

And now remains
That we find out the cause of this effect;
Or, rather say, the cause of this defect,
For this effect, defective, comes by cause.

Hamlet. Act 2, 2.

That's an ill phrase, a vile phrase;
"beautified" is a vile phrase. *Ib.*

Doubt thou the stars are fire;
Doubt that the sun doth move;
Doubt truth to be a liar;
But never doubt I love. *Ib.*

Hath there been such a time, I'd fain know
that,

That I have positively said "'Tis so,"
When it proved otherwise? *Ib.*

Let me be no assistant for a state,
But keep a farm, and carters. *Ib.*

Hamlet. You are a fishmonger.

Polonius. Not I, my lord.

Hamlet. Then I would you were so honest
a man. *Ib.*

Ay, sir; to be honest, as this world goes, is
to be one man picked out of ten thousand.* *Ib.*

Still harping on my daughter. *Ib.*

Words, words, words! *Ib.*

The satirical rogue says here, that old
men have grey beards; that their faces are
wrinkled; their eyes purging thick amber
and plum-tree gum; and that they have a
plentiful lack of wit, together with most
weak hams: all which, sir, though I most
powerfully and potently believe, yet I hold
it not honesty to have it thus set down; for
you yourself, sir, shall grow old as I am, if,
like a crab, you could go backward. *Ib.*

Though this be madness, yet there is method
in it. *Ib.*

These tedious old fools. *Ib.*

As the indifferent children of the earth. *Ib.*

On Fortune's cap we are not the very
button. *Ib.*

Hamlet. What's the news?

Rosencrantz. None, my lord, but that the
world's grown honest.

Hamlet. Then is doomsday near. *Ib.*

There is nothing either good or bad, but
thinking makes it so. *Ib.*

O God! I could be bounded in a nut-shell,
and count myself a king of infinite space,
were it not that I have bad dreams. *Ib.*

The very substance of the ambitious is
merely the shadow of a dream. *Ib.*

I hold ambition of so airy and light a
quality that it is but a shadow's shadow. *Ib.*

* "Two thousand" in the folio; "ten" in the
quartos.

Beggar that I am, I am even poor in
thanks. *Ib.*

It goes so heavily with my disposition,
that this goodly frame, the earth, seems to
me a sterile promontory; this most excellent
canopy, the air, look you,—this brave o'er-
hanging firmament, this majestical roof
fretted with golden fire,—why, it appears
no other thing to me but a foul and
pestilent congregation of vapours. What
a piece of work is a man! How noble in
reason! how infinite in faculty! in form
and moving, how express and admirable! in
action, how like an angel! in apprehension,
how like a god! the beauty of the world!
the paragon of animals! and yet, to me,
what is this quintessence of dust? man
delights not me; no, nor woman neither,
though by your smiling, you seem to say so. *Ib.*

There was no such stuff in my thoughts. *Ib.*

And the lady shall say her mind freely, or
the blank verse shall halt for it. *Ib.*

'Faith, there has been much to do on both
sides; and the nation holds it no sin, to
tarre them to controversy. *Ib.*

There is something in this more than
natural, if philosophy could find it out. *Ib.*

I am but mad north-north-west; when
the wind is southerly, I know a hawk from
a handsaw. *Ib.*

Come, give us a taste of your quality. *Ib.*

The play, I remember, pleased not the
million; 'twas caviare to the general. *Ib.*

Let them be well used; for they are the
abstract, and brief chronicles, of the time:
after your death you were better have a
bad epitaph, than their ill report while you
live. *Ib.*

Use every man after his desert, and who
should 'scape whipping? Use them after
your own honour and dignity; the less they
deserve, the more merit is in your bounty. *Ib.*

O, what a rogue and peasant slave am I!
Ib.

What's Hecuba to him, or he to Hecuba,
That he should weep for her? *Ib.*

He would drown the stage with tears,
And cleave the general ear with horrid
speech;

Make mad the guilty, and appal the free;
Confound the ignorant; and amaze, indeed,
The very faculties of eyes and ears. *Ib.*

A dull, and muddy-mettled rascal. *Ib.*

But I am pigeon-livered, and lack gall
To make oppression bitter. *Ib.*

Must, like a whore, unpack my heart with words,
And fall a-cursing, like a very drab.

Hamlet. Act 2, 2.

For murder, though it have no tongue, will speak

With most miraculous organ. *Ib.*

The devil hath power
To assume a pleasing shape. *Ib.*

I'll have grounds
More relative than this; the play's the thing
Wherein I'll catch the conscience of the king. *Ib.*

'Tis too much proved,—that with devotion's visage

And pious action, we do sugar o'er
The devil himself. *Act 3, 1.*

To be, or not to be; that is the question:—
Whether 'tis nobler in the mind, to suffer
The slings and arrows of outrageous fortune,
Or to take arms against a sea of troubles,
And by opposing end them. To die,—to sleep:—

No more; and, by a sleep, to say we end
The heart-ache, and the thousand natural shocks

That flesh is heir to,—'tis a consummation
Devoutly to be wished. To die—to sleep;—
To sleep! perchance to dream;—ay, there's the rub;

For in that sleep of death what dreams may come,

When we have shuffled off this mortal coil,
Must give us pause: there's the respect
That makes calamity of so long life:

For who would bear the whips and scorns of time,

The oppressor's wrong, the proud* man's contumely,

The pangs of despised† love, the law's delay,
The insolence of office, and the spurns

That patient merit of the unworthy takes,
When he himself might his quietus make

With a bare bodkin? Who would fardels bear,‡

To grunt and sweat under a weary life,
But that the dread of something after death,

The undiscovered country, from whose bourn
No traveller returns, puzzles the will,

And makes us rather bear those ills we have,
Than fly to others that we know not of?

Thus conscience doth make cowards of us all;
And thus the native hue of resolution

Is sicklied o'er with the pale cast of thought;
And enterprises of great pith and moment,

With this regard, their currents turn awry,||
And lose the name of action. *Ib.*

* "The poor man's contumely" in the folio.
† "Dispriz'd" in the folio; "despis'd" in the quarto.

‡ "Who would these fardels bear," in the folio.
|| "Awry" in the quarto; "away" in the folio.

Nymph, in thy orisons
Be all my sins remembered. *Ib.*

For, to the noble mind,
Rich gifts wax poor, when givers prove unkind. *Ib.*

Get thee to a nunnery. *Ib.*

I am myself indifferent honest. *Ib.*

What should such fellows as I do crawling
between heaven and earth? We are arrant knaves, all. *Ib.*

Let the doors be shut upon him, that he
may play the fool nowhere but in 's own house. *Ib.*

Be thou as chaste as ice, as pure as snow,
thou shalt not escape calumny. *Ib.*

If thou wilt needs marry, marry a fool;
for wise men know well enough what
monsters you make of them. *Ib.*

I have heard of your paintings, too, well
enough. God hath given you one face, and
you make yourselves another. *Ib.*

O, what a noble mind is here o'erthrown!
The courtier's, soldier's, scholar's, eye,
tongue, sword:

The expectancy and rose of the fair state,
The glass of fashion, and the mould of form,
The observed of all observers! quite, quite,
down!

And I, of ladies most deject and wretched,
That sucked the honey of his music vows,

Now see that noble and most sovereign
reason,

Like sweet bells jangled, out of tune and
harsh;

That unmatched form and figure of blown
youth,

Blasted with ecstasy. O, woe is me!
To see what I have seen, see what I see!

Ib.
Madness in great ones must not unwatched
go. *Ib.*

Speak the speech, I pray you, as I
pronounced it to you, trippingly on the
tongue: but if you mouth it, as many of your
players do, I had as lief the town-crier
had spoke my lines. Nor do not saw the air
too much with your hand, thus; but use all
gently, for in the very torrent, tempest,
and (as I may say) the whirlwind of your
passion, you must acquire and beget a
temperance, that may give it smoothness.

Act 3, 2.

Tear a passion to tatters, to very rags, to
split the ears of the groundlings; who for
the most part are capable of nothing but
inexplicable dumb shows and noise. *Ib.*

It out-herods Herod: pray you, avoid it. *Ib.*

Be not too tame neither, but let your own discretion be your tutor: suit the action to the word, the word to the action; with this special observance, that you o'erstep not the modesty of nature. *Hamlet. Act 3, 2.*

The purpose of playing; whose end, both at the first, and now, was, and is, to hold, as 'twere, the mirror up to nature. *Ib.*

Though it make the unskilful laugh, cannot but make the judicious grieve; the censure of the which one must in your allowance o'erweigh a whole theatre of others. *Ib.*

Not to speak it profanely. *Ib.*

Having neither the accent of Christians, nor the gait of Christian, pagan, nor man. *Ib.*

I have thought some of nature's journey-men had made men, and not made them well, they imitated humanity so abominably. *Ib.*

I hope we have reformed that indifferently. *Ib.*

O, reform it altogether. *Ib.*

That's villainous, and shows a most pitiful ambition in the fool that uses it. *Ib.*

Horatio, thou art e'en as just a man As e'er my conversation coped withal. *Ib.*

Nay, do not think I flatter: For what advancement may I hope from thee, That no revenue hast, but thy good spirits? *Ib.*

No, let the candied tongue lick absurd pomp; And crook the pregnant hinges of the knee, Where thrift may follow fawning. *Ib.*

A man, that fortune's buffets and rewards Has ta'en with equal thanks: and bless'd are those, Whose blood and judgment are so well co-mingled, That they are not a pipe for Fortune's finger To sound what stop she please. Give me that man

That is not passion's slave, and I will wear him

In my heart's core, ay, in my heart of heart, As I do thee.—Something too much of this. *Ib.*

And my imaginations are as foul As Vulcan's stithy. *Ib.*

Here's metal more attractive. *Ib.*

Your only jig-maker. *Ib.*

Nay, then, let the devil wear black, for I'll have a suit of sables. *Ib.*

Die two months ago, and not forgotten yet? Then there's hope a great man's memory may outlive his life half a year; but, by'r lady, he must build churches then. *Ib.*

For, O, for, O, the hobby-horse is forgot. *Ib.*

Marry, this is miching mallecho; it means mischief. *Ib.*

Hamlet: Is this a prologue or the posy of a ring?

Oph.: 'Tis brief, my lord.

Ham.: As woman's love. *Ib.*

O, confound the rest! Such love must needs be treason in my breast:

In second husband let me be accus't! None wed the second but who killed the first. *Ib.*

I do believe you think what now you speak; But what we do determine off we break. Purpose is but the slave to memory. *Ib.*

If she should break it now! *Ib.*

Sleep rock thy brain; And never come mischance between us twain! *Ib.*

The lady doth protest too much, methinks. *Ib.*

No, no, they do but jest, poison in jest; no offence i' the world. *Ib.*

We that have free souls, it touches us not: let the galled jade wince, our withers are unwrung. *Ib.*

Why let the stricken deer go weep, The hart ungalled play; For some must watch, while some must sleep:

So runs the world away. *Ib.*

Put your discourse into some frame, and start not so wildly from my affair. *Ib.*

O wonderful son, that can so astonish a mother!

The proverb is something musty. *Ib.*

'Tis as easy as lying. *Ib.*

It will discourse most eloquent* music. *Ib.*

You would play upon me; you would seem to know my stops; you would pluck out the heart of my mystery; you would sound me from my lowest note to the top of my compass. *Ib.*

Call me what instrument you will, though you can fret me, you cannot play upon me.

It is backed like a weasel. *Ib.*

Very like a whale. *Ib.*

* In Knight's edition, "excellent music."

They fool me to the top of my bent. *Ib.*
Hamlet. Act 3, 2.

'Tis now the very witching time of night,
 When churchyards yawn, and hell itself
 breathes out
 Contagion to this world ; now could I drink
 hot blood,
 And do such bitter business as the day
 Would quake to look on. *Ib.*

Let me be cruel, not unnatural :
 I will speak daggers to her, but use none. *Ib.*

O, my offence is rank, it smells to heaven ;
 It hath the primal eldest curse upon 't,
 A brother's murder ! *Act 3, 3.*

My stronger guilt defeats my strong intent. *Ib.*

May one be pardoned, and retain th'
 offence ? *Ib.*

Try what repentance can ; what can it not ?
 Yet what can it, when one can not repent ? *Ib.*

Help, angels, make assay !
 Bow, stubborn knees ! and, heart, with
 strings of steel,
 Be soft as sinews of the new-born babe. *Ib.*

Now might I do it, pat. *Ib.*

Some act
 That has no relish of salvation in it. *Ib.*

Words without thoughts never to heaven
 go. *Ib.*

Tell him his pranks have been too broad to
 bear with. *Act 3, 4.*

How now ! a rat ?
 Dead, for a ducat, dead ! *Ib.*

And let me wring your heart : for so I shall,
 If it be made of penetrable stuff. *Ib.*

Such an act,
 That blurs the grace and blush of modesty. *Ib.*

As false as dicers' oaths. *Ib.*

Ah me, what act,
 That roars so loud, and thunders in the
 index ? *Ib.*

Look here, upon this picture, and on this,
 The counterfeit presentment of two brothers.
 See, what a grace was seated on this brow ;
 Hyperion's curls, the front of Jove himself,
 An eye like Mars, to threaten and command ;
 A station like the herald Mercury
 New-lighted on a heaven-kissing hill ;
 A combination and a form indeed,
 Where every god did seem to set his seal
 To give the world assurance of a man. *Ib.*

Like a mildewed ear,
 Blasting his wholesome brother. *Ib.*

Could you on this fair mountain leave to
 feed,
 And batten on this moor ? *Ib.*

At your age,
 The hey-day in the blood is tame, it's
 humble,
 And waits upon the judgment. *Ib.*

O shame, where is thy blush ? *Ib.*

A cutpurse of the empire and the rule,
 That from a shelf the precious diadem stole
 And put it in his pocket. *Ib.*

A king of shreds and patches. *Ib.*

Do you not come your tardy son to chide ?
Ib.

Conceit in weakest bodies strongest works. *Ib.*

Tears, perchance, for blood. *Ib.*

This is the very coinage of your brain :
 This bodiless creation ecstasy
 Is very cunning in. *Ib.*

My pulse, as yours, doth temperately keep
 time,
 And makes as healthful music. It is not
 madness

That I have uttered : bring me to the test. *Ib.*

Lay not that flattering unction to your soul. *Ib.*

Repent what's past ; avoid what is to come. *Ib.*

For in the fatness of these pursy times,
 Virtue itself of vice must pardon beg. *Ib.*

Assume a virtue, if you have it not. *Ib.*

That monster, custom, who all sense doth
 eat. *Ib.*

For use almost can change the stamp of
 nature. *Ib.*

And when you are desirous to be blessed,
 I'll blessing beg of you. *Ib.*

I must be cruel, only to be kind :
 Thus bad begins, and worse remains behind. *Ib.*

For 'tis the sport, to have the engineer
 Hoist with his own petard ; and it shall go
 hard,
 But I will delve one yard below their mines,
 And blow them to the moon. *Ib.*

He keeps them, like an ape [does nuts], in
 the corner of his jaw ; first mouthed, to be
 last swallowed. *Act 4, 2.*

A knavish speech sleeps in a foolish ear. *Ib.*

Diseases, desperate grown,
 By desperate appliance are relieved,
 Or not at all. *Act 4, 3.*

Your worm is your only emperor for diet.

Hamlet. *Act 4, 3.*

We go to gain a little patch of ground,
That hath in it no profit but the name.

Act 4, 4.

What is a man

If his chief good and market of his time
Be but to sleep and feed? A beast, no
more.
Sure, he that made us with such large
discourse,
Looking before and after, gave us not
That capability and godlike reason
To fast in us unused. *Ib.*

Rightly to be great,
Is not to stir without great argument,
But greatly to find quarrel in a straw
When honour's at the stake. *Ib.*

We know what we are, but know not
what we may be. *Act 4, 5.*

We must be patient: but I cannot choose
but weep, to think they should lay him i'
the cold ground. *Ib.*

When sorrows come, they come not single
spies,
But in battalions. *Ib.*

There's such divinity doth hedge a king,
That treason can but peep to what it would. *Ib.*

To hell, allegiance! vows, to the blackest
devil!

Conscience and grace, to the profoundest
pit! *Ib.*

There's rosemary, that's for remembrance;
pray you, love, remember: and there is
pansies, that's for thoughts. *Ib.*

You must wear your rue with a difference. *Ib.*

They say he made a good end. *Ib.*

And will he not come again? *Ib.*

No, no, he is dead,
Go to thy death-bed,
He never will come again. *Ib.*

He is gone, he is gone,
And we cast away moan;
God ha' mercy on his soul! *Ib.*

His means of death, his obscure funeral,
No trophy, sword, nor hatchment o'er his
bones,

No noble rite, nor formal ostentation. *Ib.*

And, where the offence is, let the great axe
fall. *Ib.*

It warms the very sickness in my heart,
That I shall live and tell him to his teeth,
"Thus diddest thou." *Act 4, 7.*

A very riband in the cap of youth. *Ib.*

He grew into his seat;

And to such wondrous doing brought his
horse,

As he had been incorpsed and demi-natured
With the brave beast. *Ib.*

One woe doth tread upon another's heel,
So fast they follow. *Ib.*

Too much of water hast thou, poor Ophelia,
And therefore I forbid my tears: but yet
It is our trick; nature her custom holds,
Let shame say what it will. *Ib.*

Crowner's-quest law. *Act 5, 1.*

There is no ancient gentlemen but
gardeners, ditchers, and grave-makers:
they hold up Adam's profession. *Ib.*

Cudgel thy brains no more about it; for
your dull ass will not mend his pace with
beating. *Ib.*

Hath this fellow no feeling of his business? *Ib.*

The hand of little employment hath the
daintier sense. *Ib.*

The pate of a politician, . . . one that
would circumvent God. *Ib.*

Where he his quiddities now, his quilletts
his cases, his tenures, and his tricks? *Ib.*

One that was a woman, sir; but, rest her
soul, she's dead. *Ib.*

How absolute the knave is! we must speak
by the card, or equivocation will undo us. *Ib.*

The age is grown so picked, that the toe
of the peasant comes so near the heel of the
courtier, he galls his kibe. *Ib.*

Alas, poor Yorick!—I knew him, Horatio:
a fellow of infinite jest, of most excellent
fancy. *Ib.*

Where be your gibes now? your gambols?
your songs? your flashes of merriment that
were wont to set the table on a roar? Not
one now, to mock your own grinning? quite
chopfallen? Now get you to my lady's
chamber, and tell her, let her paint an inch
thick, to this favour she must come; make
her laugh at that. *Ib.*

To what base uses we may return,
Horatio! Why may not imagination trace
the noble dust of Alexander, till he find it
stopping a bung-hole? *Ib.*

'Twere to consider too curiously, to consider
so.* *Ib.*

* "Platon estime qu'il y ait quelque vice d'impïété à trop curieusement s'enquérir de Dieu et du monde."—MONTAIGNE, "Essais" (1580), Book 2, ch. 12. (Plato holds that there is some vice of impiety in *enquiring too curiously about God and the world.*)

Imperial Cæsar, dead, and turned to clay,
Might stop a hole to keep the wind away.
Hamlet. Act 5, 1.

Lay her i' the earth;
And from her fair and unpolluted flesh,
May violets spring! Ib.

I tell thee, churlish priest,
A minist'ring angel shall my sister be,
When thou liest howling. Ib.
Sweets to the sweet: farewell! Ib.
Though I am not splenetic and rash,
Yet have I in me something dangerous. Ib.

Nay, an thou 'lt mouth,
I'll rant as well as thou. Ib.

And thus awhile the fit will work on him;
Anon, as patient as the female dove,
When that her golden couplets are disclosed,
His silence will sit drooping. Ib.

Let Hercules himself do what he may,
The cat will mew, and dog will have his day.
Ib.

This grave shall have a living monument.
Ib.

There's a divinity that shapes our ends,
Rough-hew them how we will. Act 5, 2.

It did me yeoman's service. Ib.

What imports the nomination of this
gentleman? Ib.

The phrase would be more germane to
the matter. Ib.

Not a whit, we defy augury: there is special
providence in the fall of a sparrow. Ib.

I have shot mine arrow o'er the house,
And hurt my brother. Ib.

I do receive your offered love, like love,
And will not wrong it. Ib.

A hit, a very palpable hit. Ib.

Why, as a woodcock to mine own springe,
Osric:

I am justly killed with mine own treachery.
Ib.

This fell sergeant, Death,
Is strict in his arrest. Ib.

Report me and my cause aright. Ib.

I am more an antique Roman than a Dane.
Ib.

Horatio, what a wounded name,
Things standing thus unknown, shall live
behind me!

If thou didst ever hold me in thy heart,
Absent thee from felicity a while,
And in this harsh world draw thy breath in

pain,
To tell my story. Ib.

The rest is silence. Ib.

Now cracks a noble heart. Good-night,
sweet prince. Ib.

The weakest goes to the wall.
Romeo and Juliet. Act 1, 1.

Ab. Do you bite your thumb at us, sir?
Sam. Is the law of our side if I say ay? Ib.

Gregory, remember thy swashing blow. Ib.

An hour before the worshipped sun
Peered forth the golden window of the
east. Ib.

As is the bud bit with an envious worm,
Ere he can spread his sweet leaves to the air,
Or dedicate his beauty to the sun.* Ib.

From love's weak childish bow she lives
unharm'd.† Ib.

Saint-seducing gold. Ib.

He that is stricken blind, cannot forget
The precious treasure of his eyesight lost.
Ib.

And 'tis not hard, I think,
For men so old as we to keep the peace.
Act 1, 2.

When well apparelled April on the heel
Of limping winter treads. Ib.

One fire burns out another's burning;
One pain is lessened by another's anguish.
Ib.

Compare her face with some that I shall
show,
And I will make thee think thy swan a crow.
Ib.

For I am proverbed with a grand-sire
phrase. Act 1, 4.

Oh, then, I see, Queen Mab hath been with
you.

She is the fairies' midwife; and she comes
In shape no bigger than an agate-stone
On the forefinger of an alderman,
Drawn with a team of little atomies
Athwart men's noses as they lie asleep:
Her waggon-spokes made of long spinners'
legs;

The cover, of the wings of grasshoppers;
Her traces, of the smallest spider's web,
Her collars, of the moonshine's watery
beams. Ib.

Not half so big as a round little worm
Pricked from the lazy finger of a maid. Ib.

Her chariot is an empty hazel-nut,
Made by the joiner squirrel, or old grub,
Time out o' mind the fairies' coach-makers.
Ib.

* The folio and earlier editions have "same" for
"sun."

† "Uncharmed" in the folio and earlier editions.

And sometimes comes she with a tithe-pig's
tail,
Tickling a parson's nose as 'a lies asleep,
Then dreams he of another benefice:
Sometimes she driveth o'er a soldier's neck,
And then dreams he of cutting foreign
throats,
Of breaches, ambuscadoes, Spanish blades,
Of healths five fathom deep.

Romeo and Juliet. *Act 1, 4.*

And being thus frightened, swears a prayer or
two
And sleeps again. *Ib.*

I talk of dreams,
Which are the children of an idle brain,
Begot of nothing but vain fantasy;
Which is as thin of substance as the air;
And more inconstant than the wind. *Ib.*
But He, that hath the steerage of my course,
Direct my sail! * *Ib.*

A whispering tale in a fair lady's ear,
Such as would please. *Act 1, 5.*

For you and I are past our dancing days. *Ib.*
O, she doth teach the torches to burn bright!
It seems she hangs† upon the cheek of night
Like a rich jewel in an Ethiop's ear. *Ib.*

He bears him like a portly gentleman:
And to say truth, Verona brags of him
To be a virtuous and well-governed youth. *Ib.*

We have a trifling foolish banquet towards. *Ib.*

My only love sprung from my only hate!
Too early seen unknown, and known too
late! *Ib.*

When King Cophetua loved the beggar
maid. *Act 2, 1.*

He jests at scars that never felt a wound. *Act 2, 2.*

O, that I were a glove upon that hand,
That I might touch that cheek! *Ib.*

O, Romeo, Romeo! wherefore art thou
Romeo? *Ib.*

What's in a name? that which we call a
rose,
By any other name‡ would smell as sweet. *Ib.*

For stony limits cannot hold love out. *Ib.*

Alack! there lies more peril in thine eye,
Than twenty of their swords: look thou but
sweet,
And I am proof against their enmity. *Ib.*

I have night's cloak to hide me from their
eyes. *Ib.*

Thou know'st the mask of night is on my
face,
Else would a maiden blush bepaint my
cheek. *Ib.*

Fain would I dwell on form, fain, fain deny
What I have spoke: but farewell compli-
ment! *Ib.*

At lovers' perjuries,
They say, Jove laughs. *Ib.*

In truth, fair Montague, I am too fond. *Ib.*

I'll prove more true
Than those that have more cunning to be
strange. *Ib.*

O, swear not by the moon, the inconstant
moon,
That monthly changes in her circled orb. *Ib.*

Do not swear at all;
Or, if thou wilt, swear by thy gracious
self,
Which is the god of my idolatry. *Ib.*

It is too rash, too unadvised, too sudden;
Too like the lightning which doth cease to be
Ere one can say "It lightens." *Ib.*

This bud of love, by summer's ripening
breath,
May prove a beauteous flower when next we
meet. *Ib.*

My bounty is as boundless as the sea,
My love as deep. *Ib.*

All this is but a dream,
Too flattering-sweet to be substantial. *Ib.*

And all my fortunes at thy foot I'll lay,
And follow thee my lord throughout the
world. *Ib.*

O for a falconer's voice,
To lure this tassel-gentle back again!
Bondage is hoarse, and may not speak
aloud;
Else would I tear the cave where Echo lies. *Ib.*

How silver sweet sound lovers' tongues by
night,
Like softest music to attending ears! *Ib.*
So loving-jealous of his liberty. *Ib.*

Yet I should kill thee with much cherish-
ing.
Good night, good night! parting is such
sweet sorrow,
That I shall say good-night, till it be
morrow. *Ib.*

Sleep dwell upon thine eyes, peace in thy
breast!
Would I were sleep and peace, so sweet to
rest! *Ib.*

* "Direct my suit" in the folio and quarto of 1609.

† Later editions read: "Her beauty hangs upon the cheek of night."

‡ "By any other word" in the folio and quarto of 1609.

O mickle is the powerful grace that lies
In herbs, plants, stones, and their true
qualities :

For nought so vile that on the earth doth
live

But to the earth some special good doth give ;
Nor aught so good, but, strained from that
fair use,

Revolts from true birth, stumbling on
abuse :

Virtue itself turns vice, being misapplied ;
And vice sometime 's by action dignified.

Romeo and Juliet. *Act 2, 3.*

It argues a distempered head
So soon to bid good-morrow to thy bed :
Care keeps his watch in every old man's eye,
And, where care lodges, sleep will never lie.

Ib.

When, and where, and how,
We met, we wooed, and made exchange of
vow,

I'll tell thee as we pass. *Ib.*

Pronounce this sentence, then,
Women may fall when there's no strength
in men. *Ib.*

For this alliance may so happy prove,
To turn your households' rancour to pure
love. *Ib.*

Wisely, and slow ; they stumble that run
fast. *Ib.*

Stabbed with a white wench's black eye.
Act 2, 4.

More than prince of cats. *Ib.*

Why, is not this a lamentable thing,
grandsire, that we should be thus afflicted
with these strange flies, these fashion-
mongers, these *pardon-mes* ? *Ib.*

O flesh ! flesh ! how thou art fishified ! *Ib.*

My business was great ; and in such a case
a man may strain courtesy. *Ib.*

I am the very pink of courtesy. *Ib.*

Thy wit is a very bitter sweeting : it is a
most sharp sauce. *Ib.*

Why, is not this better now than groaning
for love ? *Ib.*

One, . . . that God hath made himself
to mar. *Ib.*

A gentleman, nurse, that loves to hear him-
self talk ; and will speak more in a minute
than he will stand to in a month. *Ib.*

As pale as any clout in the varsal world. *Ib.*

These violent delights have violent ends,
And in their triumph die. *Act 2, 6.*

O, so light a foot
Will ne'er wear out the everlasting flint :
A lover may bestride the gossamer
That idles in the wanton summer air. *Ib.*

Till holy church incorporate two in one. *Ib.*

Thou ! why, thou wilt quarrel with a man
that hath a hair more, or a hair less, in
his beard, than thou hast. *Act 3, 1.*

Thy head is as full of quarrels, as an egg is
full of meat. *Ib.*

Men's eyes were made to look, and let them
gaze :

I will not budge for no man's pleasure, I. *Ib.*

O calm, dishonourable, vile submission ! *Ib.*

No, 'tis not so deep as a well, nor so wide
as a church door ; but 'tis enough, 'twill
serve : ask for me to-morrow, and you
shall find me a grave man. I am peppered,
I warrant, for this world :—a plague o' both
your houses ! *Ib.*

I thought all for the best. *Ib.*

O, I am fortune's fool ! *Ib.*

Mercy but murders, pardoning those that
kill. *Ib.*

Gallop apace, you fiery-footed steeds,
Towards Phœbus' lodging. *Act 3, 2.*

When he shall die,
Take him, and cut him out in little stars,
And he will make the face of heaven so fine
That all the world will be in love with night,
And pay no worship to the garish sun. *Ib.*

Beautiful tyrant ! fiend angelical ! *Ib.*

Was ever book, containing such vile matter,
So fairly bound ? O that deceit should
dwell

In such a gorgeous palace ! *Ib.*

There's no trust,
No faith, no honesty in men ; all perjured,
All forsworn, all naught, all dissemblers. *Ib.*

He was not born for shame :
Upon his brow shame is ashamed to sit ;
For 'tis a throne where honour may be
crowned

Sole monarch of the universal earth. *Ib.*

Romeo, come forth ; come forth, thou fear-
ful man ;

Affliction is enamoured of thy parts,
And thou art wedded to calamity. *Act 3, 3.*

For exile hath more terror in his look,
Much more than death. *Ib.*

Adversity's sweet milk, philosophy. *Ib.*

Hang up philosophy !
Unless philosophy can make a Juliet. *Ib.*

Night's candles are burnt out, and jocund
day

Stands tiptoe on the misty mountains' tops.
Act 3, 4.

Straining harsh discords and displeasing
sharps. *Romeo and Juliet. Act 3, 5.*

Villain and he be many miles asunder. *Ib.*

For Venus smiles not in a house of tears.
Act 4, 1.

Not stepping o'er the bounds of modesty.
Act 4, 2.

Death lies on her, like an untimely frost
Upon the sweetest flower of all the field.
Act 4, 5.

"Music with her silver sound," because
musicians have no gold for sounding. *Ib.*

If I may trust the flattering truth of sleep,
My dreams presage some joyful news at
hand:

My bosom's lord sits lightly in his throne.
Act 5, 1.

Meagre were his looks,
Sharp misery had worn him to the bones. *Ib.*

A beggarly account of empty boxes. *Ib.*

Art thou so bare and full of wretchedness
And fear'st to die? Famine is in thy
cheeks,

Need and oppression starveth in thine eyes,
Contempt and beggary hangs upon thy back,
The world is not thy friend, nor the world's
law;

The world affords no law to make thee rich;
Then be not poor, but break it. *Ib.*

My poverty, but not my will, consents. *Ib.*

The time and my intents are savage-wild;
More fierce, and more inexorable far
Than empty tigers, or the roaring sea.

Act 5, 3.

Can vengeance be pursued further than
death? *Ib.*

Tempt not a desperate man. *Ib.*

Put not another sin upon my head
By urging me to fury. *Ib.*

One writ with me in sour misfortune's book.
Ib.

Beauty's ensign yet
Is crimson in thy lips, and in thy cheeks,
And death's pale flag is not advanced there.
Ib.

Eyes, look your last!
Arms, take your last embrace! *Ib.*

Come bitter conduct, come unsavoury guide!
Thou desperate pilot, now at once run on
The dashing rocks thy sea-sick weary bark!
Ib.

A greater Power than we can contradict
Hath thwarted our intents. *Ib.*

Horribly stuffed with epithets of war.
Othello. Act 1, 1.

A fellow almost damned in a fair wife;
That never set a squadron in the field,
Nor the division of a battle knows,
More than a spinster. *Ib.*

The bookish theoretic. *Ib.*

Mere prattle without practice
Is all his soldiership. *Ib.*

'Tis the curse of service;
Preferment goes by letter and affection,
Not by the old gradation, where each second
Stood heir to the first. *Ib.*

We cannot all be masters. *Ib.*

Whip me such honest knaves. *Ib.*

But I will wear my heart upon my sleeve
For daws to peck at: I am not what I am. *Ib.*

Zounds, sir, you are one of those that will
not serve God if the devil bid you. *Ib.*

Who would be a father? *Ib.*

Though in the trade of war I have slain men,
Yet do I hold it very stuff o' the conscience
To do no contrived murder. I lack iniquity
Sometime to do me service. *Act 1, 2.*

The wealthy curled darlings of our nation.
Ib.

For my particular grief
Is of so floodgate and o'erbearing nature,
That it engulfs and swallows other sorrows.
Act 1, 3.

Most potent, grave, and reverend signiors,
My very noble and approved good masters,—
That I have ta'en away this old man's
daughter,

It is most true; true, I have married her:
The very head and front of my offending
Hath this extent, no more! Rude am I in
my speech,

And little blessed with the soft phrase of
peace. *Ib.*

The tented field. *Ib.*

And little of this great world can I speak,
More than pertains to feats of broil and
battle;

And therefore little shall I grace my cause,
In speaking for myself. *Ib.*

I will a round unvarnished tale deliver. *Ib.*

A maiden never bold;
Of spirit so still and quiet, that her motion
Blushed at herself. *Ib.*

I ran it through, even from my boyish days,
To the very moment that he bade me tell it:
Wherein I spake of most disastrous chances,
Of moving accidents by flood and field,
Of hairbreadth 'scapes i' the imminent
deadly breach,

Of being taken by the insolent foe,
And sold to slavery. *Ib.*

Wherein of antres vast, and deserts idle,
 Rough quarries, rocks, and hills whose
 heads touch heaven,
 It was my hint to speak,—such was my
 process;
 And of the cannibals that each other eat,
 The Anthropophagi, and men whose heads
 Do grow beneath their shoulders. These
 things to hear
 Would Desdemona seriously incline.

Othello. *Act 1, 3.*

She gave me for my pains a world of sighs:
 She swore,—In faith, 'twas strange, 'twas
 passing strange;
 'Twas pitiful, 'twas wondrous pitiful;
 She wished she had not heard it, yet she
 wished

That heaven had made her such a man: she
 thanked me,
 And bade me, if I had a friend that loved
 her,
 I should but teach him how to tell my story,
 And that would woo her. Upon this hint
 I spake:

She loved me for the dangers I had passed,
 And I loved her that she did pity them.
 This is the only witchcraft I have used. *Ib.*

Take up this mangled matter at the best:
 Men do their broken weapons rather use
 Than their bare hands. *Ib.*

I do perceive here a divided duty. *Ib.*

The robbed that smiles, steals something
 from the thief. *Ib.*

The tyrant custom, most grave senators,
 Hath made the flinty and steel couch of war,
 My thrice-driven bed of down. *Ib.*

I saw Othello's visage in his mind. *Ib.*

A moth of peace. *Ib.*

She has deceived her father, and may thee. *Ib.*

I will incontinently drown myself. *Ib.*

Virtue! a fig! 'tis in ourselves that we
 are thus, or thus. *Ib.*

Put money in thy purse. *Ib.*

The food that to him now is as luscious
 as locusts, shall be to him shortly as bitter
 as coloquintida. *Ib.*

Thus do I ever make my fool my purse. *Ib.*

Framed to make women false. *Ib.*

I have 't;—it is engendered;—hell and
 night

Must bring this monstrous birth to the
 world's light. *Ib.*

A maid

That paragons description and wild fame;
 One that excels the quirks of blazoning
 pens. *Act 2, 1.*

Do not put me to 't,
 For I am nothing if not critical. *Ib.*

I am not merry, but I do beguile
 The thing I am, by seeming otherwise. *Ib.*

She that could think, and ne'er disclose her
 mind,
 See suitors following, and not look behind. *Ib.*

To suckle fools, and chronicle small beer. *Ib.*

O most lame and impotent conclusion! *Ib.*
 Is he not a most profane and liberal
 counsellor? *Ib.*

He speaks home, madam; you may relish
 him more in the soldier than in the scholar. *Ib.*

A slipper and subtle knave. *Ib.*

Making him egregiously an ass. *Ib.*

Let's teach ourselves that honourable stop
 Not to outspout discretion. *Act 2, 3.*

Potations pottle deep. *Ib.*

And let me the canakin clink!

A soldier's a man;

A life's but a span;

Why, then, let a soldier drink. *Ib.*

Most potent in potting. *Ib.*

'Tis pride that pulls the country down.* *Ib.*

'Tis evermore the prologue to his sleep. *Ib.*

Silence that dreadful bell! *Ib.*

The world hath noted, and your name is
 great

In mouths of wisest censure. *Ib.*

But men are men; the best sometimes
 forget. *Ib.*

Thy honesty and love doth mince this
 matter. *Ib.*

Cassio, I love thee;
 But never more be officer of mine. *Ib.*

Ay, past all surgery. *Ib.*

Reputation, reputation, reputation! O,
 I have lost my reputation! I have lost the
 immortal part of myself, and what remains
 is bestial. *Ib.*

O thou invisible spirit of wine, if thou
 hast no name to be known by, let us call
 thee devil! *Ib.*

O God, that men should put an enemy in
 their mouths, to steal away their brains. *Ib.*

Had I as many mouths as Hydra, such
 an answer would stop them all. *Ib.*

* From the old ballad, "Take thy old cloak
 about thee." In "Percy's Reliques" the line is
 given: "It's pride that putt's this countrey
 downe."

Every inordinate cup is unblessed, and
the ingredient is a devil. *Othello. Act 2, 3.*

Come, come; good wine is a good familiar
creature, if it be well used. *Ib.*

How poor are they that have not patience!
What wound did ever heal, but by degrees?
Ib.

Pleasure and action make the hours seem
short. *Ib.*

Excellent wretch! Perdition catch my soul
But I do love thee! And when I love thee
not,

Chaos is come again. *Act 3, 3.*

Good name in man or woman, dear my lord,
Is the immediate jewel of their souls:

Who steals my purse, steals trash; 'tis
something, nothing;

'Twas mine, 'tis his, and has been slave to
thousands;

But he that filches from me my good name,
Robs me of that which not enriches him,
And makes me poor indeed. *Ib.*

O, beware, my lord, of jealousy;
It is the green-eyed monster, which doth
mock

The meat it feeds on. *Ib.*

But, O, what damnèd minutes tells he o'er,
Who dotes, yet doubts; suspects, yet fondly
loves.* *Ib.*

Poor and content is rich, and rich enough.
Ib.

To be once in doubt,
Is once to be resolved. *Ib.*

If I do prove her haggard,
Though that her jesses were my dear heart-
strings,

I'd whistle her off, and let her down the
wind

To prey at fortune. *Ib.*

I am declined
Into the vale of years. *Ib.*

That we can call these delicate creatures
ours,
And not their appetites. *Ib.*

Trifles, light as air,
Are to the jealous, confirmations strong
As proofs of holy writ. *Ib.*

Not poppy, nor mandragora,
Nor all the drowsy syrups of the world,
Shall ever medicine thee to that sweet sleep
Which thou ow'dst yesterday. *Ib.*

He that is robbed, not wanting what is
stolen,
Let him not know't, and he's not robbed
at all. *Ib.*

* In the quarto edition "strongly loves" is the
reading, instead of "fondly loves."

O, now, for ever,
Farewell the tranquil mind! farewell con-
tent!

Farewell the plumèd troops,† and the big
wars,

That make ambition virtue! O, farewell!

Farewell the neighing steed and the shrill
trump,

The spirit-stirring drum, the ear-piercing
fife,

The royal banner, and all quality,
Pride, pomp, and circumstance of glorious
war!

And, O you mortal engines, whose rude
throats

The immortal Jove's dread clamours coun-
terfeit,

Farewell! Othello's occupation's gone! *Ib.*

Be sure of it: give me the ocular proof. *Ib.*

No hinge, nor loop
To hang a doubt on. *Ib.*

On horror's head horrors accumulate:
Do deeds to make heaven weep, all earth
amazed. *Ib.*

But this denoted a foregone conclusion. *Ib.*

O, that the slave had forty thousand lives!
One is too poor, too weak for my revenge. *Ib.*

O, hardness to dissemble! *Act 3, 4.*

The hearts of old gave hands:
But our new heraldry is—hands not hearts. *Ib.*

They laugh that win. *Act 4, 1.*

I would have him nine years a killing. *Ib.*

O, she will sing the savageness out of a
bear! *Ib.*

But yet the pity of it, Iago!—O, Iago, the
pity of it, Iago! *Ib.*

I understand a fury in your words,
But not the words. *Act 4, 2.*

Had it pleased heaven
To try me with affliction; had he rained
All kinds of sores and shames on my bare
head,

Steeped me in poverty to the very lips,
Given to captivity me and my utmost hopes,
I should have found in some part of my
soul

A drop of patience: but, alas, to make me
A fixed figure, for the time of scorn
To point his slow unmoving finger at!‡ *Ib.*

Patience, thou young and rose-lipped
cherubin. *Ib.*

† Troops. The quarto has "troop."

‡ In the folio:

"The fixed figure for the time of scorn
To point his slow and moving finger at."

O thou weed,
Who art so lovely fair, and smell'st so sweet,
That the sense aches at thee, would thou
hadst ne'er been born! *Othello. Act 4, 2.*

I will be hanged if some eternal villain,
Some busy and insinuating rogue,
Some cogging, cozening slave, to get some
office,
Have not devised this slander. *Ib.*

Fie, there is no such man; it is impossible. *Ib.*

O heaven, that such companions thou'dst
unfold,
And put in every honest hand a whip,
To lash the rascals naked through the world,
Even from the east to the west! *Ib.*

Sing willow, willow, willow. *Act 4, 3.*
'Tis neither here nor there. *Ib.*

Now, whether he kill Cassio,
Or Cassio him, or each do kill the other,
Every way makes my gain. *Act 5, 1.*

He hath a daily beauty in his life. *Ib.*
Kill men i' the dark! *Ib.*

This is the night
That either makes me, or fordoes me quite. *Ib.*

It is the cause, it is the cause, my soul,—
Let me not name it to you, you chaste
stars!—
It is the cause. *Ib.*

That whiter skin of hers than snow,
And smooth as monumental alabaster.
Act 5, 2.

Put out the light, and then put out the
light:
If I quench thee, thou flaming minister,
I can again thy former light restore,
Should I repent me;—but once put out thy
light,
Thou cunning'st pattern of excelling nature,
I know not where is that Promethean heat
That can thy light relume. *Ib.*

I will kill thee,
And love thee after. *Ib.*
Had all his hairs been lives, my great
revenge
Had stomach for them all. *Ib.*
My wife! my wife! what wife?—I have
no wife.
O, insupportable! O heavy hour!
Methinks it should be now a huge eclipse
Of sun and moon. *Ib.*

It is the very error of the moon. *Ib.*
Then murder's out of tune,
And sweet revenge grows harsh. *Ib.*
A guiltless death I die. *Ib.*

O, the more angel she,
And you the blacker devil! *Ib.*
She was false as water. *Ib.*

If heaven would make me such another
world
Of one entire and perfect chrysolite,
I'd not have sold her for it. *Ib.*

But why should honour outlive honesty?
Ib.
Who can control his fate? *Ib.*

Here is my journey's end, here is my butt,
And very sea-mark of my utmost sail. *Ib.*

I have done the state some service, and they
know 't. *Ib.*

Speak of me as I am; nothing extenuate
Nor set down aught in malice: then must
you speak

Of one that loved not wisely, but too well;
Of one not easily jealous, but, being wrought,
Perplexed in the extreme: of one, whose
hand

Like the base Indian,* threw a pearl away,
Richer than all his tribe: of one, whose
subdued eyes,

Albeit unused to the melting mood,
Drop tears as fast as the Arabian trees
Their medicinal gum. *Ib.*

All that is spoke is marred. *Ib.*
I kissed thee, ere I killed thee. *Ib.*

Sweet mercy is nobility's true badge.
Titus Andronicus. *Act 1, 1.*

He lives in fame, that died in virtue's cause.
Ib.

She is a woman, therefore may be wooed;
She is a woman, therefore may be won;
She is Lavinia, therefore must be loved.
What, man! more water glideth by the mill
Than wots the miller of; and easy it is
Of a cut loaf to steal a shive, we know.
Act 2, 1.

Sorrow conceal'd, like an oven stopp'd,
Doth burn the heart to cinders where it is.
Act 2, 4.

Comfortless
As frozen water to a starv'd snake.
Act 3, 1.

Two may keep counsel when the third's
away.† *Act 4, 2.*

The eagle suffers little birds to sing,
And is not careful what they mean thereby.
Act 4, 4.

* Indian. "Judean" in the first folio.

† This is a proverbial expression. See: "For
three may kepe a counsel, if twain be awaie."
CHAUCER, "The Ten Commandments of Love,"
41; also, "Three may keepe counsaile, if two be
away."—J. HAYWOOD, "Proverbs."

If one good deed in all my life I did,
I do repent it from my very soul.

Titus Andronicus. *Act 5, 3.*

To sing a song that old was sung.

Pericles. *Act 1. Prelude.*

It hath been sung at festivals,
On ember eves, and holy-ales;
And lords and ladies in their lives
Have read it for restoratives. *Ib.*

Few love to hear the sins they love to act.
Act 1, 1.

Kings are earth's gods; in vice their law's
their will;
And if Jove stray, who dares say Jove doth
ill? *Ib.*

How courtesy would seem to cover sin! *Ib.*

They do abuse the king, that flatter him;
For flattery is the bellows blows up sin;
The thing the which is flattered, but a spark
To which that blast gives heat and stronger
glowing. *Act 1, 2.*

'Tis time to fear, when tyrants seem to kiss.
Ib.

3rd Fisher. Master, I marvel how the
fishes live in the sea.

1st Fisher. Why, as men do a-land—the
great ones eat up the little ones. *Act 2, 1.*

Opinion's but a fool, that makes us scan
The outward habit by the inward man.
Act 2, 2.

'Tis more by fortune, lady, than my merit.
Act 2, 3.

The cat with eyne of burning coal.
Act 3. Prelude.

O you gods!

Why do you make us love your goodly gifts,
And snatch them straight away? *Act 3, 1.*

We are strong in custom, *Ib.*

No vizor does become black villainy
So well as soft and tender flattery.
Act 4, 4.

Hunting he loved, but love he laughed to
scorn. Poems. Venus and Adonis. *St. 1.*

Bid me discourse, I will enchant thine ear,
Or, like a fairy, trip upon the green,
Or, like a nymph, with long dishevelled
hair,

Dance on the sands, and yet no footing
seen.

Love is a spirit, all compact of fire,
Not gross to sink, but light, and will aspire.
St. 25.

"Ah me," quoth Venus, "young, and so
unkind!" *St. 32.*

Art thou a woman's son, and canst not feel
What 'tis to love? *St. 34.*

Look, what a horse should have he did not
lack,
Save a proud rider on so proud a back.
St. 50.

Like a melancholy malcontent. *St. 53.*

The sea hath bounds, but deep desire hath
none. *St. 65.*

Foul words and frowns must not repel a
lover;
What though the rose have prickles, yet 'tis
plucked.

Were beauty under twenty locks kept fast,
Yet love breaks through, and picks them all
at last. *St. 96.*

For where Love reigns, disturbing Jealousy
Doth call himself Affection's sentinel;
Gives false alarms, suggested mutiny.
St. 109.

This carry-tale, dissentious Jealousy
That sometime true news, sometime false
doth bring. *St. 110.*

Danger deviseth shifts; wit waits on fear.
St. 115.

Love-lacking vestals, and self-loving nuns.
St. 126.

Foul cankering rust the hidden treasure frets,
But gold that's put to use more gold begets.
St. 128.

For know, my heart stands armèd in mine
ear,
And will not let a false sound enter there.
St. 130.

Love comforteth, like sunshine after rain.
St. 134.

More I could tell, but more I dare not say;
The text is old, the orator too green.
St. 135.

Finding their enemy to be so curst,
They all strain court'sy who shall cope him
first. *St. 148.*

Look, how the world's poor people are
amazed
At apparitions, signs, and prodigies. *St. 155.*
Grief hath two tongues; and never woman
yet
Could rule them both without ten women's
wit. *St. 168.*

For he being dead, with him is beauty slain,
And, beauty dead, black chaos comes again.
St. 170.

The grass stoops not, she treads on it so
light. *St. 172.*

Beauty itself doth of itself persuade
The eyes of men without an orator.
Lucrece. *St. 5.*

In silent wonder of still-gazing eyes. *St. 12.*
Then where is truth if there be no self-trust?
St. 23.

Or sells eternity to get a toy.

Lucrece. *St. 31.*

But nothing can affection's course control,
Or stop the headlong fury of his speed.

St. 72.

Pity-pleading eyes.

St. 81.

Soft pity enters at an iron gate.

St. 85.

For princes are the glass, the school, the
book,

Where subjects' eyes do learn, do read, do
look.

St. 88.

Men's faults do seldom to themselves
appear.

St. 91.

Small lights are soon blown out, huge fires
abide,

And with the wind in greater fury fret.

St. 93.

O comfort-killing Night, image of hell!
Dim register and notary of shame!

Black stage for tragedies and murders fell!
Vast sin-concealing chaos! nurse of blame!

St. 110.

O Opportunity, thy guilt is great!
'Tis thou that execut'st the traitor's treason.

St. 126.

Time's glory is to calm contending kings,
To unmask falsehood, and bring truth to
light.

St. 135.

To wrong the wronger till he render right.

1b.

And turn the giddy round of Fortune's
wheel.

St. 136.

For greatest scandal waits on greatest state.

St. 144.

Grief best is pleased with grief's society.

St. 159.

'Tis double death to drown in ken of shore.

St. 160.

Thou art thy mother's glass, and she in thee
Calls back the lovely April of her prime.

Sonnets. No. 3.

True concord of well-tuned sounds.

No. 8.

And stretchèd metre of an antique song.

No. 17.

Rough winds do shake the darling buds of
May;

And summer's lease hath all too short a
date.

No. 18.

But thy eternal summer shall not fade.

1b.

Yet, do thy worst, old Time.

No. 19.

The painful warrior, famed for fight,*
After a thousand victories, once foiled,

Is from the book of honour razèd quite,
And all the rest forgot for which he toiled.

No. 25.

When to the sessions of sweet silent thought
I summon up remembrance of things past,
I sigh the lack of many a thing I sought.

No. 30.

Full many a glorious morning have I seen.

No. 33.

And loathsome canker lives in sweetest bud.

No. 35.

My grief lies onward, and my joy behind.

No. 50.

Not marble, nor the gilded monuments
Of princes, shall outlive this powerful
rhyme.

No. 55.

Like as the waves make towards the pebbled
shore,

So do our minutes hasten to their end.

No. 60.

And Art made tongue-tied by Authority.

No. 66.

And simple truth, miscalled simplicity,
And captive good attending captain ill.

1b.

So all my best is dressing old words new.

No. 76.

You still shall live (such virtue hath my pen)
Where breath most breathes,—even in the
mouths of men.

No. 81.

Farewell! thou art too dear for my possess-
ing.

No. 87.

Some glory in their birth, some in their skill,
Some in their wealth, some in their body's
force;

Some in their garments, though new-fangled
ill;

Some in their hawks and hounds, some in
their horse;

All these I better in one general best.
Thy love is better than high birth to me,
Richer than wealth, prouder than garments' cost,

Of more delight than hawks or horses be.

No. 91.

When proud-pied April, dressed in all his
trim,

Hath put a spirit of youth in every thing.

No. 98.

To me, fair friend, you never can be old,
For as you were when first your eye I eyed,
Such seems your beauty still.

No. 104.

And beauty, making beautiful old rhyme.

No. 106.

My nature is subdued
To what it works in, like the dyer's hand;

Pity me then and wish I were renewed.

No. 111.

Let me not to the marriage of true minds
Admit impediments. Love is not love
Which alters when it alteration finds.

No. 116.

No.—I am that I am; and they that level
At my abuses, reckon up their own.

No. 121.

* "Famoused for worth," in the original. The want of a rhyme shows that there has been some error in printing.

That full star that ushers in the even.

Sonnets. No. 132.

When my love swears that she is made of truth,

I do believe her, though I know she lies,
That she might think me some untutored

youth,
Unlearned in the world's false subtleties.

No. 133.

Love is too young to know what conscience is;

Yet who knows not conscience is born of love?

No. 151.

But spite of Heaven's fell rage,
Some beauty peeped through lattice of seared age. *A Lover's Complaint. St. 2.*

Small show of man was yet upon his chin.

St. 14.

To make the weeper laugh, the laugher weep,
He had the dialect and different skill. *St. 18.*

Vows were ever brokers to defiling. *St. 25.*

O father, what a hell of witchcraft lies
In the small orb of one particular tear!

St. 42.

She told him stories to delight his ear;

She showed him favours to allure his eye.

The Passionate Pilgrim. St. 4.

Fair is my love, but not so fair as fickle;

Mild as a dove, but neither true nor trusty.

St. 7.

If music and sweet poetry agree,

As they must needs, the sister and the brother. *St. 8.*

Sweet rose, fair flower, untimely plucked
soon vaded,*

Plucked in the bud, and vaded in the spring!

Bright orient pearl, alack, too timely shaded!

Fair creature, killed too soon by death's sharp sting!

St. 10.

Crabbed age and youth

Cannot live together:

Youth is full of pleasance,

Age is full of care, *St. 12.*

Age, I do abhor thee;

Youth, I do adore thee. *Id.*

Beauty is but a vain and doubtful good.

St. 13.

I supped with sorrow.

St. 14.

It was a lording's daughter, the fairest one
of three. *St. 16.*

Her fancy fell a turning. *Id.*

But one must be refused; more mickle was
the pain,

That nothing could be used, to turn them
both to gain. *Id.*

Thus art, with arms contending, was victor
of the day. *Id.*

Then lullaby, the learned man hath got
the lady gay;

For now my song is ended. *Id.*

My flocks feed not,

My ewes breed not,

My rams speed not,

All is amiss.

St. 18.

All my merry jigs are quite forgot. *Id.*

The strongest castle, tower, and town,

The golden bullet beats it down. *St. 19.*

Have you not heard it said full oft,

A woman's nay doth stand for nought? *Id.*

As it fell upon a day,

In the merry month of May.

St. 21.

Faithful friends are hard to find:

Every man will be thy friend,

Whilst thou hast wherewith to spend. *Id.*

GEORGE BERNARD SHAW

(b. 1856).

It is clear that a novel cannot be too bad
to be worth publishing. . . . It certainly is
possible for a novel to be too good to be
worth publishing.

Plays Pleasant and Unpleasant.

Vol. 1. Preface.

I never expect a soldier to think.

The Devil's Disciple. Act 3.

The British soldier can stand up to any-
thing—except the British War Office. *Id.*

A thing that nobody believes cannot be
proved too often. *Id.*

A great devotee of the Gospel of Getting
On. *Mrs. Warren's Profession. Act 4.*

The fickleness of the woman I love is only
equalled by the infernal constancy of the
women who love me.

The Philanderer. Act 2.

There is only one religion, though there
are a hundred versions of it.

Vol. 2. Preface.

There is nothing so bad or so good that you
will not find Englishmen doing it; but you
will never find an Englishman in the wrong.
He does everything on principle. He fights
you on patriotic principles; he robs you on
business principles; he enslaves you on
imperial principles. *The Man of Destiny.*

It is easy—terribly easy—to shake a man's
faith in himself. To take advantage of that
to break a man's spirit is devil's work.

Candida.

* "Vaded," a form used by Shakespeare for
"faded."

Getting Patronage is the whole art of life.
A man cannot have a career without it.

Plays Pleasant and Unpleasant.
Captain Brashbound's Conversion. Act 3.

Surely there must be some meaning
beneath all this terrible irony.

Major Barbara.

JOHN SHEFFIELD, Duke of Buckinghamshire (1648-1721).

Of all those arts in which the wise excel,
Nature's chief masterpiece is writing well.

Essay on Poetry. l. 1.

There's no such thing in nature, and you'll
draw

A faultless monster, which the world ne'er
saw. *l. 231.*

Read Homer once, and you can read no
more;

For all books else appear so mean, so poor,
Verse will seem prose, but still persist to

read,
And Homer will be all the books you need. *l. 322.*

Our country challenges our utmost care,
And in our thoughts deserves the tender'st
share. *Ode to Brutus.*

How weak and yet how vain a thing is
man,

Mean what he will, endeavour what he can!
An Essay on Satire.

Learn to write well, or not to write at all. *l. 1b.*

Such is the mode of these censorious days,
The art is lost of knowing how to praise.

On Mr. Hobbes. l. 1.

Love is the salt of life. *Ode on Love. Canto 5.*

PERCY BYSSHE SHELLEY (1792-1822).

How wonderful is Death,
Death and his brother Sleep!
Queen Mab. *Canto 1.*

Innumerable systems rolled,
And countless spheres diffused
An ever-varying glory. *l. 1b.*

In this interminable wilderness
Of worlds, at whose immensity
Even soaring fancy staggers. *l. 1b.*

Nature's unchanging harmony. *Canto 2.*

For when the power of imparting joy
Is equal to the will, the human soul
Requires no other heaven. *Canto 3.*

And conscience, that undying serpent,
calls

Her venomous brood to their nocturnal task. *l. 1b.*

There needeth not the hell that bigots
frame

To punish those who err: earth in itself
Contains at once the evil and the cure;
And all-sufficing Nature can chastise
Those who transgress her law,—she only
knows

How justly to proportion to the fault
The punishment it merits. *l. 1b.*

Many faint with toil.

That few may know the cares and woe of
sloth. *l. 1b.*

The virtuous man,
Who, great in his humility, as kings
Are little in their grandeur. *l. 1b.*

Power, like a desolating pestilence,
Polutes whate'er it touches; and obedience,
Bane of all genius, virtue, freedom, truth,
Makes slaves of men, and, of the human
frame,
A mechanized automaton. *l. 1b.*

Heaven's ebon vault,
Studded with stars unutterably bright,
Through which the moon's unclouded
grandeur rolls,
Seems like a canopy which love has spread
To curtain her sleeping world. *Canto 4.*

Startling pale midnight on her starry
throne. *l. 1b.*

War is the statesman's game, the priest's
delight,

The lawyer's jest, the hired assassin's trade. *l. 1b.*

Twin-sister of religion, selfishness. *Canto 5.*

Commerce! beneath whose poison-breath-
ing shade

No solitary virtue dares to spring;
But poverty and wealth, with equal hand,
Scatter their withering curses. *l. 1b.*

Necessity, thou mother of the world!
Canto 6.

Human pride
Is skilful to invent most serious names
To hide its ignorance. *Canto 7.*

The moonlight's ineffectual glow. *Canto 8.*

That sweet bondage which is freedom's self.
Canto 9.

The slimy caverns of the populous deep,
Alastor.

Two starry eyes, hung in the gloom of
thought. *l. 1b.*

A dream
Of youth, which night and time have
quenched for ever,
Still, dark, and dry, and unremembered
now. *l. 1b.*

But thou art fled
Like some frail exhalation. *l. 1b.*

Some respite to its turbulence unresting
ocean knows ;

Whatever moves, or toils, or grieves, hath
its appointed sleep. *Stanzas. April 1814.*

Nought may endure but Mutability.

Mutability.

And bloody Faith, the foulest birth of time.

Feelings of a Republican.

Honey from silkworms who can gather,

Or silk from the yellow bee ?

The grass may grow in winter weather

As soon as hate in me.

Lines to a Critic.

It stirs

Too much of suffocating sorrow.

Rosalind and Helen.

He was a coward to the strong :

He was a tyrant to the weak. *1b.*

His name in my ear was ever ringing,

His form to my brain was ever clinging. *1b.*

Darkly forward flowed

The stream of years. *1b.*

It is unmeet

To shed on the brief flower of youth

The withering knowledge of the grave. *1b.*

As to the Christian creed, if true

Or false, I never questioned it ;

I took it as the vulgar do. *1b.*

So the priests hated him, and he

Repaid their hate with cheerful glee. *1b.*

His soul seemed hovering in his eyes. *1b.*

Fear not the tyrants shall rule for ever,

Or the priests of the bloody faith ;

They stand on the brink of that mighty
river,

Whose waves they have tainted with death.

1b.

Many a green isle needs must be

In the deep wide sea of misery,

Or the mariner, worn and wan,

Never thus could voyage on.

Lines written among the Egeanean Hills.

The wingless, crawling hours.

Prometheus Unbound. Act 1.

Evil minds

Change good to their own nature. *1b.*

And the future is dark, and the present is
spread

Like a pillow of thorns for thy slumberless
head. *1b.*

Thy words are like a cloud of winged
snakes. *1b.*

From the dust of creeds out-worn. *1b.*

Low, sweet, faint sounds, like the farewell
of ghosts. *Act 2. 1.*

Those eyes which burn through smiles that
fade in tears,

Like stars half-quenched in mists of silver
dew. *1b.*

Sounds overflow the listener's brain

So sweet, that joy is almost pain. *Act 2, 2.*

He gave man speech, and speech created
thought,

Which is the measure of the universe.

Act 2, 4.

All spirits are enslaved which serve things
evil. *1b.*

All love is sweet,

Given or returned. Common as light is love,
And its familiar voice wearies not ever.

Act 2, 5.

They who inspire it are most fortunate,

As I am now ; but those who feel it most

Are happier still. *1b.*

My soul is an enchanted boat,

Which, like a sleeping swan, doth float

Upon the silver waves of thy sweet singing.

1b.

We have passed Age's icy caves,

And Manhood's dark and tossing waves,

And Youth's smooth ocean, smiling to
betray :

Beyond the glassy gulfs we flee

Of shadow-peopled Infancy.

Through Death and Birth, to a diviner day.

1b.

Thetis, bright image of eternity. *Act 3, 1.*

We two will sink on the wild waves of ruin,

Even as a culture and a snake outspent

Drop, twisted in inextricable fight,

Into a shoreless sea. *1b.*

Weave harmonies divine, yet ever new.

Act 3, 2.

Death is the veil which those who live call
life :

They sleep, and it is lifted. *Act 3, 3.*

Or the dull sneer of self-loved ignorance.

Act 3, 4.

Man

Equal, unclassed, tribeless, and nationless.

1b.

Laugh with a vast and inextinguishable
laughter. *Act 4.*

To suffer woes which Hope thinks infinite ;
To forgive wrongs darker than death or
night ;

To defy Power, which seems omnipotent ;
To love, and bear ; to hope till Hope creates
From its own wreck the thing it contem-
plates ;

Neither to change, nor falter, nor repent ;
This, like thy glory, Titan, is to be
Good, great and joyous, beautiful and free ;
This is alone Life, Joy, Empire, and
Victory ! *1b.*

And narcissi, the fairest among them all,
Who gaze on their eyes in the stream's
recess,
Till they die of their own dear loveliness.

The Sensitive Plant. Part 1, st. 5.

And the jessamine faint, and the sweet tube-
rose,
The sweetest flower for scent that blows.

St. 10.

And singing still dost soar, and soaring ever
singest.

To a Skylark.

Our sweetest songs are those that tell of
saddest thought.

Ib.

We look before and after
We pine for what is not;
Our sincerest laughter
With some pain is fraught;

I could lie down like a tired child,
And weep away the life of care
Which I have borne, and yet must bear,
Till death like sleep might steal on me.

Stanzas, written in Dejection.

A pard-like spirit, beautiful and swift.

Adonais. St. 32.

He has out-soared the shadow of our night;
Envy and calumny, and hate and pain,
And that unrest which men miscall delight,
Can touch him not, and torture not again;
From the contagion of the world's slow
stain,

He is secure, and now can never mourn,
A heart grown cold, a head grown grey in
vain.

St. 40.

Go thou to Rome,—at once the Paradise,
The grave, the city, and the wilderness.

St. 49.

Life, like a dome of many-coloured glass,
Stains the white radiance of Eternity.

St. 52.

'Tis malice, 'tis revenge, 'tis pride,
'Tis anything but thee.

To Harriet. May, 1814.

Fame is love disguised. *An Exhortation.*

Kings are like stars—they rise, they set,
they have
The worship of the world, but no repose.*

Hellas.

Those who inflict must suffer, for they see
The work of their own hearts, and that
must be

Our chastisement or recompense.

Julian and Maddalo. l. 481.

Most wretched men
Are cradled into poetry by wrong:
They learn in suffering what they teach in
song.

l. 543.

Then black despair,
The shadow of a starless night, was thrown
Over the world in which I moved alone.

The Revolt of Islam. Dedication, st. 6.

Can man be free if woman be a slave?

Canto 2, st. 43.

With hue like that when some great painter
dips

His pencil in the gloom of earthquake and
eclipse.

Canto 5, st. 23.

That orb'd maiden, with white fire laden,
Whom mortals call the moon.

The Cloud. 4.

I am the daughter of earth and water

And the nursing of the sky;

I pass through the pores of the ocean and
shores;

I change, but I cannot die.

Ib. 6.

I am the friend of the unfriended poor.

To Cambria.

Music, when soft voices die,

Vibrates in the memory;

Odours, when sweet violets sicken,

Live within the sense they quicken.

Poems written in 1821. To —.

The desire of the moth for the star,

Of the night for the morrow,

The devotion to something afar

From the sphere of our sorrow. *To —.*

When a man marries, dies, or turns Hindoo,
His best friends hear no more of him.

Letter to Maria Gisborne.

A hooded eagle among blinking owls.† *Ib.*

In London, that great sea, whose ebb and
flow

At once is deaf and loud.

Ib.

For she was beautiful; her beauty made
The bright world dim, and everything
beside

Seemed like the fleeting image of a shade.

The Witch of Atlas, 12

Man, who man would be,
Must rule the empire of himself; in it
Must be supreme.

Sonnet. Political Greatness.

Old men are testy, and will have their way.

The Cenci. Act 1, 2.

There are deeds

Which have no form, sufferings which have
no tongue.

Act 3, 1.

How slow

Behind the course of thought, even sick with
speed,

Lags leaden-footed time!

Act 4, 2.

* See Bacon, "Essays," 19, "Of Empire," p. 10.

† Referring to Coleridge

Even whilst
That doubt is passing through you and the
will
Is conscious of a change.

The Gencl. Act 4, 3.

What is done wisely, is done well. *Act 4, 4.*

Worse than a bloody hand is a hard heart.
Act 5, 2.

What 'twas weak to do
'Tis weaker to lament, once being done.
Act 5, 3.

The fountains mingle with the river,
And the rivers with the ocean,
The winds of heaven mix for ever
With a sweet emotion;
Nothing in the world is single;
All things, by a law divine,
In one another's being mingle—
Why not I with thine?

Love's Philosophy.

The seed ye sow, another reaps;
The wealth ye find, another keeps;
The robe ye weave, another wears;
The arms ye forge, another bears.
To the Men of England.

WILLIAM SHENSTONE (1714-1763).

Come listen to my mournful tale,
Ye tender hearts and lovers dear;
Nor will you scorn to heave a sigh,
Nor need you blush to shed a tear.
Jemmy Dawson.

For seldom shall she hear a tale
So sad, so tender, and so true. *Ib.*

Ah me! full sorely is my heart forlorn
To think how modest worth neglected
lies,
While partial fame doth with her blasts
adorn
Such deeds alone as pride and pomp disguise.
The Schoolmistress.

In every village marked with little spire,
Embowered in trees, and hardly known to
fame. *Ib.*

Her cap, far whiter than the driven snow,
Emblem right meet of decency does yield. *Ib.*

For never title yet so mean could prove,
But there was eke a mind which did that
title love. *Ib.*

The tufted basil, pun-provoking thyme,
Fresh baum, and marigold of cheerful hue. *Ib.*

By the sharp tooth of cankering eld defaced. *Ib.*

A little bench of heedless bishops here,
And there a chancellor in embryo,
Or bard sublime, if bard may e'er be so. *Ib.*

Wisheth, poor starveling elf! his paper kite
may fly. *Ib.*

Whoe'er has travelled life's dull round,
Where'er his stages may have been,
May sigh to think he still has found
The warmest welcome at an inn.

Written at an Inn at Henley.

So sweetly she bade me adieu,
I thought that she bade me return.
Pastoral. Part I. Absence.

Let her speak, and whatever she say,
Methinks I should love her the more.
Part 2. Hope.

A picturesque countenance rather than
one that is esteemed of regular features.

An Humourist.

His knowledge of books had in some
degree diminished his knowledge of the
world. *A Character.*

A fool and his words are soon parted.

On Reserve.

Laws are generally found to be nets of
such a texture, as the little creep through,
the great break through, and the middle-
sized alone are entangled in.* *On Politics.*

I am thankful that my name is obnoxious
to no pun.† *Egotisms.*

Not Hebrew, Arabic, Syriac, Coptic, nor
even the Chinese language, seems half so
difficult to me as the language of refusal. *Ib.*

The quarrels of friends in the latter part
of life are never truly reconciled. *Ib.*

A man sooner finds out his own foibles in
a stranger than any other foibles.

Men and Manners.

Think when you are enraged with anyone,
what would probably become your senti-
ments should he die during the dispute. *Ib.*

A justice and his clerk is now little more
than a blind man and his dog. *Ib.*

Our old friend Somerville is dead! I did
not imagine that I could have been so sorry.
Letter.

Let the gulled fool the toils of war pursue,
Where bleed the many to enrich the few.

The Judgment of Hercules.

Love is a pleasing but a various clime.

Elegy. 5.

Oft has good nature been the fool's
defence,

And honest meaning gilded want of sense.
Ode to a Lady.

* See Miscellaneous, "Naturalised Phrases":
"Written laws are like spider's webs," etc.; also
(Bacon p. 12).

† "The surname which has descended to me is
liable to no pun."—*Essays*: "An Humourist"

ANNE SHEPHERD, née Houlditch
(d. 1857).

Around the throne of God in heaven
Thousands of children stand.

For a Sunday School.

RICHD. BRINSLEY SHERIDAN
(1751-1816).

A progeny of learning. (Mrs. Malaprop.)
The Rivals. Act 1, 2.

I always know when Lady Slattern has
been before me. She has a most observing
thumb. *Ib.*

Too civil by half. Act 3, 4.

You are not like Cerberus, three gentle-
men at once, are you? Act 4, 2.

The quarrel is a very pretty quarrel as it
stands; we should only spoil it by trying to
explain it. Act 4, 3.

As headstrong as an allegory on the banks
of the Nile. Act 5, 3.

My valour is certainly going! It is sneak-
ing off! I feel it oozing out, as it were, at
the palms of my hands. *Ib.*

I own the soft impeachment. (Mrs. Mala-
prop.) *Ib.*

Through all the drama—whether damned or
not—

Love gilds the scene, and women guide the
plot. Epilogue, 5.

Steal! to be sure they may, and egad,
serve your best thoughts as gipsies do stolen
children—disfigure them to make 'em pass
for their own. The Critic. Act 1, 1.

If it is abuse, why one is always sure to
hear of it from one damned good-natured
friend or another. *Ib.*

Egad, I think the interpreter is the hardest
to be understood of the two. Act 1, 2.

Yes, sir, puffing is of various sorts; the
principal are, the puff direct, the puff pre-
liminary, the puff collateral, the puff col-
lusive, and the puff oblique, or puff by
implication. *Ib.*

No scandal about Queen Elizabeth, I hope.
Act 2, 1.

Where they *do* agree on the stage, their
unanimity is wonderful. Act 2, 2.

Inconsolable to the minuet in Ariadne. *Ib.*

The Spanish fleet thou can'st not see—
because—

It is not yet in sight. *Ib.*

An oyster may be crossed in love. Act 3, 1.

You shall see them on a beautiful quarto
page, where a neat rivulet of text shall
meander through a meadow of margin.

School for Scandal. Act 1, 1.

The malice of a good thing is the barb
that makes it stick. *Ib.*

I leave my character behind me. Act 2, 2.

Here's to the maiden of bashful fifteen;

Here's to the widow of fifty;

Here's to the flaunting, extravagant quean,
And here's to the housewife that's thrifty.

Let the toast pass!

Drink to the lass!

I'll warrant she'll prove an excuse for the
glass. Act 3, 3.

An unforgiving eye, and a damned dis-
inheriting countenance. Act 4, 1.

When ingratitude bars the dart of injury,
the wound has double danger in it.

Act 4, 3.

There is no trusting to appearances.

Act 5, 2.

I must marry the girl first, and ask his
consent afterwards.

St. Patrick's Day. Act 1, 1.

I ne'er could any lustre see

In eyes that would not look on me;

I ne'er saw nectar on a lip

But where my own did hope to sip.

The Duenna. Act 1, 3.

But, to the charms which I adore,

'Tis religion to be true. *Ib.*

At twenty she mocks at the duty you taught
her—

Oh, what a plague is an obstinate daughter!
Ib.

Had I a heart for falsehood framed

I ne'er could injure you. Act 1, 5.

A bumper of good liquor

Will end a contest quicker

Than justice, judge, or vicar. Act 2, 3.

Conscience has no more to do with gal-
lantry than it has with politics. Act 2, 4.

Soft pity never leaves the gentle breast

Where love has been received a welcome
guest. *Ib.*

Humanity always becomes a conqueror.

Pizarro. Act 1, 1.

Silence is the gratitude of true affection.

Act 2, 1.

The Right Honourable gentleman is in-
debted to his memory for his jests; and to
his imagination for his facts.

Sheridaniana. Speech in reply to Mr. Dundas.

I have a silent sorrow here

A grief I'll ne'er impart. The Stranger.

You write with ease to show your breeding,
But easy writing's curst hard reading.

Life of Sheridan. (Moore). Clio's Protest.

Believe not each accusing tongue,
As most weak persons do;
But still believe that story wrong
Which ought not to be true. *Attributed.*

Hushed be that sigh, be dry that tear,
Nor let us lose our Heaven here.
Dry be that tear!

Dry be That Tear.

[*Rev.*] **THOMAS SHERIDAN** (1687-1738).

Thou lowest scoundrel of the scoundrel kind.
Extract of all the dregs of all mankind.

Satire. On Mr. Fairbrother (as mentioned in a letter to Dean Swift, April 3, 1736).

JAMES SHIRLEY (1596-1666).

The glories of our blood and state*
Are shadows, not substantial things;
There is no armour against fate;

Death lays his icy hand on kings.

Sceptre and crown

Must tumble down,

And in the dust be equal made

With the poor crooked scythe and spade.

The Contention of Ajax and Ulysses.

Only the actions of the just

Smell sweet and blossom in their dust.† *Id.*

Death calls ye to the crowd of common men.

Song. Cupid and Death

How little room

Do we take up in death, that living know

No bounds! *The Wedding.*

JOSEPH HENRY SHORTHOUSE
(1834-1903).

When you have lived longer in this world
and outlived the enthusiastic and pleasing
illusions of youth, you will find your love
and pity for the race increase tenfold, your
admiration and attachment to any particular
party or opinion fall away altogether.

John Inglesant. Vol. 1. Chap. 6.

All creeds and opinions are nothing but
the mere result of chance and temperament.

Id.

Nothing but the Infinite pity is sufficient
for the infinite pathos of human life. *Id.*

* Printed "birth and state" in Percy's
"Reliques."

† See Tate and Brady's Psalter:—

"The sweet remembrance of the just
Shall flourish when he sleeps in dust,"

—Psalm 112.

In Percy's "Reliques," Shirley's line is printed,
"Smell sweet and blossom in the dust."

Your northern religions, harsh and bitter
as your skies. *Vol. 2, chap. 6.*

"The Church of England," I said, seeing
that Mr. Inglesant paused, "is no doubt
a compromise." *Chap. 19.*

SIR PHILIP SIDNEY (1554-1586).

There have been many most excellent
poets that never versified, and now swarm
many versifiers that need never answer to
the name of poets.

Apology for Poetry. Part 2. Sub-divisions of Poetry.

The moral commonplaces.

The Poet's Work and Parts. Sec. 1.

With a tale, forsooth, he cometh unto you
with a tale which holdeth children from
play, and old men from the chimney corner;†
The Poet Monarch of all Human Sciences.

The bitter but wholesome iambic.

Or Iambic? or Satiric? Sec. 2.

Certainly, I must confess mine own barbarousness, I never heard the old song of
Percy and Douglas, that I found not my
heart moved more than with a trumpet.

Or Tragic?

Philip of Macedon reckoned a horse-race
won at Olympus among his three fearful
felicities. *Id.*

Scoffing cometh not of wisdom.

Objections Stated.

Poetry is the companion of camps.

That Poetry is the Nurse of Abuse.

Admitted into the company of paper-
blurrers. *Causes of Defect.*

You cannot hear the planet-like music of
poetry *Last Summary.*

Knitting and withal singing, and it
seemed that her voice comforted her hands
to work.‡ *Arcadia. Book 1.*

They are never alone that are accom-
panied with noble thoughts. *Id.*

There is no man suddenly either ex-
cellently good or extremely evil.‖ *Id.*

A noble cause doth ease much a grievous
case. *Id.*

That only disadvantage of honest hearts,
credulity. *Book 2.*

‡ This resembles a passage in "Love's Labour's
Lost":—

"Which his fair tongue—conceit's expositor—
Delivers in such apt and gracious words,
That aged ears play truant at his tables,
And younger hearings are quite ravished."

§ See Richard Gifford (p. 142):—

"Verse sweetens toil."

|| From the Latin: "Nemo repente," etc.

O the cowardice of a guilty conscience!

Arcadia. *Book 2.*

Nothing is achieved before it be thoroughly attempted. *Ib.*

Who shoots at the midday sun, though he be sure he shall never hit the mark, yet as sure he is he shall shoot higher than he who aims at a bush. *Ib.*

He waters, ploughs and soweth in the sand. *Ib.*

My dear, my better half. *Book 3.*

Near acquaintance doth diminish reverent fear. *Ib.*

No is no negative in a woman's mouth. *Ib.*

Have I caught my heavenly jewel?
Astrophel and Stella. *No. 2.*

With how sad steps, O Moon, thou climb'st the skies!

How silently and with how wan a face!
No. 31.

Come Sleep, O Sleep! the certain knot of peace,

The baiting place of wit, the balm of woe,
The poor man's wealth, the prisoner's release,

The indifferent judge between the high and low
No. 39.

That sweet enemy, France. *No. 41.*

Love fears nothing else but anger. *Song.*

To hear him speak, and sweetly smile
You were in Paradise the while.*

Friend's Passion for his Astrophel.

A sweet attractive kind of grace;
A full assurance given by looks—
Continual comfort in a face,
The lineaments of Gospel books. *Ib.*

Was never eye did see that face,
Was never ear did hear that tongue,
Was never mind did mind his grace
That ever thought the travail long. *Ib.*

GEORGE ROBERT SIMS (b. 1847).

Lor', but women's rum cattle to deal with,
The first man found that to his cost,
And I reckon it's just through a woman the
last man on earth'll be lost.

Dagonet Ballads. *Moll Jarvis o' Morley.*

JOHN SKELTON (1460?–1529?).

Much mirth and no madness,
All good and no badness,

So joyously,
So maidenly,
So womanly,
Her demeaning.

To Mistress Margaret Hussey.

Laymen say, indeed,
How they take no heed
Their sely sheep to feed,
But pluck away and pull
The fleeces of their wool.

Colin Clout.†

It is a wyly mouse
That can build his dwelling house
Within the cattes eare. *Ib.*

Thou madde Marche hare.

Replycation against Certayne Yong Scolers.

CHRISTOPHER SMART (1722–1771).

And now the matchless deed's achieved,

Determined, dared, and done.

Song to David. *St. 86.*

SAMUEL SMILES (1812–1904).

No laws, however stringent, can make the idle industrious, the thriftless provident, or the drunken sober. *Self-Help. Chap. 1.*

His life was . . . an illustration of the truth of the saying that those who have most to do, and are willing to work, will find the most time. *Ib.*

Cecil's despatch of business was extraordinary, his maxim being, "The shortest way to do many things is to do only one thing at once." *Chap. 9.*

"Punctuality," said Louis XIV., "is the politeness of kings." It is also the duty of gentlemen, and the necessity of men of business. *Ib.*

Trade tries character. *Ib.*

We learn wisdom from failure much more than from success. We often discover what *will* do, by finding out what will not do; and probably he who never made a mistake never made a discovery. *Chap. 11.*

His (Dr. Priestley's) appointment [to act as astronomer to Captain Cook's expedition to the southern seas] had been cancelled, as the Board of Longitude objected to his theology.

Invention and Industry. *Chap. 3.*

This extraordinary metal [iron], the soul of every manufacture, and the mainspring perhaps, of civilised society. *Chap. 4.*

ADAM SMITH (1723–1790).

The propensity to truck, barter, and exchange one thing for another . . . is common to all men, and to be found in no other race of animals.

The Wealth of Nations. *Book 1, chap. 2.*

No society can surely be flourishing and happy, of which the far greater part of the members are poor and miserable. *Chap. 8.*

Science is the great antidote to the poison of enthusiasm and superstition.

Book 5, part 3, art. 3.

* Also attributed to Matthew Roydon, and to Edmund Spenser.

† Partly translated from the "Apocalypse of Goliath," by Walter Mapes.

ALEXANDER SMITH (1830-1867).

Like a pale martyr in his shirt of fire.

A Life Drama. Sc. 2.

In winter, when the dismal rain

Came down in slanting lines,

And wind, that grand old harper, smote
His thunder-harp of pines. *Ib.*

A poem, round and perfect as a star. *Ib.*

HORACE SMITH (1779-1849).

Were I, O God, in churchless lands re-
maining,

Far from all voice of teachers or divines,

My soul would find, in flowers of thy
ordaining,

Priests, sermons, shrines!

Hymn to the Flowers.

In losing fortune, many a lucky elf

Has found himself.

Moral Alchemy. St. 12.

When Love owes to Nature his charms,

How vain are the lessons of Art!

Horace in London. Book 1, ode 19.

Our charity begins at home,

And mostly ends where it begins.

Book 2, ode 15.

HORACE SMITH (1779-1849) and**JAMES SMITH (1775-1839).**

I saw them go: one horse was blind,

The tails of both hung down behind,

Their shoes were on their feet.

Rejected Addresses. The Baby's Début.
(Imitation of Wordsworth.)

And if you'll blow to me a kiss,

I'll blow a kiss to you. *Ib.*

Hence, dear delusion, sweet enchantment
hence! *An Address without a Phenix.*

*By "S. T. P."**

Thinking is but an idle waste of thought,
And naught is every thing, and every thing
is naught.

Cui Bono. St. 8. (Imitation of Byron.)

I prophesied that, though I never told
anybody. *Hampshire Farmer's Address.*

(Imitation of Wm. Cobbett.)

Midnight, yet not a nose

From Tower Hill to Piccadilly snored!†

The Rebuilding. (Imitation of Southey.)

"In the name of the Prophet—figs!"

Johnson's Ghost.

[Rev.] ISAAC GREGORY SMITH

(b. 1826).

Comes at times a stillness as of even.

*Lines written for the Unveiling of the
Albert Memorial, Edinburgh.*

JAMES SMITH (1775-1839).

Lax in their gaiters, laxer in their gait.

The Theatre.

[Mrs.] MAY RILEY SMITH.

If we could push ajar the gates of life,

And stand within, and all God's workings
see,

We could interpret all this doubt and strife,
And for each mystery could find a key.

But not to-day. Then be content, poor heart!

God's plans, like lilies pure and white,
unfold:

We must not tear the close-shut leaves apart—
Time will reveal the calyxes of gold.

Sometime.

[Rev.] SAMUEL FRANCIS SMITH,

D.D.† (1808-1895).

My country, 'tis of thee,

Sweet land of liberty—

Of thee I sing.

National Hymn.

[Rev.] SYDNEY SMITH (1771-1845).

A Curate—there is something which ex-
cites compassion in the very name of a

Curate! *Persecuting Bishops.*

It is safest to be moderately base—to be
flexible in shame, and to be always ready
for what is generous, good, and just, when
anything is to be gained by virtue.

Catholic Question.

All great alterations in human affairs are
produced by compromise. *Ib.*

And, from long residence upon your living,
are become a kind of holy vegetable.

Peter Plymley's Letters. No. 1.

I do not mean to be disrespectful, but the
attempt of the Lords to stop the progress of
reform, reminds me very forcibly of the
great storm of Sidmouth, and of the conduct
of the excellent Mrs. Partington on that
occasion. In the winter of 1824, there set
in a great flood upon that town—the tide
rose to an incredible height: the waves
rushed in upon the houses, and everything
was threatened with destruction. In the
midst of this sublime and terrible storm,
Dame Partington, who lived upon the beach,
was seen at the door of her house with mop
and pattens, trundling her mop, squeezing
out the sea water, and vigorously pushing
away the Atlantic Ocean. The Atlantic
was roused. Mrs. Partington's spirit was
up; but I need not tell you that the contest
was unequal. The Atlantic Ocean beat
Mrs. Partington. She was excellent at a
slop or a puddle, but she should not have
meddled with a tempest.

Speech at Taunton. Oct., 1831.

* These initials were used to puzzle the critics,
this address being not an imitation.

† See Southey, p. 341: "Curse of Kehama."

‡ Of whom O. W. Holmes wrote, "Fate tried
to conceal him by naming him Smith."—*Reunion
Poem, "The Boys."*

A wise man struggling with adversity is said by some heathen writer to be a spectacle on which the gods might look down with pleasure.*

Sermon on the Duties of the Queen. 1837.

What bishops like best in their clergy is a dropping-down-deadness of manner.

First Letter to Archdeacon Singleton.

"Let me get my arms about you," says the bear. "I have not the smallest intention of squeezing you."

Second Letter to Archdeacon Singleton.

The common precaution of a foolometer, with which no public man should be unprovided. *Ib.*

His [Lord John Russell's] worst failure is that he is utterly ignorant of all moral fear; there is nothing he would not undertake. I believe he would perform the operation for the stone, build St. Peter's, or assume (with or without ten minutes' notice) the command of the Channel Fleet. *Ib.*

Rather too close an imitation of that language which is used in the apostolic occupation of trafficking in fish.

Third Letter to Archdeacon Singleton.

I like, my dear Lord, the road you are travelling, but I don't like the pace you are driving; too similar to that of the son of Nimshi. I always feel myself inclined to cry out, Gently, John—gently down hill. Put on the drag.

Letter to Lord John Russell.

Men who prefer any load of infamy, however great, to any pressure of taxation, however light.

Petition to the House of Congress at Washington.

Erin go bragh! A far better anthem would be, Erin go bread and cheese.

Fragment on the Irish Roman Catholic Church.

Serenely full, the epicure would say, "Fate cannot harm me: I have dined to-day." **Recipe for Salad.**

The good of ancient times let others state, I think it lucky I was born so late.

Modern Changes. (*Translation of Ovid's "Ars Amat.," 3, 121.*)

We shall generally find that the triangular person has got into the square hole, the oblong into the triangular, and a square person has squeezed himself into the round hole.

Sketches of Moral Philosophy.

We can inform Jonathan what are the inevitable consequences of being too fond

of glory:—Taxes upon every article which enters the mouth, or covers the back, or is placed on the foot . . . taxes on everything on earth, and in the waters under the earth.

Review of Seybert's Statistical Annals of the United States.

Who reads an American book, or goes to an American play, or looks at an American picture or statue? *Ib.*

The motto I proposed for the [*Edinburgh*] *Review* was: *Tenui musam meditamur arena*—"We cultivate literature upon a little oatmeal." **Preface to Works.**

"It requires," he used to say, "a surgical operation to get a joke well into a Scotch understanding."

Sayings. Memoir by Lady Holland. Vol. 1.

No one minds what Jeffrey says—it is not more than a week ago that I heard him speak disrespectfully of the equator. *Ib.*

Scotland, that knuckle-end of England, that land of Calvin, oatcakes and sulphur. *Ib.*

Avoid shame, but do not seek glory—nothing so expensive as glory. *Ib.*

No furniture so charming as books. *Ib.*

Daniel Webster struck me much like a steam-engine in trousers. *Ib.*

Heat, ma'am! It was so dreadful here that I found there was nothing left for it but to take off my flesh and sit in my bones. *Ib.*

Macaulay is like a book in breeches . . . He has occasional flashes of silence that make his conversation perfectly delightful. *Ib.*

As the French say, there are three sexes—men, women, and clergymen. *Ib.*

You find plenty of people willing enough to do the good Samaritan, without the oil and the twopence. *Ib.*

Poverty is no disgrace to a man, but it is confoundingly inconvenient. *Ib.*

I think it was Jekyll who used to say that the further he went west, the more convinced he felt that the wise men came from the east. *Ib.*

Praise is the best diet for us, after all.

Wit and Wisdom of Rev. Sydney Smith.

WALTER C. SMITH, LL.D. (19th Century).

Dusting, darning, drudging, nothing is great or small,

Nothing is mean or inksome, love will hallow it all.

Hilda among the Broken Gods.

Book 2. Hilda, Saint-wife.

God giveth speech to all, song to the few.

Olrig Grange. Book 1. Editorial, l. 15.

* "A brave man struggling with adversity is a spectacle for the gods."—SENECA. (See Miscellaneous, "Naturalised Sayings.")

TOBIAS GEORGE SMOLLETT,
M.D. (1721-1771).

Not to th' ensanguined field of death alone
 Is Valour limited: she sits serene
 In the deliberate council; sagely scans
 The source of action; weighs, prevents,
 provides. *The Regicide. Act 1, 1.*

Simple woman
 Is weak in intellect, as well as frame,
 And judges often from the partial voice
 That soothes her wishes most. *Act 1, 6.*

To exult
 Even o'er an enemy oppressed, and heap
 Affliction on the afflicted, is the mark
 And the mean triumph of a dastard soul.
Act 1, 7.

True courage scorns
 To vent her prowess in a storm of words;
 And, to the valiant, actions speak alone. *Ib.*
 What consolation can the wretched bring?
Act 3, 1.

Few live exempt
 From disappointment and disgrace, who run
 Ambition's rapid course. *Act 4, 2.*

There fled the purest soul that ever dwelt
 In mortal clay. *The Regicide. Act 5, 8.*
 The blast that blows loudest is soon over-
 blown.

The Reprisal. Act 2, 5. (Song).
 'Tis infamous, I grant it, to be poor.
Advice. Line 2.

What though success will not attend on all?
 Who bravely dares, must sometimes risk
 a fall. *l. 207.*

Too coy to flatter, and too proud to serve,
 Thine be the joyless dignity to starve.
l. 236.

Mourn, hapless Caledonia, mourn
 Thy banished peace, thy laurels torn!
The Tears of Scotland.

What foreign arms could never quell
 By civil rage and rancour fell. *Ib.*

Thy spirit, Independence, let me share!
 Lord of the lion-heart and eagle-eye,
 Thy steps I follow with my bosom bare,
 Nor heed the storm that howls along the
 sky. *Ode to Independence.*

Some folks are wise, and some are other-
 wise. *Roderick Random. Chap. 6.*
 He was formed for the ruin of our sex.

Chap. 22.
 Death's like the best bower anchor, as the
 saying is, it will bring us all up. *Chap. 24.*
 Got pless my heart, liver, and lungs.
Chap. 26.

By this time the Demon of Discord, with
 her sooty wings, had breathed her influence
 upon our counsels. *Chap. 33.*

Thy fatal shafts unerring move;
 I bow before thine altar, Love! *Chap. 40.*

It was his [Tom Bowling's] opinion that
 no honest man would swerve from the
 principles in which he was bred, whether
 Turkish, Protestant, or Roman. *Chap. 42.*

I consider the world as made for me, not
 me for the world. It is my maxim therefore
 to enjoy it while I can, and let futurity shift
 for itself *Chap. 45.*

A prodigy in learning. *Ib.*
 I make good the old saying, we sailors get
 money like horses, and spend it like asses
Peregrine Pickle. Chap. 2.

The painful ceremony of receiving and
 returning visits. *Chap. 5.*

I'll be damn'd if the dog ha'n't given me
 some stuff to make me love him.* *Chap. 15*

Mr Pickle himself . . . was a mere
 dragon among the chambermaids.
Chap. 82

Every person of importance ought to
 write his own memoirs, provided he has
 honesty enough to tell the truth.†

*The Adventures of Ferdinand and
 Count Fathom. Chap. 1.*

The genteel comedy of the polite world.
Ib.
 I a'n't dead, but I'm speechless.
Chap. 42.

To a man of honour (said I) the un-
 fortunate need no introduction. *Chap. 62.*

Facts are facts, as the saying is.
The Adventures of Sir Launcelot Greaves.
Chap. 3.

I think for my part one half of the nation
 is mad—and the other not very sound.
Chap. 6.

True patriotism is of no party.
Chap. 9. (Heading).

A seafaring man may have a sweetheart
 in every port; but he should steer clear of a
 wife as he would avoid a quicksand.

Chap. 21.
 Hark ye, Clinker, you are a most no-
 torious offender. You stand convicted of
 sickness, hunger, wretchedness, and want.
Humphry Clinker.

Her ladyship's brain was a perfect mill for
 projects. *Ib.*

Edinburgh is a hot-bed of genius. *Ib.*

The Great Cham of literature. [S. John-
 son.] *Letter to Wilkes.*

* Slightly altered from Shakespeare: "If the
 rascal," etc. (p. 293).

† Quoted as a "judicious observation" of
 Cardinal de Retz.

W. SOMERVILLE (1675-1742).

My hoarse-sounding horn
Invites thee to the Chase, the sport of kings;
Image of war, without its guilt.

The Chase. *Book 1.*

Hail, happy Britain! highly-favoured isle,
And Heaven's peculiar care! *Ib.*

With countenance blithe,
And with a courtly grin, the fawning
hound

Salutes thee cowering, his wide opening
nose

Upward he curls, and his large sloe-black
eyes

Melt in soft blandishments and humble joy. *Ib.*

Fortune is like a widow won,
And truckles to the bold alone.*

The Fortune-Hunter. *Canto 2.*

The best elixir is a friend. *The Hip.*

The power of kings (if rightly understood)
Is but a grant from Heaven of doing good.

Fables. *No. 12. The Two Springs. Moral.*

[Rev.] **ROBERT SOUTH (1634-1713).**

Speech was given to the ordinary sort of
men whereby to communicate their mind;
but to wise men whereby to conceal it.

Sermon.

THOMAS SOUTHERN (1660-1746).

I shall contrive some means,
Some friendly intervals, to visit thee.

Spartan Dame.

Do pity me. *Oroonoko. Act 2, 1.*

Love stops at nothing but possession. *Act 2, 2.*

Remember who you are,
A prince, born for the good of other men;
Whose god-like office is to draw the sword
Against oppression, and set free mankind.

Act 3, 3.

Honour should be concerned in honour's
cause. *Ib.*

Lying's a certain mark of cowardice. *Act 5, 2.*

And when they're worn,
Hacked, hewn with constant service, thrown
aside,
To rust in peace, and rot in hospitals.

Loyal Brother.

If marriages
Are made in Heaven, they should be happier.
Isabella; or, The Fatal Marriage. *Act 4, 2.*

There is no courage but in innocence;
No constancy but in an honest cause.

The Fate of Capua.

* See Butler (p. 49): "Honour is like a widow,
worn."

ROBERT SOUTHEY (1774-1843).

Of saintly paleness. *Joan of Arc. Book 1.*

He in his heart
Felt that misgiving which precedes belief
In what was disbelieved. *Ib.*

Happy those
Who in the after-days shall live, when Time
Hath spoken, and the multitude of years
Taught wisdom to mankind!† *Ib.*

Death! to the happy thou art terrible;
But how the wretched love to think of
thee!

Oh, thou true comforter, the friend of all
Who have no friend beside! *Ib.*

A toiling man
Intent on worldly gains, one in whose heart
Affection had no root. *Ib.*

Such wondrous tales as childhood loves to
hear. *Ib.*

Then my soul awoke,
For it had slumbered long in happiness,
And, never feeling misery, never thought
What others suffer. *Ib.*

No bond
In closer union knits two human hearts
Than fellowship in grief. *Ib.*

The determined foe
Fought for revenge, not hoping victory. *Book 2.*

Our stern foe
Had made a league with Famine. *Ib.*

The foul, corruption-gendered swarm of
state. *Book 4.*

The grave
Is but the threshold of eternity.
Vision of the Maid of Orleans.‡ *Book 2.*

He toiled and toiled, of toil no end to know,
But endless toil and never-ending woe. *Ib.*

The sacrifice septennial, when the sons
Of England meet, with watchful care to
choose

Their delegates, wise, independent men,
Unbribing and unbribed. *Ib.*

Mother of Miseries. (Poverty.) *Book 3.*

The vanquished have no friends. *Ib.*

Fame's loudest trump upon the ear of Time
Leaves but a dying echo; they alone
Are held in everlasting memory
Whose deeds partake of heaven.

Verses spoken at Oxford upon the
Installation of Lord Grenville.

† "Days should speak, and multitude of years
should teach wisdom."—Job. 32, 7.
‡ This formed the 9th Book of "Joan of Arc"
in the first edition, but was subsequently struck
out and issued as a separate poem.

On life's sad journey comfortless he roves.

Sonnets. 2.

Man hath a weary pilgrimage

As through the world he wends,

On every stage from youth to age

Still discontent attends;

With heaviness he casts his eye

Upon the road before,

And still remembers with a sigh

The days that are no more.

Remembrance.

Go thou and seek the House of Prayer!

I to the woodlands wend, and there,

In lovely Nature see the God of Love.

Written on Sunday Morning.

You are old, Father William, the young

man cried,

And pleasures with youth pass away,

And yet you lament not the days that are

gone,

Now tell me the reason, I pray.

The Old Man's Comforts.

In the days of my youth I remembered my

God

And He hath not forgotten my age. *lb.*

And other hopes and other fears

Effaced the thoughts of happier years.

To Mary.

No happier lot can I wish thee

Than such as Heaven hath granted me. *lb.*

But his memory is fresh in the land,

And his name with the names that we love.

The Old Chikkasah to his Grandson.

Mine is no narrow creed,

And He who gave thee being did not frame

The mystery of life to be the sport

Of merciless Man. There is another world

For all that live and move . . . a better one!

Where the proud bipeds, who would fain

confine

Infinite goodness to the little bounds

Of their own charity, may envy thee.

On the Death of a Favourite Spaniel.

They have their passing paragraphs of praise

And are forgotten. The Victory.

Let no man write my epitaph; let my grave

Be uninscribed, and let my memory rest

Till other times are come, and other men,

Who then may do me justice.

Written after Reading the

Speech of R. Emmet.*

* Robert Emmet, on his trial and conviction for treason, September, 1803, used the following words: "Let there be no inscription upon my tomb. Let no man write my epitaph. No man can write my epitaph. I am here ready to die. I am not allowed to vindicate my character; and when I am prevented from vindicating myself, let no man dare to calumniate me. Let my character and motives repose in obscurity and peace, till other times and other men can do them justice."

My days among the dead are past;

Around me I behold,

Where'er these casual eyes are cast,

The mighty minds of old;

My never-failing friends are they,

With whom I converse day by day.

Occasional Pieces. No. 18.

The days of childhood are but days of woe.

The Retrospect.

Thy path is plain and straight,—that light is

given;

Onward in faith,—and leave the rest to

Heaven. *lb.*

The best of lessons—to respect myself.

Hymn to the Penates.

Or 'twas the cold enquiry, more unkind

Than silence.

Hannah.

Riches can't always purchase happiness.

The Wedding.

And so never ending, but always descending,

Sounds and motions for ever and ever are

blending.

Cataract of Lodore.

He is more than halfway

On the road from Grizzle to Grey

Robert the Rhymer's Account of Himself.

Having some friends, whom he loves

dearly,

And no lack of foes, whom he laughs at

sincerely. *lb.*

His coat was red and his breeches were

blue,

And there was a hole where his tail came

through.

The Devil's Walk.†

He passed a cottage with a double coach-

house,

A cottage of gentility,

And he owned with a grin

That his favourite sin

Is pride that apes humility. *lb.*

As he passed through Cold Bath fields, he

looked

At a solitary cell;

And he was well-pleased, for it gave him a

hint

For improving the prisons of Hell. *lb.*

And leered like a love-sick pigeon. *lb.*

And leered like a love-sick pigeon. *lb.*

And leered like a love-sick pigeon. *lb.*

And leered like a love-sick pigeon. *lb.*

And leered like a love-sick pigeon. *lb.*

And leered like a love-sick pigeon. *lb.*

And so with glee the verse flow free,

In ding-dong chime of sing-song rhyme. *lb.*

In vain for a man you might seek

Who could drink more like a Trojan,

Or talk more like a Greek.† *lb.*

† Jointly written by Southey and Coleridge (see p. 86).

‡ A reference to Prof. Porson.

The indignant land,
Where Washington hath left
His awful memory,
A light for after times.

Ode. *Written during the War with
America (1814).*

Not thus doth Peace return.
A blessed visitant she comes;
Honour in his right hand
Doth lead her like a bride. **Carmen Æolica.**

Man creates the evil he endures.
Inscriptions, 2. *For a Cavern
Overlooking the Avon.*

How beautiful is night!
A dewy freshness fills the silent air;
No mist obscures, nor cloud, nor speck, nor
stain,
Breaks the serene of heaven.

Thalaba. Book 1, canto 1.

The desert circle spreads,
Like the round ocean girdled with the sky.*
Ib.

Time is not here, nor days, nor months, nor
years,
An everlasting now of solitude!
Canto 28.

Nothing in itself is good or evil,
But only in its use. *Book 4, canto 15.*

Day after day, day after day the same—
A weary waste of waters!
Madoc in Wales. Sec. 4.

And still at morning where we were at night,
And where we were at morn, at nightfall
still—
The centre of that drear circumference,
Progressive, yet no change!
Ib.

Blue, darkly, deeply, beautifully blue.
Sec. 5.

Blood will have blood, revenge beget
revenge,
Evil must come of evil. *Sec. 7.*

We wage no war with women nor with
priests. *Sec. 15.*

Scorn tempering wrath, yet anger sharpen-
ing scorn. *Ib.*

For he was kind and she was kind,
And who so blest as they? **Rudiger.**

They have whetted their teeth against the
stones,
And now they pick the Bishop's bones.
God's Judgment on a Wicked Bishop.

All is not false which seems at first a lie.
St. Gualberto. St. 23.

Richard Penlake was a cheerful man,
Cheerful and frank and free,
But he led a sad life with Rebecca his wife,
For a terrible shrew was she.

St. Michael's Chair.

"Now tell us what 'twas all about,"
Young Peterkin he cries;
And little Wilhelmine looks up
With wonder-waiting eyes.

Battle of Blenheim.

But what they fought each other for,
I could not well make out. *Ib.*

"And everybody praised the Duke,
Who this great fight did win."
"But what good came of it at last?"
Quoth little Peterkin.
"Why that I cannot tell," said he,
"But 'twas a famous victory." *Ib.*

They bowed the head, and the knees they bent,
But nobody blessed him as he went.

Bishop Bruno.

But they wavered not long, for conscience
was strong,
And they thought they might get more,
And they refused the gold, but not
So rudely as before.

The Surgeon's Warning.

A terrible man with a terrible name,
A name which you all know by sight very
well,

But which no one can speak, and no one
can spell. **March to Moscow. Canto 8.**

'Tis myself, quoth he, I must mind most;
So the Devil may take the hindmost. *Ib.*

At earliest dawn his thrilling pipe was heard;
And when the light of evening died away,
That blithe and indefatigable bird
Still his redundant song of joy and love
preferred. (The Thrush.)

A Tale of Paraguay. Dedication, 4.

"Eleemon, Eleemon,
Thou art sold to the Demon!"
And his life seemed dying away.

All for Love. Part 5.

To prove by reason, in reason's despite,
That right is wrong, and wrong is right,
And white is black, and black is white.

Part 9.

Midnight, and yet no eye
Through all the Imperial City closed in
sleep.† **Curse of Kahama. Part 1, 1.**

And Sleep shall obey me,
And visit thee never,
And the Curse shall be on thee
For ever and ever. *Part 2, 14.*

They sin who tell us Love can die.
With life all other passions fly,
All others are but vanity. *Part 10, 10.*

* "Vast plains with lowly cottages forlorn
Rounded about with the low-waving sky."
—HENRY MOORE.

† See Horace and James Smith (p. 336): "Mid-
night, and not a nose."

But Love is indestructible.
Its holy flame for ever burneth,
From Heaven it came, to Heaven returneth.

Curse of Kehama. *Part 10, 10.*

It soweth here with toil and care,
But the harvest time of Love is there. *Id.*

Oh! when a Mother meets on high
The Babe she lost in infancy,
Hath she not then, for pains and fears,
The day of woe, the watchful night,
For all her sorrow, all her tears,
An overpayment of delight?

Part 10, 11.

Dark is the abyss of Time,
But light enough to guide your steps is
given;

Whatever weal or woe betide,
Turn never from the way of truth aside,
And leave the event, in holy hope to
Heaven. *Part 12, 4.*

Thou hast been called, O Sleep! the friend
of Woe,

But 'tis the happy who have called thee so.
Part 15, 12.

The virtuous heart and resolute mind are
free.

Thus in their wisdom did the Gods decree
When they created man. Let come what
will,

This is our rock of strength; in every ill,
Sorrow, oppression, pain and agony,
The spirit of the good is unsubdued,

And suffer, as they may, they triumph still.
Part 18, 10.

And worst of enemies, their Sins were armed
Against them. *Roderick. Sec. 1.*

Death is the only mercy that I crave,
Death soon and short, death and forgetful-
ness! *Id.*

With something still of majesty that still
Appeared amid the wreck. *Sec. 3.*

Call it not
Revenge! Thus sanctified and thus
sublimed,
'Tis duty, 'tis devotion. *Id.*

Christ bless thee, brother, for that Christian
speech! *Sec. 5.*

That peace
Which follows painful duty well performed.
Sec. 7.

He was the sunshine of my soul, and like
A flower I lived and flourished in his light.
Sec. 10.

The feud between us was but of the house,
Not of the heart. *Sec. 12.*

That was an hour
That sweetened life, repaid and recompensed
All losses; and although it could not heal
All griefs, yet laid them for awhile to rest.
Sec. 18.

Dreams such as thine pass now
Like evening clouds before me; if I think
How beautiful they seem, 'tis but to feel
How soon they fade, how fast the night
shuts in. *Sec. 19.*

The times are big with tidings. *Sec. 20.*

Earth could not hold us both, nor can one
Heaven

Contain my deadliest enemy and me!
Sec. 21.

Here I possess—what more should I require?
Books, children, leisure,—all my heart's
desire.

Poet's Pilgrimage to Waterloo. *Proem, 4.*

A fairer sight perchance than when it
frowned in power. *Part 1, canto 4, 30.*

Learn thou, whate'er the motive they may
call,

That Pleasure is the aim, and Self the spring
of all. *Part 2, canto 1, 22.*

These waters are the Well of Life, and lo!
The Rock of Ages there, from whence they
flow. *Canto 3, 35.*

Pre-eminently bad among the worst.
(Napoleon.) *Part 4, st. 15.*

And that wise Government, the general
friend,

Might everywhere its eye and arm extend.
St. 47.

How best to build the imperishable lay.*
Carmen Nuptiale. *Proem, 2.*

For as of all the ways of life but one—
The path of duty—leads to happiness,
So in their duty States must find at length
Their welfare, and their safety, and their
strength. *The Lay of the Laureate—
The Dream, st. 65.*

My name is Death: the last best friend
am I. *St. 87.*

The school which they have set up may
properly be called the Satanic school.

A Vision of Judgment. *Preface, Part 3.*

The march of intellect.

Colloquies on the Progress
and Prospects of Society.

The arts Babblative and Scribbulative. *Id.*

[Mrs.] SOUTHEY, née Caroline
Anne Bowles (1786-1854).

Set thy sails warily,
Tempests will come;
Steer thy course steadily;
Christian, steer home! *Mariner's Hymn.*

* See Milton (p. 223): "To build the lofty
rhyme."

ROBERT SOUTHWELL (1561-1595).

Plough not the seas, sow not the sands,
 Leave off your idle pain;
 Seek other mistress for your minds;
 Love's service is in vain.

Love's Servile Lot.

Time goes by turns, and chances change by
 course,
 From foul to fair, from better hap to worse.
Times go by Turns.

No joy so great but runneth to an end,
 No hap so hard but may in fine amend. *Ib.*
 A chance may win that by mischance was
 lost. *Ib.*

I feel no care of coin;
 Well-doing is my wealth;
 My mind to me an empire is,
 While grace affordeth health.*

Content and Rich.

Sleep, death's ally. **St. Peter's Complaint.**
 Such distance is between high words and
 deeds!
 In proof, the greatest vaunter seldom
 speeds. *Ib.*

HERBERT SPENCER (1820-1903.)

A living thing is distinguished from a
 dead thing by the multiplicity of the changes
 at any moment taking place in it.

Principles of Biology. *Part 1, chap. 4, sec. 25.*

Early ideas are not usually true ideas.

Part 3, chap. 2, sec. 110.

Survival of the fittest.

Part 6, chap. 12, sec. 363 (et passim).

Our lives are universally shortened by our
 ignorance. *Sec. 372.*

Nature's rules have no exceptions.

Social Statics. *Introduction.*

Evil perpetually tends to disappear.

The Evanescence of Evil. *Part 1, chap. 2.*

Progress, therefore, is not an accident,
 but a necessity. . . . It is part of nature.
Ib.

Divine right of kings means the divine
 right of anyone who can get uppermost.

Part 2, chap. 6, sec. 3.

A nation's institutions and beliefs are
 determined by its character.

Chap. 16, sec. 5.

We all decry prejudice, yet are all pre-
 judiced. *Chap. 17, sec. 2.*

Education has for its object the forma-
 tion of character. *Sec. 4.*

No philosopher's stone of a constitution
 can produce golden conduct from leaden
 instincts. *Part 3, chap. 21, sec. 7.*

* See Sir E. Dyer (p. 128): "My mind to me a
 kingdom is."

Policemen are soldiers who act alone;
 soldiers are policemen who act in unison.

Sec. 8.

If it be a duty to respect other men's
 claims, so also it is a duty to maintain our
 own. *Ib.*

Morality knows nothing of geographical
 boundaries or distinctions of race.

Chap. 23, sec. 1.

Parish pay is hush money.

Chap. 25, sec. 3.

Nine parts of self-interest gilt over with
 one part of philanthropy. *Chap. 28, sec. 3.*

The behaviour of men to the lower
 animals, and their behaviour to each other,
 bear a constant relationship.

Chap. 30, sec. 2.

Hero-worship is strongest where there is
 least regard for human freedom. *Sec. 6.*

As though conduct could be made right
 or wrong by the votes of some men sitting
 in a room in Westminster! *Sec. 7.*

Opinion is ultimately determined by the
 feelings, and not by the intellect. *Sec. 8.*

No one can be perfectly free till all are
 free; no one can be perfectly moral till all
 are moral; no one can be perfectly happy
 till all are happy. *Sec. 16.*

Conservatism defends those coercive
 arrangements which a still-lingering savage-
 ness makes requisite. Radicalism endeavours
 to realize a state more in harmony with the
 character of the ideal man. *Chap. 31, sec. 5.*

That practical atheism, which, seeing no
 guidance for human affairs but its own
 limited foresight, endeavours itself to play
 the god, and decide what will be good for
 mankind and what bad. *Sec. 8.*

Only when genius is married to science,
 can the highest results be produced.

Education. *Chap. 1.*

Science is organised knowledge. *Chap. 2.*

Savageness begets savageness. *Chap. 3.*

Absolute morality is the regulation of
 conduct in such a way that pain shall not
 be inflicted. **Essays.** *Prison Ethics.*

The Republican form of government is the
 highest form of government; but because
 of this it requires the highest type of human
 nature—a type nowhere at present existing.
The Americans.

Happiness is added Life, and the giver of
 Life. *Representative Government.*

The ultimate result of shielding men from
 the effects of folly, is to fill the world with
 fools. *State Tamperings with Money Banks.*

The saying that beauty is but skin deep
 is but a skin deep saying. *Personal Beauty.*

Reading is seeing by proxy.

The Study of Sociology. Chap. 15.

When a man's knowledge is not in order,
the more of it he has the greater will be his
confusion. *Ib.*

Every unpunished delinquency has a
family of delinquencies. *Postscript.*

The society exists for the benefit of its
members; not the members for the benefit
of the society.

Principles of Ethics. Sec. 222.

Mental power cannot be got from ill-fed
brains. *Sec. 238.*

Political changes should never be made
save after overcoming great resistance.

Sec. 468.

[Hon.] WILLIAM ROBERT
SPENCER (1769-1834).

Too late I stayed—forgive the crime;

Unheeded flew the hours:

How noiseless falls the foot of Time

That only treads on flowers!

Lines to Lady A. Hamilton.

EDMUND SPENSER (1552?-1599).

The rugged brow of careful Policy.

Sonnets.

Fierce warres and faithfull loves shall
moralise my song.

The Faërie Queene. Introduction, st. 1.

A gentle knight was pricking on the plaine.
*Book 1, canto 1, st. 1.**

And on his brest a bloodie crosse he bore,
The dear remembrance of his dying Lord.

St. 2.

But of his cheere did seeme too solemne sad,
Yet nothing did he dread, but ever was
ydrad. *Ib.*

The sayling pine; the cedar proud and tall;
The vine-propp elme; the poplar never
dry;

The builder oake, sole king of forrests all;
The aspine good for staves; the cypresse
funerall. *St. 8.*

Will was his guide, and grieve led him
astray. *St. 12.*

Virtue gives herself light through dark-
nesse for to wade. *St. 12.*

But, full of fire and greedy hardiment,
The youthfull knight could not for ought be
staide. *St. 14.*

The noblest mind the best contentment
has. *St. 35.*

A bold bad man. *St. 37.*

And fittest for to forge true-seeming lyes.
St. 38.

Better new friend than an old foe.

Canto 2, st. 27.

He oft finds med'cine who his grieve imparts.
St. 34.

Her angel's face
As the great eye of heaven, shyned bright,
And made a sunshine in the shady place;
Did never mortall eye behold such heavenly
grace. *Canto 3, st. 4.*

O how can beautie maister the most strong!
St. 6.

For to the highest she did still aspyre,
Or, if ought higher were then that, did it
desyre. *St. 11.*

Yet, wifull man, he never would forecast
How many mischieves should ensue his
heedlesse hast. *St. 34.*

Sluggish idlenesse, the nourse of sin.

Canto 4, st. 18.

Whose welth was want, whose plenty made
him poor. *St. 29.*

As when that divelish yron engin, wrought
In deepest hell, and framd by furies' skill,
With windy nitre and quick sulphur fraught,
And ramd with bollett rownd, ordaind to
kill,
Conceiveth fyre. *Canto 7, st. 13.*

Ay me, how many perils doe enfold
The righteous man, to make him daily
fall,

Were not that heavenly grace doth him
uphold,

And stedfast Truth acquite him out of all!
Canto 8, st. 1.

But wise and wary was that noble pare.
St. 7.

Entire affection hateth nicer hands. *St. 40.*

Musing full sadly in his sullen mind.
Canto 9, st. 35.

Sleep after toyle, port after stormie seas,
Ease after warre, death after life, does
greatly please. *St. 40.*

Each goodly thing is hardest to begin.
Canto 10, st. 6.

The fish that once was caught, new bayt
will hardly byte. *Book 2, canto 1, st. 4.*

So double was his paines so double be his
praise. *Canto 2, st. 25.*

Abroad in arms, at home in studious kynd,
Who seekes with painfull toile, shall Honor
soonest fynd. *Canto 3, st. 40.*

Losse is no shame, nor to be lesse than foe.
Canto 5, st. 15.

And is there care in heaven? and is there
love

In heavenly spirits to these creatures bace?
Canto 8, st. 1.

But O! th' exceeding grace
Of highest God that loves his creatures so,
And all his workes with mercy doth
embrace.

The Faerie Queen. Book 2, canto 8, st. 1.
And all for love, and nothing for reward.

St. 2.
Vile is the vengeance on the ashes cold;
And envy base to barke at sleeping fame.

St. 13.
The wretched man gan them avise too late,
That love is not where most it is profest.

Canto 10, st. 31.
They reard a most outrageous dreadfull
yelling cry. *Canto 11, st. 17.*

So greatest and most glorious thing on
ground
May often need the helpe of weaker hand.

St. 30.
For all that here on earth we dreadfull hold,
Be but as bugs to fearen babes withall,
Compared to the creatures in the seas
entrall. *Canto 12, st. 25.*

And, that which all faire workes doth most
aggrace,
The art, which all that wrought, appeared
in no place. *St. 58.*

Effsoones they heard a most melodious
sound,
Of all that mote delight a daintie eare.

St. 70.
Gather therefore the rose whilst yet is prime,
For soone comes age that will her pride
defloure:

Gather the rose of love whilst yet is time:
Whilst loving thou mayst loved be with
equall crime. *St. 75.*

Let Gryll be Gryll,* and have his hoggish
minde. *St. 87.*

O goodly usage of those antique times,
In which the sword was servaunt unto right.

Book 3, canto 1, st. 13.
Throughe thicke and thin, both over banck
and bush,

In hope her to attaine by hooke or crooke.
St. 17.

Dischord ofte in music makes the sweeter
lay. *Canto 2, st. 15.*

So was their fortune good, though wicked
were their minde. *St. 43.*

Divine tobacco. *Canto 5, st. 32.*
A foole I do him firmly hold
That loves his fetters, though they were of
gold. *Canto 9, st. 8.*

Be bolde, Be bolde, and everywhere, Be bolde.
Canto 11, st. 54.

Be not too bolde.

Id.
The seedes of evill wordes, and factious
deedes. *Book 4, canto 1, st. 25.*

Dan Chaucer, well of English undefyled,
On fame's eternall bead-roll worthe to be
fyled. *Canto 2, st. 32.*

O! why do wretched men so much desire
To draw their dayes unto the utmost date?

Canto 3, st. 1.
Faint friends when they fall out most
cruel fomen bee. *Canto 9, st. 27.*

True he it said, whatever man it sayd,
That love with gall and hony doth abound.

Canto 10, st. 1.
O what an endlesse worke have I in hand!

Canto 12, st. 1.
Meseemes the world is runne quite out of
square

From the first point of his appointed sourse;
And being once amisse growes daily wourse
and wourse. *Book 5, Introduction, st. 1.*

Right now is wrong, and wrong that was is
right;

As all things else in time are chaunged
quight. *Introduction, st. 4.*

It often fals, in course of common life,
That right long time is overborne of wrong.

Canto 11, st. 1.
Dearer is love than life, and fame than gold;
But dearer than them both your faith once
plighted hold. *St. 63.*

O sacred hunger of ambitious mindes!
Canto 12, st. 1.

No greater shame to man than inhumanitie.
Book 6, canto 1, st. 26.

In vaine he seeketh others to suppresse,
Who hath not leardn himselfe first to
subdew. *St. 41.*

Who will not mercie unto others shew,
How can he mercy ever hope to have?

St. 46.
True is that whilome that good poet sayd,
The gentle mind by gentle deeds is knowne;

For a man by nothing is so well bewray'd
As by his manners. *Canto 3, st. 1.*

Gentle bloud will gentle manners breed.
St. 2.

Give salves to every sore, but counsell to
the minde. *Canto 6, st. 5.*

For not that, which men covet most, is best;
Nor that thing worst, which men doe most
refuse:

But fittest is that all contented rest
With that they hold: each hath his fortune
in his brest. *Canto 9, st. 29.*

It is the mynd that maketh good or ill,
That maketh wretch or happie, rich or
poore. *St. 30.*

* Gryll = Gryllus, one of the companions of
Ulysses, changed to a hog by the enchantments
of Circe.

Old love is little worth, when new is more preferred.

The Faërie Queen. *Book 6, canto 9, st. 40.*

For love will not be drawne, but must be ledde.

Colin Clout. *l. 129.*

Though *last*, not least. *l. 444.*

To be wise and eke to love,*

Is granted scarce to gods above.

Shepherd's Calendar. *March.*

Good is no good, but if it be spend ;
God giveth good for no other end. *May.*

That beautie is not, as fond men misdeeme,
An outward shew of things that onely seeme.

Hymn in Honour of Beauty.

For of the soule the bodie forme doth take,
For soule is forme, and doth the bodie make.

lb.

For he that of himsele is most secure,
Shall finde his state most fickle and unsure.

Visions of the World's Vanitie.

Base is the style and matter meane withall.

Mother Hubbard's Tale.

But this good sir did follow the plaine word,
Ne medled with their controversies vaine.

lb.

Now once a weeke, upon our Sabbath day,
It is enough to doo our small devotion,
And then to follow any merrie motion. *lb.*

Full little knowest thou, that hast not tride,
What hell it is, in suing long to bide:
To loose good dayes, that might be better spent:

To wast long nights in pensive discontent ;
To speed to-day, to be put back to-morrow ;
To feed on hope, to pine with feare and sorrow ;

To have thy prince's grace, yet want her peeres ;

To have thy asking, yet waite manie yeeres ;
To fret thy soule with crosses and with cares ;
To eat thy heart through comfortlesse dispaire ;

To fawne, to crowche, to waite, to ride, to ronne,

To spend, to give, to want, to be uadonne.

lb.

Was never in this world ought worthy tride,
Without some spark of such self-pleasing pride.

Amoretti. *Sonnet 5.*

Sith never ought was excellent assayde,
Which was not hard t' atchieve and bring to end.

Sonnet 51.

All paines are nothing in respect of this,
All sorrowes short that gain eternall blisse.

Sonnet 63.

Griefe finds some ease by him that like doth beare.

Daphnaida. *l. 67.*

To live I finde it deadly dolorous,
For life drawes care, and care continuall woe.

l. 450.

I trowe that countenance cannot lie,
Whose thoughts are legible in the eie.

An Elegie. *l. 106.*

What more felicitie can fall to creature
Than to enjoy delight with libertie,
And to be lord of all the workes of Nature ;

To raigne in th' aire from th' earth to highest skie ;

To feed on flowres and weeds of glorious feature?

Mulopotmos. *St. 26.*

His smiling eyes with simple truth were stored.

Britain's Ida. *Canto 1.*

Oh, foole ! faint heart faire lady ne'ere could win !

Canto 5.

I was promised on a time

To have reason for my rhyme ;

From that time unto this season,

I received nor rhyme nor reason.

Lines on his Pension. (*Traditional.*)

Rome onely might to Rome compared bee,
And onely Rome could make great Rome to tremble.

Ruines of Rome.

CHARLES SPRAGUE (1791-1875).

Realms yet unborn, in accents now unknown,
Thy song shall learn, and bless it for their own.

Shakspeare Ode.

In fields of air he writes his name,
And treads the chambers of the sky ;
He reads the stars, and grasps the flame
That quivers round the throne on high.

Art.

Lo, where the stage, the poor, degraded stage,
Holds its warped mirror to a gaping age.

Curiosity. *l. 127.*

Swift flies each tale of laughter, shame, or folly,
Caught by Paul Pry, and carried home to Polly.

l. 329.

Through life's dark road his sordid way he wends,
An incarnation of fat dividends.

l. 393.

Behold in Liberty's unclouded blaze
We lift our heads, a race of other days.

Centennial Ode. *St. 22.*

Yes, social friend, I love thee well,
In learned doctor's spite ;
Thy clouds all other clouds dispel,
And lap me in delight.

To my Cigar.

* See Herrick (p. 162) : " No man at one time can be wise and love." Many other poets have adopted this proverbial expression of classical days.

THOMAS SPRAT, Bishop of Rochester (1635-1713).

Poetry, the queen of arts.

Ode upon the Poems of Abraham Cowley. 8.

Thy fame, like men, the older it doth grow,
Will of itself turn whiter too.To the Happy Memory of the
late Lord Protector. l. 5.**[Sir] RICHARD STEELE (1672-1729).**

We vulgar only take it to be a sign of love; we servants, we poor people, that have nothing but our persons to bestow, or treat for, are forced to deal and bargain by way of sample; and therefore as we have no parchments, or wax necessary in our arguments, we squeeze with our hands, and seal with our lips, to ratify promises.

The Conscious Lovers.

Those two amusements for all fools of eminence, Politics or Poetry.

The Spectator. Vol. 1, No. 43.

The insupportable labour of doing nothing.

No. 54.

The clothing of our minds certainly ought to be regarded before that of our bodies.

No. 75.

She has certainly the finest Hand of any woman in the world. (Sir Roger de Coverley and the widow).

Vol. 2, No. 113.

The coach jumbled us insensibly into some sort of familiarity.

No. 132.

He only is a great man who can neglect the applause of the multitude, and enjoy himself independent of its favour.

Vol. 3, No. 172.

Let your precept be, "Be easy."

No. 196.

The noblest motive is the public good.

No. 200.

Will Honeycomb calls these over-offended ladies the Outrageously Virtuous.

Vol. 4, No. 266.

Fashion, the arbiter and rule of right.

Vol. 7, No. 478.

The marriage state, with and without the affection suitable to it, is the completest image of Heaven and Hell we are capable of receiving in this life.

No. 480.

It is not my ambition to increase the number either of Whigs or Tories, but of wise and good men.

Vol. 8, No. 556.

We are always doing, says he, something for Posterity, but I would fain see Posterity do something for us.*

No. 583.

It is to be noted that when any of this paper appears dull, there is a design in it.†

Tatler. No. 38.

* See Trumbull: "What has posterity done for us?"

† See Fielding: "Whenever he was dull, etc," p. 133, note.

To love her was a liberal education.‡

No. 49 (of Lady Elizabeth Hastings).

Every man is the maker of his own fortune.

No. 52.

Reading is to the mind what exercise is to the body.

No. 147.

FANNY STEERS: (19th Century).

The last link is broken

That bound me to thee;

And the words thou hast spoken

Have rendered me free.

Song.

GEORGE STEPNEY (1663-1707).

And martyrs, when the joyful crown is given,

Forget the pain by which they purchased heaven.

To King James II.

One who, to all the heights of learning bred,
Read books and men, and practised what he read.

To the Earl of Carlisle.

[Rev.] LAURENCE STERNE (1713-1768).

The jester and jestee.

Tristram Shandy. Vol. 1, chap. 12.

I hate your ifs.

Ib.

He was within a few hours of giving his enemies the slip for ever.

Ib.

'Tis known by the name of perseverance in a good cause, and of obstinacy in a bad one.

Chap. 17.

Persuasion hung upon his lips.

Chap. 19.

Digressions, incontestably, are the sunshine,—they are the life, the soul of reading.

Chap. 22.

The desire of knowledge, like the thirst of riches, increases ever with the acquisition of it.

Vol. 2, chap. 3.

"Our armies swore terribly in Flanders," cried my Uncle Toby, "but nothing to this."

Chap. 11.

Go, poor devil; get thee gone! why should I hurt thee? This world surely is wide enough to hold both thee and me!

Chap. 12.

The *corregierarity* of Corregio.§

Ib.

Of all the cantings which are canted in this canting world, though the cant of hypocrisy may be the worst, the cant of criticism is the most tormenting.||

Ib.

Heat is in proportion to the want of true knowledge. (*Slawkenbergius's Tale*), Vol. 4.

‡ "The most magnificent compliment ever paid by man to woman," according to Aug. Birrell in "Obiter Dicta."

§ See Birrell (p. 22, note); and Carlyle (p. 72).

|| "The cant of criticism," borrowed from Sir J. Reynolds, "Idler," Sept. 29, 1759.

"God's blessing," said Sancho Panza, "be upon the man who first invented this self-same thing called sleep; it covers a man all over like a cloak."

Tristram Shandy. Vol. 4, chap. 15.

What is the life of man? Is it not to shift from side to side, from sorrow to sorrow?—to button up one cause of vexation and unbutton another? Chap. 31.

Death opens the gate of Fame, and shuts the gate of Envy after it. Vol. 5, chap. 3.

The nonsense of the old women (of both sexes). Chap. 16.

Ask my pen: it governs me;—I govern not it. Vol. 6, chap. 6.

I wish I had not known so much of this affair, added my Uncle Toby, or that I had known more of it. Chap. 7.

True, quoth my Uncle Toby, thou didst very right as a soldier—but certainly very wrong as a man. Chap. 8.

The Accusing Spirit which flew up to Heaven's chancery with the oath, blushed as he gave it in; and the Recording Angel, as he wrote it down, dropped a tear upon the word, and blotted it out for ever. Ib.

The excellency of this text is that it will suit any sermon; and of this sermon, that it will suit any text. Chap. 11.

"A soldier," cried my Uncle Toby, interrupting the Corporal, "is no more exempt from saying a foolish thing, Trim, than a man of letters." "But not so often, an' please your Honour," replied the Corporal. Vol. 7, chap. 19.

"I thought love had been a joyous thing," quoth my Uncle Toby.—"'Tis the most serious thing, an' please your Honour (sometimes) that is in the world." Chap. 20.

Love, an' please your Honour, is exactly like war, in this, that a soldier, though he has escaped three weeks complete o' Saturday night, may, nevertheless, be shot through his heart on Sunday morning. Chap. 21.

An eye full of gentle salutations, and soft responses, . . . whispering soft, like the last low accents of an expiring saint. . . . It did my Uncle Toby's business. Chap. 25.

Give 'em but a May-pole . . . 'tis meat, drink, washing, and lodging to 'em. Chap. 33.

"They order," said I, "this matter better in France."

A Sentimental Journey. Chap. 1.

Nature seemed to have done with her resentments in him:—he showed none.

The Monk.

An Englishman does not travel to see Englishmen.

Preface. In the Désobligeante.

I pity the man who can travel from Dan to Beersheba, and cry "'Tis all barren."

In the Street. Calais.

There are worse occupations in this world than feeling a woman's pulse.

The Pulse. Paris.

"Disguise thyself as thou wilt, still, Slavery," said I,—"still thou art a bitter draught."

The Passport. The Hotel at Paris.

Grant me but health, thou great Bestower of it, and give me but this fair goddess as my companion, and shower down thy mitres, if it seem good unto thy Divine Providence, upon those heads which are aching for them. Ib.

I think there is a fatality in it; I seldom go to the place I set out for.

The Address. Versailles.

If they [the French] have a fault, they are too serious. Ib.

Solitude is the best nurse of wisdom.

Letters. No. 82.

The brave only know how to forgive. . . . A coward never forgave, it is not in his nature. Sermons. No. 12.

Vanity bids all her sons be generous and brave, and her daughters chaste and courteous. No. 17.

GEORGE ALEXANDER STEVENS
(1710-1784).

Cease, rude Boreas, blustering railer!

List ye landsmen, all to me!

Messmates, hear a brother sailor

Sing the dangers of the sea. The Storm.

ROBERT LOUIS STEVENSON
(1850-1894).

Even if we take matrimony at its lowest, even if we regard it as no more than a sort of friendship recognised by the police.

Virginibus Puerisque. Part 1.

I have always suspected public taste to be a mongrel product, out of affectation by dogmatism. Ib.

A little amateur painting in water-colour shows the innocent and quiet mind. Ib.

No woman should marry a teetotaller, or a man who does not smoke. Ib.

Man is a creature who lives not upon bread alone, but principally by catch-words.

Part 2.

The weather is usually fine when people are courting. Part 3.

The cruellest lies are often told in silence.

Virginibus Puerisque. Part 4.

When an old gentleman waggles his head and says: "Ah, so I thought when I was your age," it is not thought an answer at all, if the young man retorts: "My venerable sir, so I shall most probably think when I am yours." And yet the one is as good as the other.

Crabbed Age and Youth.

Old and young we are all on our last cruise.

Ib.

For God's sake give me the young man who has brains enough to make a fool of himself!

Ib.

A man finds he has been wrong at every preceding stage of his career, only to deduce the astonishing conclusion that he is at last entirely right.

Ib.

Age may have one side, but assuredly Youth has the other. There is nothing more certain than that both are right, except perhaps that both are wrong.

Ib.

There is no duty we so much under-rate as the duty of being happy.

An Apology for Idlers.

He sows hurry and reaps indigestion.

Ib.

When things are as pretty as that, criticism is out of season.

Some Portraits by Raeburn.

Every man has a sane spot somewhere.

*The Wrecker.**

Everyone lives by selling something.

Beggars.

To call her a young lady, with all its mimicry associations, would be to offer her an insult.

An Inland Voyage.

I never weary of great churches. It is my favourite kind of mountain scenery. Mankind was never so happily inspired as when it made a cathedral.

Ib.

Politics is perhaps the only profession for which no preparation is thought necessary.

Yoshida-Torajiro.

Language is but a poor bull's-eye lantern wherewith to show off the vast cathedral of the world.

Walt Whitman.

There are not words enough in all Shakespeare to express the merest fraction of a man's experience in an hour.

Ib.

I hate cynicism a great deal worse than I do the devil; unless, perhaps, the two were the same thing?

Ib.

Each has his own tree of ancestors, but at the top of all sits Probably Arboreal.

Memories and Portraits.

The first duty of a man is to speak, that is his chief business in this world.

Ib.

All speech, written or spoken, is a dead language, until it finds a willing and prepared hearer.

Lay Morals.

Courage respects courage.

Travels with a Donkey.

Youth is wholly experimental.

A Letter to a Young Gentleman.

That empty and ugly thing called popularity.

Ib.

Man is not truly one, but truly two.

Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde.

A generous prayer is never presented in vain.

The Merry Men.

There is nothing an honest man should fear more timorously than getting and spending more than he deserves.

Morality of the Profession of Letters.

Vanity dies hard; in some obstinate cases it outlives the man.

Prince Otto.

Be soople, Davie, in things immaterial.

Kidnapped.

Let any man speak long enough, he will get believers.

The Master of Ballantrae.

It's deadly commonplace, but, after all, the commonplace are the great poetic truths.

Weir of Hermiston.

Autumnal frosts enchant the pool,

And make the cart ruts beautiful.

The House Beautiful.

Unfrowning caryatides. Underwoods.

There's nothing under heaven so blue That's fairly worth the travelling to.

Songs of Travel. A Song of the Road.

Wealth I ask not, hope nor love,

Nor a friend to know me;

All I ask, the heaven above,

And the road below me. *The Vagabond.*

The drums of war, the drums of peace,

Roll through our cities without cease,

And all the iron halls of life

Ring with the unremitting strife.

The Woodman.

In the upper room I lay, and heard far off

The unsleeping murmur like a shell.

To S. C.

Teacher, tender comrade, wife,

A fellow-farer true through life,

Heart-whole and soul-free.

My Wife.

When I am grown to man's estate

I shall be very proud and great,

And tell the other girls and boys

Not to meddle with my toys.

A Child's Garden of Verses.

No. 12 Looking Forward.

The child that is not clean and neat,

With lots of toys and things to eat,

He is a naughty child, I'm sure—

Or else his dear papa is poor.

No. 12 System.

* Written in conjunction with Lloyd Osbourne.

All day long they ate with the resolute
greed of brutes.

Song of Rahéro. Part 2.

And the coastguard in his garden with his
glass against his eye. *Christmas at Sea.*

JOHN STILL, Bishop of Bath and Wells (1543 ?–1608).

I cannot eat but little meat,
My stomach is not good;
But sure, I think that I can drink
With him that wears a hood.

*Gammer Gurton's Needle. Act 2.**

Back and side go bare, go bare,
Both foot and hand go cold;
But, belly, God send thee good ale enough,
Whether it be new or old. *Id.*

BENJAMIN STILLINGFLEET
(1702–1771).

Would you both please and be instructed
too,
Watch well the rage of shining to subdue;
Hear every man upon his favourite theme,
And ever be more knowing than you seem.

Essay on Conversation.

How hard soe'er it be to bridle wit,
Yet memory oft no less requires the bit.
How many, hurried by its force away,
Forever in the land of gossips stray. *Id.*

EARL OF STIRLING (Sir William Alexander) (1567 ?–1640).

What life refused, to gain by death he
thought:
For life and death are but indifferent
things,
And of themselves not to be shunned nor
sought,
But for the good or ill that either brings.

Tragedy of Darius.

Death is the port where all may refuge find,
The end of labour, entry unto rest. *Id.*

What thing so good which not some harm
may bring?
Even to be happy is a dangerous thing.

Chorus 1.

Of all the tyrants that the world affords,
Our own affections are the fiercest lords.

Julius Cæsar.

Although my hap be hard, my heart is high.
Aurora. Sonnet 30.

To love and be beloved, this is the good,
Which for most sovereign all the world will
prove. *Sonnet 44.*

* Said to be from a song older than the play
"Gammer Gurton's Needle." It is also uncertain
whether Bishop Still was the author of "Gammer
Gurton's Needle," which has been attributed to
John Bridges, Dean of Salisbury.

Times daily change and we likewise in
them;

Things out of sight do straight forgotten die.
Sonnet 63.

I hope, I fear, resolved, and yet I doubt,
I'm cold as ice, and yet I burn as fire;
I wot not what, and yet I much desire,
And trembling too, am desperately stout.
Sonnet 68.

Though I was long in coming to the light,
Yet may I mount to fortune's highest
height. *Sonnet 98.*

I sing the sabbath of eternal rest.
Doomsday. The First Hour. St. 1.

When policy puts on religious cloak.
The Second Hour. St. 22.

Of all things that are feared, the least is
death. *St. 73.*

Pride hated stands, and doth unpitied fall.
The Fourth Hour. St. 85.

The weaker sex, to piety more prone.
The Fifth Hour. St. 55.

His birthright sold, some pottage so to gain.
The Sixth Hour. St. 39.

That queen of nations, absolutely great.
[Rome.] *St. 77.*

These find withal who have such courses
run,

That generous plainness proves the better
way. *The Seventh Hour. St. 35.*

Vile avarice and pride, from Heaven accurst,
In all are ill, but in a church-man worst.
St. 86.

Lo, one who loved true honour more than
fame,

A real goodness, not a studied name.
The Eighth Hour. St. 109.

Words but direct, example must allure.
The Ninth Hour. St. 113.

That fatal sergeant, Death, spares no degree.
St. 114.

The world's chief idol, nurse of fretting
cares,

Dumb trafficker, yet understood o'er all.
The Tenth Hour. St. 29.

Despair and confidence both banish fear.
St. 55.

[Miss] **M. A. STODART** (born c. 1815).

When sorrow sleepeth, wake it not,
But let it slumber on.†

Song. When Sorrow Sleepeth.

[Rev.] **SAMUEL J. STONE** (b. 1837).

The lowliest garb of penitence and prayer.
Hymn. "Weary of Earth."

† See Proverb, "Let sleeping dogs lie."

THOMAS STORER (1571-1604).

The short parenthesis of life was sweet,
But short. Life and Death of Wolsey.

JOSEPH STORY (1779-1845).

Here shall the Press the People's right
maintain,
Unawed by influence, and unbribed by gain;
Here patriot Truth her glorious precepts
draw,
Pledged to Religion, Liberty, and Law.
Motto of the Salem Register.

[Mrs.] HARRIET [BEECHER] STOWE, *née* Beecher (1811-1896).

"Who was your mother?" "Never had none!" said the child with another grin.
"Never had any mother? What do you mean? Where were you born?" "Never was born!" persisted Topsy.

Uncle Tom's Cabin. Chap. 20.

"Do you know who made you?"
"Nobody, as I knows on," said the child, with a short laugh. The idea appeared to amuse her considerably; for her eyes twinkled, and she added—
"I 'spect I growed. Don't think nobody never made me." *Ib.*

LORD STOWELL (See WILLIAM SCOTT).**W. STRACHEY (fl. 1603).**

Nothing violent lasts.

On Ben Jonson's "Sejanus."

[Sir] JOHN SUCKLING (1609-1642).

'Tis expectation makes a blessing dear;
Heaven were not heaven, if we knew what it were. Against Fruition. St. 4.

They who know all the wealth they have are poor;

He's only rich that cannot tell his store. St. 5.

Her feet beneath her petticoat
Like little mice, stole in and out,*
As if they feared the light.

But oh! she dances such a way—
No sun upon an Easter day
Is half so fine a sight!

Ballad upon a Wedding. St. 8.

For streaks of red were mingled there,
Such as are on a Catherine pear
(The side that's next the sun). St. 10.

Her lips were red, and one was thin
Compared to that was next her chin,
(Some bee had stung it newly). St. 11.

* See Herrick (p. 163):—

"Her pretty feet
Like snails did creep."

Our sins, like to our shadows,
When our day is in its glory, scarce appear:

Towards our evening how great and monstrous

They are! Aglaura.

Why so pale and wan, fond lover?
Prithes why so pale? *Ib. Song.*

She's pretty to walk with,
And witty to talk with,
And pleasant, too, to think on. Brennoralt.

Her face is like the milky way i' the sky,
A meeting of gentle lights without a name. *Ib.*

The prince of darkness is a gentleman. The Goblins.

I thought to undermine the heart
By whispering in the ear.
'Tis now, since I sat down before.

EARL OF SURREY (Henry Howard) (1516?-1547).

The sootest season, that bud and bloom forth brings,
With grene hath clad the hill, and eke the vale. Description of Spring.

And easy sighs, such as folk drawe in love.†
Prisoner in Windsor, he recounteth his pleasure there passed.

The farther off, the more desirde; thus lovers tie their knot.

The Faithfull Lover declareth his Paines.

Danger well past remembred works delight.
Bonum est mihi quod humiliasti me.

But off the words come forth awrie of him that loveth well.

Description of the Fickle Affections,
Pangs, and Sleights of Love.

CHARLES SWAIN (1801-1874).

There's a dignity in labour
Truer than e'er pomp arrayed.
What is noble?

He who seeks the mind's improvement,
Aids the world, in aiding mind. *Ib.*

JONATHAN SWIFT (1667-1745).

He (the emperor) is taller by the breadth of my nail, than any of his court; which alone is enough to strike an awe into the beholders.

Gulliver's Travels. Voyage to Lilliput.

† Soot = sweet.

‡ "Not such sorrowful sighs as men make
For woe, or elles when that folk be sike
But easy sighs, such as been to like."
—CHAUCER, "Troilus and Cressida."

The colonel and his officers were in much pain, especially when they saw me take out my pen-knife.

Gulliver's Travels. Voyage to Lilliput.

He put this engine [a watch] to our ears, which made an incessant noise like that of a water-mill: and we conjecture it is either some unknown animal or the god that he worships, but we are more inclined to the latter opinion. *Ib.*

Flinnap, the treasurer, is allowed to cut a caper on the straight rope at least an inch higher than any other lord in the empire. I have seen him do the sunsets several times together. *Ib.*

It is alleged, indeed, that the high heels are most agreeable to our ancient constitution, but, however that may be, his majesty has determined to make use only of low heels in the administration. *Ib.*

Begging is a trade unknown in this empire. *Ib.*

He could not forbear taking me up in his right hand, and, stroking me gently with the other, after a hearty fit of laughing, asked me whether I was a whig or tory.

Voyage to Broddingnag.

I cannot but conclude the bulk of your natives to be the most pernicious race of little odious vermin that nature ever suffered to crawl upon the surface of the earth. *Ib.*

"He was amazed how so impotent and grovelling an insect as I" (these were his expressions) "could entertain such inhuman ideas, and in so familiar a manner." *Ib.*

And he gave it for his opinion, "that whoever could make two ears of corn, or two blades of grass, to grow upon a spot of ground where only one grew before, would deserve better of mankind, and do more essential service to his country, than the whole race of politicians put together." *Ib.*

He had been eight years upon a project for extracting sunbeams out of cucumbers, which were to be put into phials hermetically sealed, and let out to warm the air in raw inclement summers. *Voyage to Laputa.*

The women were proposed to be taxed according to their beauty and skill in dressing . . . but constancy, charity, good sense, and good nature were not rated, because they would not bear the charge of collecting. *Ib.*

I heard a whisper from a ghost who shall be nameless, "that these commentators always kept in the most distant quarters from their principals in the lower world, through a consciousness of shame and guilt, because they had so horribly misrepresented the meaning of those authors to posterity." *Ib.*

May your celestial majesty outlive the sun, eleven moons and a half! *Ib.*

I told him . . . that we ate when we were not hungry, and drank without the provocation of thirst.

Voyage to the Houyhnhnms.

Spleen, which only seizes on the lazy, the luxurious, and the rich. *Ib.*

A giddy son of a gun.

The Battle of the Books.

War is the child of pride, and pride the daughter of riches.* *Ib.*

A virtue but at second-hand;
They blush because they understand.

Cadenus and Vanessa.

All humble worth she strove to raise;
Would not be praised, yet loved to praise. *Ib.*

'Tis an old maxim in the schools,
That flattery's the food of fools;
Yet now and then your men of wit
Will condescend to take a bit. *Ib.*

What some invent the rest enlarge.

Journal of a Modern Lady.

Convey a libel in a frown,
And wink a reputation down. *Ib.*

Could maul a minister of state.

On the Death of Dr. Swift.

In all distresses of our friends
We first consult our private ends.† *l. 7.*

Faith! he must make his stories shorter
Or change his comrades once a quarter. *l. 95.*

Some great misfortune to portend,
No enemy can match a friend. *l. 119.*

He'd rather choose that I should die
Than his predictions prove a lie. *l. 131.*

His time was come; he ran his race;
We hope he's in a better place. *l. 241.*

Attacking, when he took the whim,
Court, city, camp,—all one to him. *l. 327.*

Yet malice never was his aim;
He lashed the vice, but spared the name.
No individual could resent,
Where thousands equally were meant. *l. 341.*

Fair LIBERTY was all his cry;
For her he stood prepared to die;
For her he boldly stood alone;
For her he oft exposed his own. *l. 411.*

A servile race in folly nursed,
Who truckle most when treated worst. *l. 461.*

* Quoted as "an almanac saying."

† "Dans l'adversité de nos meilleurs amis nous trouvons toujours quelque chose qui ne nous déplait pas."—Old French saying, quoted by Rochefoucault.

He gave the little wealth he had
To build a house for fools and mad;
To show, by one satiric touch,
No nation wanted it so much.

On the Death of Dr. Swift. 1. 538.

See now comes the captain all daubed with
gold lace. The Grand Question Debated.

Can hardly tell how to cry *bo* to a goose. *Ib.*
Say, Britain, could you ever boast,
Three poets in an age at most?
Your chilling climate hardly bears
A *spring* of bays in fifty years. On Poetry.

As learned commentators view
In Homer more than Homer knew. *Ib.*

So geographers, in Afric maps,
With savage pictures fill their gaps,
And o'er unhabitable downs
Place elephants for want of towns. *Ib.*

To Cerberus they give a sop,
His triple barking mouth to stop. *Ib.*

He gives directions to the town
To cry it up or run it down. *Ib.*

Hobbes clearly proves that every creature
Is in a state of war by nature. *Ib.*

So, naturalists observe, a flea
Hath smaller fleas that on him prey;
And these have smaller still to bite 'em,
And so proceed *ad infinitum*;
Thus every poet in his kind
Is bit by him that comes behind.* *Ib.*

Your panegyrics here provide;
You cannot err on flattery's side. *Ib.*

A coming shower your shooting corns
presage. Description of a City Shower.

He who betrays his friend, shall never be
Under one roof, or in one ship, with me.

Horace. Book 3, 2.

And though the villain 'scape awhile, he
feels
Slow vengeance, like a bloodhound at his
heels. *Ib.*

His two-year coat so smooth and bare,
Through every thread it lets in air.

Progress of Poetry.

Proper words in proper places.
Definition of a Good Style.

His talk was now of tithes and dues.
Baucis and Philemon.

Philosophy! the lumber of the schools.

Ode to Sir W. Temple. 2.

"*Libertas et natale solum!*"
Fine words, indeed! I wonder where he
stole 'em.

Lines written in 1724 on Chief Justice
Whitshed's motto on his coach,
after the trial of Drapier.

* See Waifs and Strays, p. 448.

Censure's to be understood,
Th' authentic mark of the elect;
The public stamp Heav'n sets on all that's
great and good,
Our shallow search and judgment to
direct.

Ode to the Athenian Society.

Men who lived and died without a name,
Are the chief heroes in the sacred list of
fame. *Ib.*

Where I am not understood, it shall be
concluded that something very useful and
profound is couched underneath.

Tale of a Tub. Preface.

"Bread," says he, "dear brothers, is the
staff of life." *Sec. 4.*

Censure is the tax a man pays to the
public for being eminent.

Thoughts on Various Subjects.

Few are qualified to shine in company, but
it is in most men's power to be agreeable. *Ib.*

We have just enough religion to make us
hate, but not enough to make us love one
another. *Ib.*

Party is the madness of the many, for the
gain of a few. *Ib.*

To endeavour to work upon the vulgar
with fine sense is like attempting to hew
blocks with a razor. *Ib.*

A man should never be ashamed to own
he has been in the wrong, which is but
saying, in other words, that he is wiser
to-day than he was yesterday. *Ib.*

A nice man is a man of nasty ideas. *Ib.*

Oh how our neighbour lifts his nose
To tell what every schoolboy knows.

The Country Life.

A wise man is never less alone than when
he is alone.†

Essay on the Faculties of the Mind.

Laws are like cobwebs, which may catch
small flies, but let wasps and hornets break
through.‡ *Ib.*

There is nothing in this world constant,
but inconstancy. *Ib.*

We were to do more business after dinner;
but after dinner is after dinner—an old
saying and a true, Much drinking, little
thinking.

Letters. To Mrs. Johnson (Stella),
Feb. 26, 1711-2.

Monday is parson's holiday.
Ib., March 3, 1711-2.

† See Rogers: "Never less alone than when
alone."

‡ See Bacon, p. 12; also Miscellaneous, p. 453.

People will pretend to grieve more than they really do, and that takes off from their true grief.

Letters. To Mrs. Dingley, Jan. 14, 1712-3.

What a foolish thing is time! And how foolish is man, who would be as angry if time stopped, as if it passed!

To Miss Vanhomrigh (*Vanessa*),
Aug. 7, 1722.

I am weary of friends, and friendships are all monsters.

To Stella, Oct. 23, 1710.

Method is good in all things. Order governs the world. The Devil is the author of confusion.

Ib., Oct. 26, 1710.

Plaguy twelve-penny weather.* Ib.

'Tis very warm weather when one's in bed.

Ib.; Nov. 8, 1710.

As I hope to live, I despise the credit of it, out of an excess of pride.

Ib., Nov. 24, 1710.

In war opinion is nine parts in ten.

Ib., Jan. 7, 1710-1.

We are so fond of each other, because our ailments are the same.

Ib., Feb. 1, 1710-1.

We con ailments, which makes us very fond of each other.

Ib., Feb. 14, 1710-1.

I love good creditable acquaintance; I love to be the worst of the company.

Ib., April 17, 1710-1.

Opinion is a mighty matter in war.

Ib., Jan. 1, 1711.

He was a fiddler, and consequently a rogue.

Ib., July 25, 1711.

He showed me his bill of fare to tempt me to dine with him. "Foh," said I, "I value not your bill of fare, give me your bill of company."

Ib., Sept. 2, 1711.

No man ever made an ill figure who understood his own talents, nor a good one who mistook them.

Essays. p. 705.

He was a bold man that first ate an oyster.

Polite Conversation. 2.

ALGERNON CHARLES SWINBURNE (1837-1909).

Some dead lute-player

That in dead years had done delicious things.

Ballad of Life.

And sleep beholds me from afar awake.

Laus Veneris.

With nerve and bone she weaves and multiplies

Exceeding pleasure out of extreme pain. Ib.

* An expression frequently used by Swift. Gay, in a letter to Swift, speaks of "shilling weather." The allusion is to weather when chair-hire or coach-hire was necessary.

For I was of Christ's choosing, I God's knight,
No blinkard heathen stumbling for scant light.

Ib.

Smitten with sunbeams, ruined with rain.

The Triumph of Time.

I have put my days and dreams out of mind,
Days that are over, dreams that are done.

Ib.

Out of the world's way, out of the light,

Out of the ages of worldly weather,

Forgotten of all men altogether. Ib.

At the door of life, by the gate of breath,

There are worse things waiting for men than death.

Ib.

But you, had you chosen, had you stretched hand,

Had you seen good such a thing were done,
I too might have stood with the souls that stand

In the sun's sight, clothed with the light

of the sun. Ib.

I will go back to the great sweet mother,

Mother and lover of men, the sea. Ib.

I shall never be friends again with roses;

I shall loathe the sweet tunes, where a note
grown strong

Relents and recoils, and climbs and closes.

Ib.

I shall hate sweet music my whole life long.

Ib.

Marvellous mercies and infinite love.

Les Noyades.

And though she saw all heaven in flower

above,

She would not love.

A Leave-taking.

Let life burn down, and dream it is not death.

Anactoria.

I would my love could kill thee; I am satiated

With seeing thee live, and fain would have thee dead.

Ib.

I would find grievous ways to have thee slain,

Intense device, and superflux of pain. Ib.

The world is not sweet in the end;
For the old faiths loosen and fall, the new
years ruin and rend.

Hymn to Proserpine.

Thou hast conquered, O pale Galilean,† Ib.

The end is come of pleasant places,
The end of tender words and faces,

The end of all, the popped sleep. Ilcet.

Good-night, good sleep, good rest from sorrow,

To these that shall not have good morrow;
The gods be gentle to all these! Ib.

† See Miscellaneous: "Thou hast conquered, O Nazarene."

A little sorrow, a little pleasure,
Fate metes us from the dusty measure
That holds the date of all of us;
We are born with travail and strong crying,
And from the birth-day to the dying
The likeness of our life is thus. *Ilcet.*

I turn to thee as some green afternoon
Turns toward sunset, and is loth to die;
Ah God, ah God, that day should be so
soon! *In the Orchard.*

Forget that I remember,
And dream that I forget. *Rococo.*

Yet leave me not; yet, if thou wilt, be free;
Love me no more, but love my love of thee. *Erotion.*

And those high songs of thine
That stung the sense like wine,
Or fell more soft than dew or snow by night,
Or wailed as in some flooded cave
Sobs the strong broken spirit of a wave.
To Victor Hugo.

Delight, the rootless flower,
And love, the bloomless bower;
Delight that lives an hour,
And love that lives a day. *Before Dawn.*

But love so lightly plighted,
Our love with torch unlighted,
Paused near us unafrighted,
Who found and left him free. *Id.*

We shift and bedeck and bedrape us,
Thou art noble and nude and antique.
Dolores.

Men touch them, and change in a trice
The lilies and languors of virtue
For the raptures and roses of vice. *Id.*

Ah beautiful passionate body
That never has ached with a heart! *Id.*

But sweet as the rind was the core is;
We are fain of thee still, we are fain,
O sanguine and subtle Dolores,
Our Lady of Pain. *Id.*

Despair the twin-born of devotion. *Id.*

The delight that consumes the desire,
The desire that outruns the delight. *Id.*

Then love was the pearl of his oyster,
And Venus rose red out of wine. *Id.*

O daughter of Death and Priapus,
Our Lady of Pain. *Id.*

From too much love of living,
From hope and fear set free,
We thank with brief thanksgiving
Whatever gods may be
That no life lives for ever;
That dead men rise up never;
That even the weariest river
Winds somewhere safe to sea.
The Garden of Proserpine.

Land me, she says, where love
Shows but one shaft, one dove,
One heart, one hand.

A shore like that, my dear,
Lies where no man will steer,
No maiden land.

*Love at Sea. (Imitated from
Théophile Gautier.)*

My heart will never ache or break
For your heart's sake. *Félice.*

O fervent eyelids letting through
Those eyes the greenest of things blue,
The bluest of things grey. *Id.*

I remember the way we parted,
The day and the way we met;
You hoped we were both broken-hearted,
And knew we should both forget.

An Interlude.

And the best and the worst of this is
That neither is most to blame,
If you've forgotten my kisses,
And I've forgotten your name. *Id.*

For thou, if ever godlike foot there trod
These fields of ours, wert surely like a god.
In the Bay. St. 18.

The shadow stayed not, but the splendour
stays,
Our brother, till the last of English days. *St. 19.*

Who cannot hate, can love not. *St. 31.*
Nor can belief touch, kindle, smite, relieve
His heart who has no heart to disbelieve. *Id.*

A kindly flower of knights, a sunflower,
That shone against the sunlight like the sun.
The Complaint of Lisa.

Sleep; and if life was bitter to thee, pardon;
If sweet, give thanks; thou hast no more
to live;
And to give thanks is good, and to forgive.
Ave atque Vale.

The old dew still falls on the old sweet
flowers,
The old sun revives the new-fledged hours,
The old summer rears the new-born roses.
Age and Song.

Old thanks, old thoughts, old aspirations,
Outlive men's lives and lives of nations. *Id.*

Time takes them home that we loved, fair
names and famous,
To the soft long sleep, to the broad sweet
bosom of death;

But the flower of their souls he shall not
take away to shame us,
Nor the lips lack song for ever that now
lack breath.

For with us shall the music and perfume
that die not, dwell,
Though the dead to our dead bid welcome,
and we farewell.

In Memory of Barry Cornwall. St. 6.

Not a kindlier life or sweeter
Time, that lights and quenches men,
Now may quench or light again.
Epicede. (*J. L. Graham, died 1876.*)

Prince of sweet songs made out of tears and
fire;
A harlot was thy nurse, a God thy sire;
Shame soiled thy song, and song assoiled
thy shame.
But from thy feet now death hath washed
the mire,
Love reads out first, at head of all our choir,
Villon, our sad bad glad mad brother's
name.*

A Ballad of François Villon. Envoi.

And sweet red splendid kissing mouth.
**Translation of Villon. Complaint of
the Fair Armouress.**

And song is as foam that the sea-winds
fret,
Though the thought at his heart should be
deep as the sea.

**Dedication to Poems and Ballads.
Second Series.**

Change lays not her hand upon truth.
Dedication. 1865.

Man is a beast when shame stands off from
him. **Phædra. Hippolytus.**

Thy works and mine are ripples on the sea.
Take heart, I say: we know not yet their
end. **Locrine.**

Look, ye say well, and know not what ye
say. **Atalanta in Calydon. Althæa.**

Small praise man gets dispraising the high
gods. **Chorus.**

His life is a watch or a vision
Between a sleep and a sleep. **Ib.**

But the gods hear men's hands before their
lips. **Althæa.**

The sweet wise death of old men honourable.
Ib.

And, best beloved of best men, liberty,
Free lives and lips, free hands of men free-
born. **Ib.**

A child and weak,
Mine, a delight to no man, sweet to me. **Ib.**
What ailed thee then to be born? **Chorus.**

Peace and be wise; no gods love idle speech.
Meleager.

Have all thy will of words; talk out thine
heart. **Ib.**

A little fruit a little while is ours,
And the worm finds it soon. **Chorus.**

But ye, keep ye on earth
Your lips from over-speech,
Loud words and longing are so little worth;
And the end is hard to reach.
For silence after grievous things is good,
And reverence, and the fear that makes
men whole,
And shame, and righteous governance of
blood,
And lordship of the soul.
But from sharp words and wits men pluck
no fruit,
And gathering thorns they shake the tree at
root;
For words divide and rend;
But silence is most noble till the end. **Ib.**

No man doth well but God hath part in him.
Ib.

A name to be washed out with all men's
tears. **Althæa.**

What shall be said? for words are thorns to
grief. **Chorus.**

Thy cradled brows and loveliest loving lips,
The floral hair, the little lightening eyes,
And all thy goodly glory. **Althæa.**

Lament, with a long lamentation,
Cry, for an end is at hand. **Semi-chorus.**

Mother, thou sole and only, thou not these,
Keep me in mind a little when I die,
Because I was thy first-born
Forget not, nor think shame; I was thy son.
Time was I did not shame thee; and time
was

I thought to live and make thee honourable.
Meleager.

Ay, not yet may the land forget that bore
and loved thee and praised and wept,
Sidney, lord of the stainless sword, the name
of names that her heart's love kept.

Astrophel. 2, l. 4.

All the spell that on all souls fell who saw
thy spirit and held them bound,
Lives for all that have heard the call and
cadence yet of its music sound. **2, l. 11.**

Music bright as the soul of light, for wings
an eagle, for notes a dove. **2, l. 13.**

Men that wrought by the grace of thought
and toil things goodlier than praise dare
trace. **On the South Coast. St. 14.**

Faith, haggard as Fear that hath borne her,
and dark as the sire that begot her,
Despair. **An Autumn Vision. 7, l. 9.**

A purer passion, a lordlier leisure,
A peace more happy than lives on land,
Fulfills with pulse of diviner pleasure,
The dreaming head and the steering hand.
A Swimmer's Dream. 3, st. 2.

* See Browning: "How sad and mad and bad it
was."

Not till earth be sunless, not till death
strike blind the skies,
May the deathless love that waits on death-
less deeds be dead.

Grace Darling. l. 103.

India knelt at her feet, and felt her sway
more fruitful of life than spring.

England: An Ode. 1, st. 3.

All our past proclaims our future: Shake-
spear's voice and Nelson's hand,
Milton's faith and Wordsworth's trust in
this our chosen and chainless land,
Bear us witness: come the world against
her, England yet shall stand. *2, st. 5.*

No man ever spake as he that bade our
England be but true,
Keep but faith with England fast and firm,
and none should bid her rue;
None may speak as he: but all may know
the sign that Shakespeare knew. *2, st. 7.*

Hope knows not if fear speaks truth, nor
fear whether hope be not blind as she:
But the sun is in heaven that beholds her
immortal, and girdled with life by the sea.
3, st. 7.

Bright with names that men remember,
loud with names that men forget.

Eton: An Ode. 3.

Glorious Ireland, sword and song
Gird and crown thee: none may wrong
Save thy sons alone.
The sea that laughs around us
Hath sundered not but bound us:
The sun's first rising found us
Throned on its equal throne.

The Union. St. 3.

Cover thine eyes and weep, O child of hell,
Grey spouse of Satan, Church of name
abhorred.

The Monument of Giordano Bruno. 2.

Stately, kindly, lordly friend,
Condescend
Here to sit by me. *To a Cat. St. 1.*

For if we live, we die not,
And if we die, we live.

Jacobite Song. St. 9.

Hearts bruised with loss, and eaten through
with shame. *A Year's Burden. St. 3.*

The woman that cries hush bids kiss: I learnt
So much of her that taught me kissing.

Marino Fallero. Act 1, 1.

Shame, that stings sharpest of the worms in
hell, *Act 2, 1.*

A brave man, were he seven times king,
Is but a brave man's peer. *Act 2, 2.*

Though our works

Find righteous or unrighteous judgment, this
At least is ours, to make them righteous.

Act 3, 1.

A crown and justice? Night and day
Shall first be yoked together. *1b.*

Wrong and right

Are twain for ever: nor, though night kiss
day,
Shall right kiss wrong and die not.

Act 4, 2.

Men

May bear the blazon wrought of centuries,
hold
Their armouries higher than arms imperial,
yet
Know that the least their countryman,
whose hand
Hath done his country service, lives their
peer,
And peer of all their fathers. *Act 5, 2.*

My loss may shine yet goodlier than your
gain
When time and God give judgment. *1b.*

This

I ever held worse than all certitude,
To know not what the worst ahead might be.
Act 5, 2.

In hawthorn-time the heart grows light.

The Tale of Balen. 1, st. 1.

In linden-time the heart is high,
For pride of summer passing by
With lordly laughter in her eye. *2, st. 1.*

A true man, pure as faith's own vow,
Whose honour knows not rust. *3, st. 18.*

A castle girt about and bound
With sorrow, like a spell. *6, st. 25.*

Strong summer, dumb with rapture, bound
With golden calm the woodlands round.

7, st. 14.

God's blood! is law for man's sake made, or
man

For law's sake only, to be held in bonds?

Mary Stuart. Act 2, 1.

Wise men may think, what hardly fools
would say. *Act 4, 2.*

Peace more sweet

Than music, light more soft than shadow.

A Sunset. St. 4.

Is not Precedent indeed a King of men?

A Word from the Psalmist. 4.

Is not compromise of old a god among you?
1b.

Is a vote a coat? Will franchise feed you?
1b.

The round little flower of a face that exults
in the sunshine of shadowless days.

After a Reading. St. 3.

Where might is, the right is:
Long purses make strong swords.

Let weakness learn meekness:
God save the House of Lords!

A Word for the Country. St. 1.

Not with dreams, but with blood and with
iron,

Shall a nation be moulded at last.

A Word for the Country. *St. 13.*

With a hero at head, and a nation
Well gagged and well drilled and well
cowed,

And a gospel of war and damnation,
Has not Empire a right to be proud?

St. 14.

He is master and lord of his brothers
Who is worthier and wiser than they.

St. 18.

Silence, uttering love that all things under-
stand.

The Cliffside Path. *St. 2.*

The world has no such flower in any land,
And no such pearl in any gulf the sea,
As any babe on any mother's knee.

Pelagius. *2.*

Make bare the poor dead secrets of his heart,
Strip the stark-naked soul, that all may
peer,

Spy, smirk, sniff, snap, snort, snivel,
snarl, and sneer. **In Sepulchretis.** *2.*

Love hangs like light about your name
As music round the shell!

Adieux à Marie Stuart. *4, st. 1.*

A loving little life of sweet small works.

Bothwell. *Act 1, 1.*

Fear that makes faith may break faith.

Act 1, 3.

Your merrier songs are mournfuller some-
times

Than very tears are. *Act 1, 5.*

'Tis the noblest mood
That takes least hold on anger; those faint
hearts

That hold least fire are fain to show it first.

Act 2, 4.

There grows

No herb of help to heal a coward heart.

Act 2, 13.

I tell thee, God is in that man's right hand
Whose heart knows when to strike, and
when to stay. *Act 3, 2.*

For when all's won all's done, and nought
to do

Is as a chain on him that with void hands

Sits pleasureless and painless. *Act 4, 1.*

The world is great,

But each has but his own land in the world.

Act 5, 13.

Hush, for the holiest thing that lives is here
And heaven's own heart how near!

Herse.

Where children are not, heaven is not.

A Song of Welcome. *l. 37.*

Babies know the truth.

Cradle Songs. *No. 4.*

But this thing is God,

To be man with thy might,

To grow straight in the strength of thy
spirit, and live out thy life as the light.

Hertha. *15.*

Wide and sweet and glorious as compassion.
Dunwich. *Part 1, st. 8.*

The thorns he spares when the rose is taken;
The rocks are left when he wastes the
plain;

The wind that wanders, the weeds wind-
shaken,

These remain.

A Forsaken Garden. *St. 3.*

JOSHUA SYLVESTER (1563-1618).

Stay, Worldling, stay; whither away so fast?

Hark, hark awhile to Virtue's counsels
current!

Spectacles.

Lamp of the world, light of this universe.

The Chariot of the Sun.

Th' unnumbered motes that in the sunbeams
play.

Translation of Du Bartas.

Marrying their sweet tunes to the angels'
lays. *lb.*

DR. SYNTAX (See **WM. COMBE**).

[Sir] **THOS. NOON TALFOURD**

(1795-1854).

So his life has flowed

From its mysterious urn, a sacred stream
In whose calm depth the beautiful and pure
Alone are mirrored. **Ion.** *Act 1, 1.*

NAHUM TATE (1652-1715).

Tiger with tiger, bear with bear, you'll find
In leagues offensive and defensive joined;
But lawless man the anvil dares profane,
And forge that steel by which a man is
slain. **Translation of Juvenal.**

Friendship's the privilege

Of private men; for wretched greatness
knows

No blessing so substantial.

The Loyal General.

ANN TAYLOR (Mrs. Gilbert) (1782-
1866) and **JANE TAYLOR** (1783-
1824).

I thank the goodness and the grace,
Which on my birth have smiled,
And made me, in these Christian days,
A happy English child.

Infant Hymns for Infant Minds.

A Child's Hymn of Praise.

I was not born a little slave,

To labour in the sun,
And wish I were but in my grave,
And all my labour done. *lb.*

But if they all should be denied,
Then you're too proud to own your Pride.
The Way to find out Pride.

So, while their bodies moulder here,
Their souls with God himself shall dwell,—
But always recollect, my dear,
That wicked people go to hell.

About Dying.

He went about, he was so kind,
To cure poor people who were blind;
And many who were sick and lame,
He pitied them and did the same.

Hymns for Sunday Schools.

About Jesus Christ.

'Tis a credit to any good girl to be neat,
But quite a disgrace to be fine.

The Folly of Finery.

He minded not his friends' advice
But followed his own wishes;
But one most cruel trick of his
Was that of catching fishes.

Original Poems. The Little Fisherman.

(By Jane T.)

Who ran to help me, when I fell,
And would some pretty story tell,
Or kiss the place to make it well?

My Mother.

My Mother. (By Ann T.)

O, how good should we be found
Who live on England's happy ground!

The English Girl. (By Jane T.)

Twinkle, twinkle, little star!
How I wonder what you are,
Up above the world so high,
Like a diamond in the sky!

Rhymes for the Nursery. The Star.

(By Jane T.)

Thank you, pretty cow, that made
Pleasant milk to soak my bread.

The Cow. (By Ann T.)

Oh, how very thankful I always should be,
That I have kind parents to watch over me,
Who teach me from wickedness ever to flee!

Poor Children.

Sweet innocent, the mother cried,
And started from her nook,
That horrid fly is put to hide
The sharpness of the hook.

*The Little Fish that would
not do as it was bid.*

Though man a thinking being is defined,
Few use the great prerogative of mind.
How few think justly of the thinking few!
How many never think, who think they do!

Stanzas. (By Jane T.)

BAYARD TAYLOR (1825-1878).

Till the sun grows cold,
And the stars are old,
And the leaves of the Judgment Book
unfold.
Bedouin Song.

They sang of love, and not of fame;
Forgot was Britain's glory;
Each heart recalled a different name,
But all sang Annie Lawrie.

Songs of the Camp.

All outward wisdom yields to that within,
Whereof nor creed nor canon holds the key;
We only feel that we have ever been,
And evermore shall be.

Metempsychosis of the Pine.

[Sir] HENRY TAYLOR (1800-1886).

There's no game

So desperate, that the wisest of the wise
Will not take freely up for love of power,
Or love of fame, or merely love of play.

Philip von Artevelde. Part 1, Act 1, 3.

The world knows nothing of its greatest
men.

Part 1, Act 1, 5.

He that lacks time to mourn, lacks time to
mend.

1b.

Such souls,

Whose sudden visitations daze the world,
Vanish like lightning, but they leave behind
A voice that in the distance far away
Wakens the slumbering ages.

Part 1, Act 1, 7.

**JEREMY TAYLOR, Bishop of Down
and Connor (1613-1667).**

He that loves not his wife and children,
feeds a lioness at home and broods a nest of
sorrows; and blessing itself cannot make
him happy.

Sermon. Married Love.

The sun, reflecting upon the mud of
strands and shores, is unpolluted in his
beam.*

Holy Living. Chap. 1, sec. 3.

Every school-boy knows it†

On the Real Presence. Sec. 5, 1.

**JOHN TAYLOR ("The Water
Poet") (1580-1653).**

The dogged dog-days had begun to bite.

A very Merry-Wherry-Ferry Voyage. 1. 6.

And though I ebb in worth, I'll flow in
thanks.

1. 520.

There is a proverb, and a prayer withal,
That we may not to three strange places
fall:

From Hull, from Halifax, from Hell, 'tis
thus,

From all these three, good Lord, deliver us!

1. 575.

Pens are most dangerous tools, more sharp
by odds

Than swords, and cut more keen than whips
or rods.

News from Hell, Hull, and Halifax.

Three Satirical Lashes. 1. 1.

* See Bacon, p. 14.

† See Miscellaneous: "Macaulay's school-boy."

Wit's whetstone, Want, there made us
quickly learn.

The Penniless Pilgrimage. l. 211.

One Scottish mile, now and then, may
well stand for a mile and a half or two
English.

Continuation in prose.

The Old, Old, very Old Man.

Title of an Account of Thos. Parr.

SIR WILLIAM TEMPLE (1628–
1699).

Books, like proverbs, receive their chief
value from the stamp and esteem of ages
through which they have passed.

Ancient and Modern Learning.

Life is at best but a froward child, which
must be coaxed and played with until the end
comes.

Essay on Poetry.

ALFRED TENNYSON (Lord Tenny-
son) (1809–1892).

Her court was pure; her life serene;
God gave her peace; her land reposed;

A thousand claims to reverence closed

In her as Mother, Wife, and Queen;

And statesmen at her council met

Who knew the seasons when to take

Occasion by the hand, and make

The bounds of freedom wider yet.

To the Queen.

Broad-based upon her people's will,
And compassed by the inviolate sea.

Ib.

The world was never made.

It will change, but it will not fade.

Nothing was born;

Nothing will die;

All things will change.

Juvenilia. Nothing will die.

Below the thunders of the upper deep,

Far, far beneath, in the abysmal sea.

The Kraken.

So innocent-arch, so cunning-simple.

Lilian.

Gaiety without eclipse,

Wearieth me, May Lilian.

Ib.

Locks not wide dispread,
Madonna-wise on either side her head.

Isabel.

And rarely smells the new-mown hay.

The Owl.

The forward-flowing tide of time.

Recollections of the Arabian Nights.

For it was in the golden prime

Of good Haroun Alraschid.

Ib.

And with a sweeping of the arm,

And a lack-lustre dead blue eye,

Devolved his rounded periods.

A Character.

And stood aloof from other minds

In impotence of fancied power.

Ib.

Himself unto himself he sold:

Upon himself himself did feed

Quiet, dispassionate and cold.

Ib.

Dowered with the hate of hate, the scorn of
scorn,

The love of love.

The Poet.

And Freedom reared in that august sunrise

Her beautiful bold brow.

Ib.

Vex not thou the poet's mind

With thy shallow wit;

Vex not thou the poet's mind,

For thou can'st not fathom it.

Clear and bright it should be ever,

Flowing like a crystal river,

Bright as light and clear as wind.

The Poet's Mind.

Dark-browed sophist, come not anear.

All the place is holy ground.

Ib.

Thee nor carketh care nor slander.

A Dirge.

Two lives bound fast in one with golden
ease;

Two graves grass-green beside a gray church
tower.

Circumstance.

Scarce of earth nor all divine.

Adeline.

Your sorrow, only sorrow's shade,

Keeps real sorrow far away.

Margaret.

Into dreamful slumber lulled.

Eleänore.

So full, so deep, so slow,

Thought seems to come and go

In thy large eyes, imperial Eleänore.

Ib.

Thou art no Sabbath-drawler of old saws,
Distilled from some worm-cankered homily.

To J. M. K.

That island queen who sways the floods and
lands

From Ind to Ind.

Buonaparte.

That o'ergrown Barbarian in the East.

[Russia.]

Poland.

A nobler yearning never broke her rest

Than but to dance and sing, be gaily drest.

Ib.

I loved thee for the tear thou couldst not
hide.

The Bridesmaid.

This truth within thy mind rehearse,

That in a boundless universe

Is boundless better, boundless worse.

The Two Voices.

And did not dream it was a dream.

Ib.

"Consider well," the voice replied,

"His face, that two hours since hath died;

Wilt thou find passion, pain, or pride?"

Ib.

No life that breathes with human breath

Has ever truly longed for death.

Ib.

There's somewhat in this world amiss
Shall be unriddled by and by.

The Miller's Daughter. St. 3.

Across the walnuts and the wine. *St. 4.*

It haunted me, the morning long,
With weary sameness in the rhymes,
The phantom of a silent song,
That went and came a thousand times.
St. 9.

O Love, O fire! once he drew
With one long kiss my whole soul through
My lips, as sunlight drinketh dew. *Fatima.*
A sinful soul possessed of many gifts,
A spacious garden full of flowering weeds.
To —.

I built my soul a lordly pleasure-house
Wherein at ease for aye to dwell.

Palace of Art.

Still as, while Saturn whirls, his steadfast
shade

Sleeps on his luminous ring. *Id.*

A simple maiden in her flower
Is worth a hundred coats-of-arms.
Lady Clara Vere de Vere.

From yon blue heavens above us bent
The gardener Adam and his wife*
Smile at the claims of long descent.
Howe'er it be, it seems to me
'Tis only noble to be good.

Kind hearts are more than coronets,
And simple faith than Norman blood. *Id.*

You must wake and call me early, call me
early, mother dear;
To-morrow 'ill be the happiest time of all
the glad New Year;
Of all the glad New Year, mother, the
maddest merriest day;
For I'm to be Queen o' the May, mother,
I'm to be Queen o' the May.

The May Queen.

Slumber is more sweet than toil.

The Lotos Eaters.

Music that gentlier on the spirit lies
Than tir'd eyelids upon tir'd eyes.

Choric Song.

There is no joy but calm. *Id.*

Let us alone. Time driveth onward fast,
And in a little while our lips are dumb.
Let us alone. What is it that will last?

All things are taken from us and become
Portions and parcels of the dreadful Past.
Id.

All things have rest and ripen towards the
grave. *Id.*

Plenty corrupts the melody
That made thee famous once, when young.

The Blackbird.

The spacious times of great Elizabeth.

A Dream of Fair Women. l. 7.

A daughter of the gods, divinely tall,
And most divinely fair. *l. 57.*

Love can vanquish Death. *l. 269.*

God gives us love. Something to love
He lends us. *To J. S.*

It is the land that freemen till,
That sober-suited Freedom chose;
The land, where girt with friends or foes
A man may speak the thing he will;
A land of settled government,
A land of just and old renown,
Where Freedom slowly broadens down
From precedent to precedent.

You ask me why.

The falsehood of extremes.

Of Old sat Freedom.

Be proud of those strong sons of thine
Who wrenched their rights from thee!

England and America in 1782.

Keep a thing, its use will come. *The Epic.*
The old order changeth, yielding place to
new,

And God fulfils Himself in many ways,
Lest one good custom should corrupt the
world. *Morte d'Arthur.*

(Also in "The Passing of Arthur.")

He, by some law that holds in love, and
draws

The greater to the lesser, long desired
A certain miracle of symmetry.

The Gardener's Daughter.

A sight to make an old man young. *Id.*
That these two parties still divide the
world—

Of those that want, and those that have:
and still

The same old sore breaks out from age to
age

With much the same result.

Walking to the Mall.

As cruel as a schoolboy. *Id.*

A Tudor-chimnied bulk

Of mellow brickwork on an isle of bowers.
Edwin Morris.

The curate; he was fatter than his cure. *Id.*

A full-celled honeycomb of eloquence
Stored from all flowers. Poet-like he spoke.
Id.

"Parson," said I, "you pitch the pipe too
low." *Id.*

God made the woman for the use of man,
And for the good and increase of the world.
Id.

Him

That was a god, and is a lawyer's clerk,
The rentroll Cupid of our rainy isles. *Id.*

* In the original edition, "The grand old
gardener and his wife."

And slight Sir Robert with his watery smile
And educated whisker. *Edwin Morris.*

From scalp to sole one slough and crust of
sin,

Unfit for earth, unfit for heaven, scarce meet
For troops of devils, mad with blasphemy.

St. Simeon Stylites.

Battering the gates of heaven with storms of
prayer. *Ib.*

Ere yet, in scorn of Peter's pence,

And numbered bead, and shrift,

Bluff Harry broke into the spence

And turned the crows adrift.

The Talking Oak.

Strait-laced, but all-too-full in bud
For Puritanic stays. *Ib.*

In tea-cup times of hood and hoop,
Or while the patch was worn. *Ib.*

Like truths of science waiting to be caught,
The Golden Year.

Ah! when shall all men's good

Be each man's rule, and universal Peace

Lie like a shaft of light across the land,

And like a lane of beams athwart the sea?

Ib.

I am a part of all that I have met. *Ulysses.*

How dull it is to pause, to make an end,
To rust unburnished, not to shine in use! *Ib.*

Of happy men that have the power to die,
And grassy barrows of the happier dead.

Tithonus.

In the Spring a young man's fancy lightly
turns to thoughts of love. *Locksley Hall.*

Love took up the harp of Life, and smote
on all the chords with might;
Smote the chord of Self, that, trembling,
passed in music out of sight. *Ib.*

And our spirits rushed together at the
touching of the lips. *Ib.*

As the husband is, the wife is. *Ib.*

He will hold thee, when his passion shall
have spent its novel force,

Something better than his dog, a little
dearer than his horse. *Ib.*

I will pluck it from my bosom, though my
heart be at the root. *Ib.*

Love is love for evermore. *Ib.*

This is truth the poet sings,
That a sorrow's crown of sorrow is re-
membering happier things.*

Like a dog, he hunts in dreams. *Ib.*

With a little hoard of maxims preaching
down a daughter's heart. *Ib.*

Every door is barred with gold, and opens
but to golden keys. *Ib.*

But the jingling of the guinea helps the
hurt that Honour feels. *Ib.*

Men my brothers, men the workers, ever
reaping something new:

That which they have done but earnest of
the things that they shall do. *Ib.*

For I dipt into the Future, far as human
eye could see,

Saw the Vision of the world, and all the
wonder that would be. *Ib.*

In the Parliament of man, the Federation of
the world. *Ib.*

Science moves, but slowly slowly, creeping
on from point to point. *Ib.*

Yet I doubt not through the ages one
increasing purpose runs,

And the thoughts of men are widened with
the process of the suns. *Ib.*

Knowledge comes, but wisdom lingers. *Ib.*

I was left a trampled orphan. *Ib.*

I the heir of all the ages, in the foremost files
of time. *Ib.*

Forward, forward let us range,
Let the great world spin for ever down the
ringing grooves of change. *Ib.*

Through the shadow of the globe we sweep
into the younger day:

Better fifty years of Europe than a cycle of
Cathay. *Ib.*

With twelve great shocks of sound, the
shameless noon

Was clashed and hammered from a hundred
towers. *Godiva.*

This proverb flashes through his head,
The many fail: the one succeeds.

The Day-dream. The Arrival. St. 2.

But any man that walks the mead,
In bud or blade, or bloom, may find,

According as his humours lead,
A meaning suited to his mind.

Moral. St. 2.

For we are Ancients of the earth,
And in the morning of the times.†

L'Envoi. St. 1.

Or that eternal want of pence,
Which vexes public men.

Will Waterproof's Lyrical Monologue.

Let Whig and Tory stir their blood;

There must be stormy weather;

But for some true result of good

All parties work together. *Ib.*

He that only rules by terror

Doeth grievous wrong. *The Captain.*

† See Bacon: "These times are the ancient times." (p. 7.)

* See Note on p. 73.

A man had given all other bliss,
And all his worldly worth for this,
To waste his whole heart in one kiss
Upon her perfect lips.

Sir Launcelot and Queen Guinevere.

Come not, when I am dead,
To drop thy foolish tears upon my grave,
To trample round my fallen head,
And vex the unhappy dust thou wouldst
not save. Come not, when I am dead.

Through slander, meanest spawn of hell—
And women's slander is the worst.

The Letters. 5.

Let us have a quiet hour,
Let us hob-and-nob with Death.

The Vision of Sin. Part 4, st. 3.

Every moment dies a man,
Every moment one is born.*

St. 9 and 15.

He that roars for liberty
Faster binds a tyrant's power;
And the tyrant's cruel glee
Forces on the freer hour.

St. 17.

Fill the can, and fill the cup:
All the windy ways of men

Are but dust that rises up,
And is lightly laid again. St. 18 and 27.

Drink to heavy Ignorance!
Hob-and-nob with brother Death!

St. 33.

But O for the touch of a vanished hand,
And the sound of a voice that is still!

Break, break, break.

But the tender grace of a day that is dead
Will never come back to me. Ib.

For men may come and men may go,
But I go on for ever. The Brook.

Dust are our frames, and gilded dust our
pride. Aylmer's Field. l. 1.

Sir Aylmer Aylmer, that almighty man,
The county God. l. 13.

Saw from his windows nothing save his own. l. 22.

He leaned not on his fathers, but himself. l. 57.

Fine as ice-ferns on January panes
Made by a breath. l. 223.

These old pheasant-lords,
These partridge-breeders of a thousand
years,
Who had mildewed in their thousands,
doing nothing
Since Egbert. l. 332.

Mastering the lawless science of our law,
That codeless myriad of precedent,
That wilderness of single instances,
Through which a few, by wit or fortune led,
May beat a pathway out to wealth and fame. l. 436.

And musing on the little lives of men,
And how they mar this little by their feuds.
Sea Dreams. l. 48.

Birdie, rest a little longer,
Till the little wings are stronger.
So she rests a little longer,
Then she flies away. Song ad fin.

Wines that, Heaven knows when,
Had sucked the fire of some forgotten sun,
And kept it through a hundred years of
gloom. The Golden Supper. l. 192.

Nor at all can tell
Whether I mean this day to end myself,
Or lend an ear to Plato where he says,
That men like soldiers may not quit the post
Allotted by the Gods. Lucretius. l. 145.

Twy-natured is no nature. l. 194.

Why should I, beast-like as I find myself,
Not manlike end myself?—our privilege—
What beast has heart to do it? l. 231.

Passionless bride, divine Tranquillity. l. 265.

Without one pleasure and without one pain. l. 268.

Flowers of all heavens, and lovelier than
their names.

The Princess. Prologue, l. 12.

Half-legend half-historic. l. 30.

O miracle of noble womanhood! l. 48.

Went hand in hand with Science. l. 79.

Rough to common men,
But honeying at the whisper of a lord. l. 114.

With prudes for proctors, dowagers for
deans,
And sweet girl-graduates in their golden
hair. l. 141.

However deep you might embower the nest,
Some boy would spy it. l. 148.

A rosebud set with little wilful thorns,
and sweet as English air could make her,
she. l. 153.

Only longed,
All else was well, for she-society. l. 157.

Of temper amorous, as the first of May.
Canto I, l. 2.

I seemed to move among a world of ghosts,
And feel myself the shadow of a dream. l. 17.

He held his sceptre like a pedant's wand. l. 27.

* In the earlier editions:

"Every minute dies a man,
Every minute one is born."

This has been parodied by a student of statistics:

"Every minute dies a man,
And one and one-sixteenth is born."

Still we moved
Together, twinned as horse's ear and eye.
The Princess. *l. 55.*

Then he chewed
The thrice-turned cud of wrath, and cooked
his spleen. *l. 64.*
But all she is and does is awful. *l. 140.*
She looked as grand as doomsday and as
grave. *l. 186.*

A sight to shake
The midriff of despair with laughter. *l. 196.*
And blessings on the falling out
That all the more endears,
When we fall out with those we love,
And kiss again with tears!

Canto 2. Song.
This barren verbiage, current among men,
Light coin, the tinsel clink of compliment.
l. 40.

Better not be at all
Than not be noble. *l. 79.*
You jest: ill jesting with edge-tools!
l. 184.

O hard, when love and duty clash! *l. 273.*
With scraps of thundrous Epic hilted out.
l. 353.

And quoted odes, and jewels five-words-long
That on the stretched forefinger of all Time
Sparkle for ever. *l. 355.*

"They hunt old trails," said Cyril, "very
well;
But when did woman ever yet invent?"

l. 368.
Men hated learned women. *l. 442.*

O my princess! true she errs,*
But in her own grand way. *Canto 3, l. 91.*
No rock so hard but that a little wave
May beat admission in a thousand years.
l. 138.

To nurse a blind ideal like a girl. *l. 201.*

Great deeds cannot die;
They with the sun and moon renew their
light
For ever, blessing those that look on them.
l. 237.

Blow, bugle, blow, set the wild echoes
flying. *Canto 4. Song.*

Tears, idle tears, I know not what they
mean,
Tears from the depth of some divine despair
Rise in the heart, and gather to the eyes,
In looking on the happy Autumn-fields,
And thinking of the days that are no more.

Canto 4. l. 21.

* There is an Arabic Proverb translated in a collection published 1623, as follows: "Cum errat eruditus, errat errore erudito," i.e. "When the learned man errs he errs with a learned error."

So sad, so strange, the days that are no
more. *l. 35.*

Dear as remembered kisses after death,
And sweet as those by hopeless fancy
feigned
On lips that are for others; deep as love,
Deep as first love, and wild with all regret;
O Death in Life, the days that are no more.
l. 36.

O tell her, Swallow, 'thou that knowest each,
That bright and fierce and fickle is the
South,
And dark and true and tender is the North.
l. 78.

O tell her, brief is life but love is long. *l. 93.*
And paint the gates of Hell with Paradise.
l. 113.

These flashes on the surface are not he.
He has a solid base of temperament. *l. 234.*
A lidless watcher of the public weal. *l. 306.*

Man is the hunter; woman is his game.
Canto 5. l. 147.
A maiden moon that sparkles on a sty.
l. 178.

Not like the piebald miscellany, man. *l. 190.*

We remember love ourself
In our sweet youth. *l. 198.*
The blind wildbeast of force. *l. 256.*

When the man wants weight, the woman
takes it up,
And topples down the scales, but this is fixt
As are the roots of earth and base of all;
Man for the field and woman for the
hearth:
Man for the sword and for the needle she:
Man with the head and woman with the
heart:

Man to command and woman to obey;
All else confusion. Look you! the gray
mare
Is ill to live with, when her whinny shrills
From tile to scullery, and her small good-
man
Shrinks in his armchair while the fires of
Hell
Mix with his hearth. *l. 434.*

The bearing and the training of a child
Is woman's wisdom. *l. 455.*

Home they brought her warrior dead.
Canto 6. Song.

The woman is so hard
Upon the woman. *l. 205.*

With a voice, that like a bell
Tolled by an earthquake in a trembling
tower,
Rang ruin. *l. 311.*

Ask me no more: the moon may draw the sea.
The Princess. *Canto 7. Song.*

The moan of doves in immemorial elms,
And murmuring of innumerable bees.

l. 206.

Through all the faultful Past.

l. 232.

The woman's cause is man's: they rise or sink

Together.

l. 243.

Either sex alone

Is half itself, and in true marriage lies
Nor equal nor unequal.

l. 283.

Happy he

With such a mother! Faith in womankind
Beats with his blood, and trust in all things

high

Comes easy to him, and though he trip and fall

He shall not blind his soul with clay. *l. 303.*

And so through those dark gates across the wild

That no man knows.

l. 341.

For she was crammed with theories out of books.

Conclusion.

God bless the narrow sea which keeps her off,

And keeps our Britain, whole within herself,

A nation yet, the rulers and the ruled. *l. b.*

Too comic for the solemn things they are.

Too solemn for the comic touches in them.

l. b.

This fine old world of ours is but a child,
Yet in the go-cart. Patience! Give it time

To learn its limbs: there is a hand that guides.

l. b.

No little lily-handed Baronet he,
A great broad-shouldered genial English-

man.

l. b.

The last great Englishman is low.

Ode on the Death of the Duke of Wellington. *St. 3.*

Foremost captain of his time,
Rich in saving common-sense,

And, as the greatest only are,
In his simplicity sublime,

O good grey head which all men knew.

St. 4.

O fall'n at length that tower of strength
Which stood four-square to all the winds

that blew.

l. b.

Under the cross of gold
That shines over city and river.

St. 5.

Through the dome of the golden cross. *l. b.*

To such a name for ages long,
To such a name,

Preserve a broad approach of fame. *l. b.*

In that world-earthquake, Waterloo. *St. 6.*

Thank Him who isled us here, and roughly set

His Briton* in blown seas and storming showers.

St. 7.

O Statesmen, guard us, guard the eye, the soul

Of Europe, keep our noble England whole.

l. b.

That sober freedom out of which there springs

Our loyal passion for our temperate kings.

l. b.

Who never sold the truth to serve the hour,
Nor paltered with Eternal God for power.

l. b.

Yea, all things good await
Him who cares not to be great,

But as he saves or serves the state.
Not once or twice in our rough island-

story,
The path of duty was the way to glory.

St. 8.

Speak no more of his renown,
Lay your earthly fancies down,

And in the vast cathedral leave him,
God accept him, Christ receive him.

St. 9.

Wild War, who breaks the converse of the wise.

The Third of February.

No little German state are we,
But the one voice in Europe; we must

speak.

l. b.

We are not cotton-spinners all,
But some love England and her honour

yet.

l. b.

All in the Valley of Death
Rode the Six Hundred.

Charge of the Light Brigade.

Someone had blundered.

l. b.

Their's not to make reply,
Their's not to reason why,

Their's but to do and die.

l. b.

Cannon to right of them,
Cannon to left of them,

Cannon in front of them
Volleyed and thundered.

l. b.

Into the jaws of Death,
Into the mouth of Hell.

l. b.

All the world wondered.

l. b.

When can their glory fade?
Ah! there's no fool like the old one.

The Grandmother.

For being of the honest few,
Who give the Fiend himself his due.

To the Rev. F. D. Maurice.

You'll have no scandal while you dine,
But honest talk and wholesome wine.

l. b.

* So printed, but "Britain" seems to be intended.

But when the wreath of March has blossomed,
Crocus, anemone, violet.

To the Rev. F. D. Maurice.

Oh well for him whose will is strong !
He suffers, but he will not suffer long !
He suffers, but he cannot suffer wrong.

Will.

Most can raise the flowers now,
For all have got the seed. The Flower.

Wearing his wisdom lightly. A Dedication.

Believing where we cannot prove
In Memoriam. Introduction, st. 1.

Thou madest man, he knows not why ;
He thinks he was not made to die. St. 3.

Our little systems have their day ;
They have their day and cease to be. St. 5.

Let knowledge grow from more to more,
But more of reverence in us dwell ;
That mind and soul, according well,
May make one music as before. St. 7.

I held it truth, with him who sings*
To one clear harp in divers tones,
That men may rise on stepping-stones
Of their dead selves to higher things. Canto 1.

Let Love clasp Grief lest both be drowned. Ib.

Old Yew, which graspest at the stones
That name the under-lying dead. Canto 2.

For words, like Nature, half reveal
And half conceal the Soul within. Canto 3.

Never morning wore
To evening, but some heart did break. Canto 6.

His heavy-shotted hammock-shroud
Drops in his vast and wandering grave. Ib.

He loves to make parade of pain. Canto 21.

I do but sing because I must,
And pipe but as the linnets sing. Ib.

The Shadow cloaked from head to foot,
Who keeps the keys of all the creeds. Canto 23.

And Thought leapt out to wed with Thought
Ere Thought could wed itself with Speech. Ib.

No lapse of moons can canker Love,
Whatever fickle tongues may say. Canto 26.

'Tis better to have loved and lost
Than never to have loved at all.† Canto 27.

Her eyes are homes of silent prayer. Canto 32.

Whose faith has centre everywhere,
Nor cares to fix itself to form. Canto 33.

Half-dead to know that I shall die. Canto 35.

And doubtful joys the father move,
And tears are on the mother's face,
As parting with a long embrace
She enters other realms of love. Canto 40.

Short swallow-flights of song, that dip
Their wings in tears, and skim away. Canto 43.

Whose youth was full of foolish noise. Canto 53.

Hold thou the good : define it well :
For fear Divine Philosophy
Should push beyond her mark and be
Procureess to the Lords of Hell. Ib.

Oh yet we trust that somehow good
Will be the final goal of ill. Canto 54.

That not a worm is cloven in vain,
That not a moth with vain desire
Is shrivelled in a fruitless fire,
Or but subserves another's gain. It.

But what am I ?
An infant crying in the night :
An infant crying for the light :
And with no language but a cry. Ib.

So careful of the type she seems,
So careless of the single life. Canto 55.

Upon the great world's altar stairs
That slope through darkness up to God. Ib.

Who battled for the True, the Just. Canto 56.

Peace ; come away : the song of woe
Is after all an earthly song :
Peace ; come away : we do him wrong
To sing so wildly : let us go. Canto 57.

The passing of the sweetest soul
That ever looked with human eyes. Ib.

As some divinely-gifted man,
Whose life in low estate began,
And on a simple village green ;
Who breaks his birth's invidious bar,
And grasps the skirts of happy chance,
And breasts the blows of circumstance,
And grapples with his evil star :
Who makes by force his merit known,
And lives to clutch the golden keys,
To mould a mighty state's decrees,
And shape the whisper of the throne. Canto 64.

The pillar of a people's hope,
The centre of a world's desire ;
Yet feels, as in a pensive dream,
When all his active powers are still,
A distant dearthness in the hill,
A secret sweetness in the stream. Ib.

* Goethe : one of his latest utterances was " Von Änderungen zu höheren Änderungen " (" From changes to higher changes ").

† See Clough, p. 83, note ; Congreve (p. 91).

Sleep, kinsman thou to death and trance
And madness, thou hast forged at last
A night-long Present of the Past.

In Memoriam. *Canto 71.*

So many worlds, so much to do,
So little done, such things to be. *Canto 73.*

And round thee with the breeze of song
To stir a little dust of praise. *Canto 75.*

Thy leaf has perished in the green. *Ib.*

I count it crime
To mourn for any overmuch. *Canto 85.*

You tell me Doubt is devil-born. *Canto 96.*

There lives more faith in honest doubt,
Believe me, than in half the creeds. *Ib.*

He seems so near and yet so far. *Canto 97.*

A thousand wants
Gnarr at the heels of men. *Canto 98.*

Ring out wild bells to the wild sky. *Canto 106.*

Ring out the old, ring in the new,
Ring, happy bells, across the snow:

The year is going, let him go;
Ring out the false, ring in the true. *Ib.*

Ring out the feud of rich and poor. *Ib.*

Ring out a slowly dying cause,
And ancient forms of party strife;

Ring in the nobler modes of life,
With sweeter manners, purer laws. *Ib.*

Ring out the want, the care, the sin,
The faithless coldness of the times. *Ib.*

Ring out false pride in place and blood,
The civic slander and the spite:

Ring in the love of truth and right,
Ring in the common love of good. *Ib.*

Ring out old shapes of foul disease;
Ring out the narrowing lust of gold;

Ring out the thousand wars of old,
Ring in the thousand years of peace. *Ib.*

Ring out the darkness of the land,
Ring in the Christ that is to be. *Ib.*

'Tis held that sorrow makes us wise. *Canto 108.*

Impassioned logic, which outran
The hearer in its fiery course. *Canto 109.*

By blood a king, at heart a clown. *Canto 111.*

And thus he bore without abuse
The grand old name of gentleman,

Defamed by every charlatan,
And soiled with all ignoble use. *Ib.*

But trust that those we call the dead
Are breathers of an ampler day

For ever nobler ends. *Canto 118.*

O earth, what changes hast thou seen!
Canto 123.

Wearing all that weight
Of learning lightly like a flower.*
Conclusion. St. 10.

One God, one law, one element,
And one far-off divine event,
To which the whole creation moves. *St. 36.*

What profits now to understand
The merits of a spotless shirt—
A dapper boot—a little hand—
If half the little soul is dirt.

Lines in "Punch": Feb. 28, 1846.
"The New Timon and the Poets."

The noblest answer, unto such,
Is kindly silence when they bawl.†
March 7, 1846. "The After Thought."

Why do they prate of the blessings of
Peace? we have made them a curse.
Pickpockets, each hand lusting for all that
is not its own;
And lust of gain, in the spirit of Cain, is it
better or worse
Than the heart of the citizen hissing in war
on his own hearthstone?

Maud. Part 1, 1, 6.

Faultily faultless, icily regular, splendidly
null,
Dead perfection, no more. *Part 1, 2.*

Below me, there is the village, and looks
how quiet and small!

And yet bubbles o'er like a city, with
gossip, scandal, and spite. *Part 1, 4, 2.*

We are puppets, Man in his pride, and
Beauty fair in her flower;

Do we move ourselves, or are moved by an
unseen hand at a game

That pushes us off from the board, and
others ever succeed?

Ah yet, we cannot be kind to each other
here for an hour:

We whisper, and hint, and chuckle, and
grin at a brother's shame;

However we brave it out, we men are a
little breed. *Part 1, 4, 5.*

The passionate heart of the poet is whirled
into folly and vice. *Part 1, 4, 7.*

That jewelled mass of millinery,
That oiled and curled Assyrian Bull.

Part 1, 6, 6.

Did I hear it half in a doze
Long since, I know not where?

Did I dream it an hour ago,
When asleep in this armchair?

Part 1, 7, 1.

The snowy-banded dilettante,
Delicate-handed priest intone. *Part 1, 8.*

* See "A Dedication" (p. 366).

† Altered in the published poems to: "A perfect stillness when they bawl."

Ah, God, for a man with heart, head, hand,
 Like some of the simple great ones gone
 For ever and ever by,
 One still strong man in a blatant land,
 Whatever they call him, what care I?
 Aristocrat, democrat, autocrat—one
 Who can rule, and dare not lie,
 And ah for a man to arise in me,
 That the man I am may cease to be!

Maud. Part 1, 10, 5 and 6.

Scorned, to be scorned by one that I scorn,
 Is that a matter to make me fret?

Part 1, 13, 1.

Gorgonised me from head to foot
 With a stony British stare. *Part 1, 13, 2.*

Roses are her cheeks *Part 1, 17.*
 And a rose her mouth.

Come into the garden, Maud,
 For the black bat, night, hath flown.

Part 1, 1, 22.

The Christless code
 That must have Life for a blow. *Part 2, 1, 1.*

What is it? a learned man
 Could give it a clumsy name.
 Let him name it who can,
 The beauty would be the same. *Part 2, 2, 2.*

Ah Christ, that it were possible
 For one short hour to see
 The souls we loved, that they might tell us
 What and where they be. *Part 2, 4, 3.*

But the churchmen fain would kill their
 church,
 As the churches have killed their Christ.

Part 2, 5, 2.

Who revered his conscience as his king;
 Whose glory was, redressing human wrong;
 Who spake no slander, no, nor listened to it.
Idylls of the King. Dedication, l. 7.

The shadow of his loss drew like eclipse,
 Darkening the world. We have lost him;
 he is gone:

We know him now: all narrow jealousies
 Are silent; and we see him as he moved,
 How modest, kindly, all - accomplished,
 wise,

With what sublime repression of himself,
 And in what limits, and how tenderly;
 Not swaying to this faction or to that;
 Not making his high place the lawless perch
 Of winged ambitions, nor a vantage-ground
 For pleasure; but through all this tract of
 years

Wearing the white flower of a blameless
 life,

Before a thousand peering littlenesses,
 In that fierce light which beats upon a
 throne,
 And blackens every blot. *l. 13.*

Man's word is God in man:
 Let chance what will, I trust thee to the
 death. *The Coming of Arthur, l. 132.*

A doubtful throne is ice on summer seas.
l. 247.

Clothed in white samite, mystic, wonderful.*
 The old order changeth, yielding place to
 new. *l. 284.*

Live pure, speak true, right wrong, follow
 the King—
 Else, wherefore born?

Gareth and Lynette, l. 117.

The thrall in person may be free in soul.
l. 163.

A horse thou knowest, a man thou dost not
 know. *l. 454.*

Let be my name until I make my name.
l. 563.

And lightly was her slender nose
 Tip-tilted like the petal of a flower. *l. 577.*

Lion and stoat have isled together, knave,
 In time of flood. *l. 872.*

I cannot love my lord and not his name.
The Marriage of Geraint,† l. 92.

Wroth to be wroth at such a worm. *l. 213.*

Ye think the rustic cackle of your bourg
 The murmur of the world. *l. 276.*

Our hoard is little, but our hearts are great.
l. 352.

For man is man, and master of his fate.
l. 355.

Hark, by the bird's song ye may learn the
 nest. *l. 359.*

They take the rustic murmur of their bourg
 For the great wave that echoes round the
 world. *l. 419.*

Mother, a maiden is a tender thing,
 And best by her that bore her understood.
l. 509.

O purblind race of miserable men,
 How many among us at this very hour
 Do forge a lifelong trouble for ourselves
 By taking true for false, or false for true!
Geraint and Enid, l. 1.

For the man's love once gone never returns.
l. 335.

Your sweet faces make good fellows fools
 And traitors. *l. 400.*

So vanish friendships only made in wine.
l. 481.

There is not one among my gentlewomen
 Were fit to wear your slipper for a glove.
l. 623.

* Repeated several times in "The Passing of
 Arthur."

† This line also occurs in "Morte d'Arthur"
 and "The Passing of Arthur."

And I compel all creatures to my will.
Idylls of the King.
Geraint and Enid. l. 674.

I love that beauty should go beautifully.
 l. 682.

Upon this fatal quest
 Of honour, where no honour can be gained.
 l. 704.

He hears the judgment of the King of Kings.
 l. 801.

With mild heat of holy oratory.
 l. 867.

Enid easily believed,
 Like simple noble natures, credulous
 Of what they long for, good in friend or foe.
 l. 876.

Brave hearts and clean! and yet—God
 guide them—young!
Merlin and Vivien, l. 29.

Maxims of the mud.
 l. 49.

That glance of theirs, but for the street,
 had been
 A clinging kiss.
 l. 103.

Who are wise in love,
 Love most, say least.
 l. 245.

Unfaith in aught is want of faith in all.
 l. 387.

It is the little rift within the lute.
 That by and by will make the music mute,
 And ever widening, slowly silence all. l. 388.
 And trust me not at all, or all in all. l. 396.
 Lo now, what hearts have men! they never
 mount
 As high as woman in her selfless mood.
 l. 440.

Man dreams of fame, while woman wakes
 to love.
 l. 452.

And what is fame in life but half-disfame,
 And counterchanged with darkness? l. 463.

With this for motto, Rather use than fame.
 l. 478.

Sweet were the days when I was all un-
 known.
 l. 499.

Where blind and naked Ignorance
 Delivers brawling judgments, unshamed,
 On all things all day long.
 l. 662.

But every page having an ample marge,
 And every marge enclosing in the midst
 A square of text that looks a little blot.
 l. 667.

O selfless man and stainless gentleman!
 l. 790.

Defaming and defacing, till she left
 Not even Lancelot brave, nor Galahad clean.
 l. 802.

For men at most differ as Heaven and Earth.
 But women, worst and best, as Heaven and
 Hell.
 l. 812.

Face-flatterer and back-biter are the same.
 And they, sweet soul, that most impute a
 crime

Are prone to it, and impute themselves,
 Wanting the mental range.
 l. 822.

For in a wink the false love turns to hate.
 l. 850.

O God, that I had loved a smaller man!
 I should have found in him a greater heart.
 l. 860.

A virtuous gentlewoman deeply wronged.
 l. 860.

There must be now no passages of love
 Betwixt us twain henceforward evermore.
 l. 901.

But who can gaze upon the Sun in heaven?
Lancelot and Elaine, l. 123.

He is all fault who hath no fault at all:
 For who loves me must have a touch of
 earth.
 l. 132.

The tiny-trumpeting gnat can break our
 dream

When sweetest; and the vermin voices here
 May buzz so loud—we scorn them, but they
 sting.
 l. 137.

The fire of God
 Fills him: I never saw his like: there lives
 No greater leader.
 l. 314.

In me there dwells
 No greatness, save it be some far-off touch
 Of greatness to know well I am not great.
 l. 447.

I know not if I know what true love is,
 But if I know, then, if I love not him,
 I know there is none other I can love.
 l. 672.

The shackles of an old love straitened him,
 His honour rooted in dishonour stood,
 And faith unfaithful kept him falsely true.
 l. 870.

Sweet is true love, though given in vain, in
 vain.
 l. 949.

If this be high, what is it to be low?
 l. 1076.

Never yet
 Was noble man but made ignoble talk.
 He makes no friend who never made a foe!
 l. 1079.

Our bond is not the bond of man and wife.
 l. 1193.

To loyal hearts the value of all gifts
 Must vary as the giver's.
 l. 1026.*

Jealousy in love . . .
 That is love's curse.
 l. 1331.

To doubt her fairness were to want an eye,
 To doubt her pureness were to want a heart.
 l. 1356.

* See Shakespeare: "Rich gifts wax poor when
 givers prove unkind" (p. 315).

For good ye are and bad, and like to coins,
Some true, some light, but every one of you
Stamped with the image of the king.

Idylls of the King. The Holy Grail, l. 25.

Never yet

Had heaven appeared so blue, nor earth so
green. *l. 364.*

True humility,

The highest virtue, mother of them all.

l. 445.

Being too blind to have desire to see. *l. 868.*

And as when

A stone is flung into some sleeping tarn,
The circle widens till it lip the marge,
Spread the slow smile through all her com-
pany.

Fleas and Ettarre, l. 88.

The glance

That only seems half-loyal to command,
A manner somewhat fallen from reverence.

The Last Tournament, l. 117.

As one

Who sits and gazes on a faded fire,
When all the goodlier guests are past away.

l. 158.

I am but a fool to reason with a fool. *l. 273.*

The dirty nurse, Experience, in her kind

Hath fouled me. *l. 319.*

What rights are his that dare not strike for
them? *l. 527.*

The greater man, the greater courtesy.

l. 630.

The vow that binds too strictly snaps itself.

l. 654.

For courtesy wins woman all as well

As valour. *l. 704.*

With silent smiles of slow disparagement.

Guinevere, l. 14.

Too late, too late : ye cannot enter now.

l. 167.

For manners are not idle, but the fruit

Of loyal nature, and of noble mind. *l. 332.*

The children born of thee are sword and fire,
Red ruin, and the breaking up of laws.

l. 421.

To reverence the King, as if he were
Their conscience, and their conscience as
their King,

To break the heathen and uphold the Christ,
To ride abroad redressing human wrongs,
To speak no slander, no, nor listen to it,
To honour his own word as if his God's.

l. 464.

To love one maiden only, cleave to her,
And worship her by years of noble deeds,
Until they won her.

l. 471.

I am thine husband—not a smaller soul,
Nor Lancelot, nor another. *l. 562.*

He never mocks,

For mockery is the fume of little hearts. *l. 626.*

I thought I could not breathe in that fine
air,

That pure severity of perfect light—

I wanted warmth and colour, which I found
In Lancelot. *l. 16.*

Ah, my God,

What might I not have made of thy fair
world,

Had I but loved thy highest creature here ?

It was my duty to have loved the highest :

It surely was my profit had I known :

It would have been my pleasure had I seen.

We needs must love the highest when we
see it,

Not Lancelot, nor another. *l. 648.*

Why is all around us here

As if some lesser god had made the world,

But had not force to shape it as he would ?

The Passing of Arthur, l. 13.

Arise, go forth and conquer as of old. *l. 64.*

The king who fights his people fights him-
self. *l. 72.*

There the pursuer could pursue no more,

And he that fled no further fly. *l. 88.*

Authority forgets a dying king. *l. 289.*

The true old times are dead,

When every morning brought a noble chance,

And every chance brought out a noble knight.

l. 397.

Among new men, strange faces, other minds.

l. 406.

More things are wrought by prayer

Than this world dreams of. *l. 415.*

Waverings of every vane with every wind,

And wordy trucklings to the transient hour,

And fierce or careless looseners of the faith.

To the Queen. *49.*

God of battles, was ever a battle like this
in the world before? *The Revenge.*

He that only rules by terror

Doeth grievous wrong. *The Captain.*

A happy bridesmaid makes a happy bride.

The Bridesmaid.

As a mastiff dog

May love a puppy cur for no more reason

Than that the twain have been tied up
together. *Queen Mary. Act 1, 4.*

Nature's licensed vagabond, the swallow.

Act 5, 1.

Fifty years of ever-broadening Commerce !

Fifty years of ever-brightening Science !

Fifty years of ever-widening Empire !

On the Jubilee of Queen Victoria

Sunset and evening star,
 And one clear call for me!
 And may there be no moaning of the bar,
 When I put out to sea,
 But such a tide as moving seems asleep,
 Too full for sound and foam,
 When that which drew from out the bound-
 Turns again home. [less deep
 Twilight and evening bell,
 And after that the dark!
 And may there be no sadness of farewell,
 When I embark;
 For tho' from out our bourne of Time and
 Place
 The flood may bear me far,
 I hope to see my Pilot face to face
 When I have crost the bar.

Crossing the Bar. *

WM. M. THACKERAY (1811-1863).

Never known, during eight years at school, to be subject to that punishment which it is generally thought none but a cherub can escape.

Vanity Fair. Book 1, chap. 9.

He [Sir Pitt Crawley] had an almost invincible repugnance to paying anybody, and could only be brought by force to discharge his debts. *Id.*

Come, children, let us shut up the box and the puppets, for our play is played out.

Concluding Chapter.

Like Joe Miller's friend, the Senior Wrangler, who bowed to the audience from his box at the play, because he and the king happened to enter the theatre at the same time. *Pendennis. Book 1, Chap. 20.*

Yes, I am a fatal man, Madame Fribbsi. To inspire hopeless passion is my destiny. (*Mirobolant.*) *Chap. 23.*

Remember, it's as easy to marry a rich woman as a poor woman. *Chap. 23.*

For a slashing article, sir, there's nobody like the Capt. *Chap. 32.*

The *Pall Mall Gazette* is written by gentlemen for gentlemen. *Id.*

How hard it is to make an Englishman acknowledge that he is happy!

Book 2, Chap. 31.

'Tis strange what a man may do, and a woman yet think him an angel.

Esmond. Book 1, chap. 7.

If ever men had fidelity, 'twas they [the Stuarts]; if ever men squandered opportunity, 'twas they; and, of all the enemies they had, they themselves were the most fatal. *Book 2, chap. 4.*

* By kind permission of Messrs. Macmillan and Co., Ltd.

We love being in love, that's the truth on't. *Chap. 15.*

A military gent I see—and while his face I scan,

I think you'll all agree with me—He came from Hindostan.

The Newcomes. Book 1, chap. 1.

The true pleasure of life is to live with your inferiors. *Chap. 9.*

What money is better bestowed than that of a schoolboy's tip? *Chap. 16.*

The wicked are wicked, no doubt, and they go astray and they fall, and they come by their deserts; but who can tell the mischief which the very virtuous do?

Chap. 20.

Is not a young mother one of the sweetest sights which life shows us?

Book 2, chap. 13.

As the last bell struck, a peculiar sweet smile shone over his face, and he lifted up his head a little, and quickly said, "Adsum!" and fell back. It was the word we used at school, when names were called; and lo, he, whose heart was as that of a little child, had answered to his name, and stood in the presence of The Master. *Chap. 42.*

Dear filial humbugs.

The Virginians. Book 1, chap. 25.

What woman, however old, has not the bridal-favours and raiment stowed away, and packed in lavender, in the inmost cupboards of her heart? *Chap. 23.*

He that has ears to hear, let him stuff them with cotton. *Chap. 32.*

I have seen no men in life loving their profession so much as painters, except, perhaps, actors, who, when not engaged themselves, always go to the play.

Adventures of Philip. Book 1, chap. 17.

Kindness is very indigestible. It disagrees with very proud stomachs. *Book 2, chap. 6.*

Novels are sweets. All people with healthy literary appetites love them—almost all women; a vast number of clever, hard-headed men.

Roundabout Papers. On a Lazy, Idle Boy.

And one man is as good as another—and a great dale better, as the Irish philosopher said. *On Ribbons.*

Titles are abolished; and the American Republic swarms with men claiming and bearing them. *Id.*

The thorn in the cushion of the editorial chair. *The Thorn in the Cushion.*

Ah me! we wound where we never intended to strike; we create anger where we never meant harm; and these thoughts are the thorns in our Cushion. *Id.*

Ah, ye knights of the pen! May honour
be your shield, and truth tip your lances!
Be gentle to all gentle people. Be modest
to women. Be tender to children. And as
for the Ogre Humbug, out sword, and have
at him! **Roundabout Papers. Ogres.**

On the day of the dinner of the Oyster-
mongers' Company, what a noble speech I
thought of in the cab!

On Two Papers I intended to write.

Yet a few chapters more, and then the
last: after which, behold Finis itself comes
to an end, and the Infinite begun.

De Finibus.

Bravery never goes out of fashion.

The Four Georges. *George the Second.*

It is to the middle class we must look for
the safety of England. *George the Third.*

That he was the handsomest prince in the
whole world was agreed by men, and, alas!
by many women. *George the Fourth.*

It is impossible, in our condition of
Society, not to be sometimes a Snob.

Book of Snobs. Chap. 3.

There are some meannesses which are too
mean even for man—woman, lovely woman
alone, can venture to commit them.

A Shabby Genteel Story. Chap. 3.

Little we fear
Weather without,
Sheltered about

The Mahogany Tree. The Mahogany Tree.

He hath no need of property

Who knows not how to spend it.

The King of Brentford's Testament.

And ever since historian writ,
And ever since a bard could sing,
Doth each exalt with all his wit
The noble art of murdering.

The Chronicle of the Drum.

I heard the cabin snoring

With universal nose. **The White Squall.**

Oh, Vanity of vanities!

How wayward the decrees of Fate are;

How very weak the very wise,
How very small the very great are!

Yanitas Yanitatum.

"Fancy a party, all Mulligans!" thought
I, with a secret terror. **Mrs. Perkins's Ball.**

Why do they always put mud into coffee
on board steamers? Why does the tea
generally taste of boiled boots?

The Kickleburys on the Rhine.

Charlotte, having seen his body
Borne before her on a shutter,
Like a well-conducted person,
Went on cutting bread and butter.

Sorrows of Werther.

There was gorging Jack and guzzling
Jimmy,
And the youngest he was little Billee.

Little Billee.

As Doctor Martin Luther sang:
"Who loves not wine, woman, and song,
He is a fool his whole life long!"

A Credo.

Forgive me if, midst all Thy works,
No hint I see of damning;
And think there's faith among the Turks,
And hope for e'en the Brahmin.

Jolly Jack.

By the Heastern Counties' Railway (vich
the shares I don't desire).

Lamentable Ballad of the Foundling.

For even the Heastern Counties' trains
must come in at last. **Id.**

Dinner was made for eatin', not for talkin'.
Fashnable Fax and Polite Annygoats.

It is worth living in London, surely, to
enjoy the country when you get to it.

Letter.

LEWIS THEOBALD (1688-1744).

None but himself can be his parallel.*

The Double Falsehood.

JAMES THOMSON (1700-1748).

Come, gentle Spring! ethereal mildness,
come! **The Seasons. Spring, l. 1.**

The town

Buried in smoke, and sleep, and noisome
damps. **l. 101.**

'Tis silence all,
And pleasing expectation. **l. 160.**

Base Envy withers at another's joy,
And hates the excellence it cannot reach. **l. 283.**

But who can paint
Like nature? Can Imagination boast,
Amid its gay creation, hues like hers? **l. 465.**

Up springs the lark,
Shrill voiced and loud, the messenger of
morn. **l. 587.**

Pious fraud! to lead
The hot-pursuing spaniel far astray. **l. 697.**

Can he forbear to join the general smile
Of Nature? can fierce passions vex his
breast,
While every gale is peace, and every grove
Is melody? **l. 863.**

And villages embosomed soft in trees. **l. 951.**

Amid the roses fierce Repentance rears
Her snaky crest. **l. 996.**

* See Massinger: "Her goodness doth disdain
comparison," etc. (p. 206).

Delightful task! to rear the tender thought,
To teach the young idea how to shoot;
To pour the fresh instruction o'er the mind!

The Seasons. *Spring*. l. 1149.
An elegant sufficiency, content,
Retirement, rural quiet, friendship, books,
Ease and alternate labour, useful life,
Progressive virtue, and approving Heaven.
l. 1153.

The meek-eyed Morn appears, mother of
dews. *Summer*. l. 47.

Falsely luxurious, will not man awake?
l. 67.

But yonder comes the powerful King of Day,
Rejoicing in the east. l. 81.

Thus they flutter on
From toy to toy, from vanity to vice. l. 343.

The sober-suited songstress. (The nightin-
gale.) l. 746.

Ships, dim-discovered, dropping from the
clouds. l. 946.

And Mecca saddens at the long delay.
l. 979.

A faint deceitful calm. l. 992.

'Tis listening fear and dumb amazement all.
l. 1123.

Or sighed and looked unutterable things.
So passed their life, a clear united stream,
By care unruffled. l. 1138.

A lucky chance, that oft decides the fate
Of mighty monarchs. l. 1235.

The statue that enchants the world.
(Venus of Medici.) l. 1346.

For every virtue, every worth renowned;
Sincere, plain-hearted, hospitable, kind.
l. 1473.

Who stemmed the torrent of a downward
age. l. 1515.

In wayward passions lost and vain pursuits.
l. 1800.

While Autumn, nodding o'er the yellow
plain,
Comes jovial on. *Autumn*. l. 2.

While listening Senates hang upon thy
tongue. l. 15.

And Fortune smiled deceitful on her birth.
l. 173.

Her form was fresher than the morning rose,
When the dew wets its leaves; unstained
and pure,
As is the lily or the mountain-snow. l. 192.

For Loveliness
Needs not the foreign aid of ornament,
But is, when unadorned, adorned the most.

Thoughtless of Beauty, she was beauty's
self. l. 204.

When tyrant Custom had not shackled man.
l. 222.

He saw her charming, but he saw not half
The charms her downcast modesty cou-
cealed. l. 229.

For still the world prevailed, and its dread
laugh,
Which scarce the firm philosopher can scorn.
l. 233.

The big round tears run down his dappled
face.* l. 454.

And pavement, faithless to the fuddled foot.
l. 537.

To give Society its highest taste;
Well-ordered home man's best delight to
make;
And by submissive wisdom, modest skill
With every gentle, care-eluding art,
To raise the virtues, animate the bliss,
And sweeten all the toils of human life—
This be the female dignity and praise!
l. 601.

And meditate the Book
Of Nature, ever open. l. 669.

A formless grey confusion covers all. l. 729.

The love of Nature unconfined. l. 1013.

The faithless vain disturber of mankind,
Insulting Gaul. l. 1074.

Full of pale fancies and chimeras huge.
l. 1145.

Drinks the pure pleasures of the rural life.
l. 1236.

Find other lands beneath another sun.
l. 1234.

See, Winter comes to rule the varied year,
Sullen and sad. *Winter*. l. 1.

Welcome, kindred glooms,
Congenial horrors, hail! l. 5.

And rouses up the seeds of dark disease.
l. 60.

Wild as the winds, across the howling waste
Of mighty waters. l. 165.

The red-breast, sacred to the household gods.
l. 246.

The toils of law. l. 334.

Cruel as death, and hungry as the grave! †
l. 393.

There studious let me sit,
And hold high converse with the Mighty
Dead;
Sages of ancient time, as gods revered.
l. 431.

* Cf. Shakespeare: "The big round tears," etc.,
p. 286.

† See Song of Solomon.

The simple joke that takes the shepherd's heart,
Easily pleased; the loud long laugh, sincere;
The kiss snatched hasty from the sidelong maid. *The Seasons. Winter. l. 623.*
For what his wisdom planned, and power enforced,
More potent still, his great example showed. *l. 986.*

Ah! whither now are fled
Those dreams of greatness? those unsolid hopes
Of happiness? Those longings after fame?
Those restless cares? those busy, bustling days?
Those gay-spent, festive nights? *l. 1033.*
These, as they change, Almighty Father, these
Are but the varied God. The rolling year
Is full of Thee. *A Hymn. l. 1.*
Shade, unperceived, so softening into shade. *l. 125.*

Majestic man,
A secret world of wonders in thyself. *l. 52.*
From seeming evil still educating good,
And better thence again, and better still,
In infinite progression. *l. 114.*
Come then, expressive Silence! muse His praise. *l. 118.*
The world of waters wild. *Britannia. l. 27.*

Drunk with the dream
Of easy conquest. *l. 70.*
Oh, Peace! thou source and soul of social life,
Beneath whose calm inspiring influence
Science his view enlarges, Art refines,
And swelling Commerce opens all his ports. *l. 122.*

But on the sea be terrible, untamed,
Unconquerable still. *l. 178.*
It gathers ruin as it rolls along. *l. 214.*
Behold her demi-gods, in senate met,
All head to counsel, and all heart to act.
Liberty. Part 1, l. 76.
The slow-consenting Academic doubt. *Part 2, l. 240.*

Ne'er yet by Force was Freedom overcome. *l. 493.*

Taught to submit,
A harder lesson than than to command. *Part 3, l. 156.*
Foes in the forum in the field were friends,
By social danger bound. *l. 218.*

All the state-wielding magic of his tongue. *l. 463.*

The passing poor magnificence of kings. *l. 555.*

Cleric Pride,
Of reddening cheek, no contradiction bears. *Part 4, l. 63.*
Persecuting zeal . . . hell's fiercest fiend. *l. 66.*

The faint opposing host
For once, in yielding, their best victory found. *l. 1132.*

O mortal man! who livest here by toil,
Do not complain of this thy hard estate.

The Castle of Indolence. Canto 1, st. 1.
A listless climate made, where, sooth to say,
No living wight could work, ne cared even for play. *St. 2.*
A sable, silent, solemn forest stood. *St. 5.*

A pleasing land of drowsy-head it was,
Of dreams that wave before the half-shut eye,
And of gay castles in the clouds that pass,
For ever flushing round a summer sky;
There eke the soft delights, that witchingly
Instil a wanton sweetness through the breast,
And the calm pleasures always hovered nigh;
But whate'er smacked of noyance or unrest
Was far, far off expelled from this delicious nest. *St. 6.*

Behold the merry minstrels of the morn,
The swarming songsters of the careless grove. *St. 10.*

They who are pleased themselves must always please. *St. 15.*

But what is virtue but repose of mind?
St. 16.

The best of men have ever loved repose;
They hate to mingle in the filthy fray,
Where the soul sours, and gradual rancour grows,
Embittered more from peevish day to day. *St. 17.*

But sure it is of vanities most vain,
To toil for what you here untoiling may obtain. *St. 19.*

He ceased; but still their trembling ears retained

The deep vibrations of his witching song.* *St. 20.*

O fair undress, best dress! it checks no vein,
But every flowing limb in pleasure drowns,
And heightens ease with grace. *St. 26.*

Let each as likes him best his hours employ. *St. 23.*

Placed far amid the melancholy main. *St. 30.*

When nothing is enjoyed, can there be greater waste? *St. 49.*

* See Pope (p. 256): "He ceased: but left so charming on their ear," etc.

"A penny saved is a penny got;"
Firm to this scoundrel maxim keepeth he.
The Castle of Indolence. *Canto 1, St. 50.*

The puzzling sons of Party next appeared,
In dark cabals and nightly juntos met.
St. 54.

Ten thousand great ideas filled his mind;
But with the clouds they fled, and left no
trace behind. *St. 59.*

And sure his linen was not very clean.
St. 61.

Certes, he was a most engaging wight,
Of social glee, and wit humane though keen,
Turning the night to day, and day to night.
St. 63.

But not even pleasure to excess is good:
What most elates then sinks the soul as low.
Ib.

Serene, yet warm; humane, yet firm his
mind;
As little touched as any man's with bad.
St. 65.

A bard here dwelt, more fat than bard
besseems. *St. 68.*

Poured forth his unpremeditated strain.*
A little, round, fat, oily man of God. *St. 69.*

Their only labour was to kill the time;
And labour dire it is, and weary woe.
St. 72.

For sometimes she would laugh, and some-
times cry,
Then sudden waxed wroth, and all she knew
not why. *St. 76.*

They praised are alone, and starve right
merrily. *Canto 2, st. 2.*

I care not, Fortune! what you me deny;
You cannot rob me of free Nature's grace;
You cannot shut the windows of the sky,
Through which Aurora shows her brighten-
ing face;

You cannot bar my constant feet to trace
The woods and lawns, by living stream, at
eve;

Let health my nerves and finer fibres brace,
And I their toys to the great children leave:
Of fancy, reason, virtue, nought can me
bereave. *St. 3.*

Dragging the lazy, languid line along,
Fond to begin, but still to finish loth. *St. 4.*

He knew no beverage but the flowing
stream. *St. 7.*

Full of great aims and bent on bold emprise.
St. 14.

Fair Queen of arts! from Heaven itself who
came. (Agriculture.) *St. 19.*

For sluggard's brow the laurel never grows;
Renown is not the child of indolent repose.
St. 50.

And taunts he casten forth most bitterly.
St. 80.

How the heart listened when he pleading
spoke!

While on the enlightened mind, with
winning art,
His gentle reason so persuasive stole,
That the charmed hearer thought it was his
own. **To the Memory of the Lord Talbot.**

And wit its honey lent, without the sting.
Ib.

For nothing human foreign was to him. *Ib.†*

As those we love decay, we die in part,
String after string is severed from the heart.
On the Death of Mr. Alkman.

Trust me, the tender are the most severe.

To the Rev. Mr. Murdoch.
'Tis the great birthright of mankind to die.
Epitaph on Miss Stanley.

Who has not known ill fortune, never knew
Himself or his own virtue. **Alfred. Act 1, I.**

When Britain first at Heaven's command,
Arose from out the azure main,
This was the charter of the land,
And guardian angels sung this strain;
"Rule, Britannia! rule the waves;
Britons never will be slaves."

Mask of Alfred.†
True love and friendship are the same.

Song. Hard is the Fate.

For ever, Fortune! wilt thou prove
An unrelenting foe to love?

Song. For ever, Fortune.

You teach us pleasing pangs to know,
To languish in luxurious woe.

A Nuptial Song.

I have for love a thousand thousand reasons.

Massinissa.

O, Sophonisba, Sophonisba, O!

Sophonisba.

HENRY D. THOREAU (1817-1862).

It takes two to speak the truth—one to
speak, and another to hear.

**A Week on the Concord and Merrimack
Rivers. p. 233.**

+ Translation of the Latin; "Humani nihil
a me alienum puto," *q.v.*

† This masque was written jointly by Thomson
and David Mallet, and the authorship of "Rule
Britannia" is disputed and has not been
satisfactorily settled. Southey describes "Rule
Britannia" as "the political hymn of this
country as long as she maintains her political
power."

‡ This (says Dr. Johnson) gave occasion to a
waggish parody; "O, Jemmy Thomson, Jemmy
Thomson, O!"

* This line is stated to be "writ by a friend of
the Author."

I lay myself out to exaggerate.

Letter to a Friend.

Not that the story need be long, but it will take a long while to make it short. *Ib.*

As for doing good, that is one of the professions that are full. Walden. *Economy.*

I never found the companion that was so companionable as solitude. Solitude.

Why will men worry themselves so?
Brute Neighbours.

[Mrs.] THRALE (*See* PIOZZI).

EDWD. THURLOW (Lord Thurlow)
(1731-1806).

The accident of an accident.

Speech in Reply to Grafton.

When I forget my sovereign may my God forget me!
27 Parl. Hist. 68; 1789.

THOMAS TICKELL (1686-1740).

Just men by whom impartial laws were given;
And saints who taught, and led the way to Heaven.

Epitaph. *To the Earl of Warwick on the Death of Mr. Addison.*

Ne'er to these chambers, where the mighty rest,
Since their foundation, came a nobler guest;
Nor e'er was to the bowers of bliss conveyed
A fairer spirit, or more welcome shade. *Ib.*

There taught us how to live; and (oh! too high
The price for knowledge) taught us how to die. *Ib.*

I hear a voice you cannot hear,
Which says I must not stay;
I see a hand you cannot see,
Which beckons me away.

Lucy and Colin. *St. 7.*

Though grieved I speak it, let the truth appear.

An Epistle to a Lady in England.

The sweetest garland to the sweetest maid.
To a Lady, with a Present of Flowers.

JOHN TOBIN (1770-1804).

The man that lays his hand upon a woman,
Save in the way of kindness, is a wretch,
Whom 'twere gross flattery to name a coward.
The Honeymoon. *Act 2, l.*

[Rev.] JOHN HORNE TOOKE
(1736-1812).

Truth is that which a man troweth.
Divisions of Purley.

[Rev.] AUGUSTUS M. TOPLADY
(1740-1778).

Rock of Ages, cleft for me.*

A Living and Dying Prayer.

CYRIL TOURNEUR (1575?-1626).

A drunkard clasp his teeth, and not undo 'em

To suffer wet damnation to run through 'em.
Revenger's Tragedy.

Were 't not for gold and women, there would be no damnation. *Act 2, l.*

He that climbs highest has the greatest fall. *Act 5.*

Most women have small waists the world throughout,
But their desires are thousand miles about. *Ib.*

[Rev.] JOSEPH TRAPP (1679-1747).

The king, observing with judicious eyes,
The state of both his universities,
To one he sent a regiment, for why?
That learned body wanted loyalty;
To the other he sent books, as well discerning,
How much that loyal body wanted learning.

Epigram. *On George I.'s Donation of Bishop Ely's Library to Cambridge University.*†

RICHARD CHEVENIX TRENCH,
D.D. (Archbishop of Dublin) (1807-1886).

Evil, like a rolling stone upon a mountain-top,
A child may first impel, a giant cannot stop.
Poems.

Thou can'st not to thy place by accident;
It is the very place God meant for thee.

Sonnet.

You cannot cleanse your heart with tears.

The Story of Justin Martyr. *l. 132.*

* See marginal note to Isaiah 26, 4, where the words "everlasting strength" are stated to be, in the Hebrew, "rock of ages."

† Another version is as follows:

"Our gracious monarch viewed with equal eye
The wants of either university;
Troops he to Oxford sent, well knowing why,
That learned body wanted loyalty;
But books to Cambridge sent, as well discerning
That that right loyal body wanted learning."

Another version (which has been attributed to Thos. Warton, sen., Professor of Poetry at Oxford) runs:

"Our royal master saw with heedful eyes
The state of his two universities;
To one he sends a regiment, for why?
That learned body wanted loyalty.
To the other books he gave, as well discerning,
How much that loyal body wanted learning."
For reply to this epigram, see SIR WILLIAM BROWNE (p. 26).

Yet do not sweetest things here soonest
cloy?

Satiety the life of joy would kill,
If sweet with bitter, pleasure with annoy,
Were not attempered still.

The Monk and the Bird. *St. 25.*

When God is to be served, the cost we weigh
In anxious balance, grudging the expense.

Sonnet.

ANTHONY TROLLOPE (1815-1882).

Its dogged as does it. It ain't thinking
about it.

Last Chronicles of Barset. *Vol. 1, p. 201.*

JOHN TRUMBULL (1750-1831).

For any man with half an eye
What stands before him may espy;
But optics sharp it needs I ween,
To see what is not to be seen. *McFingal.*

What has posterity done for us,
That we, lest they their rights should lose,
Should trust our necks to gripe of noose? *Ib.*

No man e'er felt the halter draw,
With good opinion of the law. *Ib.*

HENRY THEODORE TUCKERMAN
(1813-1871).

The Grecian artist gleaned from many faces,
And in a perfect whole the parts combined.
Mary.

[*Sir*] **SAMUEL TUKE** (d. 1674).

Friendship's an empty name, made to
deceive
Those whose good nature tempts them to
believe:
There's no such thing on earth; the best
that we
Can hope for here is faint neutrality.

Adventures of Five Hours. (*Translated
from the Spanish of Calderon.*) *Act 1.*

Fame, like water, bears up the lighter things,
And lets the weighty sink. *Act 2.*

The loss of heaven's the greatest pain in
hell. *Act 5.*

He is a fool who thinks by force or skill
To turn the current of a woman's will. *Ib.*

MARTIN FARQUHAR TUPPER,
D.C.L. (1810-1889).

Thoughts, that have tarried in my mind,
and peopled its inner chambers.

Proverbial Philosophy.
First Series, Prefatory.

Error is a hardy plant; it flourisheth in
every soil. *Of Truth in Things False.*

Knowledge hath clipped the lightning's
wings, and mewed it up for a purpose.
Of Hædum Uss.

There is a limit to enjoyment, though the
sources of wealth be boundless.

Of Compensation.

Storehouse of the mind, garner of facts
and fancies. *Of Memory.*

The best of human governments is the
patriarchal rule. *Of Subjection.*

Render unto all men their due, but
remember thou art also a man. *Of Humility.*

Youth is confident, manhood wary, and
old age confident again. *Of Experience.*

The marrow of the matter. *Ib.*

Left her his all—his blessing and a name
unstained. *Of Estimating Character.*

A stranger among strange faces. *Ib.*

Patient continuance in evil. *Ib.*

Religion hath no landmarks. *Ib.*

None is altogether evil. *Ib.*

Anger is a noble infirmity.
Of Hatred and Anger.

Deceit and treachery skulk with hatred,
but an honest spirit flieth with anger. *Ib.*

Wait, thou child of hope, for time shall
teach thee all things. *Of Good in Things Evil.*

Clamorous pauperism feasteth,
While honest labour, pining, hideth his
sharp ribs. *Of Discretion.*

Well-timed silence hath more eloquence
than speech. *Ib.*

The dangerous bar in the harbour's mouth
is only grains of sand. *Of Trifles.*

Few, but full of understanding, are the
books of the library of God. *Of Recreation.*

It is well to lie fallow for a while. *Ib.*

Reason refuseth its homage to a God who
can be fully understood. *Of a Trinity.*

A good book is the best of friends, the
same to-day and for ever. *Of Reading.*

Let not the conceit of intellect hinder
thee from worshipping mystery. *Ib.*

Praise is rebuke to the man whose
conscience alloweth it not.

Of Commendation.

Nothing but may be better, and every
better might be best. *Ib.*

Well said the wisdom of earth, O mortal,
know thyself;
But better the wisdom of heaven, O man,
learn thou thy God. *Of Self-Acquaintance.*

A babe in a house is a well-spring of
pleasure, a messenger of peace and love.
Of Education.

The faults and follies of most men make their
deaths a gain :
But thou art also a man, full of faults and
follies.

Proverbial Philosophy.
First Series. Of Tolerance.

God will not love thee less, because men
love thee more. *Ib.*

Alas, the world is old,—and all things old
within it.

I walk a trodden path, I love the good old
ways. *Second Series, Introductory.*

Few men, drinking at a rivulet, stop to
consider its source. *Of Gifts.*

Who can wrestle against Sleep?—yet is
that giant very gentleness. *Of Beauty.*

God, from a beautiful necessity, is Love
in all he doeth. *Of Immortality.*

Yet is this the pleasing trickery, that
cheateth half the world. (*Beauty.*) *Ib.*

Things breed thoughts. *Of Things.*

Alas, I have loved pride and praise, like
others worse or worthier. *The End.*

GEORGE TURBERVILLE (c. 1540–
1610 ?).

Eschew the idle life,

Flee, flee from doing nought :

For never was there idle brain

But bred an idle thought.

The Lover to Cupid for Mercy. l. 109.

Trust not before you try

For under cloak of great good-will

Doth feigned friendship lie.

To Brown. Of Light Belief. l. 1.

The lowly heart doth win the love of all.

To Piero. Of Pride.

THOMAS TUSSER (1523 ?–1580).

Time trieth the troth in everything.

Hundred Points of Good Husbandry

(1557) and *Five Hundred Points*

of Good Husbandry (1573).

The Author's Epistle.

God sendeth and giveth both mouth and the
meat. *Good Husbandry Lessons.*

A fool and his money be soon at debate. *Ib.*

Make hunger thy sauce as a medicine for
health. *Ib.*

Fear God, and offend not the Prince nor his
laws,

And keep thyself out of the magistrate's
claws. *Ib. (Ed. 1580.)*

The stone that is rolling can gather no
moss ;

Who often removeth is sure of a loss. *Ib.*

At Christmas play and make good cheer,

For Christmas comes but once a year.

The Farmer's Daily Diet.

Yet true it is as cow chews cud,
And trees at spring do yield forth bud,
Except wind stands as never it stood
It is an ill wind turns none to good.

A Description of the Properties of Winds.
(*Ed. 1580.*)

Who goeth a borrowing

Goeth a sorrowing.*

Few lend (but fools)

Their working tools. *September's Abstract.*

In doing of either let wit beare a stroke

For buying or selling of pig in a poke.

September's Husbandry.

The timely buyer

Hath cheaper his fire. *January's Abstract.*

What greater crime

Than loss of time? *Ib.*

Who quick be to borrow, and slow be to pay,

Their credit is naught, go they never so gay.

Ib.

All's fish they get

That cometh to net. *February's Abstract.*

February, fill the dyke

With what thou dost like.†

February's Husbandry.

March dust to be sold

Worth ransom of gold. *March's Husbandry.*

Such Mistress, such Nan,

Such Master, such Man. *April's Abstract.*

Such master, such man, and such mistress

such maid ;

Such husband and housewife, such houses

arrayed. *April's Husbandry.*

Cold May and windy,

Barn filleth up finely. *May's Husbandry.*

Pay justly thy tithes, whatsoever thou be,

That God may in blessing send foison‡ to

thee ;

Though Vicar§ be bad, or the Parson as evil,

Go not for thy tithing thyself to the Devil.

Ib.

'Tis merry in hall

When beards wag all. || *August's Abstract.*

Some come, some go ;

This life is so. *Ib.*

Dry August and warm

Doth Harvest no harm.

August's Husbandry.

If weather be fair and tidy thy grain,

Make speedy carriage, for fear of rain :

For tempest and showers deceiveth a many,

And lingering lubbers lose many a penny.

Ib.

* These two lines are also given in "June's Abstract."

† 1577 Edition has "With what ye like."

‡ Foison = abundance.

§ In the 1577 Edition, "Curate."

|| In 1577 Edition, "Let beards wag all,"

In harvest time, harvest folk, servants and all,
Should make altogether good cheer in the
hall. *Points of Good Husbandry.*

August's Husbandry.

The fields have eyes, the bushes ears,
False birds can fetch the wind.
To light a Candle before the Devil.

If truth were truly bolted out,
As touching thrift, I stand in doubt
If men were best to wive.

Dialogue of Wiving and Thriving.

Look ere thou leap, see ere thou go. *Ib.*

Some respite to husbands the weather may
send,
But housewives affairs have never an end.

Preface to the Book of Housewifery.

Seek home for rest,
For home is best.

Instructions to Housewifery.

Though home be but homely, yet housewife
is taught
That home hath no fellow to such as have
aught. *Ib.*

By once or twice,
'Tis time to be wise.

Housewifely Admonitions.

The stone that is rolling can gather no moss;
For master and servant oft changing is loss.

Ib.

Safe bind, safe find. *Washing.*

Enough is a plenty, too much is a pride.

Dinner Matters.

Children were better unborn than untaught.

The Good Motherly Nurse.

Take this in good part, whatsoever thou be,
And wish me no worse than I wish unto
thee.

Think on the Poor.

What better fare than well content?

Poesies for thine own Bed Chamber.

What better bed than conscience good, to
pass the night with sleep?

What better work than daily care fro' sin
thyself to keep?

What better thought than think on God,
and daily him to serve?

What better gift than to the poor that
ready be to serve? *Ib.*

When all is done, learn this, my son,
Nor friend, nor skill, nor wit at will,
Nor ship, nor clod, but only God
Doth all in all. *The Author's Life.*

MARK TWAIN (*See S. L. CLEMENS*).

THOMAS TYERS (1726-1787).

Mem.—To think more of the living and
less of the dead; for the dead have a world
of their own. *Resolutions.*

NICHOLAS UDALL (1505-1556).

For mirth prolongeth life, and causeth
health.

Ralph Roister Doister. Prologue.

As long liveth the merry man, they say,
As doth the sorry man—and longer by a
day. *Act 1, 1.*

Woovers ne'er speed well that have a false*
heart. *Act 1, 2.*

Gay love, God save it; so soon hot, so soon
cold. *Act 4, 8.*

[Sir] **JOHN VANBRUGH** (1664-1726).

Jealousy's a city passion; 'tis a thing un-
known among people of quality.

The Confederacy.

The want of a thing is perplexing enough,
but the possession of it is intolerable. *Ib.*

As if a woman of education bought things
because she wanted them. Quality always
distinguishes itself, and therefore as the
mechanic people buy things because they
have occasion for 'em, you see women of
rank always buy things because they have
not occasion for them. *Ib.*

A guinea . . . is . . . a thousand times
genteeler. *Ib.*

He has the countenance of a cherubim,
but he is a rogue in his heart. *Ib.*

Friendship, take heed; if woman interfere,
Be sure the hour of thy destruction's near.

Quoted in "Amelia." Source not stated.

Good manners and soft words have
brought many a difficult thing to pass.

Æsop. Part 1, Act 4, 2.

A slighted woman knows no bounds.

The Mistake. Act 2, 1.

Repentance for past crimes is just and easy;
But Sin no more's a task too hard for
mortals. *The Relapse. Act 5, 4.*

HENRY VAUGHAN (1622-1695).

And in those weaker glories spy
Some shadows of eternity.

Sillex Scintillans. The Retreat.

And yet, as angels, in some brighter dreams,
Call to the soul when man doth sleep,
So some strange thoughts transcend our
wonted themes,

And into glory peep. *Ib.*

They are all gone into the world of light,
And I alone sit lingering here;
Their very memory is fair and bright,
And my sad thoughts doth cheer.

Deported Friends.

* False = faint.

I see them walking in an air of glory,
Whose light doth trample on my days;
My days, which are at best but dull and hoary,
Mere glimmering and decays.

Resolutions.

Yet never sleep the sun up.

Rules and Lessons.

Mornings are mysteries; the first world's
youth,
Man's resurrection, and the future's bud,
Shroud in their births.

Ib.

To God, thy country, and thy friend be
true.

Ib.

Man is a summer's day, whose youth and
fire
Cool to a glorious evening and expire.

Ib.

THOMAS VAUX, 2nd Lord Vaux,
(1510-1556).

When all is done and said,
In the end thus you shall find,
He most of all doth bathe in bliss
That hath a quiet mind.

Of a Contented Mind.

For many have been harmed by speech;
Through thinking, few, or none.

Ib.

Fear oftentimes restraineth words,
But makes not thought to cease;
And he speaks best that hath the skill
When for to hold his peace.

Ib.

For Age with stealing steps
Hath clawed me with his crutch.
The Aged Lover renounceth Love.*

A pick-axe and a spade,
And eke a shrouding-sheet,
A house of clay for to be made
For such a guest most meet.

Ib.

GEORGE VILLIERS (2nd Duke of Buckingham) (1627-1687).

A lady that was drowned at sea and had a
wave for her winding sheet. *The Rehearsal.*

I drink, I huff, I strut, look big and stare,
And all this I can do, because I dare.

Ib.

What the devil does the plot signify,
except to bring in fine things?

Ib.

All these storms which, like impregnate
clouds, hover o'er our heads, will . . . melt
into fruitful showers of blessings on the
people.†

Ib. Act 2, 1.

The world is made up for the most part of
fools and knaves.

To Mr. Clifford, on his Humane Reason.

* Quoted with variations by Shakespeare in
"Hamlet," Act 5, 1.
† See Cowper; "The clouds ye so much dread."
(p. 94.)

[Rev.] **WILLIAM WALKER** (1623-1684).

Learn to read slow: all other graces
Will follow in their proper places.

Art of Reading.

EDGAR WALLACE (b. 1875).

'E missed me with a fair amount of skill.

Writ in Barracks. My pal, the Boer.

But you're our partic'lar author, you're our
patriot and our friend,
You're the poet of the cuss-word an' the
swear.

Tommy to his Laureate [R. Kipling].

'Tis good when the man loves the land,
'Tis good when he falls for his creed,
But woe to the hate that is fanned
By folly begotten of greed.

At the Brink.

You can eas'ly understand
That the green of medderland
Doesn't strike the bloke that 'as to push the
roller.

Nature Fails.

In the deepest pits of 'ELL
Where the worst defaulters dwell
(Charcoal devils used as fuel as you require
'em),
There's some lovely coloured rays,
Pyrotechnical displays,
But you can't expect the burning to admire
'em!

Ib. L'Envoi.

WILLIAM ROSS WALLACE (1819-1881).

They say that man is mighty,
He governs land and sea,
He wields a mighty sceptre
O'er lesser powers that be;
But a mightier power and stronger
Man from his throne has hurled,
And the hand that rocks the cradle
Is the hand that rules the world.

What rules the World?

EDMUND WALLER (1606-1687).

He caught at love, and filled his arms with
bays.

Story of Phœbus and Daphne applied.

So was the huntsman by the bear oppressed,
Whose hide he sold—before he caught the
beast. *Battle of the Summer Islands.*

Canto 2, v. 3.

Wine fills the veins, and healths are
understood

To give our friends a title to our blood.

The Drinking of Healths.

Design, or chance, makes others wive;
But nature did this match contrive.

Of the Marriage of the Dwarf.

While with a strong, and yet a gentle hand,
You bridle faction, and our hearts command.

Panegyric to my Lord Protector. St. 1.

Whether this portion of the world were rent,
By the rude ocean, from the continent,
Or thus created, it was sure designed
To be the sacred refuge of mankind. *St. 7.*

Rome, though her eagle through the world
had flown,
Could never make this island all her own.

St. 17.

'Tis expectation makes a blessing dear;
Heaven were not heaven, if we knew what
it were.

In answer of Sir John Suckling's Verses.

A narrow compass, and yet there
Dwelt all that's good, and all that's fair:
Give me but what this riband bound,
Take all the rest the sun goes round.

On a Girdle.

We write in sand, our language grows,
And like the tide, our work o'erflows.

Of English Verse.

Did pride to pride oppose, and scorn to
scorn. *To a Friend.*

That eagle's fate and mine are one,*
Which, on the shaft that made him die,
Espied a feather of his own,
Wherewith he wont to soar so high.

To a Lady Singing a Song of his composing.

So must the writer, whose productions should
Take with the vulgar, be of vulgar mood.

To Mr. Killigrew.

Go, lovely Rose!

Tell her that wastes her time and me,
That now she knows,

When I resemble her to thee,
How sweet and fair she seems to be.

Go, Lovely Rose!

Small is the worth

Of beauty from the light retired;

Bid her come forth,

Suffer herself to be desired,
And not blush so to be admired. *ib.*

How small a part of time they share
That are so wondrous sweet and fair! *ib.*

He's seldom old that will not be a child.

Epitaph on Lord Andover's Son.

For though with judgment we on things
reflect,

Our will determines, not our intellect.

Of Divine Love. Canto 1.

* See Byron, p. 58, note; also T. Moore,
"Corruption," l. 95:

"Like a young eagle, who has lent his plume
To fledge the shaft by which he meets his doom,
See their own feathers plucked, to wing the
dart,
Which rank corruption destines for their
heart!"

The fear of hell, or aiming to be blest,
Savours too much of private interest.

Canto 2.

Could we forbear dispute and practice love,
We should agree as angels do above.

Canto 3.

The seas are quiet when the winds give o'er,
So, calm are we when passions are no more!

On the "Divine Poems."

The soul's dark cottage, battered and
decayed,

Lets in new light through chinks that time
has made;

Stronger by weakness, wiser men become
As they draw near to their eternal home.

Leaving the old, both worlds at once they
view,

That stand upon the threshold of the new. *ib.*

Poets lose half the praise they should have
got,

Could it be known what they discreetly blot.
On Roscommon's Translation of Horace.

For all we know

Of what the blessed do above

Is, that they sing, and that they love.

While I Listen to thy Voice.

The yielding marble of her snowy breast.
On a Lady passing through a Crowd.

Others may use the ocean as their road;
Only the English make it their abode.

Miscellanies. 49.

Soft words, with nothing in them, make a
song. *To Mr. Creech.*

HORACE WALPOLE (1717-1797).

How history makes one shudder and laugh
by turns!

Letters: To Lord Strafford, 1786.

Our supreme governors, the mob.

To Sir Horace Mann, Sept. 7, 1743.

The world is a comedy to those that think,
a Tragedy to those who feel. *ib. 1770.*

[Sir] ROBERT WALPOLE (1676-1745).

Oh do not read history, for that I know
must be false. *Saying.†*

The gratitude of place expectants is a
lively sense of future favours.

Ascribed to Walpole by Hazlitt.

("Wit and Humour.")

All men have their price.

*Ascribed to Walpole, but of much older
origin. (See "Miscellaneous.")*

† This is the correct version according to "Notes
and Queries," No. 8. In "Walpoliana" the
saying is given: "Anything but history, for
history must be false."

WILLIAM WALSH (1663-1708).

And sadly reflecting
That a lover forsaken

A new love may get,
But a neck, when once broken,
Can never be set. *The Despairing Lover.*

A generous action is its own reward.

Elegy upon quitting his Mistress.

What's built upon esteem can ne'er decay.
To his Book.

Love is a medley of endearments, jars,
Suspensions, quarrels, reconcilements, wars. *Ib.*

IZAACK WALTON (1593-1683).

If thou be a severe, sour-complexioned
man, then I here disallow thee to be a
competent judge.

The Complete Angler. Preface.

And for winter fly-fishing—it is as useful
as an almanac out of date. *Ib.*

I am, sir, a brother of the angle.

Chap. 1.

Angling is somewhat like poetry, men are
to be born so. *Ib.*

I remember that a wise friend of mine did
usually say, "that which is everybody's
business is nobody's business." *Chap. 2.*

Old-fashioned poetry, but choicely good.

Chap. 4.

Your best barley wine, the good liquor
that our honest forefathers did use to drink
of. *Chap. 5.*

I love such mirth as does not make
friends ashamed to look upon one another
next morning. *Ib.*

As hungry as hawks. *Ib.*

A good, honest, wholesome, hungry
breakfast. *Ib.*

No man can lose what he never had. *Ib.*

We may say of angling as Dr. Boteler
said of strawberries, "Doubtless God could
have made a better berry, but doubtless God
never did"; and so, if I might be judge,
"God never did make a more calm, quiet,
innocent recreation than angling." *Ib.*

A quiet passage to a welcome grave.

The Angler's Wish. Ib.

I have then with pleasure concluded with
Solomon, "Everything is beautiful in his
season."* *Ib.*

And in so doing, use him as though you
loved him, that is, harm him as little as you
may possibly, that he may live the longer.

Chap. 8.

* Ecclesiastes 3, 11: "He hath made every-
thing beautiful in his time."

This dish of meat is too good for any but
anglers, or very honest men. *Ib.*

It is well said by Caussin, "He that loses
his conscience has nothing left that is worth
keeping." *Chap. 21.*

Look to your health; and if you have it,
praise God, and value it next to a good
conscience; for health is the second blessing
that we mortals are capable of; a blessing
that money cannot buy. *Ib.*

All that are lovers of virtue, and dare
trust in His providence, and be quiet, and
go a-angling. *Ib.*

Of this blest man let this just praise be given,
Heaven was in him before he was in
heaven. Written in Dr. Richard Sibbes'
"Returning Backslider."

**ARTEMUS WARD. (See CHARLES
FARRER BROWNE).****MARY AUGUSTA (Mrs. Humphry)
WARD, née Arnold (b. 1851).**

"Propinquity does it"—as Mrs. Thorn-
burgh is always reminding us.

Robert Elsmere. *Book 1, chap. 1.*

The first law of story-telling. . . "Every
man is bound to leave a story better than he
found it." *Chap. 3.*

It had begun to be recognised, with a
great burst of enthusiasm and astonishment,
that, after all, Mill and Herbert Spencer
had not said the last word on all things in
heaven and earth. *Chap. 5.*

One may as well preach a respectable
mythology as anything else. *Ib.*

This Laodicean cant of tolerance.

Book 2, chap. 12.

In my youth people talked about Ruskin;
now they talk about drains. *Ib.*

"Place before your eyes two precepts,
and two only. One is Preach the Gospel;
and the other is—*Put down enthusiasm*."†
. . . The Church of England in a nut-
shell. *Chap. 16.*

Conviction is the Conscience of the Mind.
Book 4, chap. 26.

All things change, creeds and philosophies
and outward systems—but God remains!
Chap. 27.

Truth has never been, can never be, con-
tained in any one creed or system. *Chap. 28.*

Most of 'em as comes down 'ere stuffs all
they have to say as full of goody-goody as
an egg's full of meat. *Book 6, chap. 38.*

† From Archbishop Manners Sutton's valedictory speech on Bishop Heber's consecration to the See of Calcutta.

ANNA LETITIA WARING (19th Century).

A heart at leisure from itself,
To soothe and sympathise.

Father, I know that all my life.

JOSEPH WARTON (1722-1800).

Where Nature seems to sit alone,
Majestic on a craggy throne.

Ode to Fancy.

Disguise it as you will,
To right or wrong 'tis fashion guides us still.
Fashion. *l. l.*

THOMAS WARTON (1728-1790).

O! what's a table richly spread,
Without a woman at its head?

Progress of Discontent.

Eager we taste, but in the luscious draught
Forget the poisonous dregs that lurk
beneath.
Pleasures of Melancholy.

GEORGE WASHINGTON (1732-1799).

We must consult Brother Jonathan.

Remark frequently made by Washington
during the Revolutionary war, in allusion
to his trusted secretary and aide-de-camp,
Colonel Jonathan Trumbull. Hence the
expression "Brother Jonathan" for a
typical American.

Liberty, when it begins to take root, is a
plant of rapid growth.

Saying. Ascribed to Washington.

To be prepared for war is one of the most
effectual means of preserving peace.

Speech. Congress, Jan. 8, 1790.

It is well. Last Words.

ROWLAND¹ WATKYNs (fl. 1660).

Desire not to live long, but to live well;
How long we live not years, but actions,
tell.
Flamma sine Fumo.

The Hour Glass.

The guilty conscience fears, when there's no
fear,

And thinks that every bush contains a bear.
The righteous is confident as a lion.

A good report

Makes men live long, although their life be
short.
A good report.

The itch of disputation will break out
Into a scab of error.*

The new illiterate late teachers.

I love him not, but show no reason can
Wherefore, but this, I do not love the man.

Antipathy.

* See Sir Henry Wotton (1568-1689), who
originated this saying in "A Panegyric to King
Charles," c. 1640.

For every marriage then is best in tune,
When that the wife is May, the husband
June. To the most Courteous and Fair
Gentlewoman, Mrs. Ellinor Williams.

Ask me no more which is the greatest
wealth,

Our rich possessions, liberty, or health.

Sickness.

Who in his pocket hath no money,

In his mouth he must have honey.

Proverbial Sentences.

THOS. WATSON (c. 1557-1592).

Love is a sour delight, a sugred grief,
A living death, an ever-dying life,
A breach of Reason's law.

Hecatompethia, or, The Passionate
Century of Love. No. 18.

In time the bull is brought to wear the
yoke. No. 47.†

WILLIAM WATSON (b. 1858).

O be less beautiful, or be less brief!

Autumn.

Thou most unbodied thing,
Whose very being is thy going hence,
And passage and departure all thy theme;
Whose life doth still a splendid dying
seem,

And thou, at height of thy magnificence,
A figment and a dream. Ib.

Five-and-thirty black slaves,

Half-a-hundred white,

All their duty but to sing

For their Queen's delight.

The Key-Board.

Ah, the gracious tyrannies
Of her finger tips! Ib.

We who are Milton's kindred, Shakespeare's
heirs. An Exaggerated Deference to

Foreign Literary Opinion.

Daughter of all the implacable ages.

England to Ireland. Feb., 1888.

Hate and mistrust are the children of
blindness,—

Could we but see one another, 'twere well!
Knowledge is sympathy, charity, kindness,

Ignorance only is maker of hell. Ib.

March, that comes roaring, maned, with
rampant paws,

And bleatingly withdraws.

Mensis Lacrimarum. March, 1885.

The earth's high places who attain to fill
By most indomitably sitting still.

Sketch of a Political Character.

Find in the golden mean their proper bliss,
And doing nothing, never do amiss;

But lapt in men's good graces live, and die
By all regretted, nobody knows why. Ib.

† Tr. of Ovid's Tristia, 4, 6, 1. See p. 279, note.

And the niggardness of Nature makes the
misery of man. *Ireland. Dec. 1, 1890.*

Another bruising of the hapless head
Of a wronged people yearning to be free.

Ver Tenebrosus. 2. Hasheen.

Give honour to our heroes fall'n, how ill
Soe'er the cause that bade them forth to die.
The English Dead.

Best they honour thee
Who honour in thee only what is best.
6. The True Patriotism.

Just pride is no mean factor in a State;
The sense of greatness keeps a nation great.
1b.

Remote compatriots, wheresoc'er ye dwell,
By your prompt voices, ringing clear and true,
We know that with our England all is well:
Young is she yet, her world-task but begun!
By you we know her safe, and know by you
Her veins are million but her heart is one.

14. Last Word: To the Colonies.

Plucked by his hand, the basest weed
Towers to a lily, reddens to a rose.

Epigrams.

Man looks at his own bliss, considers it,
Weighs it with curious fingers; and 'tis
gone. *1b.*

To keep in sight Perfection, and adore
The vision, is the artist's best delight. *1b.*

He was of those
Whom Delight flies because they give her
chase. *Byron, the Voluptuary.*

His friends he loved. His fellest earthly
foes—

Cats—I believe he did but feign to hate.
My hand will miss the insinuating nose,
Mine eyes the tail that wagged contempt
at Fate. *An Epitaph.*

Earth is less fragrant now, and heaven more
sweet. *A Maiden's Epitaph.*

Often ornateness
Goes with greatness;
Often felicity
Comes of simplicity.

Art Maxims.

The lovely and the lonely bride,
Whom we have wedded but have never won.
(*Ireland.*)

Ode on Coronation Day of Edward VII.

And though circuitous and obscure,
The feet of Nemesis, how sure!

Europe at the Play.

Ladies whose smile embroidered the world.

The Father of the Forest. 1, st. 5.

Not loftiest bard of mightiest mind
Shall ever chant a note so pure,
Till he can cast the earth behind,
And breathe in heaven secure.

The First Skylark of Spring.

Too long, that some may rest,
Tired millions toil unblest.*

A New National Anthem.

This hardest penal toil, reluctant rest.

To a Friend.

For they are blest that have not much to
rue—

That have not oft misheard the prompter's
cue,

Stammered and stumbled, and the wrong
parts played,

And life a Tragedy of Errors made. *1b.*

But not for golden fancies iron truths make
room. *The Hope of the World.*

The loud impertinence of fame

Not loth to flee.

In Laleham Churchyard. St. 3.

And set his heart upon the goal,
Not on the prize. *St. 11.*

Great is the facile conqueror;
Yet happy he, who, wounded sore,
Breathless, unhorsed, all covered o'er

With blood and sweat,
Sinks foiled, but fighting evermore,—
Is greater yet. *St. 14.*

When shall the world forget

Thy glory and our debt;

Indomitable soul,

Immortal Genoese? *Columbus.*

It was the Human Spirit, of all men's souls
the Soul,

Man, the unwearied climber, that climbed
to the unknown goal.

The Dream of Man. 1. 3.

Pain with the thousand teeth. *1. 15.*

Sea, that breakest for ever, that breakest
and never art broken.

Hymn to the Sea. Part 2, 5.

Braying of arrogant brass, whimper of
querulous reeds. *Part 3, 8.*

When, upon orchard and lane, breaks the
white foam of the Spring;

When, in extravagant revel, the Dawn, a
Bacchante upleaping,

Spills, on the tresses of Night, vintages
golden and red;

When, as a token at parting, munificent
Day, for remembrance,

Gives, unto men that forget, Ophirs of
fabulous ore. *Part 3, 12.*

Man and his littleness perish, erased like an
error and cancelled;

Man and his greatness survive, lost in the
greatness of God. *Part 4, 17.*

And loved the land whose mountains and
whose streams

Are lovelier for his strain.

To James Bromley.

With "Wordsworth's Grave."

* See Shelley (p. 829): "Many faint with toil," &c.

It may be that we can no longer share
The faith which from his fathers he received;

It may be that our doom is to despair
Where he with joy believed.

To James Bromley.
With "*Wordsworth's Grave*."

The God I know of, I shall ne'er
Know, though he dwells exceeding nigh.
Raise thou the stone and find me there,
Cleave thou the wood and there am I.*
Yea, in my flesh his spirit doth flow,
Too near, too far, for me to know.

The Unknown God.

But by remembering God, say some,
We keep our high imperial lot.
Fortune, I fear, hath oftenest come
When we forgot—when we forgot. *Ib.*
Slight not the songsmith.

England my Mother. *Part 1.*

Deemest thou labour
Only is earnest?
Grave is all beauty,
Solemn is joy. *Part 4.*

Who hath found
Another man so shod with fire, so crowned
With thunder, and so armed with wrath
divine? The Tired Lion.

The gathering blackness of the frown of
God. The Turk in Armenia (1895).

He came when poets had forgot
How rich and strange the human lot,
How warm the tints of life; how hot
Are Love and Hate:
And what makes Truth divine and what
Makes Manhood great.

The Tomb of Burns.

Who die of having lived too much
In their large hours. *Ib.*

Singly he faced the bigot brood,
The meanly wise, the feebly good;
He pelted them with pearl, with mud;
He fought them well,—
But ah, the stupid million stood,
And he,—he fell! *Ib.*

His greatness, not his littleness,
Concerns mankind. *Ib.*

His delicate ears, and superfine long nose,
With that last triumph, his distinguished
tail. A Study in Contrasts. *Part 1, l. 9.*

The flower of Collie aristocracy. *l. 12.*

His trick of doing nothing with an air,
His *salon* manners and society smile
Were but skin deep. *l. 17.*

* These two lines are from some "newly-discovered sayings of Jesus,"—which appeared rather to be the echo of an ancient pantheistical Oriental proverb.

The staid, conservative,
Came-over-with-the-Conqueror type of
mind. *l. 42.*

Shelley, the hectic, flamelike rose of verse,
All colour, and all odour, and all bloom,
Steeped in the moonlight, gluttied with the
sun,

But somewhat lacking root in homely earth.
To Edwd. Dowden. *l. 46.*

And rare is noble impulse, rare
The impassioned aim. Shelley's Centenary.

Empires dissolve, and peoples disappear,
Song passes not away. *Lacrimæ Musarum. l. 112.*

April, April,
Laugh thy girlish laughter;
Then, the moment after,
Weep thy girlish tears! *Song. April.*

We are children of splendour and fame,
Of shuddering, also, and tears;
Magnificent out of the dust we came,
And abject from the spheres. *Ode in May.*

I think the immortal servants of mankind,
Who, from their graves watch by how slow
degrees

The World-Soul greatens with the centuries,
Mourn most man's barren levity of mind,
The ear to no grave harmonies inclined,
The witless thirst for false wit's worthless
lees,
The laugh mistimed in tragic presences,
The eye to all majestic meanings blind.

Sonnet.

The votes of veering crowds are not
The things that are more excellent.
Things that are more Excellent.

The stars of heaven are free because
In amplitude of liberty
Their joy is to obey the laws. *St. 4.*

The thirst to know and understand,
A large and liberal discontent;
These are the goods in life's rich hand,
The things that are more excellent. *St. 8.*

What hadst thou that could make such
large amends
For all thou hadst not, and thy peers
possessed,

Motion and fire, swift means to radiant
ends?

Thou hadst, for weary feet, the gift of
rest.

Wordsworth's Grave. *Part 2, st. 3.*

The impassioned argument was simple
truth,
Half wondering at its own melodious
tongue. *Part 3, st. 4.*

[Rev.] ISAAC WATTS, D.D. (1674-1748).

Curs'd pride, that creeps securely in,
And swells a haughty worm.

Sincere Praise.

Let dogs delight to bark and bite,
For God hath made them so;
Let bears and lions growl and fight,
For 'tis their nature too.

Against Quarrelling.

But children you should never let
Your angry passions rise,
Your little hands were never made
To tear each other's eyes.

Ib.

How doth the little busy bee
Improve each shining hour,
And gather honey all the day
From every opening flower!

Against Idleness.

For Satan finds some mischief still
For idle hands to do.*

Ib.

In books, or work, or healthful play,
Let my first years be past,
That I may give for every day
Some good account at last.

Ib.

Time, like an ever-rolling stream,
Bears all its sons away,
They fly forgotten, as a dream
Dies at the opening day.

O God, our help in ages past.

Whene'er I take my walks abroad,
How many poor I see!

Praise for Mercies.

Not more than others I deserve,
Yet God has given me more!

Ib.

I would not change my native land
For rich Peru with all her gold.

Praise for Birth.

There's no repentance in the grave.

Solemn Thoughts.

There is a dreadful hell,
And everlasting pains;
Where sinners must with devils dwell
In darkness, fire, and chains.

Heaven and Hell.

A flower when offered in the bud
Is no vain sacrifice.

Early Religion.

But liars we can never trust,
Though they should speak the thing that's
true;

And he that does one fault at first,
And lies to hide it, makes it two.†

Against Lying.

Whatever brawls disturb the street,
There should be peace at home.

Love.

Birds in their little nests agree;
And 'tis a shameful sight,
When children of one family
Fall out, and chide, and fight.

Ib.

When others speak a railing word,
We must not rail again.

Against Scoffing.

And he's in danger of hell fire
That calls his brother, fool.

Ib.

One sickly sheep infects the flock.
And poisons all the rest.

Against Evil Company.

Let me be dressed fine as I will,
Flies, worms, and flowers exceed me still.

Against Pride.

What heavy guilt upon him lies!
How cursed is his name!

The ravens shall pick out his eyes,
And eagles eat the same.‡

Obedience.

I have been there, and still would go;
'Tis like a little heaven below.

Lord's Day Evening.

'Tis the voice of the sluggard, I heard him
complain:

"You have waked me too soon, I must
slumber again";

As the door on its hinges, so he on his bed,
Turns his sides, and his shoulders, and his
heavy head.

The Sluggard.

That man's but a picture of what I might be.
But thanks to my friends for their care in
my breeding,
Who taught me betimes to love working
and reading.

Ib.

Abroad in the meadows to see the young
lambs
Run sporting about by the side of their dams,
With fleeces so clean and so white.

Innocent Play.

But Thomas, and William, and such pretty
names,
Should be cleanly and harmless as doves
or as lambs,
Those lovely sweet innocent creatures.

Ib.

How rude are the boys, that throw pebbles
and mire!

Ib.

Why should I deprive my neighbour
Of his goods against his will?

Hands were made for honest labour,
Not to plunder or to steal.

The Thief.

I'll not willingly offend,
Nor be easily offended;

What's amiss I'll strive to mend,
And endure what can't be mended.

Good Resolution.

* See German Proverb: "Nichts thun lehrt
Uebel thun."

† See George Herbert: "Dare to be true."

‡ Founded on Prov. 30, 17: "The eye that
mocketh at his father, and despiseth to obey his
mother, the ravens of the valley shall pick it out,
and the young eagles shall eat it."

Hush! my dear, lie still and slumber,
 Holy angels guard thy bed!
 Heavenly blessings without number
 Gently falling on thy head.

Cradle Hymn.

Hark! from the tombs a doleful sound.

Funeral Thought.

Strange! that a harp of thousand strings
 Should keep in tune so long.

Hymns and Spiritual Songs.

Book 2, 19.

So, when a raging fever burns,
 We shift from side to side by turns;
 And 'tis a poor relief we gain,
 To change the place, but keep the pain.

Book 2, 136.

Were I so tall to reach the pole,
 Or grasp the ocean in my span,
 I must be measured by my soul:
 The mind's the standard of the man.

Horæ Lyricæ. False Greatness.

Riches that the world bestows,
 She can take and I can lose:
 But the treasures that are mine
 Lie afar beyond her line.

True Riches.

His Maker kissed his soul away.

And laid his flesh to rest.

The Presence of God.

I'll take a turn among the tombs,
 And see whereto all glory comes.

The Hero's School.

THEODORE WATTS-DUNTON (b.
 1832).

Thus did England fight:

And shall not England smite

With Drake's strong stroke in battles yet to
 be?

Christmas at the Mermaid. Chorus.

Whate'er the bans the wind may waft her
 England's true men are we and Pope's
 men after.

When England Calls. Ben Jonson.

Life still hath one romance that naught can
 bury—

Not Time himself, who coffins Life's
 romances—

For still will Christmas gild the year's
 mischances,

If Childhood comes, as here, to make him
 merry.

The Christmas Tree.

Behold ye builders, demigods who made
 England's Walhalla.*

The Silent Voices. No. 4.

The Minster Spirits.

To follow him, be true, be pure, be brave,
 Thou needest not his lyre.

No. 5.

What treasure found he? Chains and pains
 and sorrow—

Yea, all the wealth those noble seekers
 find

Whose footfalls mark the music of man-
 kind!

'Twas his to lend a life: 'twas Man's to
 borrow:

'Twas his to make, but not to share, the
 morrow.

Columbus.

Life hath no joy like his who fights with
 Fate

Shoulder to shoulder with a stricken friend.
Midshipman Lanyon.

On earth what hath the poet? An alien
 breath.

Night holds the keys that ope the doors of
 Day.

In a Graveyard.

We looked o'er London, where men wither
 and choke,

Roofed in, poor souls, renouncing stars and
 skies.

A Talk on Waterloo Bridge.

FREDK. E. WEATHERLEY (b. 1848).

Where are the boys of the old Brigade,
 Who fought with us side by side?

The Old Brigade.

Not in the Abbey proudly laid
 Find they a place or part:

The gallant boys of the old Brigade,
 They sleep in Old England's heart.

Id.

For his heart is like the sea,
 Ever open, brave, and free.

They all Love Jack.

Why, Jack's the king of all,
 For they all love Jack.

Id.

'Tis the broad and mighty sea
 That has made us strong and free,
 And will keep us what we are.

Go to Sea.

BYRON WEBBER (19th Century).

Hands across the sea,

Feet on English ground,

The old blood is bold blood, the wide world
 round.

Hands Across the Sea.

DANIEL WEBSTER (1782-1852).

The past, at least, is secure.

Speeches. On Foot's Resolution.

Liberty and Union, now and for ever, one
 and inseparable.

Id.

[The statement that] a National debt is a
 National blessing.†

Jan. 23, 1830.

He touched the dead corpse of Public
 Credit and it sprang upon its feet.

On Hamilton, March 10, 1831.

* Westminster Abbey.

† A statement repudiated by Webster.

JOHN WEBSTER (1580 ?-1625 ?).

'Tis just like a summer bird-cage in a garden; the birds that are without despair to get in, and the birds that are within despair and are in a consumption, for fear they shall never get out.*

The White Devil. Act 1, 2.

Glories, like glow-worms, afar off shine bright,

But looked too near, have neither heat nor light.

The Duchess of Malfy.

The friendless bodies of unburied men. *Ib.*

Death hath ten thousand several doors

For men to take their exits. *Ib.*

Labouring men

Count the clock oftener. *Act 3, 2.*

Past sorrows, let us moderately lament them; For those to come, seek wisely to prevent them. *Ib.*

Is not old wine wholesomest, old pippins toothsomest, old wood burn brightest, old linen wash whitest? †

Westward Hoe. Act 2, 2.

ARTHUR WELLESLEY, First Duke of Wellington (1769-1852).

Nothing except a battle lost can be half so melancholy as a battle won. *Despatch, 1815.*

Uniforms are often masks (to hide cowards). *Sayings attributed to the Duke of Wellington.*

The whole art of war consists in getting at what is on the other side of the hill. *Ib.*

Habit is ten times nature. *Ib.*

Educate men without religion and you make them but clever devils. *Ib.*

When my journal appears, many statues must come down. *Ib.*

[Rev.] **CHARLES WESLEY (1707-**

1788).
Jesu, lover of my soul,

Let me to Thy bosom fly;

While the nearer waters roll,

While the tempest still is high.

In Temptation.

Hark how all the welkin rings,

Glory to the King of kings!

Peace on earth, and mercy mild,

God and sinners reconciled! ‡

Christmas Hymn.

* Translation of Montaigne, Book 3, 5. See French Quotations: "Ilen advient ce qui se veoid aux cages," etc. See also Sir J. Davies: "Wedlock, indeed, hath oft compared been," etc. (p. 106).

† Cf. Bacon's Apophthegm, 134 (p. 12).

‡ The first two lines were altered in the hymns at the end of Tate and Brady's "New Version of the Psalms," to:

"Hark the herald angels sing,
Glory to the new-born king."

[Rev.] JOHN WESLEY (1703-1791).

Passion and prejudice govern the world; only under the name of reason.

Letter. To Joseph Benson, Oct. 5, 1770.

Cleanliness is indeed next to godliness.

Quoted in Sermon 93. On Dress.

That execrable sum of all villainies commonly called A Slave Trade.

Journal. Feb. 12, 1772.

[Rev.] SAMUEL WESLEY (1691-1739).

The poet's fate is here in emblem shown,
He asked for bread, and he received a stone.

Epigrams. On Butler's Monument in Westminster Abbey.

GILBERT WEST, LL.D. (1703-1756).

Example is a lesson that all men can read.

Education. Canto 1, st. 81.

In the use,

Not in the bare possession, lies the merit.

Institution of the Garter. 461.

RICHARD WHATELY, Archbishop of Dublin (1787-1863).

Preach not because you have to say something, but because you have something to say. *Apophthegms.*

Happiness is no laughing matter. *Ib.*

It is a folly to expect men to do all that they may reasonably be expected to do. *Ib.*

Honesty is the best policy, but he who acts on that principle is not an honest man. *Ib.*

Slumbers sweet thy mercy send us,
Holy dreams and hopes attend us,

This livelong night.

Evening Hymn.

It is one thing to wish to have truth on our side, and another to wish sincerely to be on the side of truth. §

Essays on Difficulties in the Writings of St. Paul.—No. 1. On the Love of Truth.

WILLIAM WHEWELL, D.D. (1794-1866).

And so no force, however great,
Can strain a cord, however fine,

Into a horizontal line

That shall be absolutely straight.

Said to be an accidental instance of metre and poetry.

§ "It is a dangerous grieving of the Spirit, when, instead of drawing ourselves to the Spirit, we will labour to draw the Spirit to us."—SIBBS: "Fountain Sealed."

HENRY KIRKE WHITE (1785-1806).

And yet I cannot tell thee why,
I'm pleased and yet I'm sad.

"I'm pleased and yet I'm sad."

Preach to the storm, and reason with despair,
But tell not Misery's son that life is fair.

*Lines on Reading Capel Lofft's Preface
to N. Bloomfield's Poems. 3.*

Yet, though thou fade,
From thy dead leaves let fragrance rise;
And teach the maid

That Goodness Time's rude hand defies,
That Virtue lives when Beauty dies.

Additional Stanza to Waller's

"Go, lovely rose."

What is this passing scene?

A peevish April day!

A little sun—a little rain,

And then night sweeps along the plain,

And all things fade away.

On Disappointment.

PAUL WHITEHEAD (1710-1774).

Why, praise is satire in these sinful days.

Manners.

Honour's a mistress all mankind pursue;
Yet most mistake the false one for the true:
Lured by the trappings, dazzled by the
paint,

We worship off the idol for the saint.

Honour.

WILLIAM WHITEHEAD (1715-1785).

Grief is the unhappy charter of our sex:

The gods who gave us readier tears to
shed,

Gave us more cause to shed them. *Creusa.*

Shall stern ambition, rivalry of power,
Subdue the soft humanity within us?

The Roman Father. Act 1, 1.

Of an old tale, which every schoolboy knows.*

Prologue to "The Roman Father."

Delay is cowardice, and doubt despair.

Atys and Adrastus.

Betwixt two vices every virtue lies.

On Ridicule.

Wisdom alone is true ambition's aim,
Wisdom the source of virtue, and of fame,
Obtained with labour, for mankind em-
ployed,

And then, when most you share it, best
enjoyed.

On Nobility.

JOHN GREENLEAF WHITTIER (1807-1892).

O, woman wronged, can cherish hate
More deep and dark than manhood may!

Mogg Megone.

* "Every schoolboy." See "Macaulay's School-
boy" (Miscellaneous Quotations).

Slowly she faded. Day by day
Her step grew weaker in our hall,
And fainter, at each even-fall,
Her sad voice died away. *Id.*

The hills are dearest which our childish
feet
Have climbed the earliest; and the streams
most sweet
Are ever those at which our young lips
drank.

Bridal of Pennacook. 6. At Pennacook.

Falsehoods which we spurn to-day

Were the truths of long ago. *Caleb in Boston.*

God's true priest is always free;
Free, the needed truth to speak,
Right the wronged, and raise the weak.
The Curse of the Charter-Breakers.

"Is this," I cried,

"The end of prayer and preaching?"

Then down with pulpit, down with priest,
And give us Nature's teaching!"

A Sabbath Scene.

God's ways seem dark, but, soon or late,
They touch the shining hills of day;
The evil cannot brook delay,
The good can well afford to wait.
Give ermined knaves their hour of crime;
Ye have the future grand and great,
The safe appeal of Truth to Time!
Lines to Friends under Arrest for Treason.

Happy must be the State
Whose ruler heedeth more
The murmurs of the poor
Than flatteries of the great.

King Solomon and the Ants.

Making their lives a prayer.

On receiving a Basket of Sea Mosses.

Press bravely onward! Not in vain
Your generous trust in human-kind;
The good which bloodshed could not gain
Your peaceful zeal shall find.

To the Reformers of England.

For of all sad words of tongue or pen,
The saddest are these: "It might have been."
Maud Muller.

The awful beauty of self-sacrifice.

Amy Wentworth.

The stream is brightest at its spring,
And blood is not like wine. *Id.*

O, rank is good, and gold is fair,
And high and low mate ill:
But love has never known a law
Beyond its own sweet will. *Id.*

Old customs, habits, superstitions, fears,
All that lies buried under fifty years.
The Countess.

Tender as woman : manliness and meekness
In him were so allied
That they who judged him by his strength
or weakness,
Saw but a single side.

In Remembrance of Joseph Sturge.

And now he rests; his greatness and his
sweetness

No more shall seem at strife;
And death has moulded into calm com-
pleteness

The statue of his life. *Ib.*

Perish with him the folly that seeks through
evil good. **Brown of Ossawatimie.**

He has done the work of a true man,—

Crown him, honour him, love him.

Weep over him, tears of woman,
Stoop manliest brows above him.

Lines on G. L. Smith.

Ah, well!—the world is discreet;

There are plenty to pause and wait;

But here was a man who set his feet
Sometimes in advance of fate. *Ib.*

Suffice it that he never brought

His conscience to the public mart;

But lived himself the truth he taught,
White-souled, clean-handed, pure of heart.

Sumner.

The outworn rite, the old abuse,
The pious fraud transparent grown.

The Reformer.

The hope of all who suffer,

The dread of all who wrong.

Mantle of St. John de Matha.

And beauty is its own excuse.*

Dedication to Songs of Labour.

There's life alone in duty done,
And rest alone in striving. **The Drovers.**

Freedom, hand in hand with labour,
Walketh strong and brave.

The Lumbermen.

It sank from sight before it set.

Snowbound.

How strange it seems, with so much gone
Of life and love, to still live on! *Ib.*

A silent, shy, peace-loving man,

He seemed no fiery partisan.

The Tent on the Beach.

The sweet voice into silence went,
A silence which was almost pain.

The Grave by the Lake.

The sunshine seemed to bless,
The air was a caress. **Maids of Attitash.**

He owns her logic of the heart,
And reason of unreason. **Among the Hills.**

Love scarce is love that never knows

The sweetness of forgiving. *Ib.*

And man is hate, but God is love.

Chapel of the Hermits.

The cross, if rightly borne, shall be
No burden, but support to thee.†

The Cross.

Forgive the poet, but his warning heed,
And shame his poor word with your nobler
deed. **The Panorama.**

Some blamed him, some believed him good,—

The truth lay doubtless 'twixt the two,—

He reconciled as best he could

Old faith and fancies new.

My Namesake.

And Nature compromised betwixt

Good fellow and recluse. *Ib.*

He worshipped as his fathers did,

And kept the faith of childish days,

And, howso'er he strayed or slid,
He loved the good old ways. *Ib.*

From the death of the old the new proceeds,
And the life of truth from the rot of creeds.

The Preacher.

Better heresy of doctrine, than heresy of
heart. **Mary Garvin.**

Tradition wears a snowy beard, romance is
always young. *Ib.*

Give fools their gold, and knaves their
power;

Let fortune's bubbles rise and fall;

Who sows a field, or trains a flower,

Or plants a tree, is more than all.

**Lines for the Agricultural Exhibition
at Amesbury.**

One brave deed makes no hero. **The Hero.**

Small leisure have the poor for grief.

The Witch's Daughter.

Others shall sing the song,

Others shall right the wrong,

Finish what I begin,

And all I fail of win. **My Triumph.**

**GEORGE JOHN WHYTE-MEL-
VILLE (1821-1878).**

When you sleep in your cloak there's no
lodging to pay. **Boots and Saddles.**

For everything created

In the bounds of earth and sky,

Hath such longing to be mated,

It must couple or must die. **Like to Like.**

Pleasure that most enchants us

Seems the soonest done;

What is life with all it grants us,

But a hunting run?

A Lay of the Ranston Bloodhounds.

* Borrowed from Emerson's "Rhodora";
"Then beauty is its own excuse for being."

† Translation of Thomas à Kempis, Book 2, 5:
"Si libenter cruce[m] portas, portabit te."

Ah! better to love in the lowliest cot
Than pine in a palace alone. *Chastelar.*
A rider unequalled—a sportsman complete,
A rum one to follow, a bad one to beat.
Hunting Song. A Rum One to Follow.

CARLOS WILCOX (1794–1827).
'Tis infamy to die and not be missed.
The Religion of Taste.

**ELLA [WHEELER] WILCOX, née
Wheeler** (b. 1855).

Laugh, and the world laughs with you,
Weep, and you weep alone;
For this brave old earth must borrow its
mirth,
It has troubles enough of its own.*
The Way of the World.

No question is ever settled
Until it is settled right.
Settle the Question Right.
The splendid discontent of God
With Chaos, made the world. *Discontent.*
And from the discontent of man
The world's best progress springs.† *Ib.*
Day's sweetest moments are at dawn.

Dawn.
Love lights more fire than hate extin-
guishes,
And men grow better as the world grows
old. *Optimism.*
Distrust that man who tells you to distrust.
Distrust.

**OSCAR O'FLAHERTIE WILLS
WILDE** (1856–1900).

A man can't be too careful in the choice
of his enemies.

The Picture of Dorian Gray. Chap. 1.

The worst of having a romance is that it
leaves one so unromantic. *Ib.*

The only way to get rid of a temptation is
to yield to it. *Chap. 2.*

He knew the precise psychological
moment when to say nothing. *Ib.*

The true mystery of the world is the
visible, not the invisible. *Ib.*

He was always late on principle, his
principle being that punctuality is the thief
of time. *Chap. 3.*

There are only two kinds of women, the
plain and the coloured. *Ib.*

A cigarette is the perfect type of a perfect
pleasure. It is exquisite, and it leaves one
unsatisfied. What more can you want?

Chap. 4.

* The first two lines are also claimed by Colonel
J. A. Joyce.

† See Oscar Wilde (p. 392): "Discontent is the
first step," etc.

Anybody can be good in the country.
Chap. 13.

Death is the only thing that ever terrifies
me. I hate it. One can survive everything
nowadays except that.

It is always the unreadable that occurs.
Intentions. The Decay of Lying.

Sunsets are quite old-fashioned. They
belong to the time when Turner was the last
note in art. To admire them is a distinct
sign of provincialism of temperament. *Ib.*

He [Browning] used poetry as a medium
for writing in prose.

The Critic as Artist. Part 1.

They [Shakespeare's works] were built
out of music. *Ib.*

The man who sees both sides of a question
is a man who sees absolutely nothing at all.
Part 2.

A little sincerity is a dangerous thing, and
a great deal of it is absolutely fatal. *Ib.*

Ah! don't say that you agree with me.
When people agree with me I always feel
that I must be wrong.‡ *Ib.*

As long as war is regarded as wicked it
will always have its fascinations. When it
is looked upon as vulgar, it will cease to be
popular. *Ib.*

There is no sin but stupidity. *Ib.*

To be intelligible is to be found out.
Lady Windermere's Fan. Act 1.

There is nothing in the whole world so
unbecoming to a woman as a nonconformist
conscience. *Act 2.*

Whenever people agree with me, I always
feel I must be wrong.‡ *Ib.*

Cecil Graham. What is a cynic?

Lord Darlington. A man who knows the
price of everything, and the value of
nothing. *Act 3.*

Dumby. Experience is a name everyone
gives to their mistakes.

Cecil Graham. One shouldn't commit
any.

Dumby. Life would be very dull without
them. *Ib.*

Mrs. Allonby. They say, Lady Hun-
stanton, that when good Americans die they
go to Paris.§

Lady Hunstanton. Indeed? And when
bad Americans die, where do they go to?

Lord Illingworth. Oh, they go to
America.

A Woman of no Importance. Act 1.

‡ Founded on the saying of Phocion. (See
Miscellaneous)

§ This saying is ascribed to Thomas Gold
Appleton.

The youth of America is their oldest tradition. It has been going on now for three hundred years.

A Woman of no Importance. *Act 1.*

One can survive everything nowadays except death.* *Ib.*

Lord Illingworth. The Book of Life begins with a man and a woman in a garden.

Mrs. Allonby. It ends with Revelations. *Ib.*

Oh! no one. No one in particular. A woman of no importance. *Ib.*

The Ideal Man should talk to us as if we were goddesses, and treat us as if we were children. *Act 2.*

After a good dinner one can forgive anybody, even one's own relations. *Ib.*

Discontent is the first step in the progress of a man or a nation.† *Ib.*

Talk to every woman as if you loved her, and to every man as if he bored you. *Act 3.*

Gerald. I suppose Society is wonderfully delightful.

Lord Illingworth. To be in it is merely a bore. But to be out of it is simply a tragedy. *Ib.*

Gerald. There are many different kinds of women, aren't there?

Lord Illingworth. Only two kinds in Society: the plain and the coloured.* *Ib.*

One should always be in love. That is the reason one should never marry. *Ib.*

When one is in love one begins to deceive oneself. And one ends by deceiving others. *Ib.*

You should study the Peerage, Gerald. . . . It is the best thing in fiction the English have ever done. *Ib.*

She is very much interested in her own health. *Ib.*

In married life three is company and two none. **The Importance of being Earnest.** *Comedy. Act 1.*

It [land] gives one position, and prevents one from keeping it up. *Ib.*

All women become like their mothers. That is their tragedy. No man does. That is his. *Ib.*

I hope you have not been leading a double life, pretending to be wicked and being really good all the time. That would be hypocrisy. *Act 2.*

A misanthrope I can understand—a womanthrope never. *Ib.*

On an occasion of this kind it becomes more than a moral duty to speak one's mind. It becomes a pleasure. *Ib.*

Questions are never indiscreet. Answers sometimes are. **An Ideal Husband.** *Act 1.*

Personally, I have a great admiration for stupidity. *Act 2.*

Other people are quite dreadful. The only possible society is oneself. *Act 3.*

Where there is sorrow, there is holy ground. **De Profundis.**

EMMA WILLARD (née HART)
(1787-1870).

Calm and peaceful shall we sleep,
Rocked in the cradle of the deep.

Rocked in the Cradle of the Deep.

GEORGE WILKINS (fl. 1607).

Women are in churches, saints; abroad, angels; at home, devils.

The Miseries of Enforced Marriage. *Act 1.*

Drink makes men hungry, or it makes them lie. *Act 2.*

SARAH WILLIAMS ("Saidie")
(d. 1868).

Can it be, O Christ in heaven, that the holiest suffer most,

That the strongest wander furthest, and more hopelessly are lost? **Twilight Hours.**

Is it so, O Christ in Heaven? *St. 3.*

The mark of rank in nature is capacity for pain,

And the anguish of the singer marks the sweetness of the strain. *Ib.*

THOS. WILSON (Bishop of Sodor and Man) (1663-1755).

It costs more to revenge injuries than to bear them. **Maxims.** 303.

WILMOT, Earl of Rochester. (*See ROCHESTER.*)

ROBERT CHARLES WINTHROP
(1809-1894).

Our Country,—whether bounded by the St. John's and the Sabine, or however otherwise bounded or described, and be the measurements more or less;—still our Country, to be cherished in all our hearts, to be defended by all our hands!

Toast at Faneuil Hall. July 4, 1845.

A star for every state, and a state for every star.

Address on Boston Common (1862).

* Also in "Dorian Gray," see p. 391.

† See p. 391, note.

GEORGE WITHER (1588-1667).

Thoughts too deep to be expressed,
And too strong to be suppressed.

Mistress of Philareta.

So now is come our joyfull'st feast ;

Let every man be jolly ;

Each room with ivy leaves is drest,

And every post with holly. **Christmas.**

Without the door let sorrow lie. *Ib.*

For Christmas comes but once a year,

And then they shall be merry. *Ib.*

Hang sorrow, care will kill a cat,

And therefore let's be merry. *Ib.*

Shall I, wasting in despair,

Die because a woman's fair ?

The Shepherd's Resolution.

If she be not so to me,

What care I how fair she be ? *Ib.*

If she slight me, when I woo,

I can scorn and let her go. *Ib.*

For I will for no man's pleasure

Change a syllable or measure ;

Pedants shall not tie my strains

To our antique poets' veins ;

Being born as free as these,

I will sing as I shall please.

The Shepherd's Hunting.

And I oft have heard defended,

Little said is soonest mended. *Ib.*

Though he endeavour all he can,

An ape will never be a man.

First Lottery. Emblem 14.

My cares will not be long,

I know which way to mend them ;

I'll think who did the wrong,

Sigh, break my heart, and end them.

Sad Eyes, what do you all ?

JOHN WOLCOT, M.D. ("Peter

Pindar") (1738-1819).

Rare are the buttons of a Roman's breeches,

In antiquarian eyes surpassing riches.

Peter's Prophecy.

A great deal, my dear liege, depends

On having clever bards for friends,

What had Achilles been without his Homer ?

A tailor, woollen-draper, or a comber !

To George III.

How sweet, though lifeless, yet with life to lie !

And, without dying, O how sweet to die !

Epigram on Sleep.

What rage for fame attends both great and

small !

Better be d—d than mentioned not at all !

To the Royal Academicians.

Care to our coffin adds a nail, no doubt ;

And every grin, so merry, draws one out.

Expostulatory Odes. 15.

The greatest men

May ask a foolish question, now and then.

The Apple Dumpling and the King.

A fellow in a market town,

Most musical, cried razors up and down.

Farewell Odes. 3.

I think this piece will help to boil thy pot.*

The bard complimenteth Mr. West

on his Lord Nelson (c. 1790).

[Rev.] **CHARLES WOLFE (1791-1823).**

Not a drum was heard, not a funeral note.

Burial of Sir John Moore.

He lay like a warrior taking his rest,

With his martial cloak around him. *Ib.*

Few and short were the prayers we said,

And we spoke not a word of sorrow ;

But we steadfastly gazed on the face that

was dead,

And we bitterly thought of the morrow. *Ib.*

Lightly they'll talk of the spirit that's gone,

And o'er his cold ashes upbraid him—

But little he'll reck if they let him sleep on

In the grave where a Briton has laid him. *Ib.*

We carved not a line, and we raised not a

stone,

But we left him alone with his glory. *Ib.*

If I had thought thou could'st have died

I might not weep for thee ;

But I forgot, when by thy side,

That thou could'st mortal be.

Song. If I had Thought.

It never through my mind had passed

That time could e'er be o'er,—

And I on thee should look my last,

And thou should'st smile no more. *Ib.*

Go, forget me—why should sorrow

O'er that brow a shadow fling ?

Go, forget me—and to-morrow

Brightly smile and sweetly sing.

Smile, though I shall not be near thee ;

Sing—though I shall never hear thee.

Go, Forget me.

[Rev.] **BENJAMIN WOODBRIDGE,**

Chaplain to Charles II. (1622-

1684).

O what a monument of glorious worth,

When in a new edition he comes forth,

Without erratas, may we think he'll be

In leaves and covers of eternity ! †

Lines on John Cotton (1652).

* An early instance, if not the origin, of the

term "pot-boiler."

† See Franklin : "Epitaph on himself." Also

Rev. Jos. Capen ; "Lines upon Mr. John

Foster."

WILLIAM WORDSWORTH (1770-1850).

My heart leaps up when I behold
A rainbow in the sky.

My Heart Leaps up.

The child is father of the man ;*
And I could wish my days and years to be
Bound each to each by natural piety. *lb.*

No mate, no comrade Lucy knew ;
She dwelt on a wild moor—
The sweetest thing that ever grew
Beside a human door!

Lucy Gray.

A simple child,
That lightly draws its breath,
And feels its life in every limb,
What should it know of death?

We are Seven.

O dearest, dearest boy ! my heart
For better lore would seldom yearn,
Could I but teach the hundredth part
Of what from thee I learn.

Anecdote for Fathers.

The dew was falling fast, the stars began to
blink ;
I heard a voice ; it said, " Drink, pretty
creature, drink ! " *The Pet Lamb.*

She gave me eyes, she gave me ears ;
And humble cares, and delicate fears ;
A heart, the fountain of sweet tears ;
And love, and thought, and joy.

The Sparrow's Nest.

Sweet childish days, that were as long
As twenty days are now. *To a Butterfly.*
A noticeable man with large grey eyes.

**Stanzas written in Thomson's
"Castle of Indolence."**

Glasses he had, that little things display,
The beetle panoplied in gems and gold,
A mailed angel on a battle day ;
The mysteries that cups of flowers infold,
And all the gorgeous sights which fairies do
behold. *lb.*

A maid whom there were none to praise,
And very few to love.

She dwelt among the untrodden ways.

A violet, by a mossy stone
Half hidden from the eye !
Fair as a star, when only one
Is shining in the sky. *lb.*

But she is in her grave, and oh !
The difference to me ! *lb.*

I travelled among unknown men
In lands beyond the sea ;
Nor, England ! did I know till then
What love I bore to thee.

I travelled among unknown men.

Minds that have nothing to confer
Find little to perceive.

Yes ! thou art fair.

A Briton, even in love, should be
A subject, not a slave !
Ere with cold beads of midnight dew.

Let other bards of angels sing,
Bright suns without a spot :
But thou art no such perfect thing :
Rejoice that thou art not ! *To —.*

Years to a mother bring distress ;
But do not make her love the less.

The Affliction of Margaret.

And as her mind grew worse and worse,
Her body it grew better. *The Idiot Boy.*

I was yet a boy
Careless of books, yet having felt the power
Of nature. *Michael.*

A pleasurable feeling of blind love,
The pleasure which there is in life itself. *lb.*
Something between a hindrance and a help *lb.*

Feelings and emanations—things which were
Light to the sun, and music to the wind. *lb.*
Thou art indeed by many a claim
The poet's darling. *To the Daisy (1802).*

The homely sympathy that heeds
The common life, our nature breeds ;
A wisdom fitted to the needs
Of hearts at leisure. *lb.*

An instinct call it, a blind sense ;
A happy, genial influence,
Coming one knows not how, nor whence,
Nor whither going. *lb.*

There's a flower that shall be mine,
'Tis the little celandine.

To the Small Celandine.

Sighed to think I read a book,
Only read, perhaps, by me.

To the Same Flower.

Like—but oh ! how different !
The Mountain Echo.

Disasters, do the best we can,
Will reach both great and small ;
And he is oft the wisest man
Who is not wise at all.

The Oak and the Broom.

But *he* is risen, a later star of dawn,
Glittering and twinkling near yon rosy
cloud ;
Bright gem, instinct with music, vocal spark ;
The happiest bird that sprang out of the ark !

A Morning Exercise.

The bird whom man loves best,
The pious bird with the scarlet breast,
Our little English robin.

The Redbreast Chasing the Butterfly.

* See Milton (p. 219) : " The childhood shows the man."

Thou unassuming commonplace
Of nature. To the Daisies (1805).

Of on the dappled turf at ease
I sit, and play with smiles. *Ib.*

O blithe new-comer! I have heard,
I hear thee and rejoice.
O Cuckoo! Shall I call thee bird,
Or but a wandering voice? To the Cuckoo.

There is a spirit in the woods. Nutting.
One of those heavenly days that cannot die. *Ib.*

She was a phantom of delight
When first she gleamed upon my sight.
She was a phantom of delight.

A dancing shape, an image gay,
To haunt, to startle, and waylay. *Ib.*

A spirit, yet a woman too!
Her household motions light and free,
And steps of virgin liberty;
A countenance in which did meet
Sweet records, promises as sweet;
A creature not too bright or good
For human nature's daily food. *Ib.*

A perfect woman, nobly planned,
To warn, to comfort, and command. *Ib.*

Then nature said, "A lovelier flower
On earth was never sown;
This child I to myself will take,
She shall be mine, and I will make
A lady of my own." Three years she grew.

The floating clouds their state shall lend
To her; for her the willow bend. *Ib.*

And beauty born of murmuring sound
Shall pass into her face. *Ib.*

And vital feelings of delight
Shall rear her form to stately height,
Her virgin bosom swell. *Ib.*

Rolled round in earth's diurnal course
With rocks and stones and trees!

A slumber did my spirit seal.

And then my heart with pleasure fills,
And dances with the daffodils.

I wandered lonely as a cloud.

That inward eye,
Which is the bliss of solitude. *Ib.*

The cattle are grazing,
Their heads never raising;
There are forty feeding like one!

Written in March.

A youth to whom was given
So much of earth, so much of heaven,
And such impetuous blood. Ruth.

The past unsighed for, and the future sure.
Laodamia.

An ampler ether, a diviner air,
And fields invested in purple gleams. *Ib.*

Learn by a mortal yearning to ascend
Towards a higher object. *Ib.*

Yet tears to human suffering are due. *Ib.*

As high as we have mounted in delight,
In our dejection do we sink as low.

Resolution and Independence.

But how can he expect that others should
Build for him, sow for him, and at his call
Love him, who for himself will take no heed
at all? *Ib.*

Genial faith, still rich in genial good. *Ib.*

I thought of Chatterton, the marvellous boy,
The sleepless soul, that perished in his pride;
Of him who walked in glory and in joy,
Following his plough, along the mountain
side. *Ib.*

We poets in our youth begin in gladness;
But thereof comes in the end despondency
and madness. *Ib.*

The oldest man he seemed that ever wore
grey hairs. *Ib.*

Choice word, and measured phrase, above
the reach

Of ordinary men. A stately speech;
Such as grave livers do in Scotland use. *Ib.*

"A jolly place," said he, "in times of old,
But something ails it now; the spot is
cursed." Hart-leap Well. Part 2.

You might as well

Hunt half a day for a forgotten dream. *Ib.*

Never to blend our pleasure or our pride
With sorrow of the meanest thing that feels. *Ib.*

Love had he found in huts where poor men
lie;

His daily teachers had been woods and rills;
The silence that is in the starry sky,

The sleep that is among the lonely hills.

Song at the Feast of Brougham Castle.

Nor did he change; but kept in lofty place
The wisdom which adversity had bred. *Ib.*

Ethereal minstrel! pilgrim of the sky!
To a Skylark.

Type of the wise who soar, but never roam;
True to the kindred points of heaven and
home! *Ib.*

Bliss was it in that dawn to be alive,
But to be young was very heaven!

French Revolution.

The very world, which is the world
Of all of us,—the place where in the end

We find our happiness, or not at all! *Ib.*

That best portion of a good man's life,
His little, nameless, unremembered acts

Of kindness and of love. Tintern Abbey.

We are laid asleep
In body, and become a living soul:
While with an eye made quiet by the power
Of harmony, and the deep power of joy,
We see into the life of things.

Tintern Abbey.

The fretful stir
Unprofitable, and the fever of the world. *lb.*

I have learned
To look on nature, not as in the hour
Of thoughtless youth; but hearing often
times

The still, sad music of humanity,
Nor harsh nor grating, though of ample
power
To chasten and subdue. *lb.*

Nature never did betray
The heart that loved her. *lb.*

Nor greetings where no kindness is, nor all
The dreary intercourse of daily life. *lb.*

There's something in a flying horse,
There's something in a huge balloon,
Peter Bell. Prologue.

The Pleiads, that appear to kiss
Each other in the vast abyss. *lb.*

Back to earth, the dear green earth. *lb.*

Look, where clothed in brightest green
Is a sweet isle, of isles the queen;
Ye fairies, from all evil keep her! *lb.*

The common growth of Mother Earth
Suffices me—her tears, her mirth,
Her humblest mirth and tears. *lb.*

Full twenty times was Peter feared,
For once that Peter was respected. *Part 1.*

He travelled here, he travelled there;
But not the value of a hair
Was head or heart the better. *lb.*

A primrose by a river's brim
A yellow primrose was to him,
And it was nothing more. *lb.*

Through water, earth, and air,
The soul of happy sound was spread. *lb.*

The soft blue sky did never melt
Into his heart,—he never felt
The witchery of the soft blue sky! *lb.*

As if the moving time had been
A thing as steadfast as the scene
On which they gazed themselves away. *lb.*

Upon the pivot of his skull
Turns round his long left ear. *lb.*

He looks, he cannot choose but look. *lb.*

The weight of too much liberty.

Miscellaneous Sonnets. *Nuns fret not.*

The very flowers are sacred to the poor.
Admonition.

The weight of sadness was in wonder lost.
Beloved Vale.

The immortal spirit of one happy day.
There is a little unpretending rill.

Lifted on the breeze
Of harmony, beyond all earthly care.
The fairest, brightest hues.

Sun, moon, and stars, all struggle in the
toils
Of mortal sympathy. *Why, Minstrel.*
A flock of sheep that leisurely pass by.

To Sleep.
I surely not a man ungently made. *lb.*
Still last to come where thou art wanted
most. *lb.*

'Tis sense, unbridled will, and not true love,
That kills the soul: love betters what is best,
Even here below, but more in heaven above.
From Michael Angelo.

The holy time is quiet as a nun,
Breathless with adoration.
It is a beauteous evening.

The world is too much with us; late and
soon,
Getting and spending, we lay waste our
powers. *The world is too much with us.*

Great God! I'd rather be
A pagan suckled in a creed outworn,
So might I, standing on this pleasant lea,
Have glimpses that would make me less
forlorn! *lb.*

To the solid ground
Of nature trusts the mind that builds for
aye. *A volant Tribe.*

I am not one who oft or much delight
To season my fireside with personal talk.
Personal Talk. No. 1.

Maidens withering on the stalk. *lb.*

Dreams, books, are each a world; and
books, we know,
Are a substantial world, both pure and
good. *No. 3.*

The gentle lady married to the Moor;
And heavenly Una with her milk-white
lamb. *lb.*

The poets, who on earth have made us
heirs
Of truth and pure delight by heavenly lays. *lb.*

A cheerful life is what the Muses love,
A soaring spirit is their prime delight.
From the dark chambers.

If there be a joy that slights the claim
Of grateful memory, let that joy depart!
Fair prime of life.

Soft is the music that would charm for ever:
The flower of sweetest smell is shy and
lowly. *Not love, nor war.*

The sure relief of prayer.

Miscellaneous Sonnets.
Composed during a Storm.

Content

With one calm triumph of a modest pride.
The Shepherd, looking eastward.

Unhappy nuns, whose common breath's a
sigh
Which they would stifle.

With how sad steps.

Ne'er saw I, never felt, a calm so deep!
The river glideth at his own sweet will;
Dear God! the very houses seem asleep;
And all that mighty heart is lying still!

Westminster Bridge.

Yet, O ye spires of Oxford! domes and
towers!
Gardens, and groves! your presence over-
powers
The soberness of reason.

Oxford.

Its twin notes inseparably paired.
To the Cuckoo.

As pensive evening deepens into night.
To —.

May no rude hand deface it,
And its forlorn *hic jacet!*

Ellen Irwin.

Thou wear'st upon thy forehead clear
The freedom of a mountaineer.

To a Highland Girl

Will no one tell me what she sings?
Perhaps the plaintive numbers flow
For old, unhappy, far-off things
And battles long ago.

The Solitary Reaper.

The music in my heart I bore,
Long after it was heard no more.

Ib.

Sweet Mercy! to the gates of Heaven
This minstrel lead, his sins forgiven;
The rueful conflict, the heart riven

With vain endeavour,
And memory of Earth's bitter leaven
Effaced for ever.

Thoughts suggested on the Banks of the Nith.

The best of what we do and are,
Just God, forgive.

Ib.

The good old rule
Sufficeth them, the simple plan,
That they should take who have the power,
And they should keep who can.

Rob Roy's Grave.

Of old things all are over old,
Of good things none are good enough;
We'll show that we can help to frame
A world of other stuff.

Ib.

A famous man is Robin Hood,
The English ballad-singer's joy.

Ib.

The proud heart flashing through the eyes.

Ib.

The Eagle he was lord above,
And Rob was lord below.

Ib.

Degenerate Douglas! Oh, the unworthy
lord!

Sonnet. Composed at — Castle.

A brotherhood of venerable trees.

Ib.

The mazy Forth.

Yarrow Unvisited.

Let beeves and home-bred kine partake
The sweets of Burn-mill meadow;
The swan on still St. Mary's Lake
Float double, swan and shadow!

Ib.

We have a vision of our own;
Ah! why should we undo it?

Ib.

A day of shame
For them whom precept and the pedantry
Of cold mechanic battle do enslave.

In the Pass of Killiecrankie.

Oh, for a single hour of that Dundee
Who on that day the word of onset gave!
Like conquest would the men of England
see;
And her foes find a like inglorious grave.

Ib.

Who, though she bears
Our mortal complement of years,
Lives in the light of youthful glee.

The Matron of Jedborough.

A remnant of uneasy light.

Ib.

There let a mystery of joy prevail.
Fly, some kind spirit.

Still tempering from the guilty forge
Of vain conceit, an iron scourge!

The Brownie's Cell.

Thou, O Clyde, hast ever been
Beneficent as strong.

Composed at Corra Linn.

The man of abject soul in vain
Shall walk the Marathonian plain.

Ib.

The freshness, the eternal youth,
Of admiration sprung from truth;
From beauty infinitely growing
Upon a mind with love o'erflowing.

On the Banks of the Bran.

But thou, that didst appear so fair
To fond imagination,
Dost rival in the light of day
Her delicate creation:
Meek loveliness is round thee spread,
A softness still and holy;
The grace of forest charms decayed,
And pastoral melancholy.

Yarrow Visited.

She who dwells with me, whom I have
loved
With such communion, that no place on
earth
Can ever be a solitude to me.

There is an eminence.

That famous youth, full soon removed
 From earth, perhaps by Shakspeare's self
 approved,
 Fletcher's associate, Jonson's friend beloved.
Inscription in the Grounds of Coleorton.

The intellect can raise
 From airy words alone, a pile that ne'er
 decays. *From a Seat at Coleorton.*

Faith sublimed to ecstasy. *Not seldom, glad.*

I, with many a fear
 For my dear country, many heartfelt sighs,
 Among men who do not love her, linger
 here. *Near Calais. August, 1802.*

'Tis not in battles that from youth we train
 The governor who must be wise and good.
Sonnet.

Happy is he, who, caring not for Pope,
 Consul, or King, can sound himself to know
 The destiny of man, and live in hope.
Calais. August 15, 1802.

Once did she hold the gorgeous East in fee,
 And was the safeguard of the West.

*Sonnet on the extinction of
 the Venetian Republic.*
 She was a maiden city, bright and free. *Ib.*

Men are we, and must grieve when even the
 shade
 Of that which once was great is passed
 away. *Ib.*

Who, taking counsel of unbending truth,
 By one example hath set forth to all
 How they with dignity may stand; or fall,
 If fall they must.
Sonnet. The King of Sweden.

Thou hast left behind
 Powers that will work for thee, air, earth,
 and skies:
 There's not a breathing of the common
 wind
 That will forget thee; thou hast great
 allies;
 Thy friends are exultations, agonies,
 And love, and man's unconquerable mind.
To Toussaint L'Ouverture.

Thou art free,
 My country! and 'tis joy enough and pride
 For one hour's perfect bliss, to tread the
 grass
 Of England once again.

In the Valley, near Dover.
 Two voices are there; one is of the sea,
 One of the mountains; each a mighty voice,
 In both from age to age thou didst rejoice,
 They were thy chosen music, liberty!

*Thought of a Briton on the
 Subjugation of Switzerland.*
 The wealthiest man among us is the best.
London.

Plain living and high thinking are no more;
 The homely beauty of the good old cause
 Is gone; our peace, our fearful innocence.
 And pure religion breathing household laws.
Ib.

Milton! thou shouldst be living at this
 hour:
 England hath need of thee; she is a fen
 Of stagnant waters. *Ib.*

Thy soul was like a star, and dwelt apart.
Ib.

So didst thou travel on life's common way
 In cheerful godliness. *Ib.*

Perpetual emptiness! unceasing change!
 No single volume paramount, no code,
 No master spirit, no determined road:
 But equally a want of books and men.

*Poems dedicated to National
 Independence. Part 1. No. 15.*

We must be free or die, who speak the
 tongue
 That Shakspeare spake; the faith and
 morals hold
 Which Milton held. *No. 16.*

That every gift of noble origin
 Is breathed upon by hope's perpetual
 breath;
 That virtue and the faculties within
 Are vital,—and that riches are akin
 To fear, to change, to cowardice and death!
No. 20.

I find nothing great;
 Nothing is left which I can venerate;
 So that almost a doubt within me springs
 Of Providence, such emptiness at length
 Seems at the heart of all things. *No. 22.*

We all are with you now from shore to
 shore. *No. 23.*

We shall exult if they who rule the land
 Be men who hold its many blessings dear,
 Wise, upright, valiant; not a servile band
 Who are to judge of danger which they fear,
 And honour which they do not understand.
No. 27.

Shame followed shame—and woe supplanted
 woe—
 Is this the only change that time can show?
No. 28.

A gift of that which is not to be given
 By all the blended powers of earth and
 heaven. *Part 2. No. 1.*

High deeds, O Germans, are to come from
 you! *No. 4.*

The land we from our fathers had in trust,
 And to our children will transmit, or die.
No. 11.

Old songs, the precious music of the heart!
 A few strong instincts and a few plain rules.
No. 12.

Wanderers of the street, to whom is dealt
The bread which without industry they find.
Poems dedicated to National Independence.

Part 2. No. 13.

High sacrifice, and labour without pause
Even to the death:—else wherefore should
the eye

Of man converse with immortality? *No. 14.*

Happy occasions oft by self-mistrust
Are forfeited. *No. 17.*

Yet shall thy name, conspicuous and sublime,
Stand in the spacious firmament of time,
Fixed as a star. *No. 19.*

A noble aim,
Faithfully kept, is as a noble deed. *Id.*

Hope, the paramount duty that Heaven lays
For its own honour, on man's suffering
heart. *No. 33.*

To whom in vision clear
The aspiring heads of future things appear,
Like mountain-tops whose mists have rolled
away. *No. 41.*

While the whole forest of civility
Is doomed to perish, to the last fair tree!
Ode. No. 45.

The deep soul-moving sense
Of religious eloquence. *Id.*

But Thy most dreaded instrument
In working out a pure intent,
Is man,—arrayed for mutual slaughter,—
Yea, Carnage is Thy daughter.* *Id.*

The spirit of antiquity, enshrined
In sumptuous buildings. *Bruges.*

Whate'er we look on, at our side
Be Charity,—to bid us think
And feel, if we would know.

Composed in one of the Catholic Cantons.

The sightless Milton, with his hair
Around his placid temples curled;
And Shakspeare at his side,—a freight,
If clay could think and mind were weight,
For him who bore the world.

The Italian Itinerant. Part 1.

Each step hath its value while homeward
we move!—

O joy, when the girdle of England appears!
What moment in life is so conscious of love,
So rich in the tenderest sweetness of tears?
Stanzas in the Simplon Pass.

A sea-green river, proud to lave,
With current swift and undefiled,
The towers of old Lucerne.

Elegiac Stanzas.

* Suppressed by Wordsworth in later editions,
in which the lines appear:—

"But Man is thy most awful instrument,
In working out a pure intent;
Thou cloth'st the wicked in their dazzling mail,
And for thy righteous purpose they prevail."

Meek nature's evening comment on the
shows

That for oblivion take their daily birth,
From all the fuming vanities of earth!

Sky-prospect. From the Plains of France.

Turning, for them who pass, the common dust
Of servile opportunity to gold.

Desultory Stanzas.

Our pride misleads, our timid likings kill. *Id.*

Go forth, my little book! pursue thy way!
Go forth, and please the gentle and the good. *Id.*

And cheerful songs, and suns that shine
On busy days, with thankful nights, be
mine. *To Enterprise. Canto 6.*

All things are less dreadful than they seem.
Ecclesiastical Sonnets. Part 1, No. 7.

To harps preferring swords,
And everlasting deeds to burning words!
No. 10.

Ease from this noble miser of his time
No moment steals; pain narrows not his
cares. *No. 23.*

Woe to the crown that doth the cowl obey. *No. 29.*

The mightiest lever
Known to the moral world, imagination. *No. 34.*

He only judges right, who weighs, compares,
And, in the sternest sentence which his voice
Pronounces, ne'er abandons charity.

Part 2, No. 1.

"As thou these ashes, little Brook, wilt bear
Into the Avon, Avon to the tide
Of Severn, Severn to the narrow seas,
Into main ocean they, this deed accurst
An emblem yields to friends and enemies,
How the bold teacher's doctrine, sanctified
By truth, shall spread, throughout the world
dispersed."† *No. 17.*

Rapt Cecilia, seraph-haunted queen
Of harmony. *No. 24.*

Saintly Fisher, and unbending More. *No. 26.*

Habit rules the unreflecting herd. *No. 28.*

O people keen
For change, to whom the new looks always
green! *No. 33.*

Fear hath a hundred eyes, that all agree
To plague her beating heart. *No. 42.*

The feather, whence the pen†
Was shaped that traced the lives of these
good men,
Dropped from an angel's wing.

Part 3, No. 5.

† Taken from Fuller. See p. 139

‡ See H. Constable, p. 91.

Around meek Walton's heavenly memory.
Ecclesiastical Sonnets. Part 3. No. 5.
 But who would force the soul, tilts with a
 straw
 Against a champion cased in adamant.

No. 7.

How, like a Roman, Sidney bowed his head,
 And Russell's milder blood the scaffold wet.

No. 10.

The golden mean, and quiet flow
 Of truths that soften hatred, temper strife.

No. 11.

We, nothing loth a lingering course to
 measure,
 May gather up our thoughts, and mark
 at leisure

Features that else had vanished like a
 dream.

No. 12.

Where a few villagers on bended knees
 Find solace which a busy world disdains.

No. 17.

A genial hearth, a hospitable board,
 And a refined rusticity.

No. 18.

As the high service pledges now, now pleads.

No. 20.

I dread the boasted lights
 That all too often are but fiery blights,
 Killing the bud o'er which in vain we grieve.

No. 33.

The unimaginable touch of time.

No. 34.

Creed and test
 Vanish before the unreserved embrace
 Of Catholic humanity.

No. 36.

Isis and Cam, to patient science dear!

No. 42.

Give all thou canst: high Heaven rejects
 the lore

Of nicely-calculated less or more.

No. 43.

Where light and shade repose; where music
 dwells

Lingering—and wandering on as loth to
 die;

Like thoughts whose very sweetness yieldeth
 proof

That they were born for immortality.

1b.

They dreamt not of a perishable home
 Who thus could build.

No. 45.

A soul, by force of sorrows high
 Uplifted to the purest sky
 Of undisturbed humanity!

The White Doe of Rylstone. Canto 2.

The monumental pomp of age
 Was with this goodly Personage;
 A stature undepressed in size,
 Unbent, which rather seemed to rise,
 In open victory, o'er the weight
 Of seventy years, to loftier height.

Canto 3.

Through love, through hope, and faith's
 transcendent dower,
 We feel that we are greater than we know.

The River Duddon. After-Thought.

Would that the little Flowers were born to
 live,

Conscious of half the pleasure which they
 give;

That to this mountain daisy's self were
 known

The beauty of its star-shaped shadow,
 thrown

On the smooth surface of this naked stone!

Sonnets and Stanzas.

Up! up! my friend, and quit your books;

Or surely you'll grow double:

Up! up! my friend, and clear your looks;

Why all this toil and trouble?

The Tables Turned. St. 1.

Come forth into the light of things,

Let nature be your teacher.

St. 4.

One impulse from a vernal wood

May teach you more of man,

Of moral evil and of good,

Than all the sages can.

St. 6.

Enough of science and of art;

Close up these barren leaves;

Come forth, and bring with you a heart

That watches and receives.

St. 8.

Who is the happy warrior? Who is he
 That every man in arms should wish to be?

It is the generous spirit, who, when brought
 Among the tasks of real life, hath wrought

Upon the plan that pleased his childish
 thought:

Whose high endeavours are an inward light
 That makes the path before him always

bright:

Who with a natural instinct to discern
 What knowledge can perform, is diligent to

learn. *Character of the Happy Warrior.*

Who, doomed to go in company with Pain,
 And Fear, and Bloodshed, miserable train!

Turns his necessity to glorious gain.

1b.

More skilful in self-knowledge, even more
 pure

As tempted more; more able to endure,

As more exposed to suffering and distress:

Thence also, more alive to tenderness.

1b.

And therefore does not stoop, nor lie in wait
 For wealth, or honours, or for worldly state.

1b.

Who if he be called upon to face
 Some awful moment to which Heaven has

joined

Great issues, good or bad for human kind,

Is happy as a lover: and attired

With sudden brightness, like a man in-

spired.

1b.

One that would peep and botanize
Upon his mother's grave.

A Poet's Epitaph. St. 5.

A reasoning, self-sufficing thing,
An intellectual All-in-all. *St. 8.*

He murmurs near the running brooks
A music sweeter than their own. *St. 10.*

He is retired as noontide dew,
Or fountain in a noon-day grove;
And you must love him, ere to you
He will seem worthy of your love. *St. 11.*

Impulses of deeper birth
Have come to him in solitude. *St. 12.*

The harvest of a quiet eye
That broods and sleeps on his own heart. *St. 13.*

Contented if he might enjoy
The things that others understand. *St. 14.*

It is the first mild day of March.
To my Sister.

We from to-day, my friend, will date
The opening of the year. *lb.*

One moment now may give us more
Than fifty years of reason:
Our minds shall drink at every pore
The spirit of the season. *lb.*

Thou, while thy babes around thee cling,
Shalt show us how divine a thing
A woman may be made. *To a Young Lady.*

But an old age, serene and bright,
And lovely as a Lapland night,
Shall lead thee to thy grave. *lb.*

In that sweet mood when pleasant thoughts
Bring sad thoughts to the mind.
Lines Written in Early Spring.

Much it grieved my heart to think
What man has made of man. *lb.*

And 'tis my faith that every flower
Enjoys the air it breathes. *lb.*

O reader! had you in your mind
Such stores as silent thought can bring,
O gentle reader! you would find
A tale in everything.

Simon Lee, the Old Huntsman.

I've heard of hearts unkind, kind deeds
With coldness still returning;
Alas! the gratitude of men
Hath oftener left me mourning. *lb.*

My eyes are dim with childish tears,
My heart is idly stirred,
For the same sound is in my ears
Which in those days I heard.

The Fountain.

The wiser mind
Mourns less for what age takes away
Than what it leaves behind. *lb.*

And often, glad no more,
We wear a face of joy, because
We have been glad of yore. *lb.*

Sad fancies do we then affect
In luxury of disrespect
To our own prodigal excess
Of too familiar happiness. *Ode to Lycoris.*

Passing sweet
Are the domains of tender memory!
To the Same.

Shipwrecked, kindles on the coast
False fires, that others may be lost.
To the Lady Fleming.

But shapes that come not at an earthly call
Will not depart when mortal voices bid. *Dion.*

Stern daughter of the voice of God!
O Duty! if that name thou love,
Who art a light to guide, a rod
To check the erring, and reprove.
Ode to Duty.

Me this unchartered freedom tires:
I feel the weight of chance-desires;
My hopes no more must change their name,
I long for a repose that ever is the same. *lb.*

Heart which lapse of years,
And that half-wisdom half-experience gives,
Make slow to feel.

The old Cumberland Beggar.
That sweet taste of pleasure unpursued. *lb.*
Men who can hear the decalogue, and feel
No self-reproach. *lb.*

As in the eye of nature he has lived
So in the eye of nature let him die! *lb.*

One by whom
All effort seems forgotten; one to whom
Long patience hath such mild composure
given,
That patience now doth seem a thing of
which
He hath no need.

Animal Tranquillity and Decay.
A power is passing from the earth.

*Lines on the expected
Dissolution of Mr. Fox.*

The light that never was on sea or land,
The consecration, and the poet's dream.
*Elegiac Stanzas. Suggested by a Picture
of Peele Castle in a Storm.*

No motion but the moving tide, a breeze,
Or merely silent nature's breathing life. *lb.*

A deep distress hath humanized my soul. *lb.*

The feeling of my loss will ne'er be old. *lb.*

Farewell, farewell the heart that lives alone,
Housed in a dream, at distance from the
kind! *lb.*

Not without hope we suffer and we mourn.

*Elegiac Stanzas. Suggested by a Picture
of Peele Castle in a Storm.*

But hushed be every thought that springs
From out the bitterness of things.

Elegiac Stanzas (1824).

Whose life was like the violet sweet,
As climbing jasmine pure. *Ib.*

The glory and the freshness of a dream.
*Ode. Intimations of Immortality.
Canto 1.*

It is not now as it hath been of yore;—
Turn wheresoe'er I may,
By night or day,
The things which I have seen I now can see
no more. *Ib.*

The rainbow comes and goes,
And lovely is the rose. *Canto 2.*

Waters on a starry night
Are beautiful and fair;
The sunshine is a glorious birth:
But yet I know, where'er I go,
That there hath passed away a glory from
the earth. *Ib.*

Whither is fled the visionary gleam?
Where is it now, the glory and the dream?
Canto 4.

Our birth is but a sleep and a forgetting:
The Soul that rises with us, our life's Star,
Hath had elsewhere its setting,

And cometh from afar:
Not in entire forgetfulness,
And not in utter nakedness,
But trailing clouds of glory, do we come
From God, who is our home:
Heaven lies about us in our infancy!
Shades of the prison-house begin to close
Upon the growing boy. *Canto 5.*

At length the man perceives it die away,
And fade into the light of common day. *Ib.*

As if his whole vocation
Were endless imitation. *Canto 7.*

O joy! that in our embers
Is something that doth live,
That nature yet remembers
What was so fugitive!
The thought of our past years in me doth
breed

Perpetual benediction. *Canto 9.*

Those obstinate questionings
Of sense and outward things,
Fallings from us, vanishings;
Blank misgivings of a creature
Moving about in worlds not realised. *Ib.*

Truths that wake,
To perish never. *Ib.*

Though inland far we be,
Our souls have sight of that immortal sea
Which brought us hither. *Ib.*

In years that bring the philosophic mind.
Canto 10.

The innocent brightness of a new-born Day
Is lovely yet;

The clouds that gather round the setting sun
Do take a sober colouring from an eye
That hath kept watch o'er man's mortality.
Canto 11.

To me the meanest flower that blows, can
give
Thoughts that do often lie too deep for
tears. *Ib.*

Abstrusest matter, reasonings of the mind
Turned inward. *The Excursion. Book 1.*

Men endowed with highest gifts,
The vision and the faculty divine,
Yet wanting the accomplishment of verse.
Ib.

The keen, the wholesome air of poverty. *Ib.*

The imperfect offices of prayer and praise.
Ib.

That mighty orb of song
The divine Milton. *Ib.*

Surely never did there live on earth
A man of kindlier nature. *Ib.*

The good die first,
And they whose hearts are dry as summer
dust
Burn to the socket.* *Ib.*

The unlooked-for dawn
That promised everlasting joy to France!
Book 2.

And, from the pulpit, zealously maintained
The cause of Christ and civil liberty
As one, and moving to one glorious end. *Ib.*

This dull product of a scoffer's pen. *Ib.*

Fabric it seemed of diamond and of gold,
With alabaster domes, and silver spires,
And blazing terrace upon terrace, high
Uplifted; here, serene pavilions bright
In avenues disposed: there towers begirt
With battlements that on their restless fronts
Bore stars. *Ib.*

Methodics
Wisdom is oft-times nearer when we stoop
Than when we soar. *Book 3.*

Here are we, in a bright and breathing
world:
Our origin, what matters it? *Ib.*

Compass'd round by pleasure, sighed
For independent happiness. *Ib.*

I would not yet be of such wintry bareness
But that some leaf of your regard should
hang
Upon my naked branches. *Ib.*

* "The body is the socket of the soul."—Given
by Ray as a proverb.

A range of unappropriated earth.

The Excursion. Book 3.

The intellectual power, through words and things,
Went sounding on, a dim and perilous way! * *Ib.*

Society became my glittering bride,
And airy hopes my children. *Ib.*

Big passions strutting on a petty stage. *Ib.*

'Tis a thing impossible, to frame
Conceptions equal to the soul's desires.

Book 4.

Conscience revered and obeyed
As God's most intimate presence in the soul. *Ib.*

The vacillating, inconsistent good. *Ib.*

There is a luxury in self-dispraise. *Ib.*

You have seen,
Have acted, suffered, travelled far, observed
With no incurious eye; and books are yours,
Within whose silent chambers treasure lies
Preserved from age to age. *Ib.*

We live by admiration, hope, and love;
And even as these are well and wisely fixed,
In dignity of being we ascend. *Ib.*

Pan himself,

The simple shepherd's awe-inspiring god! *Ib.*

Stately Edinburgh throned on crags. *Ib.*

A curious child, who dwelt upon a tract
Of inland ground, applying to his ear
The convolutions of a smooth-lipp'd shell;
To which in silence hushed, his very soul
Listened intensely. From within were heard
Murmurings whereby the monitor expressed
Mysterious union with its native sea. *Ib.*

One in whom persuasion and belief
Had ripened into faith, and faith become
A passionate intuition. *Ib.*

To tired limbs and over-busy thoughts
Inviting sleep and soft forgetfulness. *Ib.*

If to be weak is to be wretched—miserable,
As the lost angel by a human voice
Hath mournfully pronounced.† *Book 5.*

A light of duty shines on every day
For all; and yet how few are warmed or
cheered! *Ib.*

We

Are that which we would contemplate from
far. *Ib.*

* "Three sleepless nights I passed in sounding on,
Through words and things, a dim and perilous way."

—Wordsworth's "The Borderers" (written 1795-6, eighteen years before "The Excursion").
† See Milton, "Paradise Lost," Book 1, 157 (p. 211).

They whom death has hidden from our sight
Are worthiest of the mind's regard. *Ib.*

Life, I repeat, is energy of love,
Divine or human. *Ib.*

Spires whose "silent finger points to
heaven."‡ *Book 6.*

Innocence is strong,
And an entire simplicity of mind,
A thing most sacred in the eyes of Heaven. *Ib.*

Hail to the crown by Freedom shaped—to
gird
An English sovereign's brow! and to the
throne
Whereon he sits! whose deep foundations lie
In veneration and the people's love.§ *Ib.*

As if within his frame
Two several souls alternately had lodged,
Two sets of manners could the youth put
on! *Ib.*

The unconquerable pang of despised love. || *Ib.*

Some staid guardian of the public peace. *Book 7.*

Memories, images, and precious thoughts
That shall not die, and cannot be destroyed. *Ib.*

Wisdom married to immortal verse. ¶ *Ib.*

A man he seems of cheerful yesterdays
And confident to-morrows. *Ib.*

A man of hope and forward-looking mind. *Ib.*

We see by the glad light
And breathe the sweet air of futurity.
And so we live, or else we have no life. *Book 9.*

A clear sonorous voice, inaudible
To the vast multitude. *Ib.*

The primal duties shine aloft like stars;
The charities that soothe, and heal, and bless,
Are scattered at the feet of man, like
flowers. *Ib.*

In a deep pool, by happy chance we saw
A two-fold image; on a grassy bank
A snow-white ram, and in the crystal flood
Another and the same! *Ib.*

The bosom-weight, your stubborn gift,
That no philosophy can lift. Presentiments.
Star-guided Contemplations. *Ib.*

There's not a nook within this solemn pass,
But were an apt confessional.

The Trossachs.

‡ Coleridge: "The Friend," No. 14 (p. 88).

§ See Tennyson: "Broad based upon her
people's will" (p. 369).

|| "The pangs of despised love."—"Hamlet"
(p. 315).

¶ "Married to immortal verse."—MILTON,
"L'Allegro" (p. 221).

This modest charm of not too much,
Part seen, imagined part. *To May.*

Small service is true service while it lasts.
To a Child.—Written in her Album.

The Daisy, by the shadow that it casts,
Protects the lingering dew-drop from the sun. *Id.*

Myriads of daisies have shone forth in flower
Near the lark's nest, and in their natural hour

Have passed away, less happy than the one
That by the unwilling ploughshare died to prove

The tender charm of Poetry and Love.
Sonnets Composed or Suggested during a Tour in Scotland. No. 37.

Most sweet it is with unuplifted eyes
To pace the ground if path there be or none,
While a fair region round the traveller lies,
Which he forbears again to look upon. *No. 48.*

If Thought and Love desert us, from that day
Let us break off all commerce with the Muse. *Id.*

Say not you *love* a roasted fowl,
But you may love a screaming owl,
And, if you can, the unwieldy toad.
Loving and Liking.

How fast has brother followed brother,
From sunshine to the sunless land.
Extempore Effusion upon the Death of Jas. Hogg.

In what alone is ours, the living Now.
Memorials of a Tour in Italy. No. 10.

In his breast, the mighty Poet bore
A Patriot's heart, warm with undying fire. *No. 19.*

Thou art long, and lank, and brown,
As is the ribbed sea-sand.
Lines added to the Ancient Mariner.

And listens like a three-years' child. *Id.*

And homeless near a thousand homes I stood,
And near a thousand tables pined and wanted food.* *Guilt and Sorrow. St. 41.*

Alas how little can a moment show
Of an eye where feeling plays,
In ten thousand dewy rays;
A face o'er which a thousand shadows go.
The Triad.

Vain is the glory of the sky,
The beauty vain of field and grove,
Unless, while with admiring eye
We gaze, we also learn to love.

Poems of the Fancy. 20.

Scorn not the sonnet. Critic, you have frowned,
Mindless of its just honours; with this key
Shakespeare unlocked his heart.

Scorn not the Sonnet.

When a damp
Fell round the path of Milton, in his hand
The thing became a trumpet. *Id.*

They perish; but the Intellect can raise,
From airy words alone, a Pile that ne'er
decays. *Inscriptions. 4.—Coleorton.*

Pride,
Howe'er disguised in its own majesty,
Is littleness. *Lines left upon a Seat.*

I had been nourished by the sickly food
Of popular applause. I now perceived
That we are praised, only as men in us
Do recognise some image of themselves,
An abject counterpart of what they are,
Or the empty thing that they would wish to be.
The Borderers. Act 4.

SIR HENRY WOTTON (1568-1639).

Virtue is the roughest way,
But proves at night a bed of down.
On the Imprisonment of the Earl of Essex.

How happy is he born and taught,
That serveth not another's will;
Whose armour is his honest thought,
And simple truth his utmost skill!
The Character of a Happy Life.

And entertains the harmless day
With a religious book or friend. *Id.*

This man is freed from servile bands,
Of hope to rise, or fear to fall;
Lord of himself, though not of lands,
And, having nothing, yet hath all. *Id.*

He first deceased; she for a little tried
To live without him; liked it not, and died.
Upon the Death of Sir Albertus Morton's Wife.

You meaner beauties of the night,
That poorly satisfy our eyes
More by your number than your light—
You common people of the skies!
What are you when the sun † shall rise?
To his Mistress, the Queen of Bohemia.

An ambassador is an honest man sent to lie
abroad for the commonwealth.

Written in Mr. Christopher Fleckamore's Album.

The itch of disputing will prove the scab of
churches. ‡ *Panegyric to King Charles.*

Hanging was the worst use man could be
put to.

A Parallel between Robert, late Earl of Essex,
and George, late Duke of Buckingham.

* See Hood (p. 167).

† "Near a whole city full.
Home had she none."

† Printed in some editions "moon."

‡ Wotton left directions that his epitaph was to state that he was the author of this sentence.

[Miss] WROTHER (c. 1820?).

Hope tells a flattering tale,
Delusive, vain, and hollow,
Ah, let not Hope prevail,
Lest disappointment follow.*
The Universal Songster. Vol. 2, p. 86.

SIR THOMAS WYATT (1503?-1542).

Blame not my lute! for he must sound
Of this or that as liketh me.

The Lover's Lute cannot be blamed.

Fair words enough a man shall find,
They be good cheap: they cost right
nought; †

Their substance is but only wind.

Of Dissembling Words.

And he that knoweth what is what
Saith he is wretched that weens him so.
Despair Counselleth the Deserted Love.

Often change doth please a woman's mind.
Ib.

Grin when he laughs that beareth all the
sway,

Frown when he frowns, and groan when
he is pale. Of the Courtier's Life.

For it is said by man expert
That the eye is traitor of the heart.
That the Eye Bewrayeth.

I would it were not as I think;
I would I thought it were not.
He Lamenteth that he had ever cause
to doubt his Lady's Faith.

The wakey nights.
Complaint upon Love to Reason.

Under this stone there lieth at rest
A friendly man, a worthy knight;
Whose heart and mind was ever prest
To favour truth, to further right.

Epitaph on Sir Thos. Gravenor.

WILLIAM WYCHERLEY (1640?-
1716).

My good name, which was as white as a
tulip. Love in a Wood. Act 4, 1.

Temperance is the nurse of chastity.
Act 3, 3.

Plain-dealing is a jewel.
The Country Wife. Act 4, 3.

With faint praises one another damn. ‡
The Plain Dealer (1677). Prologue.

The spaniels of the world. Act 1, 1.

* "Hope told a flattering tale
That joy would soon return
Ah, naught my sighs avail
For love is doomed to mourn."
—Song. (Anonymous). Air by Giovanni
Paisiello (1741-1816).

† See Proverb: "Courtesy costs nothing."

‡ See Pope, Prologue to Satires (1734).

I weigh the man, not his title; 'tis not the
king's stamp can make the metal heavier
or better. § Ib.

That litigious she pettifogger. Ib.

I wish I could make her agree with me in
the church. Ib.

My aversion, my aversion, my aversion of
all aversions. Act 2, 1.

He loves a lord. Ib.

Bluster, sputter, question, cavil; but be
sure your argument be intricate enough to
confound the court. Act 3, 1.

What easy, tame, suffering, trampled
things does that little god of talking
cowards make of us! Act 4, 1.

[Rev.] EDWARD YOUNG, LL.D.
(1683-1765).

Fond man! the vision of a moment made!
Dream of a dream, and shadow of a shade!
Paraphrase of Book of Job. l. 187.

Others are fond of Fame, but Fame of you.
Love of Fame. Sat. 1.

When the Law shows her teeth, but dares
not bite. Ib.

The love of praise, howe'er concealed by art,
Reigns, more or less, and glows, in every
heart. Ib.

Some for renown, on scraps of learning dote,
And think they grow immortal as they
quote. Ib.

The man who builds and wants wherewith
to pay
Provides a home from which to run away. Ib.

The court affords
Much food for satire;—it abounds in lords. Ib.

None think the great unhappy, but the
great. || Ib.

Splendid poverty. Ib.

For though he is a wit, he is no fool. Sat. 2.

As in smooth oil the razor best is whet,
So wit is by politeness sharpest set:
Their want of edge from their offence is seen;
Both pain us least when exquisitely keen. Ib.

Where Nature's end of language is declined,
And men talk only to conceal the mind. Ib.

But Fate ordains that dearest friends must
part. Ib.

§ See Burns: "The rank is but the guinea
stamp" (p. 47).

|| See Rowe (p. 226, note).

A fool at forty is a fool indeed.
And what so foolish as the chase of fame?

Love of Fame. *Sat. 2.*

O fruitful Britain! doubtless thou wast
meant

A nurse of *fools*, to stock the continent.
Sat. 3.

But who in heat of blood was ever wise? *Ib.*

What most we wish, with ease we fancy
near. *Ib.*

For who does *nothing* with a better grace?
Sat. 4.

Britannia's daughters, much more *fair* than
nice. *Sat. 5.*

Man's rich with little, were his judgment
true;

Nature is frugal, and her wants are few. *Ib.*

Good-breeding is the blossom of good-sense.
Ib.

Whate'er she is, she'll not *appear* a saint.
Sat. 6.

Some might suspect the nymph not *over-*
good—

Nor would they be mistaken, if they should.
Ib.

With skill she vibrates her eternal tongue,
For ever most *divinely* in the *wrong*. *Ib.*

Think nought a *trifle*, though it small
appear;

Small sands the mountain, moments make
the year,

And trifles life. *Ib.*

Women were made to give our eyes delight;
A *female sloven* is an odious sight. *Ib.*

When most the world applauds you, most
beware;

'Tis often less a *blessing*, than a *snare*.
Distrust *mankind*; with your own *heart*

confer;
And dread even *there* to find a flatterer. *Ib.*

The *happy* only are the truly *great*. *Ib.*

But our *invectives* must despair success;
For, next to *praise*, she values nothing less.
Ib.

Scandal's the sweetener of a *female* feast.
Ib.

One to destroy, is murder by the law;
And gibbets keep the lifted hand in awe;

To murder *thousands*, takes a specious name,
War's glorious art, and gives immortal fame.
Sat. 7.

How commentators each dark passage shun
And hold their farthing candle to the *Sun*.
Ib.

Tired Nature's sweet restorer, balmy *Sleep*.
The Complaint; or, Night Thoughts on Life,
Death, and Immortality. *Night 1.*

Night, sable goddess! from her *ebon* throne
In rayless majesty, now stretches forth
Her leaden sceptre o'er a slumbering world.
Silence, how dead! and darkness, how pro-
found! *Ib.*

Creation sleeps. 'Tis, as the general pulse
Of life stood still, and Nature made a pause;
An awful pause! prophetic of her end. *Ib.*

The bell strikes *one*. We take no note of
time

But from its loss. *Ib.*

How poor, how rich, how abject, how
august,

How complicate, how wonderful, is man!
Ib.

Oh what a miracle to man is man! *Ib.*

Thought, busy thought! too busy for my
peace! *Ib.*

The selfish heart deserves the pain it feels.
Ib.

How sad a sight is human happiness,
To those whose thought can pierce beyond
an hour! *Ib.*

Beware what Earth calls happiness; beware
All joys, but joys that never can expire.
Ib.

Be wise to-day; 'tis madness to defer. *Ib.*

Procrastination is the thief of time. *Ib.*

At *thirty* man suspects himself a fool;
Knows it at *forty*, and reforms his plan;

At *fifty* chides his infamous delay,
Pushes his prudent purpose to *resolve*;

In all the magnanimity of thought
Resolves; and re-resolves; *thor.* dies the
same. *Ib.*

All men think all men mortal, but them-
selves. *Ib.*

He mourns the dead who lives as they
desire. *Night 2.*

And what its * worth, ask death-beds; they
can tell. *Ib.*

Will toys amuse, when medicines cannot
cure? *Ib.*

Who does the best his circumstance allows,
Does well, acts nobly; angels could no
more. *Ib.*

Time *wasted* is existence, *used* is life. *Ib.*

We push *Time* from us, and we wish him
back. *Ib.*

The spirit walks of every day deceased;
And smiles an angel, or a fury frowns. *Ib.*

O ye Lorenzos of our age! who deem
One moment unamused, a misery. *Ib.*

Each night we die,
Each morn are born anew: each day, a life!
The Complaint; or Night Thoughts on Life,
Death, and Immortality. *Night 2.*

Time flies, Death urges, knells call, Heaven
invites,
Hell threatens. *Ib.*

O for yesterdays to come! *Ib.*

Who venerate themselves, the world despise.
Ib.

'Tis greatly wise to talk with our past
hours;
And ask them what report they bore to
Heaven. *Ib.*

O how omnipotent is time! *Ib.*

Whose yesterdays look backward with a
smile. *Ib.*

Thoughts shut up want air,
And spoil, like bales unopened to the Sun.
Ib.

All like the purchase; few the price will
pay;
And this makes friends such miracles below.
Ib.

But since friends grow not thick on every
bough,
Nor every friend unrotten at the core. *Ib.*

A friend is worth all hazards we can run.
Ib.

Friendship's the wine of life. *Ib.*

How blessings brighten as they take their
flight! *Ib.*

A death-bed's a detector of the heart.
Here tired dissimulation drops her mask. Ib.

From *dreams*, where thought in fancy's maze
runs mad. *Night 3.*

O! lost to virtue, lost to manly thought,
Lost to the noble sallies of the soul!
Who think it solitude to be alone. *Ib.*

Woes cluster; Rare are *solitary* woes;
They love a train, they tread each other's
heel.* *Ib.*

Sweet harmonist! and beautiful as sweet!
And young as beautiful! and soft as young!
And gay as soft! and innocent as gay! *Ib.*

Lovely in death the beauteous ruin lay.
And if in death still lovely, lovelier there,
Far lovelier! pity swells the tide of love.
Ib.

Scorn the proud man that is ashamed to
weep. *Ib.*

And anguish, after rapture, how severe! *Ib.*

Lean not on Earth; 'twill pierce thee to the
heart;
A broken reed at best; but oft, a spear;
On its sharp point peace bleeds, and hope
expires. *Ib.*

Denied the charity of dust, to spread
O'er dust. *Ib.*

Sacred is the dust
Of this Heaven-laboured form, erect, di-
vine!
This Heaven-assumed majestic robe of
Earth. *Ib.*

Heaven's Sovereign saves all beings, but
himself,
That hideous sight, a *naked* human heart. *Ib.*

Each friend by fate snatched from us, is a
plume
Plucked from the wing of human vanity,
Which makes us stoop from our aerial
heights. *Ib.*

Shocking thought!
So shocking, they who wish, disown it, too;
Disown from shame, what they from folly
crave. *Ib.*

To climb life's worn, heavy wheel
Which draws up nothing new.† *Ib.*

A languid, leaden, iteration reigns,
And ever must, o'er those, whose joys are
joys
Of sight, smell, taste. *Ib.*

A truth it is, few doubt, but fewer trust,
"He sins against *this* life who slights the
next." *Ib.*

Death is the crown of life. *Ib.*

Life is most enjoyed,
When courted least; most worth, when
disesteemed. *Ib.*

Vain is the world, but only to the vain. *Ib.*

Death but entombs the body; life the soul.
Ib.

Life is much flattered, Death is much
traded. *Ib.*

Death, of all pain the period, not of joy. *Ib.*

Were death denied, to live would not be life;
Were death denied, e'en fools would wish
to die. *Night 4.*

Death gives us more than was in Eden lost.
This king of terrors is the prince of peace.
Ib.

The knell, the shroud, the mattock, and the
grave;
The deep damp vault, the darkness, and the
worm;
These are the bugbears of a winter's eve,
The terrors of the living, not the dead. *Ib.*

* Shakespeare: "One woe doth tread upon
another's heel," etc. (p. 318).

† See Cowper: "The Garden," 189 (p. 99).

Man makes a death, which Nature never made;

Then on the point of his own fancy falls;
And feels a thousand deaths, in fearing one.

The Complaint; or Night Thoughts on Life,
Death, and Immortality. *Night 4.*

Wishing, of all employments, is the worst. *Ib.*

Wishing, that constant hectic of a fool. *Ib.*

Why all this toil for triumphs of an hour?
What though we wade in wealth, or soar in fame?

Earth's highest station ends in, "Here he lies,"

And "dust to dust" concludes her noblest song. *Ib.*

Man wants but little; nor that little long. *Ib.*

A God *all* mercy, is a God unjust. *Ib.*

Oh love of gold! thou meanest of amours! *Ib.*

Could angels envy, they had envied *here*. *Ib.*

A truth so strange! 'twere bold to think it true;

If not far bolder still to disbelieve! *Ib.*

Angels are men of a superior kind;
Angels are men in lighter habit clad. *Ib.*

Eternity, too short to speak thy praise. *Ib.*

'Tis impious in a good man to be sad. *Ib.*

Read Nature; Nature is a friend to truth;
Nature is *Christian*; preaches to mankind;
And bids dead matter aid us in our creed. *Ib.*

And then, exulting in their taper, cry,
"Behold the Sun;" and, Indian-like, adore.†

A Christian is the highest style of man. *Ib.*

How swift the shuttle flies, that weaves thy shroud!

Where is the fable of thy former years? *Ib.*

Men may *live* fools, but fools they cannot die. *Ib.*

And thy dark pencil, *midnight*! darker still
In melancholy dipt, embrowns the whole. *Ib.*

Night 5.
Darkness the curtain drops o'er life's dull scene,

'Tis the kind hand of Providence stretched out

'Twixt man and vanity. *Ib.*

By night an atheist half-believes a God. *Ib.*

* See Goldsmith: "Man wants but little" (p. 147).

† See Crabbe: "And hold their glimmering tapers to the sun" (p. 102).

What are we? How unequal! Now we soar,
And now we sink. *Ib.*

Emerging from the shadows of the grave. *Ib.*

How wretched is the man who never mourned! *Ib.*

"Oh let me die his death!" all Nature cries.
"Then live his life."—All Nature falters there. *Ib.*

Less base the fear of death than fear of life.
O Britain, infamous for suicide! *Ib.*

Our funeral tears from different causes rise. *Ib.*

Early, bright, transient, chaste, as morning dew,
She sparkled, was exhaled, and went to Heaven.‡ *Ib.*

We see Time's furrows on another's brow,
And Death entrenched, preparing his assault.

How few themselves in that just mirror see! *Ib.*

Like our shadows,
Our wishes lengthen, as our sun declines. *Ib.*

And gently slope our passage to the grave. *Ib.*

While man is growing life is in decrease;
And cradles rock us nearer to the tomb.

Our birth is nothing but our death begun. *Ib.*

Sinking in virtue, as you rise in fame. *Ib.*

That life is long which answers life's great end. *Ib.*

The man of wisdom is the man of years. *Ib.*

Not simple conquest, triumph is his aim. *Ib.*

Sure as night follows day,
Death treads in *pleasure's* footsteps round the world,

When *pleasure* treads the paths which *reason* shuns,

When, against *reason*, *riot* shuts the door. *Ib.*

Soon, not surprising, *Death* his visit paid.

Her thought went forth to meet him on his way. *Ib.*

Yet *peace* begins just where *ambition* ends. *Ib.*

Death loves a shining mark, a signal blow. § *Ib.*

Nothing is dead, but that which wished to die;

Nothing is dead, but wretchedness and pain. *Night 6.*

Fear shakes the pencil; *Fancy* loves excess;
Dark *Ignorance* is lavish of her shades:

And *these* the formidable picture draw. *Ib.*

‡ See Dryden (pp. 124 and 125).

§ See Quarles (p. 261):—

"Death aims with fouler spite,
At fairer marks."

A genius bright, and base,
Of towering talents, and terrestrial aims.
The Complaint; or Night Thoughts on Life,
Death, and Immortality. *Night 6.*

Plain sense but rarely leads us far astray. *Ib.*

If wrong our hearts, our heads are right in
vain. *Ib.*

Pygmies are pygmies still, though perched
on alps;
And pyramids are pyramids in vales.
Each man makes his own stature, builds
himself:

Virtue alone outbuilds the *pyramids*;
Her monuments shall last, when Egypt's
fall. *Ib.*

Ambition! powerful source of good and ill!
Ib.

So great, so mean, is man! *Ib.*

A competence is vital to content.
Much wealth is corpulence, if not disease.
Ib.

A *competence* is all we can enjoy. *Ib.*

Much learning shows how little mortals
know. *Ib.*

And all *may* do what has by *man* been done.
Ib.

Nature revolves, but man advances. *Ib.*

The world's a prophecy of worlds to come.
Night 7.

Of restless hope, for ever on the wing. *Ib.*

Swift Instinct leaps; slow Reason feebly
climbs. *Ib.*

Astonishing Beyond astonishment. *Ib.*

The man that blushes is not quite a brute.
Ib.

And, round us, *Death's* inexorable hand
Draws the dark curtain close; undrawn no
more. *Ib.*

Amazing pomp! redouble this amaze;
Ten thousand add; add twice ten thousand
more;
Then weigh the whole; one soul outweighs
them all. *Ib.*

Patrons of pleasure, posting into pain! *Ib.*

Heaven *wills* our happiness, *allows* our doom.
Ib.

What ardently we wish, we *soon* believe. *Ib.*
We nothing *know*, but what is marvellous;
Yet what is marvellous, we can't *believe*. *Ib.*

Hope, of all passions, most befriends us *here*.
Ib.

Man of the world (for such wouldst thou be
called).

And art thou proud of that inglorious style?
Night 8.

All the wild trash of sleep, without the rest.
Ib.

Confiding, though confounded; hoping on,
Untaught by trial, unconvinced by proof,
And ever-looking for the never-seen. *Ib.*

And suffering more from folly, than from
fate. *Ib.*

One Caesar lives; a thousand are forgot. *Ib.*

Too low they build who build beneath the
stars. *Ib.*

Men, that would blush at being *thought*
sincere. *Ib.*

'Tis great, 'tis manly, to disdain disguise.
Ib.

The world, well-known, will give our
hearts to Heaven,
Or make us *demons*, long before we die. *Ib.*

That man greatly lives,
Whate'er his fate, or fame, who greatly
dies. *Ib.*

Th' Almighty, from his throne, on Earth
surveys

Nought greater, than an honest, humble
heart. *Ib.*

Where boasting ends, there dignity begins.
Ib.

The blind Lorenzo's proud of being proud;
And dreams himself ascending in his fall.

An eminence, though fancied, turns the
brain. *Ib.*

Truth never was indebted to a lie. *Ib.*

Wealth may seek us; but wisdom must be
sought. *Ib.*

Prayer ardent opens Heaven. *Ib.*

A man *triumphant* is a monstrous sight;
A man *dejected* is a sight as mean. *Ib.*

A man of *pleasure* is a man of *pains*. *Ib.*

Imagination wanders far afield. *Ib.*

Thy fickle wish is ever on the wing. *Ib.*

Pleasure, we both agree, is man's chief good;
Or only contest what deserves the name. *Ib.*

To frown at *pleasure*, and to smile in *pain*.
Ib.

Some angel guide my pencil, while I draw,
What nothing less than angel can exceed. *Ib.*

Where *they*
Behold a *sun*, he spies a *Deity*;
What makes *them* only smile, makes *him*
adore.

Where *they* see *mountains*, he but *atoms* sees.
Ib.

And wit talks *most*, when *least* she has to
say. *Ib.*

Sense is our *helmet*, *wit* is but the plume. *Ib.*

Let not the cooings of the world *allure* thee;
Which of her lovers ever found her true?
Ib.

To know the world, not *love* her, is thy point.
She gives but little, nor that little, long.

The Complaint; or, Night Thoughts on Life,
Death, and Immortality. *Night 8.*

Th' inverted *pyramid* can never stand. *ib.*

Thy wisdom all can do, but—make thee
wise. *ib.*

Where night, death, age, care, crime, and
sorrow cease. *Night 9.*

The melancholy ghosts of dead renown,
Whispering faint echoes of the world's
applause. *ib.*

Final ruin fiercely drives
Her ploughshare o'er creation.* *ib.*

O majestic Night!

Nature's great ancestor! *Day's* elder-born! *ib.*

'Tis Nature's system of divinity,
And every student of the *night* inspires.

'Tis *elder* scripture, writ by God's own hand:
Scripture authentic! uncorrupt by man. *ib.*

Eternity is written in the skies. *ib.*

My heart, at once, it humbles, and exalts;
Lays it in dust, and calls it to the skies. *ib.*

Devotion! daughter of astronomy!
An *undevout* astronomer is mad. *ib.*

Nothing can satisfy, but what confounds;
Nothing, but what *astonishes*, is true. *ib.*

Confusion unconfused. *ib.*

O let me gaze!—Of gazing there's no end.
O let me think!—Thought too is wildered
here;

In mid-way flight imagination tires;
Yet soon re-prunes her wing to soar anew.

Her point unable to forbear or gain. *ib.*

The *course* of Nature is the *art* of God.† *ib.*

A God alone can comprehend a God. *ib.*

In every storm that either frowns, or falls,
What an asylum has the soul in prayer! *ib.*

The mind that would be *happy*, must be
great. *ib.*

Take God from *Nature*, nothing great is
left! *ib.*

Hard are those questions;—answer harder
still. *ib.*

Born in an age more curious than devout.
ib.

Who worship God, shall *find* him. Humble
love,

And not proud *reason*, keeps the door of
Heaven;

Love finds admission, where proud *science*
fails. *ib.*

* See Burns: "Stern Ruin's ploughshare drives
elate" (p. 43.)

† See Sir Thos. Browne: "Nature is the art of
God" (p. 25).

Nature's refuse, and the dregs of men,
Compose the black militia of the pen.

Epistle to Pope.

Their feet through faithless leather met the
dirt;

And oftener changed their principles than
shirt. *ib.*, l. 277.

Accept a miracle, instead of wit,—
See two dull lines with Stanhope's pencil

writ. Written with Lord Chesterfield's
diamond pencil.

Time elaborately thrown away.

The Last Day. *Book 1.*

The most magnificent and costly dome
Is but an upper chamber to a tomb.

Book 2, 87.

In records that defy the tooth of time.

The Statesman's Creed.

Great let me call him, for he conquered me.
The Revenge. *Act 1, 1.*

It is the hydra of calamities,
The sevenfold death. (Jealousy.) *Act 2, 1.*

For wonder is involuntary praise. *Act 3, 1.*

What then is man? The smallest part of
nothing.

Day buries day, month month, and year the
year;

Our life is but a chain of many deaths.
Act 4, 1.

Life is the desert, life the solitude;
Death joins us to the great majority. *ib.*

Thou art so witty, profligate, and thin,
Thou seem'st a Milton with his Death and
Sin.

Epigram on Voltaire.†

ISRAEL ZANGWILL (b. 1864).

Let us start a new religion with one
commandment, "Enjoy thyself."

Children of the Ghetto. *Book 2, chap. 6.*

Scratch the Christian and you find the
pagan—spoiled. *ib.*

Morality was made for man, not man for
morality. *ib.*

Indifference and hypocrisy between them
keep orthodoxy alive. *Chap. 15.*

Intellect obscures more than it illumines.
ib.

A fatherland focusses a people. *ib.*

Selfishness is the only real atheism;
aspiration, unselfishness, the only real
religion. *Chap. 16.*

† After Voltaire had severely criticised Milton's
allegorical description of Death and Sin.—Dr.
Doran's "Life of Young."

HOLY BIBLE.

In each instance where the Revised Version differs from the "Authorised Version," the variations are given with the letters R. V. appended.

OLD TESTAMENT.

It is not good that the man should be alone. Genesis. 2, 18.

In the sweat of thy face shalt thou eat bread. 3, 19.

For dust thou art, and unto dust shalt thou return. 10.

She was the mother of all living. 3, 20.

Am I my brother's keeper? 4, 9.

My punishment is greater than I can bear. 4, 13.

There were giants in the earth in those days. 6, 4.

[The Nephilim were in the earth in those days.—R. V.]

Whoso sheddeth man's blood, by man shall his blood be shed. 9, 6.

Buried in a good old age. 15, 15.

His hand will be against every man, and every man's hand against him. 16, 12.

[His hand *shall* be, etc.—R. V.]

Shall not the Judge of all the earth do right? 18, 25.

Then Abraham . . . died in a good old age, an old man, and full of years; and was gathered to his people. 25, 8.

The voice is Jacob's voice, but the hands are the hands of Esau. 27, 22.

And Mizpah; for he said, The Lord watch between me and thee, when we are absent one from another. 31, 49.

Behold, this dreamer cometh. 37, 19.

There was corn in Egypt. 42, 1.

Then shall ye bring down my gray hairs with sorrow to the grave. 42, 38.

Benjamin's mess was five times so much as any of theirs. 43, 34.

Few and evil have the days of the years of my life been. 47, 9.

[Few and evil have been the days of the years of my life.—R. V.]

Unstable as water, thou shalt not excel. 49, 4.

[Unstable as water, thou shalt not have the excellency.—R. V.]

O my soul, come not thou into their secret; unto their assembly, mine honour, be not thou united. 49, 6.

[O my soul, come not thou into their council: unto their assembly, my glory, be not thou united.—R. V.]

Now there arose up a new king over Egypt, which knew not Joseph.

Exodus. 1, 8.

[Now there arose a new king, etc.—R. V.]

Who made thee a prince and a judge over us? 2, 14.

I have been a stranger in a strange land. 2, 22.

[I have been a sojourner in a strange land.—R. V.]

A land flowing with milk and honey. 3, 8.

Even darkness which may be felt. 10, 21.

And they spoiled the Egyptians. 12, 36.

The land of Egypt, when we sat by the flesh-pots, and when we did eat bread to the full. 16, 3.

Thou shalt not seethe a kid in his mother's milk. 23, 19.

[Its mother's milk.—R. V.]

A stiff-necked people. 33, 3.

Breach for breach, eye for eye, tooth for tooth. Leviticus. 24, 20.

Now the man Moses was very meek, above all the men which were upon the face of the earth. Numbers. 12, 3.

Sons of Anak. 13, 33.

He whom thou blessest is blessed, and he whom thou cursest is cursed. 22, 6.

Let me die the death of the righteous, and let my last end be like his! 23, 10.

Blessed is he that blesseth thee, and cursed is he that curseth thee. 24, 9.

[Blessed be everyone that blesseth thee, and cursed be everyone that curseth thee.—R. V.]

I called thee to curse mine enemies, and, behold, thou hast altogether blessed them these three times. Numbers. 24, 10.

Man doth not live by bread only.

Deuteronomy. 8, 3.

The blood is the life. 12, 23.

The wife of thy bosom. 13, 6.

Eye for eye, tooth for tooth, hand for hand, foot for foot. 19, 21.

Thou shalt not muzzle the ox when he treadeth out the corn. 25, 4.

Blessed shall be thy basket and thy store. 28, 5.

[Blessed shall be thy basket and thy kneading-trough.—R.V.]

He kept him as the apple of his eye. 32, 10.

O that they were wise, that they understood this, that they would consider their latter end! 32, 29.

As thy days, so shall thy strength be. 33, 25.

His eye was not dim, nor his natural force abated. 34, 7.

Only be thou strong and very courageous. Joshua. 1, 7.

[Only be strong and very courageous.—R.V.]

I am going the way of all the earth. 23, 14.

I arose a mother in Israel. Judges. 5, 7.

The stars in their courses fought against Sisera. 5, 20.

She brought forth butter in a lordly dish. 5, 25.

[She brought him butter in a lordly dish.—R.V.]

If ye had not plowed with my heifer, ye had not found out my riddle. 14, 18.

The Philistines be upon thee. 16, 9.

Thy people shall be my people, and thy God my God: where thou diest, will I die, and there will I be buried: the Lord do so to me, and more also, if aught but death part thee and me. Ruth. 1, 16 and 17.

Be strong, and quit yourselves like men. 1 Samuel. 4, 9.

A man after his own heart. 13, 14.

Is Saul also among the prophets? 19, 24.

How are the mighty fallen! Tell it not in Gath, publish it not in the streets of Askelon.* 2 Samuel. 1, 19 and 20.

Saul and Jonathan were lovely and pleasant in their lives, and in their death they were not divided. 1, 23.

Very pleasant hast thou been unto me; thy love to me was wonderful, passing the love of women. 1, 26.

Tarry at Jericho until your beards be grown. 10, 5.

And Nathan said to David; "Thou art the man." 12, 7.

And Judah and Israel dwelt safely, every man under his vine and under his fig tree. (See Micah 4, 4; Zech. 3, 10.)

1 Kings. 4, 25.

And he spake of trees, from the cedar tree that is in Lebanon even unto the hyssop that springeth out of the wall. 4, 33.

And Israel shall be a proverb and a by-word among all people. 9, 7.

[... all peoples.—R.V.]

My little finger shall be thicker than my father's loins. (Also 2 Chron. 10, 10.)

12, 10.

[My little finger is thicker than my father's loins.—R.V.]

My father hath chastised you with whips, but I will chastise you with scorpions. (Also 2 Chron. 10, 14.)

12, 11.

[My father chastised you with whips, etc.—R.V.]

And the king . . . forsook the old men's counsel that they gave him. (Also 2 Chron. 10, 8.)

12, 13.

[And the king . . . forsook the counsel of the old men which they had given him.—R.V.]

How long halt ye between two opinions? 12, 21.

Behold, there ariseth a little cloud out of the sea, like a man's hand. 13, 44.

[Behold, there ariseth a cloud out of the sea, as small as a man's hand.—R.V.]

A still small voice. 19, 12.

Let not him that girdeth on his harness boast himself as he that putteth it off. 20, 11.

[Let not him that girdeth on his armour boast himself as he that putteth it off.—R.V.]

As sheep that have not a shepherd. 22, 17.

[As sheep that have no shepherd.—R.V.]

Feed him with bread of affliction and with water of affliction. (Also 2 Chron. 18, 26.)

22, 27.

The spirit of Elijah doth rest on Elisha. 2 Kings. 2, 15.

* Ashkelon.—R.V.

Is it well with the child? **2 Kings.** 4, 26.
There is death in the pot. 4, 40.

Is thy servant a dog, that he should do this great thing? 8, 13.

[But what is thy servant, which is but a dog, that he should do this great thing.—**R.V.**]

The driving is like the driving of Jehu the son of Nimshi; for he driveth furiously. 9, 20.

Had Zimri peace, who slew his master? 9, 31.

[Is it peace, thou Zimri, thy master's murderer?—**R.V.**]

Now, behold, thou trustest upon the staff of this bruised reed, even upon Egypt, on which if a man lean, it will go into his hand and pierce it. (*See Isaiah 36, 6.*) 18, 21.

We are strangers before thee, and sojourners. **1 Chronicles.** 29, 15.

Our days on the earth are as a shadow. *Id.*

And he died in a good old age, full of days, riches, and honour. 29, 28.

When the heaven is shut up, and there is no rain. **2 Chronicles.** 6, 26.

And a certain man drew a bow at a venture. 18, 33.

[And a certain man drew his bow at a venture.—**R.V.**]

Everyone with one of his hands wrought in the works and with the other hand held a weapon. **Nehemiah.** 4, 17.

[. . . held his weapon.—**R.V.**]

Let it be written among the laws of the Persians and the Medes, that it be not altered. **Esther.** 1, 19.

One that feared God, and eschewed evil. **Job.** 1, 1

From going to and fro in the earth, and from walking up and down in it. 1, 7.

The Lord gave, and the Lord hath taken away; blessed be the name of the Lord. 1, 21.

Skin for skin, yea all that a man hath will he give for his life. 2, 4.

There the wicked cease from troubling, and there the weary be at rest. 3, 17

Which long for death, but it cometh not; and dig for it more than for hid treasures. 3, 21.

In thoughts from the visions of the night, when deep sleep falleth on men. 4, 13; 33, 15.

Shall a man be more pure than his Maker? 4, 17.

Man is born unto trouble, as the sparks fly upward. 5, 7.

He taketh the wise in their own craftiness. 5, 13.

Thou shalt come to thy grave in a full age, like as a shock of corn cometh in in his season. 5, 26

[. . . its season.—**R.V.**]

How forcible are right words! 6, 25.

[How forcible are words of uprightness!—**R.V.**]

My days are swifter than a weaver's shuttle. 7, 6.

He shall return no more to his house, neither shall his place know him any more. 7, 10.

I would not live alway. 7, 16.

Thine hands have made me and fashioned me. 10, 8.

[. . . framed me and fashioned me.—**R.V.**]

The land of darkness and the shadow of death. 10, 21.

[. . . and of the shadow of death.—**R.V.**]

Canst thou by searching find out God? 11, 7.

No doubt but ye are the people, and wisdom shall die with you. 12, 2.

With the ancient is wisdom; and in length of days understanding. 12, 12.

[With aged men is wisdom; and in length of days understanding.—**R.V.**]

Man that is born of a woman is of few days, and full of trouble. 14, 1.

Miserable comforters are ye all. 16, 2.

Shall vain words have an end? 16, 3.

The king of terrors. 18, 14.

I am escaped with the skin of my teeth. 19, 20.

I know that my redeemer liveth. 19, 25.

And though after my skin worms destroy this body, yet in my flesh shall I see God. 19, 26.

[And after my skin hath been thus destroyed, yet from my flesh shall I see God.—**R.V.**]

Lo, these are parts of his ways: but how little a portion is heard of him? but the thunder of his power who can understand? 26, 14.

[Lo, these are but the outskirts of his ways: and how small a whisper do we hear of him! But the thunder of his power who can understand?—**R.V.**]

My lips shall not speak wickedness, nor my tongue utter deceit. Job. 27, 4.

[Surely my lips shall not speak unrighteousness, neither shall my tongue utter deceit.—R.V.]

The price of wisdom is above rubies. 28, 13.

When the ear heard me, then it blessed me; and when the eye saw me, it gave witness to me. 29, 11.

[. . . witness unto me.—R.V.]

I caused the widow's heart to sing for joy. 29, 13.

I was eyes to the blind, and feet was I to the lame. 29, 15.

I was a father to the poor. 29, 16.

[I was a father to the needy.—R.V.]

And now am I their song, yea, I am their byword. 30, 9.

[And now I am become their song, yea, I am a byword unto them.—R.V.]

To the house appointed for all living. 30, 23.

Behold, my desire is . . . that mine adversary had written a book. 31, 35.

[And that I had the indictment which mine adversary hath written.—R.V.]

The words of Job are ended. 31, 40.

He was righteous in his own eyes. 32, 1.

For I am full of matter, the spirit within me constraineth me. 32, 13.

[For I am full of words; the spirit within me constraineth me.—R.V.]

In a dream, in a vision of the night, when deep sleep falleth upon men. 33, 15.

He multiplieth words without knowledge. 35, 16.

Who is this that darkeneth counsel by words without knowledge? 38, 2.

Hitherto shalt thou come, but no further: and here shall thy proud waves be stayed? 38, 11.

Canst thou bind the sweet influences of Pleiades, or loose the bands of Orion? 38, 31.

[Canst thou bind the cluster of the Pleiades, or loose the bands of Orion.—R.V.]

He saith among the trumpets, Ha, ha; and he smelleth the battle afar off. 39, 25.

[As oft as the trumpet soundeth, he saith, Aha! and he smelleth the battle afar off.—R.V.]

His heart is as firm as a stone; yea, as hard as a piece of the nether millstone. 41, 24.

[His heart is as firm as a stone; yea, firm as the nether millstone.—R.V.]

He maketh the deep to boil like a pot. 41, 31.

Things too wonderful for me, which I knew not. 42, 3.

I have heard of thee by the hearing of the ear: but now mine eye seeth thee. 42, 5.

[I had heard, etc.—R.V.]

So the Lord blessed the latter end of Job more than his beginning. 42, 12.

Nor sitteth in the seat of the scornful. Psalms. 1, 1.

His leaf also shall not wither. 1, 3.

[Whose leaf also doth not wither.—R.V.]

Out of the mouth of babes and sucklings. 8, 2.

For thou hast made him a little lower than the angels. 8, 5.

[Thou hast made him but little lower than God.—R.V.]

The fool hath said in his heart, there is no God. 14, 1.

There is none that doeth good, no, not one. 14, 3.

He that sweareth to his own hurt, and changeth not. 15, 4.

The lines are fallen unto me in pleasant places. 16, 6.

Keep me as the apple of the eye. 17, 8.

The sorrows of death compassed me. 18, 4.

[The cords of death compassed me.—R.V.]

He did fly upon the wings of the wind. 18, 10.

[He flew swiftly upon the wings of the wind.—R.V.]

The heavens declare the glory of God; and the firmament sheweth his handywork. 19, 1.

I may tell all my bones. 22, 17.

He maketh me to lie down in green pastures: he leadeth me beside the still waters. 23, 2.

Though I walk through the valley of the shadow of death. 23, 4.

Thy rod and thy staff they comfort me. 16.

The strife of tongues. 31, 20.

I have been young, and now am old; yet have I not seen the righteous forsaken, nor his seed begging bread. 37, 25.

I have seen the wicked in great power, and spreading himself like a green bay tree. 37, 35.

[. . . like a green tree in its native soil.—R.V.]

While I was musing the fire burned.

Psalms. 39, 3.

[. . . the fire kindled.—R.V.]

Lord, make me to know mine end, and the measure of my days. *39, 4.*

Every man at his best state is altogether vanity. *39, 5.*

[. . . . best estate.—R.V.]

He heapeth up riches, and knoweth not who shall gather them. *39, 6.*

Blessed is he that considereth the poor. *41, 1.*

As the hart panteth after the water brooks. *42, 1.*

Deep calleth unto deep. *42, 7.*

My tongue is the pen of a ready writer. *45, 1.*

Beautiful for situation, the joy of the whole earth, is Mount Zion. *48, 2.*

[Beautiful in elevation, the joy, etc.—R.V.]

Man being in honour abideth not: he is like the beasts that perish. *49, 12.*

[Man abideth in honour: he is like the beasts that perish.—R.V.]

The cattle upon a thousand hills. *50, 10.*

Oh that I had wings like a dove! for then would I fly away, and be at rest. *55, 6.*

[Oh that I had wings like a dove: then would I, etc.—R.V.]

We took sweet counsel together. *55, 14.*

The words of his mouth were smoother than butter, but war was in his heart; his words were softer than oil, yet were they drawn swords. *55, 21.*

[His mouth was smooth as butter, but his heart was war: his words were softer than oil, yet were they drawn swords.—R.V.]

They are like the deaf adder that stoppeth her ear; which will not hearken to the voice of charmers, charming never so wisely. *58, 4 and 5.*

[. . . which hearkeneth not to the voice of charmers, charming never so wisely.—R.V.]

Vain is the help of man. *60, 11.*

If riches increase, set not your heart upon them. *62, 10.*

[. . . set not your heart thereon.—R.V.]

His enemies shall lick the dust. *72, 9.*

For promotion cometh neither from the east, nor from the west, nor from the south. But God is the judge: he putteth down one, and setteth up another. *75, 6 and 7.*

[For neither from the east, nor from the west, nor yet from the south, cometh lifting up. But God is the judge: he putteth down one, and lifteth up another.—R.V.]

They go from strength to strength. *84, 7.*

Mercy and truth are met together; righteousness and peace have kissed each other. *85, 10.*

For a thousand years in thy sight are but as yesterday when it is past, and as a watch in the night. *90, 4.*

We spend our years as a tale that is told. *90, 9.*

[We bring our years to an end as a tale that is told.—R.V.]

The days of our years are threescore years and ten. *90, 10.*

So teach us to number our days, that we may apply our hearts unto wisdom. *90, 12.*

As for man, his days are as grass: as a flower of the field, so he flourisheth. *103, 15.*

The wind passeth over it, and it is gone; and the place thereof shall know it no more. *103, 16.*

And wine that maketh glad the heart of man. *104, 15.*

Man goeth forth unto his work and to his labour until the evening. *104, 23.*

They that go down to the sea in ships, that do business in great waters; these see the works of the Lord, and his wonders in the deep. *107, 23 and 24.*

I said in my haste, All men are liars. *116, 11.*

[I said in my haste, All men are a lie.—R.V.]

Precious in the sight of the Lord is the death of his saints. *116, 15.*

The stone which the builders refused is become the head stone of the corner. *118, 22.*

[. . . the head of the corner.—R.V.]

Thy word is a lamp unto my feet, and a light unto my path. *119, 105.*

[. . . and light unto my path.—R.V.]

Peace be within thy walls, and prosperity within thy palaces. *122, 7.*

For so he giveth his beloved sleep. *127, 2.*

[For so he giveth unto his beloved sleep.—R.V.]

Happy is the man that hath his quiver full of them. *127, 5.*

Thy children like olive plants round about thy table. *128, 3.*

I will not give sleep to mine eyes, or slumber to mine eyelids. *132, 4; and Proverbs 6, 4.*

Behold, how good and how pleasant it is for brethren to dwell together in unity! *133, 1.*

We hanged our harps upon the willows in the midst thereof. *Psalms. 137, 2.*

[Upon the willows in the midst thereof we hanged up our harps.—R.V.]

If I forget thee, O Jerusalem, let my right hand forget her cunning. *137, 5.*

If I take the wings of the morning, and dwell in the uttermost parts of the sea. *139, 9.*

I am fearfully and wonderfully made. *139, 14.*

Put not your trust in princes. *146, 3.*

Surely in vain the net is spread in the sight of any bird. *Proverbs. 1, 17.*

[For in vain is the net spread in the eyes of any bird.—R.V.]

Wisdom crieth without; she uttereth her voice in the streets. *1, 20.*

[Wisdom crieth aloud in the street; she uttereth her voice in the broad places.—R.V.]

Whom the Lord loveth he correcteth. *3, 12.*

[Whom the Lord loveth he reproveth.—R.V.]

Her ways are ways of pleasantness, and all her paths are peace. *3, 17.*

Wisdom is the principal thing; therefore get wisdom: and with all thy getting get understanding. *4, 7.*

[. Yea, with all thou hast gotten get understanding.—R.V.]

The shining light, that shineth more and more unto the perfect day. *4, 18.*

Go to the ant, thou sluggard; consider her ways, and be wise. *6, 6.*

Yet a little sleep, a little slumber, a little folding of the hands to sleep: so shall thy poverty come as one that travelleth, and thy want as an armed man. *6, 10 and 11; 24, 33.*

[. so shall thy poverty come as a robber, and thy want as an armed man.—R.V.]

As an ox goeth to the slaughter. *7, 22; Jer. 11, 19.*

[Like a gentle lamb that is led to the slaughter (Jer. 11, 19.)—R.V.]

For wisdom is better than rubies. *8, 11.*

Stolen waters are sweet. *9, 17.*

A wise son maketh a glad father. *10, 1.*

The memory of the just is blessed. *10, 7.*

When pride cometh, then cometh shame. *11, 2.*

In the multitude of counsellors there is safety. *11, 14; 24, 6.*

He that is surety for a stranger shall smart for it. *11, 15.*

A virtuous woman is a crown to her husband. *12, 4.*

A righteous man regardeth the life of his beast. *12, 10.*

Hope deferred maketh the heart sick. *13, 12.*

The way of transgressors is hard. *13, 15.*

[The way of the treacherous is rugged.—R.V.]

He that spareth his rod hateth his son. *13, 24.*

Fools make a mock at sin. *14, 9.*

[The foolish make a mock at guilt.—R.V.]

The heart knoweth his own bitterness; and a stranger doth not intermeddle with his joy. *14, 10.*

[. . . its bitterness; . . . its joy.—R.V.]

In all labour there is profit. *14, 23.*

Righteousness exalteth a nation. *14, 34.*

A soft answer turneth away wrath. *15, 1.*

A merry heart maketh a cheerful countenance. *15, 13.*

Better is a dinner of herbs where love is, than a stalled ox and hatred therewith. *15, 17.*

A word spoken in due season, how good is it! *15, 23.*

[A word in due season, how good is it!—R.V.]

A man's heart deviseth his way; but the Lord directeth his steps. *16, 9.*

Pride goeth before destruction, and an haughty spirit before a fall. *16, 18.*

The hoary head is a crown of glory, if it be found in the way of righteousness. *16, 31.*

[The hoary head is a crown of glory, it shall be found in the way of righteousness.—R.V.]

A gift is as a precious stone in the eyes of him that hath it. *17, 8.*

He that repeateth a matter separateth very friends. *17, 9.*

[He that harpeth on a matter separateth chief friends.—R.V.]

The beginning of strife is as when one letteth out water. *17, 14.*

He that hath knowledge spareth his words. *17, 27.*

[He that spareth his words hath knowledge.—R.V.]

Even a fool, when he holdeth his peace, is counted wise. *17, 28.*

A wounded spirit who can bear?

Proverbs. 18, 14.

[A broken spirit who can bear?—R.V.]

A man that hath friends must show himself friendly: and there is a friend that sticketh closer than a brother.

18, 24.

[He that maketh many friends doeth it to his own destruction: but there is a friend that sticketh closer than a brother.—R.V.]

He that hath pity upon the poor lendeth unto the Lord.

19, 17.

Wine is a mocker, strong drink is raging.

20, 1.

[Wine is a mocker, strong drink a brawler.—R.V.]

Every fool will be meddling.

20, 3.

[Every fool will be quarrelling.—R.V.]

Even a child is known by his doings.

20, 11.

[Even a child maketh himself known by his doings.—R.V.]

The hearing ear, and the seeing eye.

20, 12.

It is naught, it is naught, saith the buyer: but when he is gone his way, then he boasteth.

20, 14.

It is better to dwell in a corner of the house-top, than with a brawling woman in a wide house.

21, 9.

[. . . a contentious woman in a wide house.—R.V.]

A good name is rather to be chosen than great riches.

22, 1.

The rich and poor meet together: the Lord is the maker of them all.

22, 2.

[The rich and the poor, etc.—R.V.]

Train up a child in the way he should go: and when he is old, he will not depart from it.

22, 6.

[. . . and even when he is old, etc.—R.V.]

The borrower is servant to the lender.

22, 7.

Remove not the ancient landmark.

22, 28; 23, 10.

Seest thou a man diligent in his business? he shall stand before kings; he shall not stand before mean men.

22, 29.

For riches certainly make themselves wings.

23, 5.

Drowsiness shall clothe a man with rags.

23, 21.

Look not thou upon the wine when it is red.

23, 31.

At the last it biteth like a serpent, and stingeth like an adder.

23, 32.

If thou faint in the day of adversity.

24, 10.

A word fitly spoken is like apples of gold in pictures of silver.

25, 11.

[. . . baskets of silver.—R.V.]

For thou shalt heap coals of fire upon his head.

25, 22.

As cold waters to a thirsty soul, so is good news from a far country.

25, 25.

Answer not a fool according to his folly, lest thou also be like unto him. Answer a fool according to his folly, lest he be wise in his own conceit.

26, 4, 5.

As a dog returneth to his vomit, so a fool returneth to his folly.

26, 11.

[As a dog that returneth to his vomit, so is a fool that repeateth his folly.—R.V.]

Seest thou a man wise in his own conceit? there is more hope of a fool than of him.

26, 12.

The slothful man saith, There is a lion in the way; a lion is in the streets.

26, 13.

[The sluggard saith, etc.—R.V.]

The sluggard is wiser in his own conceit than seven men that can render a reason.

26, 16.

Whoso diggeth a pit shall fall therein.

26, 27.

Boast not thyself of to-morrow; for thou knowest not what a day may bring forth.

27, 1.

Open rebuke is better than secret love.

27, 5.

[Better is open rebuke than love that is hidden.—R.V.]

Faithful are the wounds of a friend.

27, 6.

A continual dropping in a very rainy day and a contentious woman are alike.

27, 15.

Iron sharpeneth iron; so a man sharpeneth the countenance of his friend.

27, 17.

Though thou shouldest bray a fool in a mortar among wheat with a pestle, yet will not his foolishness depart from him.

27, 22.

[. . . in a mortar with a pestle among bruised corn, etc.—R.V.]

The wicked flee when no man pursueth: but the righteous are bold as a lion.

28, 1.

He that maketh haste to be rich shall not be innocent.

28, 20.

[. . . shall not be unpunished.—R.V.]

A man that flattereth his neighbour spreadeth a net for his feet.

29, 5.

[. . . a net for his steps.—R.V.]

Give me neither poverty nor riches; feed me with food convenient for me.

Proverbs. 30; 8.

[. . . with the food that is needful for me.—R.V.]

The horseleach hath two daughters, crying, Give, give. *30, 15.*

There be three things which are too wonderful for me, yea, four, which I know not: the way of an eagle in the air; the way of a serpent upon a rock; the way of a ship in the midst of the sea; and the way of a man with a maid. *30, 18, 19.*

Who can find a virtuous woman? for her price is far above rubies. *31, 10.*

[A virtuous woman who can find? for her price, etc.—R.V.]

Her children arise up, and call her blessed.

[. . . rise up, etc.—R.V.] *31, 28.*

Vanity of vanities, saith the Preacher, vanity of vanities; all is vanity.

Ecclesiastes. 1, 2; 11, 8.

What profit hath a man of all his labour which he taketh under the sun? *1, 3.*

[What profit hath man . . . wherein he laboureth under the sun?—R.V.]

One generation passeth away, and another generation cometh; but the earth abideth for ever. *1, 4.*

[One generation goeth, and another generation cometh; and, etc.—R.V.]

All the rivers run into the sea; yet the sea is not full. *1, 7.*

All things are full of labour; man cannot utter it: the eye is not satisfied with seeing, nor the ear filled with hearing. *1, 8.*

[. . . full of weariness; etc.—R.V.]

The thing that hath been, it is that which shall be, and that which is done is that which shall be done: and there is no new thing under the sun. *1, 9.*

[That which hath been is . . . ; and that which hath been done, etc.—R.V.]

All is vanity and vexation of spirit. *1, 14.*

[. . . and a striving after wind.—R.V.]

In much wisdom is much grief. *1, 18.*

He that increaseth knowledge increaseth sorrow. *16.*

Wisdom excelleth folly, as far as light excelleth darkness. *2, 13.*

One event happeneth to them all. *2, 14.*

To everything there is a season, and a time to every purpose under the heaven: a time to be born, and a time to die. *3, 1, 2.*

Wherefore I praised the dead which are already dead more than the living which are yet alive. *4, 2.*

But woe to him that is alone when he falleth. *4, 10.*

A threefold cord is not quickly broken. *4, 12.*

God is in heaven, and thou upon earth: therefore let thy words be few. *5, 2.*

Better is it that thou shouldst not vow, than that thou shouldst vow and not pay. *5, 5.*

The sleep of a labouring man is sweet. *5, 12.*

A good name is better than precious ointment. *7, 1.*

It is better to go to the house of mourning, than to go to the house of feasting. *7, 2.*

For as the crackling of thorns under a pot, so is the laughter of the fool. *7, 6.*

Better is the end of a thing than the beginning thereof. *7, 8.*

Say not thou, What is the cause that the former days were better than these? for thou dost not enquire wisely concerning this. *7, 10.*

Wisdom giveth life to them that have it. *7, 12.*

[Wisdom preserveth the life of him that hath it.—R.V.]

In the day of prosperity be joyful, but in the day of adversity consider. *7, 14.*

[. . . and in the day of adversity . . . —R.V.]

Be not righteous over much. *7, 16.*

God hath made man upright; but they have sought out many inventions. *7, 29.*

To eat and to drink and to be merry. *8, 15; see also St. Luke 12, 19.*

A living dog is better than a dead lion. *9, 4.*

Whatsoever thy hand findeth to do, do it with thy might; for there is no work, nor device, nor knowledge, nor wisdom, in the grave, whither thou goest. *9, 10.*

The race is not to the swift, nor the battle to the strong, neither yet bread to the wise, nor yet riches to men of understanding, nor yet favour to men of skill: but time and chance happeneth to them all. *9, 11.*

Dead flies cause the ointment of the apothecary to send forth a stinking savour. *10, 1.*

[Dead flies cause the ointment of the perfumer to send forth a stinking savour.—R.V.]

He that diggeth a pit shall fall into it. *10, 8.*

Wine maketh merry: but money answereth all things Ecclesiastes. 10, 19.

[Wine maketh glad the life; and money answereth all things.—R.V.]

Curse not the king, no not in thy thought; and curse not the rich in thy bedchamber; for a bird of the air shall carry the voice, and that which hath wings shall tell the matter. 10, 20.

Cast thy bread upon the waters: for thou shalt find it after many days. 11, 1.

In the place where the tree falleth, there it shall be. 11, 3.

[. . . shall it be.—R.V.]

He that observeth the wind shall not sow; and he that regardeth the clouds shall not reap. 11, 4.

Truly the light is sweet, and a pleasant thing it is for the eyes to behold the sun. 11, 7.

Rejoice, O young man, in thy youth; and let thy heart cheer thee in the days of thy youth. 11, 9.

Childhood and youth are vanity. 11, 10.

[Youth and the prime of life are vanity.—R.V.]

Remember now thy Creator in the days of thy youth, while the evil days come not. 12, 1.

[Remember also thy Creator in the days of thy youth, or ever the evil days come.—R.V.]

And the grinders cease because they are few. 12, 3.

And the grasshopper shall be a burden, and desire shall fail: because man goeth to his long home, and the mourners go about the streets. 12, 5.

[And the grasshopper shall be a burden and the caper-berry shall fail; because etc.—R.V.]

Or ever the silver cord be loosed, or the golden bowl be broken, or the pitcher be broken at the fountain, or the wheel broken at the cistern. 12, 6.

Then shall the dust return to the earth as it was: and the spirit shall return unto God who gave it. 12, 7.

[; and the dust return to the earth as it was, and the spirit return unto God who gave it.—R.V.]

He gave good heed, and sought out, and set in order many proverbs. 12, 9.

[He pondered, and sought out, and set in order many proverbs.—R.V.]

The words of the wise are as goads. 12, 11.

Of making many books there is no end; and much study is a weariness of the flesh. 12, 13.

Let us hear the conclusion of the whole matter: Fear God and keep his commandments: for this is the whole duty of man. 12, 13.

[This is the end of the matter; all hath been heard: fear God and keep his commandments, for this is the whole duty of men.—R.V.]

For God shall bring every work into judgment, with every secret thing, whether it be good, or whether it be evil. 12, 14.

[. . . every hidden thing, whether it be good or whether it be evil.—R.V.]

As the lily among thorns, so is my love among the daughters.

Song of Solomon.* 2, 2.

[As a lily among thorns, etc.—R.V.]

For lo, the winter is past, the rain is over and gone; the flowers appear on the earth; the time of the singing of birds is come, and the voice of the turtle is heard in our land. 2, 11 and 12.

The little foxes, that spoil the vines. 2, 15.

[. . . spoil the vineyards.—R.V.]

I sleep, but my heart waketh. 5, 2.

[I was asleep, but my heart waked.—R.V.]

Love is strong as death; jealousy is cruel as the grave. 8, 6.

Many waters cannot quench love. 8, 7.

The ox knoweth his owner, and the ass his master's crib. Isaiah. 1, 3.

The whole head is sick, and the whole heart faint. 1, 5.

From the sole of the foot even unto the head there is no soundness in it; but wounds, and bruises, and putrifying sores: they have not been closed, neither bound up, neither mollified with ointment. 1, 6.

[. . . and festering sores: they have not been closed, neither bound up, neither mollified with oil.—R.V.]

Bring no more vain oblations; incense is an abomination unto me. 1, 13.

And the strong shall be as tow, and the maker of it as a spark, and they shall both burn together, and none shall quench them. 1, 31.

[And the strong shall be as tow, and his work as a spark; and they shall both burn together, and none shall quench them.—R.V.]

They shall beat their swords into ploughshares, and their spears into pruning hooks. (See Joel 3, 10, and Micah 4, 3.) 2, 4.

* [Song of Songs.—R.V.]

- To the moles and to the bats.
Isaiah. 2, 20.
- Grind the faces of the poor. 3, 15.
- In that day seven women shall take hold of one man. 4, 1.
[And seven women shall take hold of one man in that day.—R.V.]
- And he looked that it should bring forth grapes, and it brought forth wild grapes. 5, 2.
- And he looked for judgment, but behold oppression; for righteousness, but behold a cry. 5, 7.
- Woe unto them that join house to house, that lay field to field, till there be no place! 5, 8.
[. . . . till there be no room.—R.V.]
- Woe unto them that rise up early in the morning, that they may follow strong drink! 5, 11.
- Woe unto them that draw iniquity with cords of vanity, and sin as it were with a cart rope! 5, 18.
- Woe unto them that call evil good, and good evil! 5, 20.
- Woe unto them that are wise in their own eyes! 5, 21.
- For all this his anger is not turned away, but his hand is stretched out still. 5, 25.
- I am a man of unclean lips. 6, 5.
- For a stone of stumbling and for a rock of offence. 8, 14.
- Wizards that peep, and that mutter. 8, 19.
[Wizards that chirp and that mutter.—R.V.]
- Thou hast multiplied the nation, and not increased the joy: they joy before thee according to the joy in harvest, and as men rejoice when they divide the spoil. 3, 3.
[Thou hast multiplied the nation, thou hast increased their joy: they joy, etc.—R.V.]
- The wolf also shall dwell with the lamb, and the leopard shall lie down with the kid. 11, 6.
[And the wolf shall dwell with the lamb, etc.—R.V.]
- Hell from beneath is moved for thee to meet thee at thy coming. 14, 9.
- How art thou fallen from heaven, O Lucifer, son of the morning! 14, 12.
[How art thou fallen from heaven, O daystar, son of the morning!—R.V.]
- And in mercy shall the throne be established. 16, 5.
[And a throne shall be established in mercy.—R.V.]
- Babylon is fallen, is fallen. (See Revelation 18, 2.) 21, 9.
- Watchman, what of the night? 21, 11.
- Let us eat and drink; for to-morrow we shall die. 22, 13.
- Whose merchants are princes. 23, 8.
- A feast of fat things. 25, 6.
- But they also have erred through wine, and through strong drink. 28, 7.
[But these also have erred through wine, and through strong drink are gone astray.—R.V.]
- For precept must be upon precept, precept upon precept; line upon line, line upon line; here a little, and there a little. 28, 10.
[For it is precept upon precept, precept upon precept; line upon line, line upon line; here a little, there a little.—R.V.]
- We have made a covenant with death. 28, 15.
- Speak unto us smooth things; prophesy deceits. 30, 10.
- In quietness and in confidence shall be your strength. 30, 15.
- One thousand shall flee at the rebuke of one. 30, 17.
- This is the way, walk ye in it. 30, 21.
- But the liberal deviseth liberal things; and by liberal things shall he stand. 32, 8.
[But the liberal deviseth liberal things; and in liberal things shall he continue.—R.V.]
- And the desert shall rejoice, and blossom as the rose. 35, 1.
- And sorrow and sighing shall flee away. 35, 10.
- Thou trustest in the staff of this broken reed, on Egypt; whereon, if a man lean, it will go into his hand and pierce it. (See 2 Kings, 18, 21.) 36, 6.
[. . . . this bruised reed, even upon Egypt; whereon, etc.—R.V.]
- Set thine house in order. 38, 1.
- All flesh is grass, and all the goodness thereof is as the flower of the field. 40, 6.
- Behold, the nations are as a drop of a bucket, and are counted as the small dust of the balance. 40, 15.
- They that wait upon the Lord shall renew their strength; they shall mount up with wings as eagles. 40, 31.
- A bruised reed shall he not break, and the smoking flax shall he not quench. 42, 3.

Seeing many things, but thou observest not. *Isaiah. 42, 20.*
[Thou seest many things, but thou observest not.—R.V.]

Shall the clay say to him that fashioneth it, What makest thou? *48, 9.*

In the furnace of affliction. *48, 10.*

There is no peace, saith the Lord, unto the wicked. (*See Isaiah 57, 21.*) *48, 22.*

I gave my back to the smiters, and my cheeks to them that plucked off the hair. *50, 6.*

Drunken, but not with wine. *51, 21.*

How beautiful upon the mountains are the feet of him that bringeth good tidings, that publisheth peace. *52, 7.*

His visage was so marred more than any man. *52, 14.*

Who hath believed our report? *53, 1.*

When we shall see him, there is no beauty that we should desire him. *53, 2.*

[When we see him, etc.—R.V.]

A man of sorrows, and acquainted with grief. *53, 3.*

He was despised, and we esteemed him not. *53, 3.*

He was afflicted, yet he opened not his mouth: he is brought as a lamb to the slaughter, and as a sheep before her shearers is dumb, so he openeth not his mouth. *53, 7.*

[He was oppressed yet he humbled not himself and opened not his mouth; as a lamb that is led to the slaughter, and as a sheep that before her shearers is dumb; yea, he opened not his mouth.—R.V.]

He shall see of the travail of his soul, and shall be satisfied. *53, 11.*

Ho, every one that thirsteth, come ye to the waters. *55, 1.*

Without money and without price. *55, 1.*

Wherefore do ye spend money for that which is not bread? and your labour for that which satisfieth not? *55, 2.*

For my thoughts are not your thoughts, neither are your ways my ways. *55, 8.*

I will give them an everlasting name, that shall not be cut off. *56, 5.*

They are all dumb dogs, they cannot bark. *56, 10.*

Their feet run to evil, and they make haste to shed innocent blood. *59, 7.*

We roar all like bears, and mourn sore like doves.* *59, 11.*

* See Shakespeare: "I will roar you as gently as any sucking dove"—which may have been suggested by this passage.

Beauty for ashes, the oil of joy for mourning, the garment of praise for the spirit of heaviness. *61, 3.*

[A garland for ashes . . . —R.V.]

Glorious in his apparel, travelling in the greatness of his strength. *63, 1.*

[Glorious in his apparel, marching in the greatness of his strength.—R.V.]

I have trodden the wine-press alone. *63, 3.*

I looked, and there was none to help. *63, 5.*

All our righteousnesses are as filthy rags; and we all do fade as a leaf. *64, 6.*

[All our righteousnesses are as a polluted garment; and we all do fade as a leaf.—R.V.]

The prophets prophesy falsely, and the priests bear rule by their means; and my people love to have it so: and what will ye do in the end thereof? *Jeremiah. 5, 31.*

Saying, Peace, peace; when there is no peace. *6, 14.*

The harvest is past, the summer is ended, and we are not saved. *8, 20.*

Is there no balm in Gilead; is there no physician there? *8, 22.*

Oh that I had in the wilderness a lodging-place of wayfaring men! *9, 2.*

I was like a lamb or an ox that is brought to the slaughter. *11, 19.*

Can the Ethiopian change his skin, or the leopard his spots? *13, 23.*

The heart is deceitful above all things, and desperately wicked. *17, 9.*

[. . . and it is desperately sick.—R.V.]

They have digged a pit for my soul. *18, 20.*

Weep ye not for the dead, neither bemoan him: but weep sore for him that goeth away: for he shall return no more, nor see his native country. *22, 10.*

O earth, earth, earth, hear the word of the Lord. *22, 29.*

The fathers have eaten a sour grape, and the children's teeth are set on edge.† *31, 29.*

[The fathers have eaten sour grapes and the children's teeth are set on edge.—R.V.]

And seekest thou great things for thyself? seek them not. *45, 5.*

She that was great among the nations, and princess among the provinces, how is she become tributary! *Lamentations. 1, 1.*

Is it nothing to you all ye that pass by? behold, and see if there be any sorrow like unto my sorrow, which is done unto me. *1, 12.*

† See "Τὰ τῶν τεκόντων," κ.τ.λ.

It is of the Lord's mercies that we are not consumed, because his compassions fail not. *Lamentations. 3, 22.*

It is good for a man that he bear the yoke in his youth. *3, 27.*

He giveth his cheek to him that smiteth him. *3, 30.*

[Let him give his cheek to him that smiteth him.—R.V.]

As if a wheel had been in the midst of a wheel. *Ezekiel. 10, 10.*

[As if a wheel had been within a wheel.—R.V.]

The fathers have eaten sour grapes, and the children's teeth are set on edge. (*See Jeremiah, 31, 29.*) *18, 2.*

We are not careful to answer thee in this matter. *Daniel. 3, 16.*

[We have no need to answer thee in this matter.—R.V.]

TEKEL; Thou art weighed in the balances, and art found wanting. *5, 27.*

According to the law of the Medes and Persians, which altereth not. *6, 8.*

For they have sown the wind, and they shall reap the whirlwind. *Hosea. 8, 7.*

[For they sow the wind, and they shall reap the whirlwind. R.V.]

Ye have plowed wickedness, ye have reaped iniquity. *10, 13.*

That which the palmerworm hath left hath the locust eaten. *Joel. 1, 4.*

Your sons and your daughters shall prophesy, your old men shall dream dreams, your young men shall see visions. *2, 28.*

Multitudes, multitudes in the valley of decision. *3, 14.*

Can two walk together, except they be agreed? *Amos. 3, 3.*

[Shall two walk together, except they have agreed?—R.V.]

As a firebrand plucked out of the burning. *4, 11.*

Write the vision, and make it plain upon tables, that he may run that readeth it.* *Habakkuk. 2, 2.*

A brand plucked out of the fire. *Zechariah. 3, 2.*

For who hath despised the day of small things? *4, 10.*

They made their hearts as an adamant stone. *7, 12.*

Prisoners of hope. *9, 12.*

Woe to the idle shepherd that leaveth the flock! *11, 17.*

[Woe to the worthless shepherd . . . —R.V.]

With which I was wounded in the house of my friends. *13, 6.*

Have we not all one father? hath not one God created us? *Malachi. 2, 10.*

Those that oppress the hireling in his wages. *3, 5.*

Unto you that fear my name shall the Sun of righteousness arise with healing in his wings. (*See "Wisdom of Solomon," 5, 6.*) *4, 2.*

[In R.V. Sun is given with a small "s."]

* "He that runs may read." The inverted form of this text is from Cowper's "Tirocinium." The Septuagint text is:—

ὅπως δίσκη ὁ ἀναγινώσκων αὐτά.

This has been alleged to mean "That he that reads may make haste to escape." But Jerome interpreted the passage as meaning that the writing was to be so plain that the reader might run and not be impeded from reading by his speed. Grotius considered it to mean "that it was to be so written that the reader should be quick in comprehending it"; or able to read it easily. The R.C. translation from the Vulgate ("Ut percurrat qui legerit eum"), gives the passage: "That he that readeth it may run over it."

APOCRYPHA.

Women are strongest: but above all things Truth beareth away the victory. *1 Esdras. 3, 12.*

As for the truth, it endureth, and is always strong; it liveth and conquereth for evermore. *4, 38.*

[But truth abideth, and is strong for ever; she liveth and conquereth for evermore.—R.V.]

Great is Truth, and mighty above all things. *4, 41.*

[. . . and strong above all things.—R.V.]

Swallow then down, O my soul, understanding, and devour wisdom. *2 Esdras. 8, 4.*

[Swallow down understanding, then, O my soul, and let my heart devour wisdom.—R.V.]

Give alms of thy substance; and when thou givest alms, let not thine eye be envious, neither turn thy face from any poor, and the face of God shall not be turned away from thee. Tobit. 4, 7.
[. . . ; turn not thy face . . . —R.V.]

If thou hast abundance, give alms accordingly; if thou hast but a little, be not afraid to give according to that little. 4, 8.
[As thy substance is, give alms of it according to thine abundance: if thou have little, be not afraid to give alms according to that little.—R.V.]

But they that sin are enemies to their own life. 12, 10.

Love righteousness, ye that be judges of the earth. Wisdom of Solomon. 1, 1.

Let us crown ourselves with rosebuds, before they be withered.* 2, 8.

We fools accounted his life madness, and his end to be without honour: How is he numbered among the children of God, and his lot is among the saints! 5, 4 and 5.
[. . . his end without honour; How was he numbered among sons of God? And how is his lot among saints?—R.V.]

For mercy will soon pardon the meaneest: but mighty men shall be mightily tormented. 6, 6.

[For the man of low estate may be pardoned in mercy, But mighty men shall be searched out mightily.—R.V.]

He hath made the small and the great, and careth for all alike. 6, 7.

[It is he that hath made both small and great, And alike he taketh thought for all.—R.V.]

The earthy tabernacle weigheth down the mind that museth upon many things. 9, 15.

[The earthly frame lieth heavy on a mind that is full of cares.—R.V.]

Wise sayings, dark sentences, and parables, and certain particular antient godly stories of men that pleased God.

Ecclesiasticus. (*Prologue attributed by some to Athanasius.*)

[Not in R.V.]

Woe be to fearful hearts, and faint hands, and the sinner that goeth two ways! Woe unto him that is faint-hearted! 2, 12 and 13.

[Woe unto fearful hearts, and to faint hands, And to the sinner that goeth two ways! Woe unto the faint heart.—R.V.]

He that honoureth his father shall have a long life. 3, 6.

[He that giveth glory to his father shall have length of days.—R.V.]

Be not curious in unnecessary matters: for more things are shewed unto thee than men understand. 3, 23.

[Be not over busy in thy superfluous works: for more things are showed unto thee than men can understand.—R.V.]

There is a shame which is glory and grace. 4, 21.

Be not as a lion in thy house, nor frantick among thy servants. 4, 30.

[. . . fanciful among thy servants.—R.V.]

A faithful friend is the medicine of life.

6, 16.

[. . . a medicine of life.—R.V.]

Whatsoever thou takest in hand, remember the end, and thou shalt never do amiss. 7, 36.

[In all thy matters remember thy last end, And thou shalt never do amiss.—R.V.]

Rejoice not over thy greatest enemy being dead, but remember that we die all. 8, 7.

[Rejoice not over one that is dead: Remember that we die all.—R.V.]

Despise not the discourse of the wise, but acquaint thyself with their proverbs: for of them thou shalt learn instruction. 8, 8.

[Neglect not the discourse of the wise, And be conversant with their proverbs, for of, etc. . . —R.V.]

Miss not the discourse of the elders. 8, 9.

[. . . of the aged.—R.V.]

Open not thine heart to every man. 8, 19.

Forsoke not an old friend; for the new is not comparable to him: a new friend is as new wine; when it is old, thou shalt drink it with pleasure. 9, 10.

[. . . As new wine, so is a new friend; if it become old, thou shalt drink it with gladness.—R.V.]

Glory none blessed before his death.

11, 28.

[Call no man blessed before his death.—R.V.]

He that toucheth pitch shall be defiled therewith. 13, 1.

[“Therewith” omitted in R.V.]

How agree the kettle and the earthen pot together? 13, 2.

[What fellowship shall the earthen pot have with the kettle.—R.V.]

With much communication will he tempt thee, and smiling upon thee will get out thy secrets. 13, 11.

[With much talk will he try thee, And in a smiling manner will search thee out.—R.V.]

Be not made a beggar by banqueting upon borrowing. *Ecclesiasticus. 18, 33.*

He that contemneth small things shall fall by little and little.* *19, 1.*

[He that despiseth small things shall fall by little and little.—R.V.]

Believe not every tale. *19, 15.*

[Trust not every word.—R.V.]

Make little weeping for the dead, for he is at rest. *22, 11.*

[Weep more sweetly for the dead, because he hath found rest.—R.V.]

All wickedness is but little to the wickedness of a woman. *25, 19.*

[All malice is but little to the malice of a woman.—R.V.]

Remember thy end, and let enmity cease. *28, 6.*

[Remember thy last end, and cease from enmity.—R.V.]

The stroke of the whip maketh marks in the flesh; but the stroke of the tongue breaketh bones. *28, 17.*

[The stroke of a whip maketh a mark in the flesh; but the stroke of a tongue will break bones.—R.V.]

Envy and wrath shorten the life. *30, 24.*

[. . . shorten a man's days.—R.V.]

Leave off first for manners' sake. *31, 17.*

[Be first to leave off for manners' sake.—R.V.]

Let thy speech be short, comprehending much in few words. *32, 8.*

[Sum up thy speech, many things in few words.—R.V.]

Leave not a stain in thine honour. *33, 22.*

[Bring not . . . —R.V.]

Divinations, and soothsayings, and dreams, are vain. *34, 5.*

With him is no respect of persons. *35, 12.*

There is a friend, which is only a friend in name. *37, 1.*

For a man's mind is sometime wont to tell him more than seven watchmen, that sit above in an high tower. *37, 14.*

[For a man's soul is sometime wont to bring him tidings . . . that sit on high on a watch-tower.—R.V.]

Honour a physician with the honour due unto him. *38, 1.*

[Honour a physician according to thy need of him.—R.V.]

Remember the last end. *38, 20.*

[Remembering the last end.—R.V.]

Whose talk is of bullocks. *38, 25.*

[Whose discourse is of the stock of bulls.—R.V.]

The noise of the hammer and the anvil is ever in his ears. *38, 28.*

[The noise of the hammer will be ever in his ear.—R.V.]

Without these [the handicrafts] cannot a city be inhabited. *38, 32.*

[. . . shall not a city be inhabited.—R.V.]

Better it is to die than to beg. *40, 23.*

A good name endureth for ever. *41, 13.*

[A good name continueth for ever.—R.V.]

A man that hideth his foolishness is better than a man that hideth his wisdom. *41, 15.*

[Better is a man that hideth his foolishness than . . . —R.V.]

Let us now praise famous men. *44, 1.*

All these were honoured in their generations, and were the glory of their times. *44, 7.*

[. . . were a glory in their days.—R.V.]

There be of them, that have left a name behind them. *44, 8.*

Their bodies are buried in peace; but their name liveth for evermore. *44, 14.*

[Their bodies were buried in peace, And their name liveth to all generations.—R.V.]

But we fight for our lives and our laws.

1 Maccabees. 3, 21.

It is a foolish thing to make a long prologue, and to be short in the story itself.

2 Maccabees. 2, 32.

[. . . to make a long prologue to the history, and to abridge the history itself.—R.V.]

It was an holy and good thought. *12, 45.*

[Holy and godly was the thought.—R.V.]

Nicanor lay dead in his harness. *15, 28.*

[Nicanor lying dead in full armour.—R.V.]

* See Emerson (p. 130).

NEW TESTAMENT.

Rachel weeping for her children, and would not be comforted, because they are not.

Gospel according to St. Matthew. 2, 18.
[Rachel weeping for her children; and she would not be comforted, because they are not.—R.V.]

The voice of one crying in the wilderness.
(Also Mark, 1, 3; Luke, 3, 4; John, 1, 23.) 3, 3.

And now also the axe is laid unto the root of the trees. 3, 10.

[And even now is the axe laid . . . —R.V.]
(See Luke, 3, 9.)

Man shall not live by bread alone. (Also Luke, 4, 4.) 4, 4.

Blessed are the meek: for they shall inherit the earth. 5, 5.

Blessed are the pure in heart. 5, 8.

Blessed are the peace-makers. 5, 9.

Ye are the salt of the earth: but if the salt have lost his savour, wherewith shall it be salted? (See Mark, 9, 50; Luke, 14, 34.) 5, 13.

[. . . its savour, etc.—R.V.]

Ye are the light of the world. A city that is set on an hill cannot be hid. 5, 14.

[A city set on a hill cannot be hid.—R.V.]

Neither do men light a candle, and put it under a bushel. (See Mark, 4, 21.) 5, 15.

[Neither do men light a lamp . . . etc.—R.V.]

Agree with thine adversary quickly, whiles thou art in the way with him. 5, 25.

[. . . whiles thou art with him in the way.—R.V.]

Till thou hast paid the uttermost farthing. (See Luke, 12, 59.) 5, 26.

[Till thou have paid the last farthing.—R.V.]

Let your communication be, Yea, yea; Nay, nay. 5, 37.

[Let your speech be . . . —R.V.]

An eye for an eye, and a tooth for a tooth. 5, 38.

Whosoever shall smite thee on thy right cheek, turn to him the other also. (See Luke, 6, 29.) 5, 39.

[Whosoever smiteth thee on thy right cheek . . . —R.V.]

Love your enemies. (See Luke, 6, 27.) 5, 44.

He maketh his sun to rise on the evil and on the good. 5, 45.

[. . . on the evil and the good.—R.V.]

Take heed that ye do not your alms before men, to be seen of them. 6, 1.

[Take heed that ye do not your righteousness before men, to be seen of them.—R.V.]

Let not thy left hand know what thy right hand doeth. 6, 3.

Use not vain repetitions. 6, 7.

Where moth and rust doth corrupt, and where thieves break through and steal. 6, 19.

[Where moth and rust doth consume . . . —R.V.]

For where your treasure is, there will your heart be also. (See Luke, 12, 34.) 6, 21.

[For where thy treasure is, there will thy heart be also.—R.V.]

No man can serve two masters. (See Luke, 16, 13.) 6, 24.

Ye cannot serve God and mammon. (See Luke, 16, 13.) 16.

Consider the lilies of the field, how they grow; they toil not, neither do they spin: And yet I say unto you, That even Solomon in all his glory was not arrayed like one of these. (See Luke, 12, 27.) 5, 28 and 29.

[. . . neither do they spin: yet I say. . . —R.V.]

Take therefore no thought for the morrow: for the morrow shall take thought for the things of itself. Sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof. 6, 34.

[Be not therefore anxious for the morrow: for the morrow will be anxious for itself. . . —R.V.]

Judge not, that ye be not judged. (See Luke 6, 37.) 7, 1.

Neither cast ye your pearls before swine. 7, 6.

[Neither cast ye your pearls before the swine.—R.V.]

Ask, and it shall be given you; seek, and ye shall find; knock, and it shall be opened unto you. (See Luke, 11, 9.) 7, 7.

What man is there of you, whom if his son ask bread, will he give him a stone? (See Luke, 11, 11.) 7, 9.

[Or what man is there of you, who, if his son shall ask him for a loaf, will give him a stone?—R.V.]

Therefore all things whatsoever ye would that men should do to you, do ye even so to them. (*See Luke, 6, 31.*)

Gospel according to St. Matthew. 7, 12.
[All things therefore whatsoever ye would that men should do unto you, even so do ye also unto them.—R.V.]

Wide is the gate, and broad is the way, that leadeth to destruction. 7, 13.

Beware of false prophets, which come to you in sheep's clothing, but inwardly they are ravening wolves. 7, 15.

[... but inwardly are ravening wolves.—R.V.]

Ye shall know them by their fruits.* 7, 16.
[By their fruits ye shall know them.—R.V.]

By their fruits ye shall know them. 7, 20.

A foolish man, which built his house upon the sand. (*See Luke, 6, 49.*) 7, 26.

And great was the fall of it. 7, 27.
[And great was the fall thereof.—R.V.]

I am a man under authority, having soldiers under me: and I say to this man, Go, and he goeth; and to another, Come, and he cometh. 8, 9.

[I also am a man under authority, having under myself soldiers: and I say to this one, Go, and he goeth . . . —R.V.]

The foxes have holes, and the birds of the air have nests; but the Son of man hath not where to lay his head. 8, 20.

[... and the birds of the heaven have nests . . . —R.V.]

Follow me; and let the dead bury their dead. (*See Luke, 9, 60.*) 8, 22.

[Follow me; and leave the dead to bury their own dead.—R.V.]

They that be whole need not a physician, but they that are sick. 9, 12.

[They that are whole have no need of a physician, but they that are sick.—R.V.]

No man putteth a piece of new cloth unto an old garment. (*See Mark, 3, 21.*) 9, 16.

[And no man putteth a piece of undressed cloth upon an old garment.—R.V.]

Neither do men put new wine into old bottles. (*See Mark, 3, 22.*) 9, 17.

[Neither do men put new wine into old wine-skins.—R.V.]

The maid is not dead, but sleepeth. (*See Mark, 5, 39; Luke, 8, 52.*) 9, 24.

[The damsel is not dead, but sleepeth.—R.V.]

* "He who sows thorns will not gather grapes with them."—Arabic Proverb. *See also Cicero:* "Ut sementem feceris ita metes." (As you do your sowing, so shall you reap.)

The harvest truly is plenteous, but the labourers are few. (*See Luke, 10, 2.*) 9, 37.

Be ye therefore wise as serpents, and harmless as doves. 10, 16.

Preach ye upon the housetops. 10, 27.
[Proclaim upon the housetops.—R.V.]

The very hairs of your head are all numbered. (*See Luke, 21, 18.*) 10, 30.

A man's foes shall be they of his own household. 10, 36.

What went ye out into the wilderness to see? A reed shaken with the wind? (*See Luke, 7, 24.*) 11, 7.

[... into the wilderness to behold?—R.V.]

We have piped unto you, and ye have not danced. (*See Luke, 7, 32.*) 11, 17.

[We piped unto you, and ye did not dance.—R.V.]

Wisdom is justified of her children. (*See Luke, 7, 35.*) 11, 19.

[Wisdom is justified by her works.—R.V.]

Come unto me, all ye that labour and are heavy laden. 11, 28.

He that is not with me is against me. (*See Mark, 9, 40; Luke, 9, 50; 11, 23.*) 12, 30.

The tree is known by his fruit. (*See Luke, 6, 44.*) 12, 33.

[... its fruit.—R.V.]

Out of the abundance of the heart the mouth speaketh. (*See Luke, 6, 45.*) 12, 34.

By thy words thou shalt be condemned. 12, 37.

Empty, swept, and garnished. (*See Luke, 11, 25.*) 12, 44.

The last state of that man is worse than the first. (*See Luke, 11, 26.*) 12, 45.

[... becometh worse than the first.—R.V.]

An enemy hath done this. 13, 28.

When he had found one pearl of great price. 13, 46.

[Having found . . . —R.V.]

A prophet is not without honour, save in his own country, and in his own house. (*See Mark, 6, 4; Luke, 4, 24; John, 4, 44.*) 13, 57.

Be of good cheer; it is I, be not afraid. (*See Mark, 6, 50; John, 6, 20.*) 14, 27.

The tradition of the elders. (*See Mark, 7, 3.*) 15, 2.

They be blind leaders of the blind. And if the blind lead the blind, both shall fall into the ditch. (*See Luke 6, 39.*) 15, 14.

[They are blind guides. And if the blind guide the blind, both shall fall into a pit.—R.V.]

The dogs eat of the crumbs which fall from their masters' table. (*See Mark, 7, 28.*)
Gospel According to St. Matthew. 15, 27.

Can ye not discern the signs of the times?
16, 8.

[Ye cannot discern the signs of the times.
—R.V.]

Get thee behind me, Satan. (*See Mark, 8, 33.*) 16, 23.

For what is a man profited, if he shall gain the whole world, and lose his own soul?
(*See Mark, 8, 36; Luke, 9, 25.*) 16, 26.

[For what shall a man be profited, if he shall gain the whole world, and forfeit his own soul?—R.V.]

Lord, it is good for us to be here. (*See Mark, 9, 5; Luke, 9, 33.*) 17, 4.

Pay me that thou owest. 18, 28.
[Pay what thou owest.—R.V.]

And they twain shall be one flesh. (*See Mark, 10, 8.*) 19, 5.

[And the twain shall become one flesh.—R.V.]

What therefore God hath joined together, let not man put asunder. (*See Mark, 10, 9.*) 19, 6.

It is easier for a camel to go through the eye of a needle, than for a rich man to enter into the kingdom of God. (*See Mark, 10, 25.*) 19, 24.

[It is easier for a camel to go through a needle's eye . . . —R.V.]

But many that are first shall be last; and the last shall be first. (*See Mark, 10, 31; Luke, 13, 30.*) 19, 30.

[But many shall be last that are first; and first that are last.—R.V.]

Why stand ye here all the day idle?
20, 6.

Equal unto us, which have borne the burden and heat of the day. 20, 12.

[. . . the burden of the day and the scorching heat.—R.V.]

Is it not lawful for me to do what I will with mine own? Is thine eye evil, because I am good? 20, 15.

[. . . mine own? or is thine eye evil . . . —R.V.]

My house shall be called the house of prayer; but ye have made it a den of thieves. (*See Mark, 11, 17; Luke, 19, 46.*) 21, 13.

[My house shall be called a house of prayer: but ye make it a den of robbers.—R.V.]

Out of the mouth of babes and sucklings thou hast perfected praise. 21, 16.

A man which had not on a wedding garment. 22, 11.

Cast him into outer darkness; there shall be weeping and gnashing of teeth. 22, 13.

[Cast him out into the outer darkness; there shall be the weeping and gnashing of teeth.—R.V.]

For many are called, but few are chosen. 22, 14.

[For many are called, but few chosen.—R.V.]

Whose is this image and superscription?
(*See Mark, 12, 16; Luke, 20, 24.*) 22, 20.

Render therefore unto Cæsar the things which are Cæsar's; and unto God the things that are God's. (*See Mark, 12, 17; Luke, 20, 25.*) 22, 21.

[. . . Cæsar the things that are Cæsar's, . . . —R.V.]

And last of all the woman died also. (*See Mark, 12, 22; Luke, 20, 32.*) 22, 27.

[And after them all the woman died.—R.V.]

But all their works they do for to be seen of men: they make broad their phylacteries, and enlarge the borders of their garments, and love the uppermost rooms at feasts, and the chief seats in the synagogues, and greetings in the markets, and to be called of men, Rabbi, Rabbi. But be not ye called Rabbi: for one is your Master, even Christ; and all ye are brethren. (*See Mark, 12, 38; Luke, 11, 43.*) 23, 5 to 8.

[. . . for they make broad their phylacteries . . . and love the chief place at feasts, and the chief seats in the synagogues, and the salutations in the market places, and to be called of men, Rabbi. But be not ye called Rabbi; for one is your teacher, and all ye are brethren.—R.V.]

And whosoever shall exalt himself shall be abased; and he that shall humble himself shall be exalted. (*See Luke, 14, 11.*) 23, 12.

[. . . shall be humbled; and whosoever shall humble himself shall be exalted.—R.V.]

Ye pay tithe of mint and anise and cummin, and have omitted the weightier matters of the law, judgment, mercy, and faith. (*See Luke 11, 42.*) 23, 23.

[Ye tithe mint and anise and cummin, and have left undone the weightier matters of the law, judgement, and mercy, and faith.—R.V.]

Ye blind guides, which strain at a gnat, and swallow a camel. 23, 24.

[Ye blind guides, which strain out the gnat, and swallow the camel.—R.V.]

Ye are like unto whited sepulchres, which indeed appear beautiful outward, but are within full of dead men's bones, and of all uncleanness.

Gospel According to St. Matthew. 23, 27.
[. . . which outwardly appear beautiful, but inwardly are full of dead men's bones, and of all uncleanness.—R.V.]

Wars and rumours of wars. 24, 6.

The end is not yet. 10.

For whosoever the carcase is, there will the eagles be gathered together. (See Luke, 17, 37.) 24, 28.

Well done, thou good and faithful servant. 25, 21.

[Well done, good and faithful servant.—R.V.]

Reaping where thou hast not sown, and gathering where thou hast not strawed. (See Luke, 19, 21.) 25, 24.

[Reaping where thou didst not sow, and gathering where thou didst not scatter.—R.V.]

For unto everyone that hath shall be given. (See Mark, 4, 25.) 25, 29.

I was a stranger, and ye took me in. 25, 35.

To what purpose is this waste? 26, 8.

Watch and pray, that ye enter not into temptation: the spirit indeed is willing, but the flesh is weak. (See Mark, 13, 33; 14, 38; Luke, 22, 40, 46.) 26, 41.

His blood be on us, and on our children. 27, 25.

So the last error shall be worse than the first. 27, 64.

[And the last error will be worse than the first.—R.V.]

Behold, I send my messenger before thy face. (See Luke, 7, 27.)

Gospel according to St. Mark. 1, 2.

The sabbath was made for man, and not man for the sabbath. 2, 27.

And if a house be divided against itself, that house cannot stand. (See Luke, 11, 17.) 3, 25.

[. . . will not be able to stand.—R.V.]

He that hath ears to hear, let him hear. 4, 9.

[Who hath ears to hear, let him hear.—R.V.]

My name is Legion: for we are many. (See Luke, 8, 30.) 5, 9.

And had suffered many things of many physicians, and had spent all that she had, and was nothing bettered, but rather grew worse. 5, 26.

Where their worm dieth not, and the fire is not quenched. 9, 44.*

Suffer the little children to come unto me, and forbid them not: for of such is the kingdom of God. (See Matt., 19, 13; Luke, 18, 15.) 10, 14.

[Suffer the little children to come unto me; forbid them not: for of such . . .—R.V.]

Which devour widows' houses, and for a pretence make long prayers. (See Matt., 23, 14.) 12, 40.

And shall shew signs and wonders, to seduce, if it were possible, even the elect. (See Matt., 24, 24.) 13, 22.

[And shall shew signs and wonders, that they may lead astray, if possible, the elect.—R.V.]

For ye have the poor with you always. (See Matt., 26, 11; John, 12, 8.) 14, 7.

[For ye have the poor always with you.—R.V.]

To give light to them that sit in darkness and in the shadow of death, to guide our feet into the way of peace.

Gospel according to St. Luke. 1, 79.

[To shine upon them that sit in darkness and the shadow of death; To guide our feet into the way of peace.—R.V.]

On earth peace, good will towards men.

2, 14.
[And on earth peace among men in whom he is well pleased.—R.V.]

Lord, now lettest thou thy servant depart in peace, according to thy word. 2, 29.

[Now lettest thou thy servant depart, O Lord. According to thy word, in peace.—R.V.]

And Jesus increased in wisdom and stature. 2, 52.

[And Jesus advanced in wisdom and stature.—R.V.]

Be content with your wages. 3, 14.

Physician, heal thyself.† 4, 23.

Woe unto you, when all men shall speak well of you! 6, 26.

When ye go out of that city, shake off the very dust from your feet for a testimony against them. 9, 5.

[When ye depart from that city, shake off the dust from your feet . . .—R.V.]

The labourer is worthy of his hire. 10, 7.

And fell among thieves. 10, 30.

[And fell among robbers.—R.V.]

He passed by on the other side. 10, 31.

Go, and do thou likewise. 10, 37.

* Also vv. 46 and 48.

† Arabic proverb.

But one thing is needful: and Mary hath chosen that good part, which shall not be taken away from her.

Gospel according to St. Luke. 10, 42.
[. . . for Mary hath chosen the good part.—R.V.]

He that is not with me is against me. 11, 23.

Woe unto you, lawyers! for ye have taken away the key of knowledge. 11, 52.
[. . . for ye took away the key of knowledge.—R.V.]

Take thine ease, eat, drink, and be merry. 12, 19.

Let your loins be girded about, and your lights burning. 12, 35.
[. . . your lamps burning.—R.V.]

Friend, go up higher. 14, 10.

I have married a wife, and therefore I cannot come. 14, 20.

Wasted his substance with riotous living. 15, 13.

The husks that the swine did eat. 15, 16.

And bring hither the fatted calf, and kill it. 15, 23.
[And bring the fatted calf . . . —R.V.]

The children of this world are in their generation wiser than the children of light. 16, 8.

[The sons of this world are for their own generation wiser than the sons of light.—R.V.]

Make to yourselves friends of the mammon of unrighteousness. 16, 9.

[Make to yourselves friends by means of the mammon of unrighteousness.—R.V.]

Between us and you there is a great gulf fixed: so that they which would pass from hence to you cannot; neither can they pass to us, that would come from thence. 16, 26.

[. . . a great gulf fixed, that they which would pass from hence to you may not be able, and that none may cross over from thence to us.—R.V.]

It were better for him that a millstone were hanged about his neck, and he cast into the sea, than that he should offend one of these little ones. 17, 2.

[It were well for him if a millstone were hanged about his neck, and he were thrown into the sea, rather than that he should cause one of these little ones to stumble.—R.V.]

We are unprofitable servants: we have done that which was our duty to do. 17, 10.

[. . . which it was our duty to do.—R.V.]

Remember Lot's wife. 17, 32.

Men ought always to pray, and not to faint. 18, 1.
[They ought always . . . —R.V.]

How hardly shall they that have riches enter into the kingdom of God! (See Mark, 10, 24.) 18, 24.

Out of thine own mouth will I judge thee. 19, 22.

If these should hold their peace, the stones will immediately cry out. 19, 40.
[If these shall hold their peace, the stones will cry out.—R.V.]

In your patience possess ye your souls. 21, 19.

[In your patience ye shall win your souls.—R.V.]

Nevertheless not my will, but thine, be done. 22, 42.

If they do these things in a green tree, what shall be done in the dry? 23, 31.
[. . . the green tree . . . —R.V.]

Father, forgive them; for they know not what they do. 23, 34.

Father, into thy hands I commend my spirit. 23, 46.

Why seek ye the living among the dead? 24, 5.

And their words seemed to them as idle tales. 24, 11.

He came unto his own, and his own received him not.

Gospel according to St. John. 1, 11.

[He came unto his own, and they that were his own received him not.—R.V.]

Whose shoe's latchet I am not worthy to unloose. 1, 27.

[The latchet of whose shoe I am not worthy to unloose.—R.V.]

Can there any good thing come out of Nazareth? 1, 46.

[Can any good thing . . . —R.V.]

Behold an Israelite indeed, in whom is no guile! 1, 47.

The zeal of thine house hath eaten me up. 2, 17.

[The zeal of thine house shall eat me up.—R.V.]

The wind bloweth where it listeth. 3, 8.

Men loved darkness rather than light, because their deeds were evil. 3, 19.

[Men loved the darkness rather than the light; for their works were evil.—R.V.]

He must increase, but I must decrease. 3, 30.

God is a Spirit: and they that worship him must worship him in spirit and in truth. **Gospel according to St. John.** 4, 24.
[. . . must worship in spirit and truth.—R.V.]

White already to harvest. 4, 35.
[. . . unto harvest.—R.V.]

Passed from death unto life. 5, 24.
[Passed out of death into life.—R.V.]

He was a burning and a shining light. 5, 35.
[He was the lamp that burneth and shineth.—R.V.]

Search the scriptures. 5, 39.
[Ye search the scriptures.—R.V.]

What are they among so many? 6, 9.
[What are these among so many?—R.V.]

Gather up the fragments that remain, that nothing be lost. 6, 12.
[Gather up the broken pieces which remain over, that nothing be lost.—R.V.]

It is the spirit that quickeneth. 6, 63.
Judge not according to the appearance. 7, 24.

[. . . according to appearance.—R.V.]

He that is without sin among you, let him first cast a stone at her. 8, 7.

The truth shall make you free. 8, 32.
He is a liar, and the father of it. 8, 44.
[. . . and the father thereof.—R.V.]

The night cometh, when no man can work. 9, 4.

And other sheep I have, which are not of this fold. 10, 16.

For the poor always ye have with you. (See also Matt., 26, 11; Mark, 14, 7.) 12, 8.

[For the poor ye have always with you.—R.V.]

Walk while ye have the light. 12, 35.

For they loved the praise of men more than the praise of God. 12, 43.

[For they loved the glory of men more than the glory of God.—R.V.]

By this shall all men know that ye are my disciples, if ye have love one to another. 13, 35.

Let not your heart be troubled. 14, 1.

In my Father's house are many mansions. 14, 2.

Greater love hath no man than this, that a man lay down his life for his friends. 15, 13.

They hated me without a cause. 15, 25.

I have yet many things to say unto you, but ye cannot bear them now. 16, 12.

Pilate saith unto him, What is truth? 18, 38.

Now Barabbas was a robber. 18, 40.

What I have written I have written. 19, 22.

Be not faithless, but believing. 20, 27.

The disciple whom Jesus loved. 21, 20.

Even the world itself could not contain the books that should be written. 21, 25.

[. . . would not contain the books that should be written.—R.V.]

His bishoprick let another take. Acts of the Apostles. 1, 20.

[His office let another take.—R.V.]

Your sons and your daughters shall prophesy, and your young men shall see visions, and your old men shall dream dreams. 2, 17.

My flesh shall rest in hope. 2, 26.

[. . . shall dwell in hope.—R.V.]

Silver and gold have I none; but such as I have give I thee. 3, 6.

[. . . but what I have, that give I thee.—R.V.]

They took knowledge of them, that they had been with Jesus. 4, 13.

If this counsel or this work be of men, it will come to nought: But if it be of God, ye cannot overthrow it; lest haply ye be found even to fight against God. 5, 38, 39.

[If this counsel or this work be of men, it will be overthrown: But if it is of God, ye will not be able to overthrow them; lest haply ye be found even to be fighting against God.—R.V.]

Till another king arose, which knew not Joseph. (See Exodus, 1, 8.) 7, 18.

[Till there arose another king over Egypt, which knew not Joseph.—R.V.]

Who made thee a ruler and a judge over us? 7, 27.

Lay not this sin to their charge. 7, 60.

Thou hast neither part nor lot in this matter. 8, 21.

Thou art in the gall of bitterness, and in the bond of iniquity. 8, 23.

It is hard for thee to kick against the pricks.* 9, 5.

[Omitted in R.V.]

What God hath cleansed, that call not thou common. 10, 15.

[What God hath cleansed, make not thou common.—R.V.]

* Πρὸς κέντρα μὴ λάκτιζε.—Æschylus, "Agamemnon," line 1635. ("Do not kick against the pricks.")

God is no respecter of persons.

Acts of the Apostles. 10, 34.

The unbelieving Jews. 14, 2

[The Jews that were disobedient.—R.V.]

We also are men of like passions with you. 14, 15.

Come over into Macedonia, and help us. 16, 9.

Certain lewd fellows of the baser sort. 17, 5.

[Certain vile fellows of the rabble.—R.V.]

I perceive that in all things ye are too superstitious. 17, 22.

[In all things I perceive that ye are somewhat superstitious.—R.V.]

To the Unknown God. 17, 23.

[To an unknown God.—R.V.]

In him we live, and move, and have our being. 17, 28.

And Gallio cared for none of those things. 18, 17.

[. . . these things.—R.V.]

Mighty in the scriptures. 18, 24.

Great is Diana of the Ephesians. 19, 23.

The law is open. 19, 33.

[The courts are open.—R.V.]

It is more blessed to give than to receive. 20, 35.

Brought up in this city at the feet of Gamaliel. 22, 3.

A conscience void of offence toward God, and toward men. 24, 16.

[. . . toward God and men always.—R.V.]

When I have a convenient season, I will call for thee. 24, 25.

[. . . I will call thee unto me.—R.V.]

I appeal unto Cæsar. 25, 11.

After the most straitest sect of our religion I lived a Pharisee. 26, 5.

[After the straitest sect . . . —R.V.]

Much learning doth make thee mad. 26, 24.

[Thy much learning doth turn thee to madness.—R.V.]

Words of truth and soberness. 26, 25.

This thing was not done in a corner. 26, 26.

Almost thou persuadest me to be a Christian. 26, 28.

[With but little persuasion thou wouldest fain make me a Christian.—R.V.]

Without ceasing I make mention of you always in my prayers.

Epistle to the Romans. 1, 9.

[Unceasingly I make mention of you, always in my prayers making request, etc.—R.V.]

The just shall live by faith. (See Hebrews, 10, 38.) 1, 17.

[The righteous shall live by faith.—R.V.]

Served the creature more than the Creator. 1, 25.

[. . . the creature rather than the Creator.—R.V.]

There is no respect of persons with God. 2, 11.

As some affirm that we say, Let us do evil, that good may come. 3, 8.

There is no fear of God before their eyes. 3, 18.

Who against hope believed in hope. 4, 18.

[Who in hope believed against hope.—R.V.]

Hope maketh not ashamed. 5, 5.

[Hope putteth not to shame.—R.V.]

The wages of sin is death. 6, 23.

For the good that I would I do not: but the evil which I would not, that I do. 7, 19.

[For the good which I would I do not: but the evil which I would not, that I practise.—R.V.]

Who shall deliver me from the body of this death? 7, 24.

[Who shall deliver me out of the body . . . —R.V.]

To be carnally minded is death. 8, 6.

[The mind of the flesh is death.—R.V.]

All things work together for good to them that love God. 8, 28.

[To them that love God all things work together for good.—R.V.]

A stumbling-stone and rock of offence. (See 1 Peter, 2, 8.) 9, 33.

[A stone of stumbling and a rock of offence.—R.V.]

A zeal of God, but not according to knowledge. 10, 2.

[A zeal for God . . . —R.V.]

Abhor that which is evil; cleave to that which is good. 12, 9.

Not slothful in business; fervent in spirit. 12, 11.

[In diligence not slothful; fervent in spirit.—R.V.]

Given to hospitality. 12, 13.

Rejoice with them that do rejoice, and weep with them that weep.

Epistle to the Romans. 12, 15.

[Rejoice with them that rejoice; weep with them that weep.—R.V.]

Mind not high things, but condescend to men of low estate. Be not wise in your own conceits. 12, 16.

[Set not your mind on high things, but condescend to things that are lowly. Be not wise in your own conceits.—R.V.]

Live peaceably with all men. 12, 18.

[Be at peace with all men.—R.V.]

Vengeance is mine; I will repay, saith the Lord. 12, 19.

[Vengeance belongeth unto me; I will recompense, saith the Lord.—R.V.]

In so doing thou shalt heap coals of fire on his head. (See Proverbs, 25, 22.) 12, 20.

[. . . upon his head.—R.V.]

Be not overcome of evil, but overcome evil with good. 12, 21.

The powers that be are ordained of God. 13, 1.

Render therefore to all their dues. 13, 7.

[Render to all their dues.—R.V.]

Owe no man anything. 13, 8.

Love is the fulfilling of the law. 13, 10.

[Love therefore is the fulfilment of the law.—R.V.]

The night is far spent, the day is at hand: let us therefore cast off the works of darkness, and let us put on the armour of light. 13, 12.

[The night is far spent, and the day is at hand . . . —R.V.]

Doubtful disputations. 14, 1.

Let every man be fully persuaded in his own mind. 14, 5.

[Let each man be fully assured in his own mind.—R.V.]

That no man put a stumbling-block or an occasion to fall in his brother's way. 14, 13.

[That no man put a stumbling-block in his brother's way, or an occasion of falling.—R.V.]

The foolishness of preaching.

First Epistle to the Corinthians. 1, 21.

[The foolishness of the preaching.—R.V.]

Enticing words of man's wisdom. 2, 4.

[Persuasive words of wisdom.—R.V.]

Eye hath not seen, nor ear heard, neither have entered into the heart of man, the things which God hath prepared for them that love him. 2, 9.

[Things which eye saw not, and ear heard not, And which entered not into the heart of man. Whatsoever things God prepared for them that love him.—R.V.]

I have planted, Apollos watered; but God gave the increase. 3, 6.

[I planted . . . —R.V.]

Every man's work shall be made manifest. 3, 13.

[Each man's work . . . —R.V.]

Ye are the temple of God. 3, 16.

[Ye are a temple of God.—R.V.]

The wisdom of this world is foolishness with God. 3, 19.

Ministers of Christ, and stewards of the mysteries of God. 4, 1.

That ye might learn in us not to think of men above that which is written.* 4, 6.

[That in us ye might learn not to go beyond the things which are written.—R.V.]

A spectacle unto the world, and to angels. 4, 9.

Absent in body, but present in spirit. 5, 3.

A little leaven leaveneth the whole lump. 5, 6.

I speak this by permission, and not of commandment. 7, 6.

[. . . by way of permission . . . —R.V.]

It is better to marry than to burn. 7, 9.

The fashion of this world passeth away. 7, 31.

Knowledge puffeth up, but charity edifieth. 8, 1.

[. . . but love edifieth.—R.V.]

If meat make my brother to offend, I will eat no flesh while the world standeth, lest I make my brother to offend. 8, 13.

[If meat maketh my brother to stumble, I will eat no flesh for evermore, that I make not my brother to stumble.—R.V.]

Thou shalt not muzzle the mouth of the ox that treadeth out the corn. (See Deut., 25, 4; 1 Tim., 5, 18.) 9, 9.

[Thou shalt not muzzle the ox when he treadeth out the corn.—R.V.]

I am made all things to all men. 9, 22.

[I am become all things to all men.—R.V.]

They do it to obtain a corruptible crown; but we an incorruptible. 9, 25.

[. . . to receive a corruptible crown; . . . —R.V.]

So fight I, not as one that beateth the air. 9, 26.

[So fight I, as not beating the air.—R.V.]

* This is often quoted, "not to be wise above that which is written," and is so translated by Prof. Scholefield in his "Hints for an Improved Translation of the New Testament."

But I keep under my body, and bring it into subjection: lest that by any means, when I have preached to others, I myself should be a castaway.

First Epistle to the Corinthians. 9, 27.

[But I buffet my body, and bring it into bondage: lest by any means, after that I have preached to others, . . .—R.V.]

Let him that thinketh he standeth take heed lest he fall. 10, 12.

I speak as to wise men; judge ye what I say. 10, 15.

All things are lawful for me, but all things are not expedient. 10, 23.

[All things are lawful; but all things are not expedient.—R.V.]

The earth is the Lord's, and the fulness thereof. 10, 26 and 23.

Whether therefore ye eat, or drink, or whatsoever ye do, do all to the glory of God. 10, 31.

Now there are diversities of gifts, but the same Spirit. 12, 4.

But covet earnestly the best gifts: and yet shew I unto you a more excellent way. 12, 31.

[But desire earnestly the greater gifts. And a still more excellent way shew I unto you.—R.V.]

Though I speak with the tongues of men and of angels, and have not charity, I am become as sounding brass, or a tinkling cymbal. 13, 1.

[If I speak with the tongues of men and of angels, but have not love, I am become sounding brass, or a clanging cymbal.—R.V.]

Charity suffereth long, and is kind. 13, 4.

[Love suffereth long, . . .—R.V.]

Charity never faileth. 13, 8.

[Love never faileth.—R.V.]

When I became a man, I put away childish things. 13, 11.

[Now that I am become a man, I have put away childish things.—R.V.]

For now we see through a glass, darkly. 13, 12.

[For now we see in a mirror, darkly.—R.V.]

And now abideth faith, hope, charity, these three; but the greatest of these is charity. 13, 13.

[But now abideth faith, hope, love, these three; and the greatest of these is love.—R.V.]

Let your women keep silence in the churches. 14, 34.

[Let the women keep silence in the churches.—R.V.]

Let all things be done decently, and in order. 14, 40.

I laboured more abundantly than they all. 15, 10.

Fallen asleep in Christ. 15, 18.

Let us eat and drink; for to-morrow we die. 15, 32.

Evil communications corrupt good manners.* 15, 33.

[Evil company doth corrupt good manners.—R.V.]

There are also celestial bodies, and bodies terrestrial. 15, 40.

The first man is of the earth, earthy. 15, 47.

In a moment, in the twinkling of an eye. 15, 52.

O death, where is thy sting? O grave, where is thy victory? 15, 55.

[O death, where is thy victory? O death, where is thy sting?—R.V.]

Let him be Anathema Maran-atha. 16, 22.

[Let him be Anathema. Maran atha.—R.V.]

The letter killeth, but the spirit maketh alive. 16, 22.

Second Epistle to the Corinthians. 3, 6.

[The letter killeth, but the spirit giveth life.—R.V.]

But we have this treasure in earthen vessels.† 4, 7.

For our light affliction, which is but for a moment, worketh for us a far more exceeding and eternal weight of glory. 4, 17.

[For our light affliction, which is for the moment, worketh for us more and more exceedingly an eternal weight of glory.—R.V.]

For we walk by faith, not by sight. 5, 7.

Old things are passed away; behold, all things are become new. 5, 17.

[The old things are passed away; behold, they are become new.—R.V.]

Now then we are ambassadors for Christ. 5, 20.

[We are ambassadors therefore on behalf of Christ.—R.V.]

Behold, now is the accepted time; behold, now is the day of salvation. 6, 2.

[At an acceptable time I hearkened unto thee, And in a day of salvation did I succour thee.—R.V.]

* See Θεῖον (Greek Quotations).

† Maran atha = The Lord cometh.

‡ See Browning (p. 80): "The earthen vessel holding treasure"; and Herbert (p. 161): "Treasures from an earthen pot."

- By evil report and good report.
Second Epistle to the Corinthians. 6, 8.
- As having nothing, and yet possessing all things. 6, 10.
- Without were fightings, within were fears. 7, 5.
- Ye sorrowed to repentance. 7, 9.
- [Ye were made sorry unto repentance.—**R.V.**]
- God loveth a cheerful giver. 9, 7.
- For his letters, say they, are weighty and powerful; but his bodily presence is weak, and his speech contemptible. 10, 10.
- [For, His letters, they say, are weighty and strong; but his bodily presence is weak, and his speech of no account.—**R.V.**]
- Forty stripes save one. 11, 24.
- A thorn in the flesh. 12, 7.
- My grace is sufficient for thee: for my strength is made perfect in weakness. 12, 9.
- [... for my power is made perfect in weakness.—**R.V.**]
- In the mouth of two or three witnesses shall every word be established. 13, 1.
- [At the mouth of two witnesses or three shall every word be established.—**R.V.**]
- The right hands of fellowship.
Epistle to the Galatians. 2, 9.
- Weak and beggarly elements. 4, 9.
- [Weak and beggarly rudiments.—**R.V.**]
- I have bestowed upon you labour in vain. 4, 11.
- [I have bestowed labour upon you in vain.—**R.V.**]
- It is good to be zealously affected always in a good thing. 4, 18.
- [It is good to be zealously sought in a good matter at all times.—**R.V.**]
- Which things are an allegory. 4, 24.
- [Which things contain an allegory.—**R.V.**]
- A little leaven leaveneth the whole lump. 5, 9.
- Bear ye one another's burdens. 6, 2.
- For every man shall bear his own burden. 6, 5.
- [For each man . . . —**R.V.**]
- Whatsoever a man soweth, that shall he also reap. 6, 7.
- Let us not be weary in well-doing: for in due season we shall reap, if we faint not. 6, 9.
- Middle wall of partition.
Epistle to the Ephesians. 2, 14.
- The unsearchable riches of Christ. 3, 8.
- Carried about with every wind of doctrine. 4, 14.
- Be ye angry, and sin not: let not the sun go down upon your wrath. 4, 26.
- That which is good to the use of edifying. 4, 29.
- [Such as is good for edifying as the need may be.—**R.V.**]
- Let no man deceive you with vain words. 5, 6.
- [. . . empty words.—**R.V.**]
- Redeeming the time, because the days are evil. 5, 16.
- Psalms and hymns and spiritual songs. (See Coloss., 3, 16.) 5, 19.
- And they two shall be one flesh. 5, 31.
- [And the twain shall become one flesh.—**R.V.**]
- The first commandment with promise. 6, 2.
- Bring them up in the nurture and admonition of the Lord. 6, 4.
- [Nurture them in the chastening and admonition of the Lord.—**R.V.**]
- The shield of faith. 6, 16.
- For to me to live is Christ, and to die is gain. **Epistle to the Philippians.** 1, 21.
- Whose God is their belly, and whose glory is in their shame. 3, 19.
- [Whose god is the belly . . . —**R.V.**]
- Our vile body. 3, 21.
- [The body of our humiliation.—**R.V.**]
- True yokefellow. 4, 3.
- The peace of God, which passeth all understanding. 4, 7.
- Whatsoever things are true, whatsoever things are honest, whatsoever things are just, whatsoever things are pure, whatsoever things are lovely, whatsoever things are of good report; if there be any virtue, and if there be any praise, think on these things. 4, 8.
- [Whatsoever things are true, whatsoever things are honourable . . . —**R.V.**]
- I have learned, in whatsoever state I am, therewith to be content. 4, 11.
- [. . . therewith to be content.—**R.V.**]
- Thrones, or dominions, or principalities, or powers: all things were created by him, and for him.
- Epistle to the Colossians.** 1, 16.
- [. . . all things have been created through him, and unto him.—**R.V.**]
- Touch not; taste not; handle not. 2, 21.
- [Handle not, nor taste, nor touch.—**R.V.**]

Set your affection on things above.

Epistle to the Colossians. 3, 2.

[Set your mind on the things that are above.—R.V.]

Husbands, love your wives, and be not bitter against them. 3, 19.

And whatsoever ye do, do it heartily, as to the Lord, and not unto men. 3, 23.

[Whatsoever ye do, work heartily, as unto the Lord, and not unto men.—R.V.]

Masters, give unto your servants that which is just and equal. 4, 1.

[Masters, render unto . . . —R.V.]

Let your speech be always with grace, seasoned with salt. 4, 6.

[. . . always with grace . . . —R.V.]

Luke, the beloved physician. 4, 14.

Remembering without ceasing your work of faith, and labour of love.

First Epistle to the Thessalonians. 1, 3.

And that ye study to be quiet, and to do your own business. 4, 11.

Pray without ceasing. 5, 17.

Prove all things; hold fast that which is good. 5, 21.

Be not weary in well-doing.

Second Epistle to the Thessalonians. 3, 13.

Fables and endless genealogies.

First Epistle to Timothy. 1, 4.

The law is good, if a man use it lawfully. 1, 8.

I did it ignorantly in unbelief. 1, 13.

A faithful saying, and worthy of all acceptance. 1, 15.

[Faithful is the saying, and worthy of all acceptance.—R.V.]

A bishop then must be blameless. (See Titus, 1, 7.) 3, 2.

[The bishop therefore must be without reproach.—R.V.]

Not greedy of filthy lucre. 3, 3.

[No lover of money.—R.V.]

One that ruleth well his own house. 3, 4.

Every creature of God is good. 4, 4.

Let no man despise thy youth. 4, 12.

Tattlers also and busybodies, speaking things which they ought not. 5, 13.

Drink no longer water, but use a little wine for thy stomach's sake. 5, 23.

[Be no longer a drinker of water . . . —R.V.]

For we brought nothing into this world, and it is certain we can carry nothing out. 6, 7.

For the love of money is the root of all evil. 6, 10.

[For the love of money is a root of all kinds of evil.—R.V.]

Fight the good fight of faith. 6, 12.

[. . . of the faith.—R.V.]

Rich in good works. 6, 18.

Laying up in store for themselves a good foundation against the time to come. 6, 19.

Science falsely so called. 6, 20.

[The knowledge which is falsely so called.—R.V.]

Hold fast the form of sound words.

Second Epistle to Timothy. 1, 13.

[Hold the pattern of sound words.—R.V.]

Be instant in season, out of season. 4, 2.

I have fought a good fight, I have finished my course, I have kept the faith. 4, 7.

[I have fought the good fight, I have finished the course, I have kept the faith.—R.V.]

A lover of hospitality, a lover of good men, sober, just, holy, temperate.

Epistle to Titus. 1, 8.

[Given to hospitality, a lover of good, sober-minded, just, holy, temperate.—R.V.]

Unto the pure all things are pure. 1, 15.

[To the pure . . . —R.V.]

Your work and labour of love.

Epistle to the Hebrews. 6, 10.

[Your work and the love which ye showed toward his name.—R.V.]

Faith is the substance of things hoped for, the evidence of things not seen. 11, 1.

[Faith is the assurance of things hoped for, the proving of things not seen.—R.V.]

Strangers and pilgrims on the earth. 11, 13.

Of whom the world was not worthy. 11, 33.

Compassed about with so great a cloud of witnesses. 12, 1.

For whom the Lord loveth he chasteneth. 12, 6.

The spirits of just men made perfect. 12, 23.

Let brotherly love continue. 13, 1.

[Let love of the brethren continue.—R.V.]

Thereby some have entertained angels unawares. 13, 2.

Marriage is honourable in all. 13, 4.

Blessed is the man that endureth temptation: for when he is tried, he shall receive the crown of life. Epistle of James. 1, 12.

[. . . for when he hath been approved, he shall receive the crown of life.—R.V.]

Every good gift and every perfect gift is from above. *Epistle of James. 1, 17.*

[Every good gift and every perfect boon is from above.—R.V.]

Let every man be swift to hear, slow to speak, slow to wrath. *1, 19.*

Pure religion and undefiled. *1, 27.*

Faith without works is dead. *2, 20.*

[Faith apart from works is barren.—R.V.]

Behold, how great a matter a little fire kindleth! *3, 5.*

[Behold, how much wood is kindled by how small a fire!—R.V.]

The tongue can no man tame; it is an unruly evil, full of deadly poison. *3, 8.*

[... it is a restless evil, it is full of deadly poison.—R.V.]

Out of the same mouth proceedeth blessing and cursing. My brethren, these things ought not so to be. *3, 10.*

[Out of the same mouth cometh forth blessing and cursing . . . —R.V.]

Resist the devil, and he will flee from you. *4, 7.*

For what is your life? It is even a vapour, that appeareth for a little time, and then vanisheth away. *4, 14.*

[What is your life? For ye are a vapour, that appeareth . . . —R.V.]

Ye have heard of the patience of Job. *5, 11.*

Let your yea be yea; and your nay, nay. *5, 12.*

The prayer of faith shall save the sick. *5, 15.*

[... shall save him that is sick.—R.V.]

Be sober, and hope to the end. *First Epistle of Peter. 1, 13.*

[Be sober and set your hope perfectly.—R.V.]

All flesh is as grass. *1, 24.*

A peculiar people. *2, 9.*

[A people for God's own possession.—R.V.]

Fear God. Honour the king. *2, 17.*

The ornament of a meek and quiet spirit. *3, 4.*

[Apparel of a meek and quiet spirit.—R.V.]

Giving honour unto the wife, as unto the weaker vessel. *3, 7.*

[Giving honour unto the woman, as unto the weaker vessel.—R.V.]

Finally, be ye all of one mind. *3, 8.*

[Finally, be ye all likeminded.—R.V.]

Charity shall cover the multitude of sins. *4, 8.*

[Love covereth a multitude of sins.—R.V.]

Be sober, be vigilant; because your adversary the devil, as a roaring lion, walketh about, seeking whom he may devour. *5, 8.*

[Be sober, be watchful; your adversary . . . —R.V.]

No prophecy of the scripture is of any private interpretation.

Second Epistle of Peter. 1, 20.

[No prophecy of scripture is of private interpretation.—R.V.]

Not afraid to speak evil of dignities. *2, 10.*

[They tremble not to rail at dignities.—R.V.]

The dog is turned to his own vomit again. *(See Prov., 26, 11.) 2, 22.*

[The dog turning to his own vomit again.—R.V.]

Shuttesth up his bowels of compassion. *First Epistle of John. 3, 17.*

[Shuttesth up his compassion.—R.V.]

Perfect love casteth out fear. *4, 18.*

A railing accusation. *(See 2 Peter, 2, 11.) Epistle of Jude. 9.*

[A railing judgement.—R.V.]

Spots in your feasts of charity. *12.*

[Hidden rocks in your love-feasts.—R.V.]

Wandering stars, to whom is reserved the blackness of darkness for ever. *13.*

[Wandering stars, for whom the blackness of darkness hath been reserved for ever.—R.V.]

His voice as the sound of many waters. *The Revelation. 1, 15.*

[His voice as the voice of many waters.—R.V.]

I have somewhat against thee, because thou hast left thy first love. *2, 4.*

[I have this against thee, that thou didst leave thy first love.—R.V.]

Be thou faithful unto death, and I will give thee a crown of life. *2, 10.*

[... the crown of life.—R.V.]

He shall rule them with a rod of iron. *2, 27 and 19, 15.*

Thou hast a few names even in Sardis which have not defiled their garments. *3, 4.*

[But thou hast a few names in Sardis which did not defile their garments.—R.V.]

I know thy works, that thou art neither cold nor hot: I would thou wert cold or hot. *3, 15.*

[To the church of the Laodiceans.]

He went forth conquering and to conquer. *6, 2.*

[He came forth . . . —R.V.]

A great multitude, which no man could number, of all nations, and kindreds, and people, and tongues.

The Revelation. 7, 9.
[A great multitude, which no man could number, out of every nation, and of all tribes and peoples and tongues.—R.V.]

These are they which came out of great tribulation. 7, 14.
[These are they which come out of the great tribulation.—R.V.]

God shall wipe away all tears from their eyes. 7, 17 and 21, 4.
[God shall wipe away every tear from their eyes.—R.V.]

Their works do follow them. 14, 18.
[Their works follow with them.—R.V.]
The vials of the wrath of God. 16, 1.
[The seven bowls of the wrath of God.—R.V.]

Babylon the great is fallen, is fallen. 18, 2.
[Fallen, fallen is Babylon the great.—R.V.]

And the sea gave up the dead which were in it. 20, 13.

And God shall wipe away all tears from their eyes. 21, 4.
[And he shall wipe away every tear from their eyes.—R.V.]

The former things are passed away. 1b.
[The first things are passed away.—R.V.]

I am Alpha and Omega, the beginning and the end, the first and the last. 22, 13.
[I am the Alpha and the Omega, the first and the last, the beginning and the end.—R.V.]

Whosoever loveth and maketh a lie. 22, 15.
[Everyone that loveth and maketh a lie.—R.V.]

BOOK OF COMMON PRAYER.

Nor can we expect that men of factious, peevish, and perverse spirits should be satisfied with anything that can be done in this kind by any other than themselves.

Preface.

There was never anything by the wit of man so well devised, or so sure established, which in continuance of time hath not been corrupted.

Concerning the Service.

We have left undone those things which we ought to have done; And we have done those things which we ought not to have done.

General Confession.

The noble army of martyrs. **Te Deum.**

That peace which the world cannot give.
2nd Collect; Evening Prayer.

Miserable sinners. **Litany.**

From all blindness of heart; from pride, vainglory, and hypocrisy; from envy, hatred, and malice and all uncharitableness. *Ib.*

The deceits of the world, the flesh, and the devil. *Ib.*

False doctrine, heresy, and schism. *Ib.*

The kindly fruits of the earth. *Ib.*

Sins, negligences, and ignorances. *Ib.*

The sighing of a contrite heart. *Ib.*

Abate their pride, assuage their malice, and confound their devices.

Prayer in the Time of War.

All sorts and conditions of men.

Prayer for all Conditions of Men.

Afflicted or distressed in mind, body, or estate. *Ib.*

Read, mark, learn, and inwardly digest.

Collects: 2nd Sunday in Advent.

The ministers and stewards of thy mysteries. **3rd Sunday in Advent.**

The glory that shall be revealed.

St. Stephen's Day.

Evil thoughts which may assault and hurt the soul. **2nd Sunday in Lent.**

Have mercy upon all Jews, Turks, Infidels, and Hereticks. **Good Friday.**

Put away the leaven of malice and wickedness. **1st Sunday after Easter.**

The unruly wills and affections of sinful men. **4th Sunday after Easter.**

The sundry and manifold changes of the world. *Ib.*

A right judgment in all things.

Whit Sunday.

True and laudable service. **13th Sunday after Trinity.**

Carried away with every blast of vain doctrine. **St. Mark's Day.**

Covetous desires and inordinate love of riches. **St. Matthew's Day.**

Lay not up for yourselves treasure upon the earth; where the rust and moth doth corrupt.* The Communion. *St. Matt., 6.*

Whatsoever ye would that men should do unto you, even so do unto them.* 7.

If I have done any wrong to any man, I restore four-fold.* *St. Luke, 19.*

Who goeth a warfare at any time of his own cost? * *1 Cor., 9.*

He that soweth little shall reap little; and he that soweth plenteously shall reap plenteously. Let every man do according as he is disposed in his heart.* *2 Cor., 9.*

Whatsoever a man soweth that shall he reap.* *Gal., 6.*

While we have time, let us do good unto all men.* *Ib.*

Godliness is great riches, if a man be content with that he hath; for we brought nothing into the world, neither may we carry any thing out.* *1 Tim., 6.*

Ready to give, and glad to distribute.* *Ib.*

He will not forget your works, and labour that proceedeth of love.* *Heb., 6.*

To do good and to distribute forget not.* *13.*

Never turn thy face from any poor man.* *Tobit, 4.*

If thou hast much, give plenteously; if thou hast little, do thy diligence gladly to give of that little.* *Ib.*

And look, what he layeth out, it shall be paid him again.* *Prov., 19.*

Blessed be the man that provideth for the sick and needy.* *Ps., 41.*

Come unto me all that travail and are heavy laden, and I will refresh you.* *St. Matt., 11, 28.*

This is a true saying, and worthy of all men to be received.* *1 Tim., 1, 15.*

The changes and chances of this mortal life. Communion. *Collect.*

Renounce the devil and all his works, the vain pomp and glory of the world.

Public Baptism of Infants.

The pomps and vanity of this wicked world. Catechism.

To be true and just in all my dealing. *Ib.*

To keep my hands from picking and stealing, and my tongue from evil speaking, lying, and slandering. *Ib.*

To do my duty in that state of life, unto which it shall please God to call me. *Ib.*

An outward and visible sign of an inward and spiritual grace. *Ib.*

Being by nature born in sin, and the children of wrath. *Ib.*

If any of you know cause or just impediment. Solemnisation of Matrimony.

Like brute-beasts that have no understanding. *Ib.*

Let him now speak, or else hereafter for ever hold his peace. *Ib.*

To have and to hold from this day forward, for better for worse, for richer for poorer, in sickness and in health, to love and to cherish, till death do us part. *Ib.*

To love, cherish, and to obey. *Ib.*

With this Ring I thee wed, with my body I thee worship, and with all my worldly goods I thee endow. *Ib.*

Earth to earth, ashes to ashes, dust to dust; in sure and certain hope of the Resurrection to eternal life. Burial of the Dead.

Man that is born of a woman hath but a short time to live, and is full of misery. He cometh up, and is cut down, like a flower; he fleeth as it were a shadow, and never continueth in one stay.* *Ib.*

In the midst of life we are in death. *Ib.*

Suffer us not at our last hour, for any pains of death, to fall from thee. *Ib.*

They rest from their labours.† *Ib.*

Enable with perpetual light
The dulness of our blinded sight.

Ordering of Priests.

A fond thing vainly invented, and grounded upon no warranty of Scripture.

Articles. *No. 22.*

A tongue not understood of the people. *No. 24.*

Ought to be taken by the whole multitude of the faithful, as an Heathen and Publican. *No. 33.*

Their feet are swift to shed blood. *Psalter.† Ps. 14, 6.*

As it were a ramping and a roaring lion. *22, 13.*

A horse is counted but a vain thing to save a man. *33, 16.*

* This is from Job, 14, 1 and 2, but differs from the Authorised Version.

† See Rev., 14, 13.

‡ The passages quoted differ, in all cases, from the Psalms in the Authorised Version.

* The above seventeen passages differ from the Authorised Version of the Bible.

I have been young, and now am old; and
yet saw I never the righteous forsaken, nor
his seed begging their bread.

Psalter. 37, 25.

The ungodly flourishing like
a green bay tree. 37, 36.

I kept silence, yea even from good words;
but it was pain and grief to me. 39, 3.

O that I had wings like a dove, for then
would I flee away, and be at rest. 55, 6.

Even thou, my companion, my guide, and
mine own familiar friend. 55, 14.

Which refuseth to hear the voice of the
charmer, charm he never so wisely. 58, 5.

The God that maketh men to be of one
mind in an house. 68, 6.

And I said, It is mine own infirmity.
77, 10.

The sorrowful sighing of the prisoners.
79, 12.

Make them like unto a wheel.* 83, 13.

We bring our years to an end, as it were a
tale that is told. 90, 9.

The days of our age are threescore years
and ten; and though men be so strong that
they come to fourscore years, yet is their
strength then but labour and sorrow; so
soon passeth it away, and we are gone.
90, 10.

The iron entered into his soul. 105, 18.

A good man is merciful, and lendeth.
112, 5.

I labour for peace, but when I speak unto
them thereof, they make them ready to
battle. 120, 6.

A city that is at unity in itself. 122, 3.

Behold how good and joyful a thing it is,
brethren, to dwell together in unity! 133, 1.

* This is "a bitter sarcasm against the grand
tour," says Sterne ("Tristram Shandy," Vol. 7,
chap. 13.)

MISCELLANEOUS QUOTATIONS.

1.—WAIFS AND STRAYS.

Always verify your references.

Advice given, Nov. 29, 1847, by Dr. Routh, President of Magdalen College, to Dean Burgon, then Fellow of Oriel College.—"Burgon's Memoir of Dr. Routh."

"Another confirmation of the advice given by one aged sage to somebody who sought his guidance in life, namely, 'Always wind up your watch and verify your quotations.'"—*Speech by the Earl of Rosebery, Nov. 23, 1897.*

Summer is y-comen in ;
Loude sing cuckoo ! *Song, c. 1250.*

For he was a gentyll knyght.*
Ancient Ballad of the Battle of Otterbourne. (Written probably c. 1450.)

From her thought
He is a banished man.
The Nut-Brown Maid. (Published in "Arnold's Chronicle," 1521, as "an Old Ballad.")

I saw the new moon late yestreen,
With the auld moon in her arm.
Ballad, "Sir Patrick Spens." (Supposed to date from 15th Century.)

Late, late yestreen, I saw the new moone,
Wi' the auld moone in hir arme;
And, if we gang to sea, master,
I fear we'll come to harm.
Id. (Another Version.)

Itt's pride that putts this countrie downe;
Man, take thine old cloake about thee.
Old Ballad, supposed to have been of Scottish origin; see Percy's "Reliques," Book 2, 7. (Quoted in "Othello," Act 2, 2.)

He had one only daughter and no mo',
The which he loved passing well.
Jephthah, Judge of Israel. (Old Ballad, quoted in "Hamlet," Act 2, 2.)

Winter wakeneth all my care;
Now these leaves waxeth bare.
Oft I sigh, and mournè sare,
When it cometh in my thought,
Of this world's joy, how it go'th all to nought.

Ditty on the Uncertainty of Life, c. 1250.

* See Chaucer (p. 74); and Spenser (p. 344).

Bryng us in no befe, for there is many bonys,
But bryng us in good ale, for that goth down
at onys.

From a song of the 15th or late 14th Century. See "Songs and Carols," Thos. Wright.

The heading of the song is :—
Bryng us in good ale, and bryng us in good ale;
For our blyseyd lady sak, bring us in good ale.
Another (inferior) version is given by Ritson. See also under Proverbs: "He that buys land," etc.

Harder hap did never
Two kind hearts dissever.
The King of France's Daughter. (Ancient Black-letter Ballad.)

My love he loves another love ;
Alas, sweetheart, why does he so ?
The Mourning Maiden. (Scottish Poem, c. 1550.)

Fyghte ye, my merry men, whylls ye may,
For my lyff days ben gan.
Ancient Ballad of Chery Chase. (Said to be by Richard Sheale, and probably written c. 1450-1500.) Fytte 2, st. 13.

The chylde may rue that ys unborne,
It was the more pittè.† *St. 27.*

For Wetharryngton my harte was wo
That ever he slayne shulde be ;
For when both his leggis wear hewyne in to,
Yet he knyld and fought on hys knee.
St. 30.

The later and more commonly received version, supposed to have been written about a century later, gives these lines as follows :—
For Witherington needs must I wayle,
As one in doleful dumpes ;
For when his leggs were smitten off,
He fought upon his stumpes.

Fight on, my men, Sir Andrew says,
A little I'm hurt, but yet not slain ;
I'll but lie down and bleed awhile,
And then I'll rise and fight again.
Ballad of Sir Andrew Barton. (16th Century.)

† In the more modern version :—
"The child may rue that is unborne,
The hunting of that day."

Fight on, fight on, my merry men all,
A little I am hurt, yet not slain;
I'll but lie down and bleed awhile,
And come and fight with you again.
Ballad of Sir Andrew Barton.
(Another Version.)

Said John, "Fight on, my merry men all,
I am a little wounded, but am not slain;
I will lay me down for to bleed awhile,
Then I'll rise and fight with you again."
Johnny Armstrong's Last Good-night.
(Found in "Wit Restored," 1658).

He that fights and runs away,
May turn and fight another day;
But he that is in battle slain,
Will never rise to fight again.
Ray's History of the Rebellion, p. 48,
1752.

For he that fights and runs away
May live to fight another day.
Musarum Deliciae. (A Collection of
"Witty Trifles" by Sir John Mennis
and Dr. James Smith, 1656.)

That same man that renneth awaie
Maie fight again on other daie.
Erasmus. (Apothegms, tr. by Udall,
1542.)

See *Ἀνθρ ὁ φεύγων*; Butler, "For those that
fly," etc., "Hudibras," 1, 3 (p. 49), and 3. 3
(p. 50); Goldsmith, "Art of Poetry," p. 148.

There was a youth, and a well-beloved
youth,
And he was a squire's son;
He loved the bailiff's daughter dear
That lived in Islington.*
Yet she was coy, and would not believe
That he did love her so;
No, nor at any time would she
Any countenance to him show.

True Love Requited; or, The Bailiff's
Daughter of Islington. (Ancient
Black-letter Ballad.)

And when the[y] came to Kyng Adlands hall,
Untill the fayre hall yate,
There they found a proud porter
Rearing himselfe thereatt.
King Estmere. (Old Ballad, 15th
century.) St. 44.

And up and spak' the young bride's mother,
Who never was heard to speak so free.
Lord Beichan. Old Border Ballad. Tra-
ditional. (Taken from J. H. Dixon's
version, Percy Society publication.)

I'm going, my Lady Nancy Belle,
Strange countries for to see.
Lord Lovel. (Old Ballad.)

Lady Nancy she died out of pure, pure grief,
Lord Lovel he died out of sorrow, sorrow.
Id

When it was grown to dark midnight,
And all were fast asleep,
In came Margaret's grimly ghost,
And stood at William's feet.
Part of an old Ballad quoted in Beau-
mont and Fletcher's "Knight of the
Burning Pestle," Act 2.

Yet one of them, more hard of heart
Did vowe to do his charge,
Because the wretch, that hired him,
Had paid him very large.
The Children in the Wood. Black-letter
ballad, Pepys collection. St. 12.

And he that was of mildest mood
Did slaye the other there. *St. 13.*

And I wish his soul in heaven may dwell,
Who first invented this leathern bottel!
The Leathern Bottel (Somerset).

A degenerate nobleman, or one that is
proud of his birth, is like a turnip. There
is nothing good of him but that which is
underground.

"Characters." *A Degenerate Noble-*
man. Saml. Butler (1612-1680).

In Sir Thomas Overbury's "Characters"
(1613) is the passage:—"The man who has
not anything to boast of but his illustrious
ancestors is like a potato,—the only good
belonging to him is under ground."

Three merry men,
And three merry men,
And three merry men be we.
Westward Hoe (1607) by Dekker and
Webster. See Fletcher, p. 135; also
Twelfth Night, Act 2, 3; and Peele's
Old Wive's Tale, Act 1, 1.

But whether we have less or more,
Alway thank we God therefor.
Fabliau of Sir Cleges. (15th Cent. MS.)

For Corin was her only joy,
Who forst her not a pin.
Harpalus' Complaint of Phillida's love
bestowed on Corin. (Tottel's Collection
of Songs and Sonnets, 1557.)

Greensleeves was all my joy,
Greensleeves was my delight,
Greensleeves was my heart of gold,
And who but Lady Greensleeves?
A new Courtyl Sonnet of the Lady Green-
sleeves, to the new tune of "Green-
sleeves." From "A Handful of
Pleasant Delites," 1534. (See p. 278.)

Under floods that are deepest,
Which Neptune obey,
Over rocks that are steepest,
Love will find out the way.
Love will find out the way. (Old Song.)

* Supposed to refer to Islington in Norfolk, near
Lynn, now Tilney-cum-Islington.

+ Forst = loved.

Come, give us your plain-dealing fellows,
Who never from honesty shrink,
Not thinking of all they should tell us,
But telling us all that they think.

The Broderers' Song. Ancient song, said to have been repeated or sung at the dinners of the Broderers' (Em-broiderers') Company.

My mind to me a kingdom is;
Such perfect joy therein I find
As far exceeds all earthly bliss
That God or Nature hath assigned.*
Printed about 1585 in Byrd's "Psalms, Sonets, and Songs of Sadnes and Pietie."

I laugh not at another's loss,
I grudge not at another's gain. *Id.*

I think Nature hath lost the mould
Where she her shape did take;
Or else I doubt if Nature could
So fair a creature make.

A Praise of his Lady. Tottel's "Miscellany," 1557.

Similar lines appear in "A Praise of his Love," by the Earl of Surrey, d. 1547.

A ship is sooner rigged by far than a
gentlewoman made ready.

Lingua; or, The Five Senses.† Act 4, 5.

A ship is ever in need of repairing.‡—*John Taylor (Water Poet), "A Navy of Landships."*

An old song made up an aged old pate,
Of an old worshipful gentleman who had a
great estate,
That kept a brave old house at a bountiful
rate.

The Old and Young Courtier. (Ballad, temp. James I.)

Reason, thou vain impertinence,
Deluding hypocrite, begone!
And go and plague your men of sense,
But let my love and me alone.

At best thou'rt but a glimmering light,
Which serves not to direct our way;
But, like the moon, confounds our sight,
And only shows it is not day.

Reason. (From "Miscellany Poems and Translations by Oxford Hands." Printed 1685.)

O Love, Love, on thisowle God have mercye!
For as Peter is *princeps apostolorum*,
So to the[e] may be said clerlye
Of all foolys that ever was, *stultus stultorum*.
The Epitaph of Love, the King's Foole. Bodl. MSS., c. temp. Henry VIII.

* Attributed to Sir Edward Dyer (1540-1607). "My mind's my kingdom."—F. QUARLES (1592-1644). "School of the Heart," Ode 4, st. 3.

† A play of James I.'s reign, erroneously attributed to Anthony Brewer.

‡ The expression is a proverbial one derived from classical times. See Latin Quotations: "Negotii sibi," etc.—PRACTUS.

Seas have their source, and so have shallow
springs;
And love is love, in beggars as in kings.

"A. W." in Davison's "Rhapsody." (16th Century.)

If you your lips would keep from slips,
Five things observe with care:
To whom you speak, of whom you speak,
And how, and when, and where.
Thirly Hall. By W. E. Norris. Vol. 1, p. 315.

Men have many faults;
Poor women have but two:
There's nothing good they say,
And nothing right they do. *Anon.*

It's a very good world that we live in,
To lend, or to spend, or to give in;
But to beg, or to borrow, or come by your
own,

It's the very worst world that ever was
known. *Anon.*

Usually quoted in this form. An older form, however, is that in which it appears in "A Collection of Epigrams," 12mo, London, 1737:

This is the best world, that we live in,
To lend and to spend and to give in;
But to borrow, or beg, or to get a man's own,
It is the worst world that ever was known.

And from the top of all my trust
Mishap hath thrown me in the dust.

The Lover that once disdained Love. (Tottel's Collection of Songs and Sonnets, pub. 1557.)

These lines are said to have been written by Mary Queen of Scots, with a diamond, on a window in Fotheringay Castle.

And when the pipe is foul within,
Think how the soul's defiled with sin;
To purge with fire it does require,
Thus think, and drink tobacco.

From a MS. of early part of 17th century, signed "G. W.," and sometimes attributed to George Wither. The poem was first published in 1831, in "The Soule's Solace," by Thos. Jenner.

There are many subsequent editions, varying materially in the text.

O what a parish, what a terrible parish,
O what a parish is Little Dunkel!
They hae hangit the minister, drowned the
precentor,
Dung down the steeple, and drucken the
bell! *Anon.*

Now she will and then she will not.
Old Song. (From Dryden's Collection. Vol. 6, 341, ed. 1715.)

He that drinks well, does sleep well; he
that sleeps well, doth think well;
He that drinks well, doth do well; he that
does well, must drink well.

The Loyal Garland. Song 65. (1686.)

And all she said, when there she came,
Young man, I think y'are dying.
Barbara Allen's Cruelty. (Old Ballad.)

He that is below envieth him that riseth,
And he that is above, him that's below
despiseth.

Song, "Hailo, my fancy!" c. 1600.

Whatever turn the matter takes,
I deem it all but ducks and drakes.
Careless Content. (Anon.)

He sighed in his singing and after each
grone,
Come willow, willow, willow!
I'm dead to all pleasure, my true love is
gone;

Oh willow, willow, willow!
Willow, Willow, Willow. (Old Ballad.)
See "Othello," Act 4, 3. (p. 325.)

Shepherd, be advised by me,
Cast off grief and willow-tree;
For thy grief brings her content;
She is pleased if thou lament.
The Willow Tree. (Ancient Black-letter Ballad.)

And he loved keeping company.
The Heir of Linne, St. 2. (Old Ballad.)

Oh, waly, waly, gin love be bonny,
A little while, when it is new;
But when it's auld it waxeth cauld,
And fades awa' like morning dew.
Old Scottish Song. (Quoted by Burns.)

It is good to be merry and wise
It is good to be honest and true,
It is best to be off with the old love,
Before you are on with the new.
Published in "Songs of England and Scotland," London, 1835, Vol. 2, p. 73.

From the lone shieling of the misty island
Mountains divide us and a waste of seas;
Yet still the blood is warm, the heart is
Highland,

And we in dreams behold the Hebrides.
"Noctes Ambrosianae" (Blackwood's Mag., Sept., 1827: written probably by either "Christopher North" or J. G. Lockhart).

St. George he was for England; St. Dennis
was for France.

Sing, "Honi soit qui mal y pense."
Black-letter ballad (London, 1512).

But all's to no end, for the times will not
mend

Till the King enjoys his own again.
Upon Defacing of White-Hall. (By Martin Parker; written c. 1645.)

And he that will this health deny,
Down among the dead men let him lie.
Tory Song, early 18th Century.

For in heaven there's a lodge, and St. Peter
keeps the door,
And none can enter in but those that
are pure.

The Masonic Hymn. Stated by J. H. Daxon (Ancient Poems, Percy Society, 1846) to be "a very ancient production."

Three children sliding on the ice,
Upon a summer's day,
As it fell out, they all fell in,
The rest they ran away.

Founded on a Ballad "The Lamentation of a Bad Market; or The Drowning of Three Children in the Thames," 1653.

This isn't the time for grass to grow.
Consider, good cow, consider.
This is said to be part of "The Tune the Old Cow Died of" (See "Notes and Queries," 2nd Series, Vol. 2, p. 39.)

The children in Holland take pleasure in
making

What the children in England take pleasure
in breaking. *Nursery Proverb.*

Then the little maid she said, "Your fire
may warm the bed,
But what shall we do for to eat?"

Will the flames you're only rich in make a
fire in the kitchen
And the little God of Love turn the
spit?"

Version of old Nursery Rhyme, from a broadside printed at Strawberry Hill, 18th Century.

A man of words and not of deeds
Is like a garden full of weeds,
Old Song. (See Halliwell's "Nursery Rhymes," No. 166.)

Needles and pins, needles and pins,
When a man marries his trouble begins.
Old Nursery Rhyme.

His friends would praise him, I believed 'em,
His foes would blame him, and I scorned
'em;

His friends—as Angels I received 'em;
His foes—the Devil had suborned 'em.
Old Song.

Everyone to their liking,
As the old woman said when she kissed her
cow,

Is not the picture striking?
Popular Song in vogue about 1810-1820.

If all the world were paper
And all the sea were ink,
If all the trees were bread and cheese,
How should we do for drinke?

Wit's Recreations (1640). Interrogation Cantilena.

If all the seas were beans and pease,
How should we do for oysters? *Id.*

The King of France went up the hill,
With twenty thousand men;
The King of France came down the hill,
And ne'er went up again.
Old Tarlton's Song. (Quoted 1642.)

Now you're married I wish you joy,
First a girl and then a boy,
Seven years after a son and daughter;
Pray young couple, now kiss together.
Old Song, "Sally Waters."

There was a little girl, and she had a little
curl
Right in the middle of her forehead;
When she was good, she was very, very good.
But when she was bad she was horrid.
*Nursery Song. (Not in the older col-
lections.)*

What wee gave, wee have;
What wee spent, wee had;
What wee left wee lost.
*Epitaph on Edward Courtenay, Earl of
Devon, and his wife, at Tiverton. He
died 1419. (Epitaphs in almost identi-
cal words are found in many churches.)*

John Carnegie lies here. If any
Descended from Adam and Eve
Can boast of a pedigree higher,
He will willingly give them leave.
*Ancient Scottish Epitaph. See Matthew
Prior's "Epitaph on Himself." (See
p. 259.)*

To God my soule I doe bequeathe, because
it is his owne,
My body to be layd in grave, where to my
friends best knowne.
Executors I wyll none make, thereby great
stryffe may growe.
Because the goodes that I shall leave wyll
not pay all I owe.
*Said (by Warton—about 1780) to have
been written by Wm. Hunnis (d. 1597)
on the fly-leaf of a copy of Sir Thos.
More's Works.*

In heart a Lydia, and in tongue a Hanna,
In zeale a Ruth, in wedlock a Susanna,
Prudently simple, providently wary,
To the world a Martha, and to heaven a
Mary.

*Epitaph on Dame Dorothy Selby (d.
1641), Ightham Church, near Seven-
oaks. (Similar epitaphs are found
elsewhere.)*

"Who gathered this flower?" The gar-
dener answered, "The Master." And his
fellow-servant held his peace.

*Epitaph in Budock Churchyard, and
elsewhere. (Authorship unknown.)*

An upright downright honest man.
*Epitaph on John James, Ripon Catho-
dral, 1707.*

Here lies Fred,
Who was alive and is dead.
Had it been his Father
I had much rather;
Had it been his brother,
Still better than the other;
Had it been his sister,
No one would have missed her;
Had it been the whole generation,
All the better for the nation;
But since 'tis only Fred,
That was alive and is dead,
Why, there's no more to be said.

*On Frederick, Prince of Wales (d. 1751);
said to have been written during his
lifetime by a Jacobite lady.*

Pray for the soul of Gabriel John,
Who died in the year eighteen-hundred and
one;

You may if you please, or let it alone,
For it's all one
To Gabriel John,

Who died in the year eighteen-hundred and
one. *Old Rhyme.*

Here sleeps in peace a Hampshire grenadier,
Who caught his death by drinking cold small
beer;

Soldiers, take heed from his untimely fall,
And when you're hot, drink strong, or not
at all.

Epitaph in Winchester churchyard (1764).

Beneath this stone old Abra'm lies;
Nobody laughs and nobody cries:
Where he's gone, or how he fares,
Nobody knows, and no one cares.

*Epitaph on Abraham Newland, Chief
Cashier of the Bank of England (d.
1807). Said to be written by himself.*

Lie heavy on him, earth! for he
Laid many heavy loads on thee.

*Epitaph on Sir J. Vanbrugh, Architect;
by Dr. Evans. (See Latin "Sit terra
levis.")*

Here lies Thomas Dudley, that trusty old
stud—
A bargain's a bargain, and must be made
good.

*Epitaph on Governor Dudley. (Said to
be written by Governor Belcher.)*

Good friend, for Jesus sake forbear,
To digg the Dust enclosed heare:
Blest be the Man that spares thes stones,
And curst be he that moves my bones.

*Shakespeare's Epitaph, Stratford-on-
Avon.**

Man's life is like unto a summer's day:
Some break their fast and so away;
Others stay dinner then depart full fed;
The longest age but sups and goes to bed:

* Early tradition states that these lines were
selected by the poet for his epitaph; it is not
thought that they were his own composition.

O reader, then, behold and see
As we are now so must you be.

Old Epitaph found with variations in different churches. Attributed to Jos. Henshaw, Bishop of Peterborough (d. 1678).

How time runs away ! and we meet with death always ere we have time to think ourselves alive. One doth but breakfast here, another dines, he that liveth longest doth but sup ; we must all go to bed in another world.

Dr. John Brown's "Horæ Subsecivæ" (1858-60).

Here lies a poor woman, who always was tired ;
She lived in a house where help was not hired.

Her last words on earth were : " Dear friends, I am going
Where washing ain't done, nor sweeping, nor sewing ;
But everything there is exact to my wishes ;
For where they don't eat there's no washing of dishes.

I'll be where loud anthems will always be ringing,
But, having no voice, I'll be clear of the singing.
Don't mourn for me now ; don't mourn for me never—

I'm going to do nothing for ever and ever."
The Tired Woman's Epitaph. Quoted before 1850. (Authorship unknown.)

Past is the fear of future doubt,
The sun is from the dial gone,
The sands are sunk, the glass is out,
The folly of the farce is done.
Dirge. Wit and Mirth. (Reprinted 1719.)

Here lies one whose name was writ in water.

Epitaph on John Keats's Tomb, 1820.

Circles though small are yet complete.
Inscribed on a monument to two children (family, Musgrave), Northleigh Church, Oxon (c. 1800.)

And if there be no meeting past the grave,
If all is darkness, silence, yet 'tis rest.
Be not afraid ye waiting hearts that weep.

Lines on the grave of Prof. Huxley, 1825-95, stated to be written by his wife, with two additional lines :—

For still He giveth His beloved sleep,
And if an endless sleep He wills, 'tis best.

Summer, as my friend Coleridge waggishly writes, has set in with its usual severity.
Chas. Lamb to V. Novello. (May 9, 1826.)

Instinct is untaught ability.
Bain's "Senses and Intellect," 1855, p. 256.

They who drink beer will think beer.

Attributed to Warburton. (It has been parodied, "They who drink water will think water.")

Rainy days will surely come,
Take your friend's umbrella home. *Anon.*

First it rained, and then it snow,
Then it friz, and then it thaw,
And then it friz again. *Anon.*

Had you seen this road before it was made,
You would lift both your hands and bless General Wade.

In reference to General (afterwards Field Marshal) Wade, who employed 500 soldiers in road-making in the Highlands, 1726-1729. The lines are said to be by "an Irish ensign."

It was well known that the Dean (Swift) could write finely upon a broomstick.

Remark stated by Delany to have been made by "Stella" (Mrs. Johnson) in reference to Dean Swift and his poems in praise of "Vanessa" (Miss Vanhomrigh).

Such is the variable and fickle nature of women, by whom all mischiefs in the world (for the most part) do happen and come.

Giraldus Cambrensis (b. 1146). (Old Translation.)

The Rule of the Road—and Path :—

The rule of the road is a paradox quite,
Both in riding and driving along ;
If you keep to the left, you are sure to be right,
If you keep to the right you are wrong ;
But in walking the streets 'tis a different case,
To the right it is right you should bear ;
Whereas to the left should be left enough space

For those whom you chance to meet there.
Old Rhyme.

Mary had a little lamb,

His fleece was white as snow,
And everywhere that Mary went
The lamb was sure to go.

Often attributed to Mrs. Sarah G. Hale, but by John Rolleston, of Massachusetts (c. 1817).

This gate hangs high, and hinders none ;
Refresh and pay, and travel on.

Inscription on the Sign of a Gate. (Sometimes the name of the Sign is different, and the second line runs "Come in and buy, and travel on.")

If I were a Cassowary

On the plains of Timbuctoo,

I would eat a missionary,

Coat and bands and hymn-book too.

Ascribed to Bishop Samuel Wilberforce (1805-1873).

A crank is a little thing that makes revolutions.
Anon.

Grin intelligence from ear to ear.
Quoted by Carlyle. (Article on Novalis.)

The surest way to charm a woman's tongue
Is, break her neck—a politician did it.
*A Yorkshire Tragedy (1608), Sc. 5.
(Attributed to Shakespeare)*

Praise undeserved is satire in disguise.*
*The Celebrated Beauties, by Mr. Br—st,
published 1709. Anon.*

Between the stirrup and the ground
Mercy I askt, mercy I found.
*Quoted in Camden's "Remaines," 1636,
p. 392, as made by a good friend of the
author. It is a free rendering of the
phrase of St. Augustine, "Misericordia
Domini inter pontem et fontem."*

"Digest me no digestions."
The Earl of Essex to Sir Robert Cecil, 1594.

You forget the ballad of Burger, Monsieur
—"The dead travel fast."
*Coriscan Brothers, version published
about 1852.*

And unforgiving, unforgiven dies.
Lines on the death of Queen Caroline.

He that is drunk is as great as a king.
*Old song, said to have been quoted by
Charles II. to Sir R. Finer, Lord
Mayor of London.*

May his soul be in heaven—he deserves it
I'm sure—
Who was first the inventor of kissing.
Anon.

From whence came Smith, albe he knight or
squire,
But from the smith that forgeth at the fire?
*Verstegan's "Restitution of Decayed
Intelligence," p. 310. (Verstegan died
about 1635.)*

Seven wealthy townes contend for Homer
dead,
Through which the living Homer begged his
bread.
*Ascribed to Thos. Seward. See, how-
ever, Thomas Heywood (p. 164).*

Those glories come too late
That on our ashes wait.
*Inscription on Title-page of R. Love-
lace's Posthumous Poems, 1659. Tr. of
Martial, Book 1, Epigram 26. (See
"Cineri gloria" under Latin Quota-
tions.)*

For every ill beneath the sun †
There is some remedy or none;
If there be one, resolve to find it;
If not, submit, and never mind it.
*These lines appeared anonymously in a
book of "Maxims, Morals, etc.," pub-
lished 1843.*

This is the Jew
That Shakespeare drew. ‡
*Exclamation of a gentleman on witness-
ing Macklin's performance of Shylock,
1741. It has been ascribed to Pope.*

Some things that you have said are true,
And some things you have said are new;
But what are true, alas! they are not new,
And what are new, they are, alas! not true.
*Said to be founded on a criticism of
Voltaire by Lessing.*

Man is immortal till his work is done.
*This line appears in Ethandune (1892)
(James Williams, D.C.L.), but its
source was inquired for, without
success, in "Notes and Queries," as
early as the year 1878.*

One step to the deathbed, and one to the
bier,
And one to the charnel, and one—O where?
Anon.

Enable with perpetual light
The dulness of our blinded sight.
*Translated by Bishop Cosin (of Durham)
1594-1672) from Latin hymn.*

Little drops of water, little grains of sand,
Make the mighty ocean, and the pleasant
land.
So the little minutes, humble though they
be,
Make the mighty ages of eternity.
*Mrs. Julia A. Carney, née Fletcher,
(teacher of a primary school, Boston,
U.S.), "Little Things" (1845).*

Little deeds of kindness, little words of
love,
Help to make earth happy, like the heaven
above.
Id.

"Will you walk into my parlour?" said a
spider to a fly;
"It's the prettiest little parlour that ever
you did spy."
*Mary Howitt (1804-1888), "The Spider
and the Fly."*

Meet me by moonlight alone.
Song by J. A. Wade (1800-1875).

* Quoted by Pope and others: "Praise unde-
served is scandal in disguise." See Paul White-
head (p. 389).

† A Castilian proverb runs:
"Si hay remedio porqui te apuras?
Si no hay remedio porqui te apuras?"
‡ This saying has been erroneously attributed
to Dr. Johnson.

Our enemies will tell the rest with pleasure.
Fleetwood (Bishop of St. Asaph, 1706-1714, Bishop of Ely, 1714-1723).

From a preface to four sermons published 1712. This preface which dwelt on the outbreak of the "spirit of discord" and the disappointment of the hopes of peace, was burned by order of the majority of the House of Commons.

That admirable saying of Hooker* that even ministers of good things are like torches, a light to others, waste and destruction to themselves.

Quoted by Gladstone, 1830. See Morley's "Life of Gladstone," Book 8, chap. 1.

Through all the changing scenes of life,
In trouble and in joy.

Tate and Brady, Psalm 34 (1696.)

Life let us cherish.

Title of a pianoforte exercise; a translation of the first lines of Nägels's "Volkstied":—

"Freut euch des Lebens
Weil noch das Lämpchen glüht."

I expect to pass through this world but once. Any good therefore that I can do, or any kindness that I can show to any fellow creature, let me do it now. Let me not defer or neglect it, for I shall not pass this way again.

Every effort to identify the author of this much-quoted saying has failed. It has been attributed to Stephen Grellet, an American quaker of French birth (b. 1773, d. 1855); R. W. Emerson; Edward Courtenay, Earl of Devon (this being, however, a mistake, due to a partial resemblance of the Earl's epitaph; see p. 445); Sir Rowland Hill (1744-1833); Marcus Aurelius; Miss A. B. Hageman, Addison, Thos. Carlyle, and others; and it is also said that the germ of it is to be found in the writings of a Chinese philosopher. There seems to be some authority in favour of Stephen Grellet being the author, but the passage does not occur in any of his printed works.

In "Blessed be Drudgery," by Wm. C. Gannett (Bryce, Glasgow), the saying is thus recorded: "The old Quaker was right: I expect to pass through life but once. If there is any kindness, or any good thing I can do to my fellow beings, let me do it now. I shall pass this way but once."

For the Lord Jesus Christ's sake,

Do all the good you can,
To all the people you can,
In all the ways you can,
As long as ever you can.

Said to be from a tombstone at Shrewsbury. (Quoted by D. L. Moody, American Evangelist.)

* Richard Hooker (1553-1600).

† The nearest approach to the saying in Marcus Aurelius is: "No man, remember, can lose another life than that which he now loses. The present is the same for all; what we now lose or win is just the flying moment." Seneca has many parallel passages.

O! for a booke and a shadie nooke,
Eyther indooore or out;
With the grene leaves whispering over-
heade,

Or the streete cryes all about.

Referred to by Lord Avebury in "Pleasures of Life" as "an old English song,"—but probably modern.

A Sabbath well spent brings a week of content,
And health for the toils of the morrow;
But a Sabbath profaned, whatsoe'er may be gained,
Is a certain forerunner of sorrow.

Traditional.

A lady after performing with the most brilliant execution a sonata on the piano-forte in the presence of Dr. Johnson, took the liberty of asking him if he was fond of music. "No, madam," replied the Doctor, "but of all noises I think music the least disagreeable."

Morning Chronicle, August 16, 1816.

A Passage perillus makyth a Port pleasaunt.
Motto inscribed on a harbour wall on the Lake of Como.

To Nature and yourself appeal,
Nor learn of others what to feel.

Anon.. Quoted in "An Epistle to a Friend" by William Hogarth, 1761

As Statues moulder into Worth.
Attributed to Paul Whitehead (1709-1774).

The cherubim know most; the seraphim love most.

Quoted by Emerson as "the old politics of the skies." (Essay on "Intellect.")

Great fleas have little fleas upon their backs to bite 'em,
And little fleas have lesser fleas, and so ad infinitum.

And the great fleas themselves in turn have greater fleas to go on,
While these again have greater still, and greater still, and so on.

Quoted in Prof. Augustus De Morgan's (1806-1871) "Budget of Paradoxes" (c. 1850.)

So naturalists observe, a flea
Has smaller fleas that on him prey;
And these have smaller still to bite 'em,
And so proceed ad infinitum.

Swift: "Poetry, a Rhapsody."

Once I guessed right,
And I got credit by 't;
Thrice I guessed wrong,
And I kept my credit on.

Quoted as "an odd saying" by Dean Swift, 1710.

Begin low, speak slow;
Take fire, rise higher;
When most impressed
Be self-possessed;
At the end wax warm,
And sit down in a storm.

*Lines on Public Speaking attributed to
Rev. Dr. Leifchild, Nonconformist
Preacher, 18th Century.*

Go where the waves run rather Holborn-
hilly,
And tempests make a soda-water sea,
Almost as rough as our own Piccadilly—
And think of me!

"*Tom Hood's Comic Annual*," 1830.
Parody on a song "And think of me!"

They steal my thunder.

Remark attributed to John Dennis, critic,
and dramatist (1657-1734), when stage
thunder, invented by him for his play of
Appius, was used in "Macbeth." "They will
not let my play run," he said, "and yet they
steal my thunder."—*Biog. Britannica*.

He that will make a pun will pick a pocket.*

The critic [Dennis] immediately started up
and left the room, swearing that any man
who could make such an execrable pun
would pick his pocket.*—*Public Advertiser*,
Jan. 12, 1779. *The Gentleman's Mag.*, Vol. 2,
p. 324, also ascribes it to Dennis.

'Twas whispered in heaven, 'twas muttered
in hell.

*Enigma on the letter H, by Miss
Catherine Fanshawe (1764-1834), as
altered by James Smith, one of the
authors of Rejected Addresses.*

The original line was "'Twas in Heaven
pronounced; it was muttered in Hell."

The kiss of the sun for pardon,
The song of the birds for mirth;
One is nearer God's heart in a garden
Than anywhere else on earth.

[*Mrs.*] *D. F. Gurney (1903).*

A dying man can do nothing easy.

Last words of Franklin.

Zeus hates busybodies and those who do too
much.

Euripides. As quoted by Emerson.

I always admired Mrs. Grote's saying
that politics and theology were the only two
really great subjects.

*Letter from W. E. Gladstone to Lord
Rosebery, Sept. 16, 1880. See Morley's
"Life of Gladstone," Bk. 8, ch. 1.*

Where the Rudyards cease from Kipling,
And the Haggards ride no more.

J. K. Stephen. Lapsus Calami.

There is so much good in the worst of us,
And so much bad in the best of us,
That it ill behoves any of us
To find fault with the rest of us.

The authorship of these lines—often quoted
with slight variations—has hitherto defied
all efforts at identification. They are usually
credited to R. L. Stevenson, but they are not
given in any of his published works, and
Mr. Lloyd Osbourne—his stepson and literary
executor—informs us that so far as he knows
R. L. S. was not the author. "The Reader,"
of Sept. 7, 1907, gives them to Governor Hoch,
of Kansas, but in answer to a query Governor
Hoch writes: "I regret to say that I am not
the author of the verse you quote, though I
have been widely credited with it—a great
honour." They have also been assigned to
the Hon. Mrs. Felkin (Ellen Thomeycroft
Fowler—who writes that they are not hers),
to Elbert Hubbard, and to Joaquin Miller.

So she went into the garden to cut a
cabbage leaf, to make an apple-pie; and at
the same time a great she-bear, coming up
the street, pops its head into the shop.
"What! no soap?" So he died, and she
very imprudently married the barber; and
there were present the Picinnies, and the
Jobillies, and the Garyulies, and the grand
Panjandrum himself, with the little round
button at top; and they all fell to playing
the game of catch as catch can, till the gun-
powder ran out at the heels of their boots.

*Printed in this form in Miss Edgeworth's
"Harry and Lucy, Concluded," Vol.
2, p. 155 (1825). According to Miss
Edgeworth, the story was by "Mr.
Foote."*

According to a writer on "Samuel Foote"
in the *Quarterly Review*, No. 190, Sept.,
1854, these lines were produced by Samuel
Foote (1720-1777) at a lecture given by Chas.
Macklin (1697?-1797), in which he stated that
he had brought his own memory to such
perfection that he could learn anything by
rote on once hearing it. Foote's sentences
were handed to Macklin at the end of the
lecture, with a request that he would read
them and afterwards repeat them from
memory. Macklin lectured in 1754.

According to a correspondent of *Notes
and Queries* (Nov. 16, 1850), the author of
"The Incoherent Story" was James Quin,
the actor (1693-1766), who is said to have
laid Foote a wager that he could speak
some nonsense which Foote could not repeat
off-hand after him. The version given is
rather different from the above. The various
memoirs of Foote, Quin, and Macklin contain
no references to the story.

There is an older and longer story, entitled
"Sir Gammer Vans," which may have sug-
gested the above. The following extract will
show its resemblance to "The Incoherent
Story":—

"Last Sunday morning, at six o'clock in
the evening, as I was sailing over the tops of
the mountains in my little boat, I met two
men on horseback riding on one mare. So

* Often erroneously attributed to Dr. Johnson.

I asked them, 'Could they tell me whether the little old woman was dead yet, who was hanged last Saturday week for drowning herself in a shower of feathers?' So he took me into his garden. . . . And in the fourth [corner] there were twenty-four hipper-switches threshing tobacco, and at sight of me they threshed so hard that they drove the plug through the wall. . . . Out sprung a covey of partridges. I shot at them. Some say I killed eighteen, but I am sure I killed thirty-six, besides a dead salmon, which was flying over the bridge, of which I made the best apple-pie I ever tasted."

Though lost to sight, to memory dear.

This occurs in a song by Geo. Linley (c. 1835), but it is found as an "axiom" in the *Monthly Magazine*, Jan., 1827, and is probably of much earlier date. Horace F. Cutter (pseudonym Ruthven Jenkyns) uses the expression in the *Greenwich Magazine for Mariners*, 1707, but this date is fictitious.

In the years fled, Lips that are dead
Sang me that song.

Mrs. R. A. M. Stevenson.

Given by Frank Dicksee, R.A., as the motto to his picture "The Reverie," exhibited at the Royal Academy, 1895.

A nickname is the hardest stone that the devil can throw at a man.

Quoted by Wm. Hazlitt in his *Essay* "On Nicknames."

Beautiful isle of the sea,

Smile on the brow of the waters.

Song by Geo. Cooper (1820-1876).

Straight is the line of duty;
Curved is the line of beauty;
Follow the straight line, thou shalt see
The curved line ever follow thee.

William Maccall (c. 1830).

The highlandman's pistol with its new
stock, lock and barrel.—(*Carlyle*.)

Cf. the description of "Wallenstein's Horse" in Doyle's "Brown, Jones and Robinson" (1854):—"The head, neck, legs, and part of the body have been repaired. All the rest is the real horse."

Advice to persons about to marry.—Don't.
"Punch's Almanack," 1845. *Attributed*
to Henry Mayhew.

"Must you stay? Can't you go?"

"Punch," Jan. 18th, 1905.

Supposed to be said by the French Governor of Madagascar to the Russian Admiral Rodjestvensky, who was thought to be unduly prolonging his stay at Madagascar when on his way to meet the Japanese Fleet. It is, however, of older date than this, and Bishop Weldon is said to have made use of it when head master of Harrow (1855-98) on occasions when nervous boys whom he had invited to breakfast did not know how to make their exits.

"I must live, Sir," say many; to which I answer, "No, Sir, you need not live."

Letter by Thos. Carlyle to John Carlyle,
Dec. 20th. 1831.

2.—NATURALISED PHRASES AND QUOTATIONS.

Including Classical Quotations not given under "Greek" and "Latin."

THE WISE SAYINGS OF THE SEVEN WISE MEN OF GREECE.*

1. Know thyself.

Attributed to Solon of Athens (b. B.C. 633).

2. Remember the end

Attributed to Chilo, Spartan Philosopher (d. B.C. 597).

Whatsoever thou takest in hand, remember the end.—*Ecclesiasticus*, 7, 36. (See also *Deut.* 32, 39.)

Remember thy end, and let enmity cease.—*Isa.*, 23, 6. (See *Latin*, "Finem respice.")

3. Who hateth suretyship is sure.

Attributed to Thales of Miletus (d. about B.C. 548).

He that hateth suretyship is sure.—*Prov.*, 11, 15. (See also *Prov.*, 22, 26.)

4. Most men are bad.

Attributed to Bias of Priene (flourished B.C. 566).

5. Avoid extremes.

Attributed to Cleobulus of Lindos (d. B.C. 564).

6. Seize time by the forelock.

Attributed to Pittacus of Mitylene (d. about B.C. 570).

7. Nothing is impossible to industry.

Attributed to Periander of Corinth (d. about B.C. 585).

SAYINGS OF THEMISTOCLES

(B.C. c. 512-c. 449).

The day after the fair.

This seems connected with the fable of Themistocles, who silenced an officer who desired to claim superior fame for his exploits,

* See Greek Quotations.

by telling a fable of a dispute between the Feast and the Day after the Feast. The latter claimed to be more important as being "full of bustle and trouble." "You say right," said the Feast, "but if it had not been for me where would you have been?"

The wildest colts make the best horses.

Plutarch: Life of Themistocles.

Teach me the art of forgetting; for I often remember what I would not, and cannot forget what I would.

Saying of Themistocles, as recorded by Cicero.

I never learned how to tune a harp, or play upon a lute; but I know how to raise a small and inconsiderable city to glory and greatness.

On being taunted with his want of social accomplishments. (Plutarch's Life.)

Themistocles told the Adrians that he brought two gods with him, Persuasion and Force. They replied: "We also, have two gods on our side, Poverty and Despair."

Herodotus.

We should have been undone, but for our undoing.

Saying, when in exile, to his children. (Plutarch's Life.)

Strike, but hear.

Saying of Themistocles when Eurybiades, commander of the Spartan fleet, raised his staff to strike him. (Ib.)

Wooden walls.

Themistocles, in explanation of an oracle, received by the Athenian deputies, declared that by "wooden walls" nothing could be meant but ships.—*Cornelius Nepos: Themistocles.*

Themistocles said, "The Athenians govern the Greeks; I govern the Athenians; you, my wife, govern me; your son governs you." *Plutarch: Life of Cato the Censor.*

SAYINGS OF PLATO (B.C. c. 430—c. 351).

Plato's definition of a man as "a two legged animal without feathers" was ridiculed by Diogenes, who produced a plucked cock, saying, "Here is Plato's man."

Diogenes Laertius (d. A.D. 222). Book 6, 2.

Overbearing austerity is always the companion of solitude.

Plato (cited by Plutarch: Life of Coriolanus).

To sacrifice to the Graces.

Plato used to say to Xenocrates the philosopher, who was rough and morose, "Good Xenocrates, sacrifice to the Graces."—*Plutarch: Life of Marius.*

Rhetoric is the art of ruling the minds of men.

Plato as cited by Plutarch: Life of Pericles.

Custom is not a small thing.

Plato reproved a child for a small misbehaviour. "You reprove me for a small thing," said the child. "Custom is not a small thing," replied Plato.—*See Montaigne: "Essais," Book 1, chap. 22.—(See also Latin, "Consuetudinis magna vis est.")*

Michael Angelo [1475-1546] was explaining to a visitor a number of additions and alterations which he had made to a statue. "These are trifles," said his friend. "It may be so," said the sculptor, "but recollect that trifles make perfection, and perfection is no trifle."

Pleasure is the greatest incentive to evil.

Plato (quoted by Plutarch: Life of Cato the Censor).

[Other Quotations from Plato will be found under "Greek Quotations."]

SAYINGS OF CATO THE CENSOR

(B.C. c. 260-150).

A young man that blushes is better than one who turns pale.

Saying of Cato. (Plutarch: Life of Cato.)

I had rather it should be asked why I had not a statue, than why I had one. *Ib.*

Scipio is the soul of the council; the rest are vain shadows. *Ib.*

It is absurd for a man either to commend or to depreciate himself. *Ib.*

Wise men learn more from fools than fools from the wise. *Ib.*

PLUTARCH (A.D. 70?-A.D. 140?).

Playing the Cretan with the Cretans (i.e. lying to liars).

Greek prov. used by Paulus Æmilius.

This is not the son of Achilles, but Achilles himself.

Greek prov. (Life of Alcibiades.)

We ought not to treat living creatures like shoes or household belongings, which when worn with use we throw away.

Life of Cato the Censor.

The richest soil, if uncultivated, produces the rankest weeds.

Life of Caius Marcus Coriolanus.

It afforded no small amusement to the Rhégians that Phœnicians should complain of anything effected by guile.

Life of Timoleon.

The man who first ruined the Roman people was he who first gave them treats and gratuities.

Life of Coriolanus. (Plutarch quotes it as "a shrewd remark, whoever it was that said it.")

The greatest of all sacrifices, which is the sacrifice of time.

Quoted by Plutarch as from a poet named Antiphon. (Life of Antony.)

FROM CERVANTES (1547-1616).

Other Quotations from Cervantes will be found amongst "Spanish Quotations" and under "Proverbs."

Sloth never arrived at the attainment of a good wish. *Don Quixote.*

Women's counsel is not worth much, yet he that despiseth it is no wiser than he should be. *Ib.*

Blessed be he who first invented sleep. It covers a man all over like a cloak.* *Ib.*

The army is a school in which the nigardly become generous, and the generous prodigal. *Ib.*

Necessity urges desperate measures. *Ib.*

To this burden women are born; they must obey their husbands, be they never such blockheads. *Ib.*

No fathers or mothers think their own children ugly. *Ib.*

The knowledge of thyself will preserve thee from vanity. *Ib.*

Diligence is the mother of good fortune. *Ib.*

Nothing costs less or is cheaper than compliments of civility. *Ib.*

Nothing in itself deformed or incongruous can give us any real satisfaction. *Ib.*

Don't put too fine a point to your wit for fear it should get blunted. *Ib.*

Proverbs are short sentences drawn from long experience. *Ib.*

There is a remedy for everything but death. *Ib.*

Every one is as God made him, and often a great deal worse. *Ib.*

Sleep is the best cure for waking troubles. *Ib.*

True valour lies half-way between cowardice and rashness. *Ib.*

Fear has many eyes. *Ib.*

Unseasonable mirth always turns to sorrow. *Ib.*

From great folks great favours are expected. *Ib.*

There are always more tricks in a town than are talked of. *Ib.*

It is a fine thing to command though it were but a herd of cattle. *Ib.*

It requires a long time to know anyone. *Ib.*

There are no proverbial sayings which are not true. *Ib.*

SAYINGS OF BISMARCK.

Liars, cowards,—they are the same thing.

You can do anything with children if you only play with them.

Universal suffrage is the government of a house by its nursery.

To youth I have but three words of counsel—Work, work, work.

A good speaker must be somewhat of a poet, and cannot therefore adhere mathematically to the truth.

SAYINGS OF NAPOLEON.

There are two levers for moving men—interest and fear.

A faithful friend is a true image of the Deity.

The future destiny of the child is always the work of the mother.

A true man hates no one.

Truth alone wounds.

Men are not so ungrateful as they are said to be.

When firmness is sufficient, rashness is unnecessary.

Respect the burden.

The contagion of crime is like that of the plague.

Do you wish to find out the really sublime? Repeat the Lord's Prayer.

Secrets travel fast in Paris.

When I want any good head-work done, I always choose a man, if suitable otherwise, with a long nose.

Everything unnatural is imperfect.

Public instruction should be the first object of government.

It is the cause, not the death, that makes the martyr.

Four hostile newspapers are more to be feared than a thousand bayonets.

Let the path be open to talent.

* See Sterne (p. 348).

Water, air, and cleanliness are the chief articles in my pharmacopœia.

Greatness is nothing unless it be lasting.

Revolutions are like noxious dung-heaps which bring into life the noblest vegetables.

I made all my generals out of mud.

The worse the man, the better the soldier; if soldiers be not corrupt they ought to be made so.

Imagination rules the world.

Independence, like honour, is a rocky island without a beach.

Men are led by trifles.

Honour your parents; worship the gods; hurt not animals.

From the traditional laws or precepts of Triptolemus (according to Plutarch).

Written laws are like spiders' webs, and will like them only entangle and hold the poor and weak, while the rich and powerful will easily break through them.*

Anacharsis (fl. B.C. 594).

This was the saying of Anacharsis to Solon when the latter was modelling his laws. Solon's reply was: "Men keep their engagements when it is an advantage to both parties not to break them."—*Plutarch: Life of Solon.*

That law of Solon [fl. B.C. 598] is justly commended which forbids men to speak ill of the dead. *Plutarch: Life of Solon.*

This command is also attributed to Chilo. (See Greek, "Τὸν νεκρὸν κτλ.")

Persons maimed in the wars should be maintained at the public charge.

One of the laws of Solon (according to Plutarch: Life of Solon).

Call no man happy before his death.

The saying of Solon (b. B.C. 638), according to Aristotle (b. B.C. 384, d. B.C. 322).

Cf. "Judge none blessed before his death."—Ecclesiasticus, 11, 28.

Business to-morrow.

Greek proverb founded on the remark of Archias of Thebes (about B.C. 560).

Archias delayed reading a letter of warning delivered to him at a banquet, and was in consequence assassinated.—*Plutarch: Pelopidas.*

O man! whosoever thou art, and whosoever thou comest, for come I know thou wilt, I am Cyrus, founder of the Persian empire. Envy me not the little earth that covers my body.

Epitaph of Cyrus (d. B.C. 529). (Plutarch: Life of Alexander.)

Love, as though some day you would have to hate; hate, as though some day you would have to love.

Saying of Chilo, Greek philosopher, 6th century B.C.

Whichever you do you will repent.

The advice of Socrates, when asked whether it was better to marry or not to marry.

Thales, one of the Greek sages, when young, and desired by his mother to marry, replied, "it was not yet time"; when he had come to full age, "that it was no longer time."—*Montaigne, Book 2, ch. 8.*

Much knowledge of things divine escapes us through want of faith.

Saying of Heraclitus, Greek philosopher, c. B.C. 500 (quoted by Plutarch: Life of Coriolanus.)

Words will build no walls.

Cratinus (B.C. 528-431) (quoted by Plutarch in his Life of Pericles) ridiculing the long wall proposed to be built by Pericles.

The first requisite to happiness is that a man be born in a famous city.

Plutarch ("Life of Demosthenes") states this was the remark of "Euripides (B.C. 480-B.C. 406) or some other" in his encomium on Alcibiades (B.C. 449-B.C. 404).

A bridge for a retreating enemy.

Saying of Aristides.

Plutarch, in his "Life of Themistocles," states that in order to sound Aristides, after the battle of Salamis, Themistocles pretended to think it advisable to go to the Hellespont and break down Xerxes' bridge of ships. To which Aristides replied: "Instead of breaking that bridge, we should, if possible, provide another, that he may retire the sooner out of Europe." (See "Proverbs," "Build a bridge of silver," etc.)

The Athenians will not sell their liberties for all the gold either above or under ground.

Reply of Aristides (d. B.C. 467) to the Lacedæmonians. (Plutarch: Life of Aristides.)

A general should have clean hands.

Saying of Aristides (d. B.C. 467). (Plutarch's Life.)

The good man only is free; all bad men are slaves.

Quoted by Plutarch as a maxim of the Stoics (Life of Cato the Younger). The sentiment is also attributed to Socrates (B.C. 468-398).

He would soon be delivered from all his troubles.

Enigmatic prophecy of the spirit of Cleonice (B.C. 448) to Cimon, foretelling his death. (Plutarch: Life of Cimon.)

* See Bacon (p. 12); and Swift (p. 353).

Nothing becomes a king so much as the distribution of justice. War is a tyrant, as Timotheus (c. B.C. 500) expresses it, but Pindar (B.C. 518-439) says, Justice is the rightful sovereign of the world.

Plutarch: Life of Demetrius.

True he can talk, and yet he is no speaker.

Eupolus (Greek poet, c. B.C. 435) in reference to a garrulous person who was no orator. (Cited by *Plutarch: Life of Alcibiades.*)

They love, they hate, but cannot do without him.*

Aristophanes, Greek poet, B.C. 434 (as cited by *Plutarch: Life of Alcibiades*—*Langhorne's trans.*)

Missress of the seas.

Lysander (d. B.C. 395), when handing over the command of the fleet to Callicratidas the Spartan (c. B.C. 406) said to him, "I deliver you a fleet that is mistress of the seas."—*Plutarch: Life of Lysander.*

Where the lion's skin falls short it must be eked out with the fox's.

Lysander's remark upon being told that he resorted too much to craft. (*Plutarch: Life of Lysander.*)

This saying has become a proverb in several modern languages.

Children are to be cheated with knuckle bones [substitutes for dice], and men with oaths. *Saying of Lysander. Ib.*

Appealing from Philip drunk to Philip sober.

This is founded on a passage in Valerius Maximus (fl. A.D. 14), who states that a certain woman of foreign origin, having been wrongly condemned by Philip when he was drunk, exclaimed, "Provocarem ad Philippum, sed sobrium" (I would appeal to Philip, but when he is sober).—Book 6, 2.

Not Philip, but Philip's gold, took the cities of Greece.

Plutarch (Life of Paulus Æmilius) quotes this as "a common saying." It refers to Philip II. of Macedon (c. B.C. 332-B.C. 336).

If I were not Alexander, I should wish to be Diogenes.

Remark of Alexander (B.C. 355-323), after Diogenes had made his request that the monarch "should stand a little out of his sunshine."—*Plutarch: Life of Alexander.*

I will not steal a victory.

Plutarch describes this as "that celebrated answer" by Alexander, when advised to surprise the Persian army in the darkness.—*Ib.*

* See Latin Quotations: "Difficilis, facilis," etc.; also Addison (p. 2): "There is no living with thee or without thee."

Great geniuses are generally melancholy.

Aristotle (B.C. 384-322). (*Problem, sect. 30.*)

Seneca ("De Tranquillitate animi") quotes: "Aristoteli, nullum magnam ingenium sine mixtura dementiae fuit." (The saying of Aristotle—no great genius was without an admixture of madness.)

Shame is an ornament to the young; a disgrace to the old.

Aristotle. (B.C. 384-322.)

Abstruse questions must have abstruse answers.

Saying of the Gymnosophist philosopher, when Alexander had questioned him and had received an enigmatic reply.—*Plutarch: Life of Alexander.*

Have I inadvertently said some evil thing?

Remark of Phocion (d. B.C. 317) to a friend, upon one of his sentences, in a public debate, being received with universal applause.—*Plutarch: Life of Phocion.*

A hoarseness caused by swallowing gold and silver.

Remark made when Demosthenes (B.C. 382-322), who had been bribed not to speak against Harpalus, pretended to have lost his voice.—*Plutarch's Lives.*

Elsewhere Plutarch describes Demosthenes' throat as "the silver quinsy." (See *Ἀργυράχην πύσχει*, under Greek.)

To smell of the lamp.

Demosthenes when taunted by Pytheas that all his arguments "smelled of the lamp," replied, "Yes, but your lamp and mine, my friend, do not witness the same labours."—*Plutarch: Life of Demosthenes.*

In his "Life of Timoleon," Plutarch quotes the expression as applying to over-finished paintings as well as to laboured compositions.

It is said of Horace that his odes smell more of wine than of oil.

While I am master of my sword, I shall never think any man greater than myself.

Saying of Eumenes (d. B.C. 315) to Antigonus. (*Plutarch: Life of Eumenes.*)

I have heard the nightingale herself.

Reply of King Agesilaus (B.C. c. 440-382), when asked to go to hear a man who imitated the nightingale to great perfection.—*Plutarch: Life of Agesilaus.*

The Kings of Epirus were sworn "to govern according to law," and the people "to defend the crown according to law."

Plutarch: Life of Pyrrhus, King of Epirus.

It being reported to Pyrrhus (B.C. 318 c.-B.C. 272), that certain young men had spoken disrespectfully of him, he asked them, "Did you really say these things?" "We did, sir," replied one, "and we should have said a good deal more, if we had had more wine." Whereupon he laughed and dismissed them.

Plutarch: Life of Pyrrhus.

He who has the sharpest sword.

Reply of Pyrrhus to one of the princes who asked which of them should be his heir.—*Plutarch: Life of Pyrrhus.*

A Pyrrhic victory.

Pyrrhus, after the battle of Asculum (B.C. 279), where, according to his own account, he lost 3,500 men, was congratulated on his victory. He replied: "Another such victory and we are undone." *Ib.*
(See a Cadmean Victory under "Greek Quotations.")

The whole is greater than the part; we are capable of wisdom, and we are part of the world. Therefore the world is wise.

Saying of Zeno (d. B.C. 264).

See the Greek Πᾶν ἥμισυ πάντος. "The half is greater than the whole."

A wise and good man can suffer no disgrace.

Saying of Fabius Maximus (d. B.C. 205). (Plutarch.)

Hannibal knows how to gain a victory, but not how to use it.

Remark of Barca, a Carthaginian, to Hannibal. (Plutarch: Life of Fabius Maximus.)

The last of the Greeks.

Plutarch says that Philopœmen, a Greek general, who died c. B.C. 161, was so called by "a certain Roman."

This Jupiter of Phidias is the very Jupiter of Homer.

A "celebrated saying" uttered (according to Plutarch) by Paulus Æmilius (d. B.C. 168) on seeing the statue of Jupiter at Olympia.

"This is the Jew that Shakespeare drew." This famous saying uttered by a spectator, said to be Alexander Pope, on Feb. 14, 1741, when Macklin was performing the character of Shylock, would seem to have been a conscious or unconscious imitation of the saying of Paulus Æmilius.

Fortune had so favoured me in this war that I feared, the rather, that some tempest would follow so favourable a gale.

Remark ascribed by Plutarch to Paulus Æmilius.

Where the shoe pinches.

The story of "a certain Roman" who put away his wife without apparent cause, but told his friends, who expostulated, that only the wearer of the shoe knows where it wrings him, is told by Plutarch, in the "Life of Paulus Æmilius." The Roman has been wrongly assumed to be Paulus Æmilius, but the context shows that this was not so.

A sardonic laugh.

"Your laugh is of the sardonic kind." Caius Gracchus [d. B.C. 121], when his adversaries laughed at his defeat—by unfair means

—when applying for a third tribuneship.—*Plutarch: Life of Caius Gracchus.*

(The sardonic laugh was an involuntary distension of the muscles of the mouth, occasioned by a poisonous plant; therefore a forced or unnatural laugh.)

Feasts of Lucullus (c. B.C. 115—c. B.C. 48).

Lucullus prided himself upon the luxury of his feasts. On one occasion, when he happened to sup alone, the meal being less magnificent than usual, he rebuked his servant, saying: "Did you not know that this evening Lucullus sups with Lucullus?"—*Plutarch: Life of Lucullus.*

Let us rescue our liberties, or die in their defence.

Cato the Younger (b. B.C. 104, d. B.C. 46). (Plutarch's Life.)

The father of his country.

Title bestowed on Cicero (B.C. 64) after his consulship, "a mark of distinction which none ever gained before."—*Plutarch: Life of Cicero.*

Cæsar's wife must be above suspicion.

Julius Cæsar (B.C. 100—44) divorced his wife Pompeia, but declared at the trial that he knew nothing of what was alleged against her and Clodius. When asked why, in that case, he had divorced her, he replied: "Because I would have the chastity of my wife clear even of suspicion."—*Plutarch: Life of Julius Cæsar.*

As to Cæsar, when he was called upon, he gave no testimony against Clodius, nor did he affirm that he was certain of any injury done to his bed. He only said, "He had divorced Pompeia because the wife of Cæsar ought not only to be clear of such a crime, but of the very suspicion of it."—*Plutarch: Life of Cicero.*

Passing the Rubicon.

When he arrived at the banks of the Rubicon, which divides Cisalpine Gaul from the rest of Italy . . . he stopped to deliberate. . . . At last he cried out "The die is cast" and immediately passed the river.—*Plutarch: Life of Julius Cæsar.*

We shall meet at Philippi.

"Thou shalt see me at Philippi," was the remark of the spectre which appeared to Brutus in his tent at Abydos [B.C. 42]. Brutus answered boldly: "I will meet thee there." At Philippi the spectre reappeared, and Brutus, after being defeated, died upon his own sword."—*Plutarch: Life of Cæsar.*

Killed by physicians.

Adrian the Emperor (A.D. 76—117) exclaimed incessantly, when dying, "That the crowd of physicians had killed him." (See Montaigne, Book 2, chap. 37. Montaigne also cites the statement of a Lacedæmonian, when asked how he had preserved his life so long: "By my ignorance of medicine.")

* Also in Plutarch's "Life of Marcus Brutus."

See how these Christians love one another.

This saying appears first in Tertullian, "Apol. adv. Gent.," c. 29: "Vide, inquit, ut invicem se diligant."

Take, O boatman, thrice thy fee

Take,—I give it willingly;

For, invisible to thee,

Spirits twain have crossed with me.

Translation (anon.) of John Louis Upland.

Iron hand in a velvet glove.

Attributed to Charles V., and used also by Napoleon. (See Carlyle's Latter Day Pamphlets, No. 2.)

Architecture is frozen music.

Translation from Schelling, Philosophie der Kunst.

Let me die to the sounds of delicious music.

Said to be the last words of Mirabeau.

The more the marble wastes,

The more the statue grows.

Translation from Michael Angelo by Mrs. Henry Roscoe.

Beauty is the purgation of superfluities.

Michael Angelo.

The greatest virtues are only splendid sins.

Ascribed to St. Augustine.

Whose words were half battles.

Saying in reference to Luther.

The artist is the son of his time; but pity him if he is its pupil or even its favourite.

Schiller.

It is neither safe nor prudent to do aught against conscience.

Luther.

The eternal feminine.

From the French.

"L'éternel féminin," expression used by H. Blaze de Bury, 1847, in a translation of Goethe's "Faust," the German being "Das Ewig-Weibliche."

To sleep the sleep of the just.

See French Quotations, "Elle s'endormit," etc.

Every man has his own style, like his own nose.

Lessing (as quoted by Carlyle).

The style is the man.

From the French. "Le style est l'homme même."—Comte de Buffon. Remark made in his discourse on taking his seat in the Academy, Aug. 25, 1753. (The style is the very man.)

Defects of his qualities. *From the French.*

Heureux l'homme quand il n'a pas les défauts de ses qualités!—Bishop Dupanloup. (Happy the man when he has not the defects of his qualities.)

His very faults smack of the raciness of his good qualities.—Washington Irving: *The Sketch Book*, John Bull (1820).

The key of the street.

In French, "La clef des champs." (The key of the field.) The French expression has a different meaning from the English, and refers to giving a man freedom to go where he pleases.

It was worse than a crime: it was a blunder.

From the French: C'estoit pire qu'un crime, c'estoit une faute. — Fouché (1763-1820).

War ought to be the only study of a prince.

Machiavelli.

Edmund Burke, quoting this saying (A vindication of Natural Society, 1756), adds: "and by a prince he means every sort of state, however constituted."*

A good man struggling with adversity.

Ecce spectaculum dignum, ad quod respiciat intentus operi suo Deus. Ecce par Deo dignum, vir fortis cum mala fortuna compositus. — Seneca. "Lib. de Divina providentia." (Behold a worthy sight, to which the God, turning his attention to his own work, may direct his gaze. Behold an equal thing, worthy of a God, a brave man matched in conflict with evil fortune.)

Better than a play.

Plus capio voluptatis inde quam spectandis in theatro ludis.—Pietro Aretino (1492-1557). (I obtain more of pleasure thence than from seeing plays in theatres.)

The history of every individual man should be a Bible.

Novalis (Christianity or Europe) as translated by Carlyle.

We are near awakening when we dream that we dream.

Novalis (Fragments) as translated by Carlyle.

To become properly acquainted with a truth we must first have disbelieved it, and disputed against it.

Id.

The true poet is all-knowing! he is an actual world in miniature.

Id.

My opinion, my conviction, gains infinitely in strength and success, the moment a second mind has adopted it.

Id.

The present day has no value for me except as the eve of to-morrow; it is with the morrow that my spirit wrestles.

Metternich (translated).

My inheritance how wide and fair!

Time is my fair seed-field, of Time I'm heir.

Goethe (translated by Carlyle).

* See also Disraeli, "Coningsby": "I worship the Lord of Hosts."

Think of living (Gedenke zu leben).

Goethe (translated by Carlyle).

Like as a Star,
That maketh not haste,
That taketh not rest,
Be each one fulfilling
His God-given Hest.

Ib.

Man is perennially interesting to man;
nay, if we look strictly to it, there is nothing
else interesting.

Ib.

Dear Christian people, one and all,
When will you cease your sinning?

Ib.

Work and despair not.

Ib.

The three things to be repented of.

Portius Cato said that he had only three things of which he repented, namely, when he had revealed a secret to his wife, when he had passed a day in idleness, and when he had journeyed by sea to any place accessible by land.—*Rabelais: "Pantagruel," Book 4, chap. 24.*

3.—PHRASES AND HOUSEHOLD WORDS.

"Gigmania," a term used by Carlyle and others in allusion to a celebrated passage at the trial of Thurtell:—

Q. What sort of a person was Mr. Weare?

A. He was always a respectable person.

Q. What do you mean by respectable?

A. He kept a gig.

"Thus does society naturally divide itself into four classes: Noblemen, Gentlemen, Gismen, and Men"—*Carlyle's article on Boswell (Note), 1832.*

That blessed word "Mesopotamia."

It was said of George Whitefield that he could reduce his hearers to tears by uttering this word. According to Mr. Francis Jaco. Garrick gave currency to the saying. The usual story is that an old woman once told her pastor that "she found great support in that comfortable word 'Mesopotamia.'"

A mess of pottage.

This expression seems to have been derived from the heading of Genesis 25 in Matthew's Bible, 1537—"Esaw selleth his byrthright for a messe of potage." It does not occur in the Authorised Version of the Bible.

Lest, selling that noble Inheritance for a poor mess of perishing Pottage, you never enter into His eternal rest.—*Penn's "No Cross No Crown" (1668), Part 2, chap. 23, sec. 23.*

Counsels of perfection.

A theological term of great antiquity applying to works of supererogation.

The false Southron.

This expression occurs in Blind Harry's "Death of Wallace," supposed to have been written in the 15th century.

Sent to Coventry.

Said to have originated during the Civil war from the habit of the Parliamentarians of sending doubtful or useless officers or soldiers, to the garrison at Coventry. The expression is used also in America:—"Send them into everlasting Coventry."—*Emerson's Essay: "Manners."*

"The Republic of Letters" is a very common expression among the Europeans.

Oliver Goldsmith, "Citizen of the World," 20, (1760).

That man has an axe to grind.

This expression occurs in "Essays from the Desk of Poor Robert the Scribe" by Chas. Miner (1780-1883) and first appeared in the "Wilkesbarre Gleaner" (1811).

To mix with brains.

John Opie (1761-1807) when asked with what he mixed his colours, replied "I mix them with my brains, sir." (*See Smiles: "Self Help," chap. 5.*)

The almighty dollar.

Expression used by Washington Irving and other American writers.

Sleepy Hollow.

"The legend of Sleepy Hollow," by Washington Irving, was published in 1820.

A woman with a past.

Title of a novel by Mrs. Berens, published 1886.

Billingsgate compliments.

Used as a proverbial expression in Richard Brome's play "The New Academy" printed, 1658. Brome died 1652.

A nation of shopkeepers.

A project fit only for a nation of shopkeepers.—*Adam Smith: "Wealth of Nations" (1775), Vol. 2, book 4, chap. 7, pt. 3.*

Also attributed to Samuel Adams, American statesman (1776.)

What is true of a shopkeeper is true of a shop-keeping nation.—*Dean Tucker (1766).*

We are indeed, a nation of shopkeepers.—*B. Disraeli: "The Young Duke" (1831), Book 1, chap. 11.*

Hearts of oak.

Yonkers that have hearts of oak at four-score years.—*Old May of Herefordshire, 1609.*
"Where are the rough brave Britons to be found With Heart of Oak, so much of old renowned?"—*Epilogue to Mrs. Centlivre's "Cruel Gift," 1717.*

Petticoat government.

There was one species of despotism under which he had long groaned, and that was petticoat government. — *Washington Irving* "Rip Van Winkle" (1820).

Our friend the enemy.

This perhaps originated with the French expression often used when the allies entered Paris (1814): "Nos amis, nos ennemis."

"English as she is spoke."

Title of a reprint of the English version of P. Carolino's "Guide of the Conversation in Portuguese and English," 1882. The title was due to the publisher, Mr. Tuer.

"The spoils to the victors."

The "watchword of corruption," attributed to Andrew Jackson.

Bag and baggage.

Richard Huloet's "Abecedarium Anglico-Latinum pro Tyrunculis," (1552).

The Vicar of Bray will be Vicar of Bray still.

"Fuller's Collection of Proverbs," 1732.

According to Fuller's Worthies of Berkshire, a Vicar of Bray, in that county was alternately Romish and Protestant under Henry VIII., Edward VI., Mary, and Elizabeth. The centenary Parr had similar principles. "He held it safer to be of the religion of the King or Queen that were in being, for he knew that he came raw into the world, and accounted it no point of wisdom to be broiled out of it." — *John Taylor* (Water poet), "The Old, Old, very Old Man," 1635.

The Man in the Street.

Expression used by Emerson, "Conduct of Life—Worship" and elsewhere.

A proverb describes proverbs as being "the wisdom of the street."

Going the whole hog.

(Hence in more recent times "whole-hoggers.")

Said to be connected with the slang "hog," a word meaning at different periods one shilling and five shillings. "Hoger" is Jewish-German for ducat. A correspondent of *Notes and Queries* (Sept. 27, 1851) ascribes an Irish origin to the expression, stating that in Ireland a shilling was called a hog.

Let them stew in their own grease.

A saying in use at the time of the Franco-German war, imported from Germany.

The lungs of London [i.e. the parks].

Said to have been used by Mr. Windham in a speech delivered before 1814. See also Chas. Dickens (p. 110).

"Bang went saxeence."

Peebles Body (to Townsman supposed to be in London): E-eh, Mac! ye're sune hame again. — *Mac*: E-eh, it's just a ruinous place that! Mun, a had na' been there abune twa hoours, when—Bang—went—Saxeence.

Punch joke, illustrated by Chas. Keene, Dec. 5, 1888. Said to have been communicated to Keene by Birket Foster, who had the story from Sir John Gilbert.

Masterly inactivity.

According to a correspondent in *Notes and Queries* (Nov. 29, 1879) this phrase was coined by Sir James Mackintosh (1765-1832). *Vindiciæ Gallicæ* (1791). It is a parallel phrase with Horace's "strenua inertia" (1 Epl. 11, 28).

Present company excepted.

This expression occurs in "The London Hermit" (by O'Keefe) (1793). Probably of earlier occurrence.

Good manners to except my Lord Mayor of London.—*Ray's Proverbs*.

A draught on Aldgate Pump.

Stated by Fielding in his "Essay on the Character of Men," to be, "a mercantile phrase for a bad note."

The girl I left behind me.

Song ascribed to the year 1759.

The roaring forties.

The rough part of the Atlantic between 40° and 50° N. latitude. Sometimes called "the rolling forties," and also applied to that part of the Southern Ocean between 40° and 50° S.

I heard the little bird say so.

Swift. Letter to Stella, May 23, 1711.

"A good bedside manner."

This phrase originated in *Punch*, March 15, 1884, in the letterpress accompanying a drawing by G. Du Maurier: "What sort of a doctor is he?" "Well, I don't know much about his ability; but he's got a very good bedside manner."

Lying like gas-meters.

Said to have originated in Dec., 1897, in a case at Southwark Police Court.

Not lost but gone before.

Title of a song published in *Smith's Edinburgh Harmony*, 1829.

"Non amittuntur sed præmittuntur." (They are not lost but sent before).—*Seneca*.

Hoping against hope.

Founded upon *Romans* 4, 18.

Macaulay's Schoolboy.

The frequency of Macaulay's reference to somewhat abstruse matters as subjects which any public schoolboy would know, has led to his being credited with the phrase. It is to be found, however, in many earlier authors, e.g.: "Every schoolboy hath that famous testament of Grunnius Corocotta Porocellus at his fingers' ends." — *R. Burton*: "Anat. Melan." (1621), Part 3, sec. 1, mem. 1, 1. See also *Swift*:

"Oh how our neighbour lifts his nose,
To tell what every schoolboy knows."

The Fourth Estate.

The "three estates of the realm" are the Lords Spiritual, The Lords Temporal, and the Commons. "Ane pleasant satyre of the Three Estatis" was a play by Sir David

Lindsay, produced in 1535. The Newspaper Press, owing to its greatly enhanced influence and power, became known as "The Fourth Estate" about the end of the 18th century. Burke is credited with having invented the term, but it does not appear in his published works.

In Rabelais's "Pantagruel," when Pantagruel visits the island of the Papimanes, he is met by four persons, a monk, a falconer, a lawyer, and a husbandman, and is told that they are "les quatre estatz de l'isle" (the four estates of the island.) (Book 4, chap. 48).

Culture is the passion for sweetness and light, and (what is more) the passion for making them prevail. *Matthew Arnold.*

The phrase "sweetness and light" was used by Dean Swift ("Battle of the Books," 1697) in an imaginary fable by Æsop as to the merits of the bee (the ancients) and the spider (the moderns). It concludes: "The difference is that instead of dirt and poison, we have rather chosen to fill our hives with honey and wax, thus furnishing mankind with the two noblest of things, which are *sweetness and light.*"

4.—HISTORICAL AND TRADITIONAL.

"Thou hast conquered, O Nazarene,"
or, according to others, "Be content, O Nazarene."

Ascribed to Julian the Apostate, when at the point of death, in Persia, A.D. 363. (See Montaigne "Essais," 1580, book 2, chap. 19; also Swinburne: "Thou hast conquered, O pale Galilean," p. 354).

There, with the grace of God, goes
John Bradford.

Tradition ascribes this to John Bradford (b. 1510; burnt at Smithfield 1555) on seeing some criminals going to execution. (See "Nat. Dict. Biog.")

The English take their pleasures sadly.

"Ils s'amusaient tristement selon la coutume de leur pays," said Froissart. — Emerson's "English Traits," chap. 8.

"They" (the English), says Froissart, "amused themselves sadly after the fashion of their country" — "ils se rejoissaient tristement selon la coutume de leur pays." — Hazlitt, "Sketches and Essays: Merry England."

The passage is not found in Froissart, but it seems to be derived from the Duc de Sully's "Mémoires," written c. 1630, as follows: "Les Anglais s'amusaient tristement selon l'usage de leur pays." There is a mediæval Latin proverb, "Anglica gens est optima fletus et pessimæ ridens" (The English race is the best at weeping and the worst at laughing.) On the other hand, there is an early tribute to the jovial disposition of Englishmen: "The whole [English] nation, beyond all other mortal men, is most given to banquetting and feasts." — *Trans. (by Burton, "Anat. Melan," 1621) from Paulus Jovius (1483-1552), "Hist.," Book 11.*

A certain man has called us, "of all peoples the wisest in action"; but he added, "the stupidest in speech." — Carlyle, on "The Nigger Question" (1849).

Froth at top, dregs at bottom, but the middle excellent.

Voltaire's Description of the English Nation.

A great leap in the dark

Thomas Hobbes, b. 1588, d. 1679, author of "Leviathan," when about to die, is reported to have said, "Now I am about to take my last voyage, a great leap in the dark." Hence the expression, "Hobbes' voyage," Vanbrugh uses in the "The Provoked Wife" (1679), as referring to matrimony.

What has posterity done for us?

Erroneously attributed to Sir Boyle Roche (1743-1807) in a speech in the House of Commons; but the words occur in John Trumbull's "McFingal," canto 2 (1776). Mrs. Elizabeth Montagu, in a letter dated Jan. 1, 1742, has this allusion: "The man was laughed at as a blunderer who said in a public business, 'We do much for posterity; I would fain see them do something for us.'"

The King of France, with twenty thousand men,

Went up the hill, and then came down again.
Old Tarlton's Song. (Tarlton died 1583.)

Halliwel, in his "Nursery Rhymes," gives four versions of these lines, including one from a Sloane MS., temp. Chas. I.

And have they fixed the where, and when?
And shall Trelawny die?

Then twenty thousand Cornish men
Shall know the reason why!

Trelawny. (Song written at the time of the committal of Trelawny, Bishop of Bristol, to the Tower, 1688.)

All my eye and Betty Martin.

The older form is said to be, "All my eye, Betty Martin." [The tradition that "Betty Martin" is a survival of a mediæval invocation, "Beate Martine," is discredited.]

The sun never sets in the Spanish dominions.

*Quoted, as a saying of Spanish soldiers, by Capt. John Smith, 1579-1631.**

* Also mentioned in Gage's "New Survey of the West Indies," 1648, as applicable to the Dutch as well as the Spaniards.

It may be well to wait a century for a reader, as God has waited six thousand years for an observer.

John Kepler (1571-1630).

If the Almighty God waited 6,000 years for one to see what he had made, I may surely wait 200 for one to understand what I have seen.—*Carlyle* (referring to Kepler); "Miscellanies" (*Voltaire*), 1829.

England expects every officer and man to do his duty this day.

Nelson's Signal, Oct. 26, 1805, as published in "The Times," Dec. 26, 1805.

Usually quoted as "England expects every man to do his duty."

Victory! or Westminster Abbey!

Lord Nelson (1758-1805) on boarding the "San Carlo."

"Victory, or else a grave."—*Shakespeare, Henry VI., Part 3, Act 2, 2.*

Every bullet has its billet.

Saying attributed to William III.

Suffice this to prove my theme withal,
That every bullet hath a lighting place.

—*Osceola, "Fruits of War."*

King William was of an opinion, an' please your Honour, quoth Trim, that everything was predestined for us in this world; inasmuch that he would often say to his soldiers that "every ball had its billet."—*Sterne, "Tristram Shandy" (1759-1760), Vol. 8, ch. 19.*

The Army and Navy for ever,

Three cheers for the Red, White, and Blue.

The Red, White, and Blue.

Song originating at the time of the Crimean war, and said to indicate the co-operation of redcoats and bluejackets.

No soldier can fight unless he is properly fed on beef and beer.

Attributed to the Duke of Marlborough.

A similar saying, "An army, like a serpent, goes on its belly," has been attributed to Frederick the Great.

"Soldiers, we must never be beat,—what will they say in England?"

Remark by the Duke of Wellington at Waterloo.

The thin red line.

Article in "The Times," describing the Highlanders drawn up at Balaklava or Inkerman.

"Up, Guards! and at 'em."

Ascribed to Wellington.

His real words, according to his biographer, Sir Herbert Maxwell, were, "Stand up, Guards."

He never would believe that Providence had sent a few men into the world, ready booted and spurred to ride, and millions ready saddled and bridled to be ridden.

Saying of Richard Rumbold, at his execution, 1685, as recorded by Lord Macaulay (History of England, Chap. 5).

All quiet along the Potomac.

Proverbial saying in America. Supposed to have originated in a report by General G. B. McLellan, U.S. (1826-1885).

Go West, young man! Go West.

John L. B. Soule, in the "Terre Haute Express" (1851).

Be sure you are right. Then go ahead.

David Crockett, U.S. (1786-1836).

Hold the fort! I am coming!

Signal to General Corse, in Allatoona (Oct. 5, 1864), by William F. Sherman (1820-1891).

The religion of all men of sense.

The Earl [Shaftesbury] said at last . . . "Men of sense are really but of one religion." Upon which says the lady, of a sudden, "Pray, my lord, what religion is that which men of sense agree in?" "Madam," says the earl, "men of sense never tell it."—*Note by Speaker Onslow, to Burnet's notice of the Earl of Shaftesbury, "History of his own Times," Vol. 1.**

A similar anecdote is told of Samuel Rogers in Froude's "Short Studies on Great Subjects"—"A plea for the Free Discussion of Theological Difficulties"—no doubt a confusion of memory on Froude's part. The story is also told of Benjamin Disraeli, but this is due probably to his having put it into the mouth of Waldershare in his novel "Eudymion."

Lord Chatham, with his sword undrawn,

Is waiting for Sir Richard Strachan;

Sir Richard, longing to be at 'em,

Is waiting for the Earl of Chatham.

Epigram said to have appeared in the "Morning Chronicle" (1809).

The reference is to the recriminations following the failure of the military operations of John Pitt, second Earl of Chatham, in the expedition to Walcheren, 1809. He attributed his own fatal delays to the dilatoriness of Admiral Sir Richard Strachan, who retaliated that the Earl was unpunctual in fulfilling his arrangements, and nicknamed him "the late Earl of Chatham." Another version (given in the "Nat. Dict. Biog.") is:

Great Chatham, with his sabre drawn,
Stood waiting for Sir Richard Strachan;
Sir Richard, longing to be at 'em,
Stood waiting for the Earl of Chatham.

See also Cowper (p. 95) "Admirals extolled for standing still."

To Banbury came I, O profane one!

Where I saw a Puritane one

* Old Lord Shaftesbury, conferring with Major Wildman about the many sects of religion . . . came to this conclusion . . . All wise men are of the same religion. Whereupon a lady in the room . . . demanded what that religion was. To whom Lord Shaftesbury straight replied, "Madam, wise men never tell."—*JOHN TOLAND, "Clidophorus" (1720).*

Hanging of his cat on Monday,
For killing of a mouse on Sunday.
Braithwait's "Drunken Barnaby."

Banbury is described by Mr. S. R. Gardiner
("History of England," Vol. S, p. 93), as
"that most Puritan of all Puritan towns."

Here lie the bones of Robert Lowe:
Where he's gone to I don't know.
If to the realms of peace and love,
Farewell to happiness above.
If he's gone to a lower level,
I can't congratulate the devil.

From the "Owl" (about 1871). Attributed to E. Knatchbull-Hugessen (afterwards Lord Brabourne).

We don't want to fight,
But, by Jingo, if we do,
We've got the ships, we've got the men,
We've got the money too.

Music Hall Song, 1877. Hence came the term "Jingoes" as applied to fire-eating politicians.

Hops, Reformation, Bays, and Beer
Came into England all in one year.

Old Rhyme.

Hops, carp, pickerel, and beer
Came into England all in one year.

Another version of the same, referring to 1532.

You may prove anything by figures.

Stated by Carlyle to be the saying of "a witty statesman." Chartism No. 2.

All evil comes from Spain: all good from the north.

According to Sir T. Challoner, writing from Florence, 1597, this was then "a common proverb in every man's mouth." (*Notes and Queries*, 10th Ser., Vol. 2, 23).

Never was Legate or Cardinal that did good in England.

Referred to by Hall ("Chronicle," 16th century) as being an "olde saive" in the time of Henry VIII.

With how little wisdom the world is governed!

"Thou little thinkest what a little foolery governs the whole world." A saying ascribed to "a wise Pope" in Selden's "Table Talk" (see p. 275); also to the Swedish Chancellor Oxenstierna; also told in connection with Conrad van Benningen, the Dutch statesman (1648). Lord Chatham, in a letter to Lord Shelburne (Jan. 25, 1775), writes of the expression as "the saying of one of the Popes—Alexander VI., Jules, or Leo—to a son of his."

The world is governed too much.

Motto of the "Globe" newspaper (U.S.). See Emerson, "Essay: New English Reformers."

Woman's reason:

"It is a woman's reason to say I will do such a thing because I will."
"Burroughs on Hosea," published 1652, Vol. 4.

"Mere man."

"No mere man since the Fall, is able in this life perfectly to keep the Commandments."
Shorter Catechism.

Modesty is a very good thing, but a man in this country may get on very well without it.

Motto said to have been inscribed on a banner in a Western State.

O Athenians, what toil do I undergo to please you!

Alexander the Great. Quoted by Carlyle.

5.—POLITICAL PHRASES.

Drifting into war.

Expression used by the Earl of Clarendon, 1608-1674.

Every man has his price.

Ascribed to Sir Robert Walpole, Earl of Orford (1676-1745). His nephew, Horace Walpole, in a letter dated Aug. 26, 1785, says it was a maxim ascribed to Sir Robert "by his enemies."

Peace, Retrenchment, and Reform.

"No sooner does he hear any of his brothers mention reform or retrenchment, than up he jumps.—Washington Irving, "The Sketch Book: John Bull." (1820).

An H. B. cartoon of Nov. 26, 1830, represents Earl Grey as informing William IV. that his conditions are "Retrenchment, Reform, and Peace."

I am for Peace, for Retrenchment, and for Reform—thirty years ago the great watch-

words of the great Liberal party.—Speech by John Bright at Birmingham Town Hall, April 28, 1859.

"The three F's."

"Fair rents, fixity of tenure, and freedom of sale." The three F's were the policy of the Irish land legislation of 1881.

Never overlap business.

Favourite saying of Sir James Graham, founded on a rule of Francis Bacon.

"Gentlemen, I say ditto to Mr. Burke!"
Speech by Mr. Cruger after being returned with Mr. Burke as member for Bristol.

Party is the madness of many for the gain of a few.

Attributed to Pope and also to Swift. Pope is probably the author. Published in "Miscellanies: Thoughts on Various Subjects" (1736).

Peace with honour.

Expression used by Lord Beaconsfield on his return from the Berlin Congress on the Eastern Question, July, 1878.

He had rather spend £10,000 on Embassies to keep or procure peace with dishonour, than £10,000 on an army that would have forced peace with honour.—*Sir Anthony Weldon, "The Court and Character of King James," 1650.*

Register! Register! Register!

From a speech by Sir Robt. Peel at a "civic festival" (c. 1835). ("Ay, register, register, register!" said the Duke. "Those were immortal words." "I can tell you Grace three far better ones," said Mr. Tadpole, with a self-complacent air. "Object, object, object!"—*B. Disraeli: "Coningsby" Book 2, chap. 2.*)

Policy of pin-pricks.

This is from the French expression "coups d'épingle" which seems to have been classical as early as the middle of the 18th century.

Defence not defiance.

Motto of the Volunteer Movement (c. 1852.) "An attitude not only of defence, but defiance."—*Prof. Thos. Gillespie: "The Mountain Storm."*

Three acres and a cow.

An expression often attributed to the Right Hon. Jesse Collings, M.P. (b. 1831), who carried the Small Holdings amendment against Lord Salisbury's Government in 1886.—*John Stuart Mill ("Principles of Political Economy," 1848, Book 2, chap. 6, sec. 5),* referring to peasant-farming in Flanders, wrote: "When the land is cultivated entirely by the spade, and no horses are kept, a cow is kept for every three acres of land."

D. Defoe (1663-1731):—"Tour through the whole Islands of Great Britain" (published posthumously?)—suggested a provision of three acres of ground for every man in a settlement, and a certain quantity of common-land where they should have a few sheep and cows.

"Ten acres and a mule."—*American phrase indicating the expectations of emancipated slaves (1862).*

The unspeakable Turk.

Expression used by Carlyle. Article on *Das Niebelungen Lied*. 1831.

All political parties die at last of swallow-
ing their own lies.

Attributed to John Arbutnot, M.D. (1675-1735), in "Life of Emerson," p. 165.

The classes and the masses.

A phrase used by Mr. Gladstone.

"This new rage for rhyming badly, Which late hath seized all ranks and classes, Down to that new estate 'the masses.'"
"The Fudges in England," (1835). Letter 4. T. Moore.

The Duty of an Opposition is to oppose.

Quoted by Lord Randolph Churchill.

When I first came into Parliament, Mr. Tierney, a great Whig authority, used always to say that the duty of an Opposition was very simple—it was to oppose everything and propose nothing.—*Lord Stanley: Hansard's Parliamentary Debates, June 4, 1841.*

Are we downhearted? No!

This expression, which came into vogue in England towards the close of the General Election of Jan., 1906, seems to have originated in a speech by Mr. Joseph Chamberlain at Smethwick, Jan. 15, 1906, in which he said: "We are not downhearted, but we cannot understand what is happening to our neighbours."

Terminological inexactitude.

"It [Chinese Labour in South Africa] could not, in the opinion of His Majesty's Government, be classified as slavery in the extreme acceptance of the word without some risk of terminological inexactitude."—*Mr. Winston Churchill in the British House of Commons, Feb. 22, 1906. ("Times" report.)*

6.—FORENSIC.

Corporations have no souls.

Lord Chancellor Thurlow said that the corporations have neither bodies to be punished nor souls to be damned; they therefore do as they like.—*Foynder's "Literary Extracts."* "They [corporations] feel neither shame, remorse, gratitude, nor goodwill."—*Hazlitt: "Table Talks," Essay 27.*

The glorious uncertainty of the law.

Alleged to have originated in a toast at a legal dinner, 1756.

The law of England is the greatest grievance of the nation, very expensive and dilatory.

Bishop Burnet's "History of his own Times" (1724).

When he [a judge] put on his robes, he put off his relation to any; and like Melchisedech, becomes without pedigree.

Fuller's "Holy State" (1642).

As guardian of His Majesty's conscience.

Lord Chancellor Thurlow's speech in his defence in the House of Lords, c. 1780 ("Butler's Reminiscences," p. 199).

Eight points of the law.

1. A good cause; 2. A good purse; 3. An honest and skilful attorney; 4. Good evidence; 5. Able counsel; 6. An upright judge; 7. An intelligent jury; 8. Good luck.

Old saying, attributed to Mr. Selwyn, a former candidate for the Chamberlaincy of the City of London.

No one could be so wise as Thurlow looked.

*Attributed by Lord Campbell to Fox.—See
"Lives of the Lord Chancellors," Vol.
5, 661.*

A silly old man who did not understand
even his silly old trade.

*Attributed to Lord Westbury in reference
to a witness from Herald's College.*

Also attributed to Lord Chesterfield, and
quoted by Burke (see p. 41). G. B. Shaw
gives it as a saying by Whately.

Here you are, an able-bodied man, re-
spectably brought up, instead of which you
go about the country stealing ducks.

*Said to have been addressed to a prisoner
by an Indian judge.*

The man of law
Who never saw
The way to buy or sell,

Who seeks to rise

By merchandise,
God never speeds him well.

In Warton's "History of English Poetry,"
Sec. 48, the lines (which are attributed to
Sir Thomas More) appear:—

A man of law that never saw
The ways to buy and sell,
Wenying to rise by merchandize,
I pray God speed him well.

Lines to similar effect are attributed to Sir
John Fortescue, Chief Justice (1422-1476).

For lawyers and their pleading,
They 'steem it not a straw;
They think that honest meaning
Is of itself a law.

"The Herdman's Happy Life."

From "Sonets and Pastorales" included in
"Psalmes Sonets and Songs of Sadnes and
Pietie, made into musicke of five partes," by
W. Byrd, 1568.

7.—TOASTS.

Here's to thee and me and aw' on us!
May we ne'er want nought, none of us!
Neither thee nor me nor anybody else,
Aw on us—nawn on us.

Old Toast.

God speed the Plow and bless the Corn-
mow.

*Title of a Blackletter rhymed Dialogue.
16th century.*

Horn, corn, wool, and yarn.

*Agricultural Toast formerly proposed at
farming and other dinners in North
Britain.*

Here's a health to all those that we love,
Here's a health to all those that love us,
Here's a health to all those that love them
that love those
That love them that love those that love us.

Old Toast.

Merry met, and merry part,
I drink to thee with all my heart.
Old Cup Inscription.

Here's a health unto his majesty,
With fa, la, la;

Conversion to his enemies,

With fa, la, la,

And he that will not pledge his health,
I wish him neither wit nor wealth,
Nor yet a rope to hang himself,
With a fa, la, la, etc.

*From "Catch that Catch Can; or, The
Musical Companion," 1667.*

Honest men and bonnie lasses.

A Toast formerly common in Scotland.

Hounds stout, horses healthy,
Earths well stopped, and foxes plenty.
The Old Oxford Toast.

Here's a health to the barley-mow;
Here's a health to the man
Who very well can

Both harrow and plough and sow.
*Custom-rhyme (Suffolk).—J. H. Dixon's
collection.*

8.—FOLK-LORE AND WEATHER RHYMES.

Weather Proverbs are included under the general heading of Proverbs, but will be
found indexed, in the General Index, under the heading "Weather Proverbs."

The red is wise,
The brown trusty;
The pale peevish,
The black lusty.

V. To a red man rede thy rede.

With a red man read thy rede;
With a brown man break thy bread;

At a pale man draw thy knife;
From a black man keep thy wife.
—Ray's Proverbial Rhymes.

Se l'uomini piccoli fussero valenti,
E l'uomini grandi fussero valenti,
E li rossi leali,
Tutto il mondo sarebbe uguale.

—Italian Proverb.

(If little men were patient and great men
valiant, and red men loyal, all the world
would be equal.)

Ne chese thu never to fere
Littelle mon, ne long, ne red,
Yif thu wld don after mi red.

—*Proverbs of Alfred*, l. 679.*

(Ochoose not ever as a companion a little man,
nor a long, nor a red, if you will do after my
counsel.)

Fair and foolish, little and loud,
Long and lazy, black and proud,
Fat and merry, lean and sad,
Pale and pettish, red and bad.

The lonke mon is lethe be;
Seldo comid his herte rei;
He havit stoni herte.

—*Proverbs of Alfred*.*

(The lanky man is lazy; seldom is his heart
stirred; he has a stony heart.)

Blue is true,
Yellow's jealous,
Green's forsaken,
Red's brazen,
White is love,
And black is death!

*Colour Superstitions. Lines obtained
from the East of England.—Halliwell's
"Popular Rhymes."*

The rose is red, the violet's blue,
Pinks are sweet, and so are you.

*A rhyme for St. Valentine's Day.—
Halliwell.*

The rose is red, the violet's blue,
The gilly-flower sweet, and so are you.

*Said to be an Easter-day rhyme in
Oxfordshire.—Halliwell.*

To break a pasture will make a man,
To make a pasture will break a man.

Old Suffolk saying.

The rainbow in the morning
Is the shepherd's warning
To carry his coat on his back.
The rainbow at night

Is the shepherd's delight,
For then no coat will he lack.

*See Proverbs: "The rainbow in the
morning."*

When the wind is in the east,
Then the fishes do bite the least;
When the wind is in the west,
Then the fishes bite the best;
When the wind is in the north,
Then the fishes do come forth;
When the wind is in the south,
It blows the bait in the fish's mouth.

*J. O. Halliwell's "Popular Rhymes."
Stated to be obtained from Oxfordshire,
but to be found in a variety of versions
throughout Great Britain.*

* Reputed to date from Saxon times. The two
extracts on this page are from a 18th Century MS.,
formerly at Trinity College, Cambridge.

March winds and April showers
Bring forth May flowers.

Yorkshire saying.

Friday's moon,
Come when it will, it comes too soon.

*Prevalent in the North of England.—
Halliwell.*

Friday's moon,
Once in seven year comes too soon. *Id.*

Saturday's new, and Sunday's full,
Was never fine and never wool. *Id.*

When the cuckoo comes to the bare thorn,
Sell your cow and buy your corn;
But when she comes to the full bit,
Sell your corn and buy your sheep. *Id.*

The robin red-breast and the wren
Are God Almighty's cock and hen.

*Common throughout England. The wren
was anciently called "Our Lady's
Hen." See Cotgrave in v. "Berchot."*

Barnaby bright, Barnaby bright,
The longest day and the shortest night;
Lucy light, Lucy light,
The shortest day and the longest night.

*Referring to St. Barnabas' Day, June 11,
before the change of style, the summer
solstice; and St. Lucy's Day, Dec. 13,
the winter solstice, O.S.*

One's unlucky, two's lucky;
Three's health, four's wealth;
Five is sickness, and six is death.

*Rhyme as to birds (generally magpies or
crows).*

If the cock moult before the hen,
We shall have weather thick and thin;
But if the hen moult before the cock,
We shall have weather hard as a block.

North of England.

When Easter falls in our Lady's lap,
Then let England beware a rap.

See Aubrey's Miscellanies (1696).

Friday night's dream, on the Saturday told,
Is sure to come true, be it never so old.

East and West England.

Sow in the sop,
'Twill be heavy a-top. *Id.*

Born of a Monday, fair in face,
Born of a Tuesday, full of God's grace,
Born of a Wednesday, merry and glad,
Born of a Thursday, sour and sad,
Born of a Friday, Godly given,
Born of a Saturday, work for your living,
Born of a Sunday, ne'er shall we want,
So there ends the week, and there's an
end on't. *Brand's Popular Antiquities.*

Monday's child is fair in face,
Tuesday's child is full of grace,
Wednesday's child is full of woe,
Thursday's child has far to go,

Friday's child is loving and giving,
Saturday's child works hard for its living;
And a child that's born on Christmas Day,
Is fair and wise, and good and gay.

From Halliwell's "Popular Rhymes and Nursery Tales."

Cut them on Monday, cut them for health;
Cut them on Tuesday, cut them for wealth;
Cut them on Wednesday, cut them for news;

Cut them on Thursday, a pair of new shoes;

Cut them on Friday, cut them for sorrow;

Cut them on Saturday, see your true love to-morrow;

Cut them on Sunday, your safety seek,
The devil will have you the rest of the week.

Lines on Cutting Finger-nails.—Traditional.

Friday's hair and Sunday's horn,
Goes to the D'ule on Monday morn.

—Bay's Proverbial Rhymes.

Lancashire law;

No stakes, no draw.

This saying implies that a wager does not hold good unless stakes are deposited.

Matthew, Mark, Luke, and John,

Bless the bed that I lay on;

Four corners to my bed,

Four angels round my head,

One at head and one at feet,

And two to keep my soul asleep.

J. O. Halliwell states that the first two lines were used in the time of Queen Mary, according to Ady, "Candle in the Dark," 1856.

Walk fast in snow,

In frost walk slow,

And still as you go,

Tread on your toe.

When frost and snow are both together,

Sit by the fire and spare shoe-leather.

Quoted by Swift as "a good Devonshire proverb."

9.—LONDON STREET SAYINGS.

Go to Putney on a pig.

Early 19th century. (? Music-hall song.)

Sing old Joe, and blow the bellows.

c. 1820. (? Music-hall song.)

How are you off for soap? *c. 1830.*

Go to Bath and get your head shaved.

c. 1830 ?

Ducky, what's your game? *c. 1830.*

Who stole the donkey? The man in the white hat.

A joke on the material supposed to be used for making white hats, at the time when "Orator Hunt" and other leading Radicals wore them as badges of party.—Walter Thornbury, in "Notes and Queries," June 8, 1872.

Is your rhubarb up? *c. 1835.*

Jump Jim Crow. *1839.*

Jim along Josey. *1839.*

Has your mother sold her mangle? *1841.*

That's the ticket for soup.

Probably about the time of the starting of the Mendicity Society.—W. Thornbury.

Who's your hatter? *c. 1830.*

What, the same old hat? *A later form.*

All round my hat.

c. 1830. Line of a song.

What a shocking bad hat! *c. 1835.*

Go it, ye cripples. *c. 1835.*

Does your mother know you're out?

Occurs in a poem in "The Mirror," April 23, 1838. See "Notes and Queries," 5th Ser., V. 8, p. 5.

How's your mother?

Quoted in "Punch," 1841.

All serene. *c. 1850.*

Flare up, and join the Union. *c. 1838 ?*

Twopence more, and up goes the donkey!

n.d.

You don't lodge here, Mr. Fergusson.

Line from a farce. c. 1840.

Hooky Walker. *c. 1840.*

There you go with your eye out!

c. 1840. Perhaps a joke on eye-glasses. —W. Thornbury.

Bravo, Rouse! *Date before 1850.*

Do you see any green in my eye? *c. 1840.*

Who shot the duck?

c. 1859. At the time of the volunteer or "riflemen's" movement.

Keep your hair on. *c. 1860 ?*

Get inside and pull the blinds down.

c. 1850. Cockney remark to cockney horsemen.

Not in these boots! *Date uncertain.*

I would I were with Nancy.

Music-hall song. c. 1850.

Not for Joe.	<i>Music-hall song.</i>	<i>c. 1860.</i>	Where did you get that hat?	
Like a bird.		<i>c. 1860.</i>		<i>Song. c. 1885?</i>
How's your poor feet?		<i>c. 1860.</i>	Wo, Emma! Mind the paint!	<i>Song. c. 1890.</i>
For we are so awfully clever!			'E dunno where 'e are!	<i>c. 1890?</i>
	<i>Music-hall song.</i>	<i>c. 1865.</i>	<i>Coster song. A. Chevalier.</i>	
Run him in.		<i>c. 1860.</i>	Mind the step!	<i>c. 1890.</i>
Not for this child.		<i>c. 1860.</i>	What ho! she bumps.	<i>Song. c. 1895.</i>
Not to-day, baker.			Now we sha'n't be long.	<i>1896.</i>
	<i>Music-hall song.</i>	<i>c. 1865.</i>	Let 'em all come.	<i>Music-hall song. 1898.</i>
Just like Roger.			Pip, pip!	<i>1898.</i>
<i>In reference to the Tichborne trial.</i>		<i>1872.</i>	There's hair!	<i>1900.</i>
Get your hair cut!		<i>c. 1880.</i>		

10.—THE KORAN.

There is no doubt in this book.	<i>Chap. 1.</i>	God is with those who persevere.	<i>Ib.</i>
Their sinfulness is greater than their use.		God loveth the clean.	<i>Chap. 9.</i>
[Wine and gambling.]	<i>Chap. 2.</i>	The ungrateful shall not prosper.	
Let there be no violence in religion.	<i>Ib.</i>		<i>Chap. 12.</i>
There is no god but God.	<i>Chap. 3.</i>	Every age hath its book.	<i>Chap. 13.</i>
God is the best deviser of stratagems.	<i>Ib.</i>	He shall not prosper who deviseth lies.	
Whosoever fighteth for the religion of			<i>Chap. 20.</i>
God, whether he be slain or be victorious,		Man is created of hastiness.	<i>Chap. 21.</i>
we will surely give him a great reward.		Inquire not too curiously.*	<i>Chap. 49.</i>
	<i>Chap. 4.</i>		
God is the best layer of plots.	<i>Chap. 8.</i>		

* See Shakespeare (p. 318, note).

11.—BOOK INSCRIPTIONS.

Steal not this book, for fear of shame,	He that stealeth the one
For in it is the owner's name;	Must be sure of the other.
And when you're dead, the Lord will	<i>Found in a copy of Aristotle, dated 1578.</i>
say,	
"Where is that book you stole away?"	He who doth this book borrowe,
There are many variants of this inscription.	And doth not bring it back,
The last two lines sometimes read:—	Certes shall he have sorrowe,
And if I catch you by the tail,	And comforte he shall lack.
You must prepare for Newgate jail.	<i>Probably modern.</i>
Sometimes there are two additional lines:—	If you this precious volume bone,
And if you say you do not know,	Jack Ketch will claim you as his own.
Down to the flames you'll have to go.	<i>Traditional.</i>
Small is the wren,	Steal not this book, mine honest friend,
Black is the rook;	For fear the gallows be thine end.
Blacker the sinner	<i>Ib.</i>
That steals this book.	Hic liber ad me pertinet,
<i>Traditional rhyme.</i>	Si quis furetur,
	Per collum suspendetur,
This boke is one thing,	In hoc modo.
The halter is another;	[A sketch of a gibbet follows.]

GREEK QUOTATIONS.

Quoting from the Greek—always a desirable thing to do when in difficulty.

AUG. BIRRELL: *Obiter Dicta*, "Edmund Burke."

Pr.—Proverbial phrases and expressions.

'Α δ' ἀρετὰ βαίνει διὰ μοχθῶν. But virtue proceeds through toils.

Euripides. *Heracleidae*, 625.

"Α οἱ φίλοι τοῖς βασιλεῦσιν οὐ θαρροῦσι παραινεῖν, ἐν τοῖς βιβλίοις γέγραπται. The things which their friends have not the courage to recommend to kings are found written in books.

Plutarch.

'Αγαθὴ δ' ἐπὶς ἥδε βροτοῖσιν. Rivalry is good for mortals.

Hesiod. *Works and Days*, 24.

'Αγαθοὶ δ' ἀριδάκρυες ἄνδρες. Men given to tears are good.*

Pr.

'Αγαι δὲ πρὸς φῶς τὴν ἀληθειάν χρόνος. Time brings the truth to light.

Pr.

'Αγεωμέτρητος μὲν εἰς εἰσὶν. Let no one who is not a geometer enter.

Inscription said to have been placed on Plato's door.

'Αγνωστος Θεός. The unknown God.

Acts 17, 23.

'Αγροίκου μὴ καταφρόνει ῥήτορος. Despise not a rustic orator.

Pr.

'Αγῶν πρόφασιν οὐκ ἐπιδέχεται οὔτε φίλια. Strife and friendship allow of no excuse.

Pr.

'Αδύνατον πολλὰ τεχνώμενον ἄνθρωπον πάντα καλῶς ποιεῖν. It is impossible for a man who attempts many things to do them all well.

Xenophon.

'Αεὶ κολοῖς παρὰ κολοῖζ ἰζάνει. A jackdaw is ever found near to a jackdaw.

Pr.

'Αεὶ φέρει τι Λιβύη κακόν (or καινόν). Libya always brings something evil (or new). (See the Latin "Ex Africa," etc.)

Aristotle. *H. A.*, 8, 23, 11, *Paroemiogr.*

'Αετὸν ἵπτασθαι διδάσκεις. You are teaching an eagle to fly.

Pr.

'Αετοῦ γῆρας, κορύδου νεότης. The old age of an eagle is as good as the youth of a sparrow.

Pr.

'Αθανάτους μὲν πρῶτα θεοὺς νομῶ ὡς διάκειται τιμᾷ. Honour first the immortal gods as by law enjoined.

Pythagoras.

Αἱ δὲ σάρκες αἱ κενὰ φρενῶν Ἀγάλματ' ἀγορᾶς εἰσίν.

Bodies devoid of mind are as statues in the market place.

Euripides. *Electra*, 386.

Αἱ τε γὰρ συμφορὰ ποιοῦσι μακρολόγους. —Calamities make great talkers.

Appian.

Αἰδὼς ὤλεσεν. Modesty has died out.

Theognis.

Αἰδὼς οὐκ ἀγαθή. False shame; *mauvaise honte*; *γυδὸρ μάλις*.

Hesiod.

Αἰδὼς τοῦ καλοῦ καὶ ἀρετῆς πόλις. Πρῶτον ἀγαθὸν ἀμαρτησία, δεύτερον δὲ αἰσχύνῃ.

Modesty is the citadel of beauty and of virtue; the first of virtues is guilelessness, the second the sense of shame.

Demades.

Αἰεὶ δ' ἀμβολιερῶς ἀνὴρ ἄττησι παλαίει. The procrastinating man is ever struggling with ruin.

Hesiod. *Works and Days*, 411.

Αἰὲν ἀριστεύειν καὶ ὑπεύροχον ἔμμεναι ἔλλων. Always to excel and to be superior to others.

Homer. *Iliad*, 6, 203.

Αἰρούντες ῥήρμεθα. We who went to catch are caught ourselves. (Or, Αἰρῶν αἰρούμαι. I, the capturer, am caught.)

'Ακέφαλος μῦθος. A story without a head (or beginning).

Plato. *Phaedr.*, 264.

'Ακίνητα κινεῖς. You stir what should not be stirred.

Herodotus. 6, 134. (Pr.)

'Ακουε τοῦ τέσσαρα ὄτα ἔχοντος. Listen to him who has four ears; i.e. to one who is a good listener himself.

Zenodotus.

'Ακρὸν λάβε, καὶ μέσον ἔχεις. Seize what is highest, and you will possess what is in between.

Pr.

'Αλλ' ἐστίν, ἔνθα χὴ δίκη βλάβην φέρει. But there are occasions when it happens that justice produces mischief.

Sophocles.

* Another form is: 'Αριδάκρυες ἄνδρες ἐσθλοί.

'Αλλ' ἢ τέθνηκεν ἢ διδάσκει γράμματα.
See *H τέθνηκεν, κ.τ.λ.

'Αλλ' οἱ γὰρ ἀθυροῦντες ἄνδρες οὐποτε
Τρόπαιον ἐστήσαντο.
But faint-hearted men never erected a trophy. Euripolis.

'Αλλ' ὅμως κρείσσον τῶν οἰκτιρῶν
φθόνος. But envy is better worth having than compassion. Anon.

'Αλλ' οὐ Ζεὺς ἄνδρεσσι νοήματα πάντα
τελευτᾷ. But Zeus does not ratify all the designs of men. Homer. *Iliad*, 18, 328.

'Αλλὰ κέρδει καὶ σοφία δέδεταί. For wisdom even surrenders to desire of gain. Pindar. *Pyth.*, 3, 54.

'Αλλοὶ κάμον, ἄλλοι ἄνταντο. Some toil, some reap. Pr.

'Αλλος ἐγώ. Another self. (*Alter ego*, q.v.) Zenon.

'Αλλων ἱατρος αὐτὸς ἔλκεσι βρών. The physician of others, he himself abounds in ulcers. Euripides. *Frag.*, 1071.

'Αλμη οὐκ ἔνεστιν αὐτῷ. There is no salt in him. Pr.

'Αμφότεροι φιλοῦν ὄντιν, ὅσιον προτιμᾶν
τὴν ἀλήθειαν. Though both [Plato and truth] are dear to me, it is my duty to prefer truth. Aristotle. *Eth. N.*, 1, 6, 1.

'Αμφότεροι κλέπτες, καὶ ὁ δεξιόμενος, καὶ ὁ κλέψας. Both are thieves, the receiver as well as the stealer. Phocclides.

'Ανάγκα δ' οὐδὲ θεοὶ μάχονται. The gods do not fight against necessity. Simonides. 3, 20.

'Αναφαίρετον κτῆν' ἐστὶ παιδεία βροτοῖς. Education is a possession which cannot be taken away from men.

'Ανέχου καὶ ἀπέχου. Bear and forbear. Epictetus. (See *Aulus Gellius*, Book 17, 19, 6.)

'Ανδρῶν ἐπιφανῶν πᾶσα γῆ τάφος. The whole earth is a sepulchre for famous men. Thucydides. 2, 43.

'Ανδρῶν ἥρώων τέκνα πῆματα. The children of heroes are causes of trouble. Pr.

'Ανὴρ ὁ φεύγων καὶ πάλιν μαχέσεται.* The man who flies shall fight again. (Expression attributed to Demosthenes on his flight at the battle of Chaeronea, B.C. 338.)

Justinus, 9, 6; *Ælianus*, 1, 3, 4, 5; *Plutarch's Demosth.*; *Diodorus siculus*, 16; etc. (See *Aulus Gellius*, Book 17, 21, 32.)

'Ανθρακες ὁ θησαυρός. The treasure turns out coals.

*Ανθρωπος ἀνθρώπων δαίμονιον. Man is to man a deity. Pr.†

*Ανθρώπος μέτρον.—Man is the measure of all things. (The philosophical principle of Protagoras).

*Ανθρώπος φύσις ζῶον πολιτικόν. Man is by nature a civic animal. Aristotle. *Polit.*, 1, 2.

*Ανοος ὁ μακρός. A tall man is a fool. Pr.
*Ανω ποταμῶν ἱερῶν χάρονσι παγαί.—The fountains of sacred rivers flow upwards, i.e. everything is turned topsy turvy.

Euripides. *Medea*, 409.
*Απ' ἐχθρῶν πολλὰ μανθάνουσιν οἱ σοφοί. The wise learn many things from their foes. Aristophanes.

*Απαντα τοῖς καλοῖσιν ἀνδράσιν πρέπει. Everything is becoming to the noble. Pr.

*Απασα δὲ χθὼν ἀνδρὶ γενναίῳ πατρίς. Every land is his native land to a brave man. Pr.

*Απαξ λεγόμενον. A word occurring only once.

*Απληστος πίθος. A cask that cannot be filled. Pr.

*Απλοῦν τὸ δίκαιον, ῥάδιον τὸ ἀληθές. Justice is simple, truth is easy. Lycurgus.

*Απορία τὸ δυστυχεῖν. To be unlucky is poverty. Euripides. *Ion*, 971.

*Αργυράγχην πάσχει. He has the silver quinsy. Plutarch. *Dem.* 25. (See p. 454.)

*Αρης στυγεῖ μέλλοντας. Ares (the God of War) hates those who hesitate.

Euripides. *Heraclides*, 722.

*Αριστον μὲν ὕδωρ. The noblest of the elements is water. Pindar. *Olymp.* 1, 1.

*Αριστον μέτρον. The middle course is the best. Cleobulus.

*Αρχὰ πολιτείας ἀπάσης νέων τροφά. The foundation of every state is the education of its youth.

Diogenes (according to Stobæus).
*Αρχὴ ἄνδρα δειλεῖ. Rule will prove the man.

Bias (cited by Aristotle, *Eth. N.*, 5, 1, 16).

*Αρχὴ δὲ τοῖς ἡμῖν παντός. The beginning is half of the whole.

Generally ascribed to Pythagoras; also to Hesiod.

*Αρχων οὐδεὶς ἁμαρτάνει τότε ὅταν ἔρχων ᾖ. No ruler sins as long as he is a ruler. Pr.

*Ασβεστος γέλως. Unextinguishable laughter. Homer.

* See "He that fights and runs away" (p. 442).

† See "Homo homini dæmon."

ἑαυτὸς ἔφα. He himself has said so.
(See "Ipse dixit.") *Said of Pythagoras.*

Ἀφίλον τὸ δυστυχές. Misfortune is
friendless.

Euripides. Hercules Furens, 561.

Ἀφορᾶν οὖν δεῖ εἰς τὸν νοῦν, καὶ μὴ εἰς
τὴν ὕψιν. We must look to the mind, and
not to the outward appearance. *Æsop.*

Βάρος τι καὶ τόδ' ἐστίν, αἰνέσθαι λίαν.
It is a kind of encumbrance to be over-
much praised. *Pr.*

Βέλτιον θανεῖν ἅπαξ ἢ διὰ βίον τρέμειν.
Better die once for all than to live in con-
tinual terror. *Æsop.*

Βότρυς πρὸς βότρυν πεπαίνεται. One
bunch of grapes is ripened by another
bunch. *Suidas.*

Βουλεύου πρὸ ἔργων, ὅπως μὴ μωρὰ
πέληται. Think before action, that
nothing foolish may result. *Pr.*

Βοῦς ἐπὶ γλώσση μέγας βέβηκεν. A great
ox has trodden on my tongue (i.e. I am
constrained to silence).

Æschylus. Ag., 36.

Βωῶπις πότνια Ἥρη. The ox-eyed awful
Juno. *Homer. Iliad, 3, 144 (also*

7, 10; 18, 40; etc.).

Βριάρεως φαίνεται, ὧν λαγώς. He appears
to be a Briareus, being really a hare. *Pr.*

Βροτοῖς ἅπανσιν ἡ συνειδήσις θεός.
Conscience is a God to all mortals.

Menander. Monost., 564.

Βροτοῖς πέφυκε τὸν περὶ νότα λακτίσαι. It is
the nature of mortals to kick a fallen man.

Æschylus. (Adapted.) Agamemnon, 884.

Βρῶμα θεῶν. Food for the gods. (Said
by Nero of mushrooms by means of
which Claudius was killed by Agrippina).

Γαμεῖν δ' μέλλων εἰς μετάνοιαν ἔρχεται.
He who is about to marry is on his way
to repentance. *Pr.*

Γάμος ἄγαμος. A marriage that is no
marriage. *Pr. (Menander, Monost., 91.)*

Γάμος γὰρ ἀνθρώποισιν εὐκαταῖον κακόν.
Marriage is an evil invoked by men.

Menander. Monost., 102.

Γαστέρες ἀργαί. Slow bellies; lazy
gluttons. (Quoted by St. Paul from
a Cretan poet.) *Titus 1, 12.*

Γέλως ἄκαιρος ἐν βροτοῖς δεῖνόν κακόν.
Ill-timed laughter among mortals is a
dangerous evil. *Menander. Monost., 88.*

Γέροντα τὸν νοῦν σάρκα δ' ἡβώσαν
φέρει. He carries an old mind with a
youthful body. *Æschylus. Theb., 622.*

Γῆν δῶ. I see land. I see the end of
my labour. *Diogenes.*

Γῆρας διδάσκει πολλὰ καὶ χρόνον τριβή.
Old age and the wear of time teach many
things. *Sophocles. Tyro. Fragmenta, 585.*

Γηράσκω δ' αἰεὶ πολλὰ διδασκόμενος.
I grow old ever learning many things.
Solon.

Γίγνωσκε δε

ὅς πᾶσιν ἡμῖν καθαρᾶν δφείλεται.

But learn that to die is a debt we must
all pay. *Euripides. Alcestis, 418.*

(See also "Andromache," 1271.)

Γλαῦκ' Ἀθήναε, or γλαῦκ' εἰς Ἀθήνας.
Owls to Athens (= "Coals to Newcastle"):
the Athenian coins were stamped with the
owl. *Aristophanes. Aves, 301.*

Γνώθι σεαυτόν. Know thyself. (See
Latin quotations: "E ccelo," &c.) Cicero
speaks of it as a precept of Apollo. It was
inscribed in gold letters over the portico of
the temple at Delphi.

Attributed to Pythagoras and others.

Γύναι, γυναῖξί κόσμον ἡ σιγὴ φέρει.
Woman, to women silence is the best
ornament. *Sophocles. Ajax, 293.*

Γυναῖκα γὰρ δὴ συμπονεῖν γυναῖκί χρηί. A
woman should always stand by a woman.

Euripides. Helena, 329.

Γυναῖκί μὴ πίστευε, μήδ' ἐν ἀποθνή.
Believe not a woman, even when she dies.

Γυναῖκός οὐδὲ χρημ' ἀνὴρ ληΐζεται
Ἐσθλῆς ἀμεινον, οὐδὲ ῥίγιον κακῆς.

A man gains no possession better than a
good woman, nothing more horrible than
a bad one. (See "Τῆς μὲν κακῆς" κ.τ.λ.)

Simonides. Iamb., 7.

Γυνὴ κῶφέλειαν καὶ νόσον ἀνδρὶ φέρει
μεγίσταν. Woman brings to man his
greatest blessing and his greatest plague.

Euripides. Alcmaeon.

Γυνὴ τὸ συνολόν ἐστι δαπανηρὸν φύσει.
Woman is by nature generally extra-
vagant. *Pr.*

Δαῖς ἕτη. An equal diet.

Homer. Iliad, 15, 95.

Δάκρυ' ἀδάκρυα. Tearless tears.

Euripides.

Δεινὸς δὲ θεοὺς σέβει.—He is to be
feared who fears the gods.

Æschylus. Sept. Duces., 596.

Δεῖ τοῖσι πολλοῖς τὸν τύραννον ἀνδάνειν.
It is necessary for a prince to please the
many. *Euripides. Antigone. (Fragm.)*

Δεῖ φέρειν τὰ τῶν θεῶν. We must needs
bear the things which the gods choose. *Pr.*

Δίδου μοι τὴν σήμερον, καὶ λάμβανε τὴν αὔριον. Give me to-day, and take to-morrow.

Proverb quoted and condemned by St. Chrysostom.

Δὺς κράμβη θάνατος. Cabbage served twice is death. (See "Crambe repetita," Latin quotations.) Pr.

Δὺς πρὸς τὸν αὐτὸν αἰσχρὸν προσκρούειν λίθον. It is disgraceful to stumble against the same stone twice.

Διώκει πᾶσι ποταρὸν ὄρνιν. A child pursues a flying bird (a proverb of futile actions). *Æschylus. Ag., 394.*

Δοκεῖ δέ μοι χαλεπώτερον εἶναι εὐρεῖν ἄνδρα τ' ἀγαθὰ καλῶς φέροντα, ἢ τὰ κακὰ. It seems to me harder to find a man who bears good fortune well, than one who bears evil. *Xenophon.*

Δός τι, καὶ λάβε τι. Give and take. Pr.

Δόσις δ' ὀλίγη τε, φίλη τε. A gift both rare and dear. *Homer. Odyssey, 6, 208.*

Δύς μοι ποῦ στῶ καὶ τὴν γῆν κινήσω. Give me a place to stand and I will move the earth. *Archimedes.*

Δρυὶς πεσοῦσης πᾶς ἀνὴρ ξυλεύεται. On the fall of an oak every man gathers wood. *Menander. Monost., 123.*

Δῶρα θεοῦς πέθει δῶρ' αἰδοῦσι βασιλεῖς. Gifts persuade the gods, gifts persuade noble kings. Quoted by Plato. (*De Rep., Book 3*) and attributed by Suidas to Hesiod.

Δῶρα πείθειν καὶ θεοὺς λόγος. It is said that gifts persuade even the gods.

Euripides. Medea, 964.

Ἐὰν ᾗς φιλομαθὴς, ἔσει πολυμαθὴς. If you be a lover of instruction, you will be well instructed. *Isocrates. Ad Dæmonicum.**

Ἐαυτὸν τιμωρούμενος. Tormentor of himself (title of a Comedy by Terence).

Menander.

Ἐγγυὰ πάρα δ' ἔτη. Act as a surety, and ruin is near at hand.

Attributed to Thales and also to Chilo.

Ἐγὼ γὰρ εἰμι τῶν ἑμῶν ἑμὸς μόνος. For I am alone, of all my friends, my own friend. *Apollodorus.*

Ἐγὼ δὲ νομίζω τὸ μὲν μηδὲν δεῖσθαι θεῶν εἶναι, τὸ δὲ ὡς ἐλαχίστων ἐγγυτάτων τοῦ θεοῦ. I hold that to need nothing is divine, and the less a man needs the nearer does he approach divinity.

Socrates, quoted by Xenophon. Mem., Book 1, 6, 10.

* Ascham, in his "Scholemaster," states that Isocrates caused these words to be inscribed, in golden letters, over his school.

Εἰ Ἀλέξανδρος βουλέται εἶναι θεός, θεὸς ἔστω. If Alexander wishes to be a god, let him set up as a god.

Lacedæmonian Edict on Alexander's claim to divinity.

Εἰ γὰρ κεν καὶ σμικρὸν ἐπὶ σμικρῷ καταθεῖο, καὶ θαμὰ τοῦτ' ἔρδοις, τάχα κεν μέγα καὶ τὸ γένοιτο.

For if you put by little to little, and do so often, it will quickly become much.

Hesiod. Works and Days, 359.

Εἰ δὲ θεὸν

ἀνὴρ τις ἔλπεται τι λαθεῖ-

μεν ἔρδων, ἁμαρτάνει.

If any man hopes that in doing aught, he will elude the notice of God, he is in error.

Pindar. Olymp., 1, 64.

Εἰ μὲν γὰρ πλουτῆς πόλλοι φίλοι, ἦν δὲ πένηαι

Παῦροι, κ' οὐκέθ' ὁμῶς αὐτὸς ἀνὴρ ἀγαθός.

For indeed if you are rich you will have many friends, but if you become poor you will have few, and will no longer be the same excellent man that you were. *Theognis.*

Εἴ τι ἀγαθὸν θέλεις, παρὰ σεαυτοῦ λάβε. If you wish for anything good, seek it from yourself. *Arrian.*

Εἷς ἀνὴρ οὐ πάνθ' ὀρᾷ. One man does not see everything. *Euripides. Phæniæssæ, 745.*

Εἷς ἀνὴρ οὐδεὶς ἀνὴρ. One man is no man. Pr.

Εἰς τὸ πῦρ ἐκ τοῦ κάπνου. Out of the smoke into the fire. *Lucian.*

Ἐκ σοῦ γὰρ γένος ἐσμέν. For we are thy offspring. (This is by some said to be the passage quoted by St. Paul, Acts 17, 28, but see "Τοῦ γὰρ," etc.)

Cleanthes. Hymn to Zeus, l. 4.

Ἐκ τοῦ ὁρᾶν γίγνεται τὸ ἐρᾶν. From seeing comes loving. *Pr.*

Ἐκ τοῦ φοβεροῦ κατ' ὀλίγον ὑπονοστέῃ πρὸς τὸ εὐκαταφρόνητον. From the awful there is a descent little by little to the contemptible. *Longinus. De Subl., 3.*

Ἐκ τῶν ὀνύχων ὄν λέοντα γιγνώσκειν. To judge of the lion by his claws. *Pr.*

Ἐκὰς, ἐκὰς, ὅστις ἀλιτρός. Hence, hence, whoso is a sinful person.

Callimachus. H. in Apoll., 2.

Ἐλευθέρος ἐστὶν ὃ ᾧ ὡς βούλεται. Free is living as you choose.†

Epictetus. Book 4, 1, 1.

Ἐλέφας μὲν οὐχ ἁλίσκει. The elephant does not catch a mouse. (See Prov.: "The eagle does not catch flies"; also p. 526.)

† Cf. Cicero, "Parad.," 5.

'Ελπίδες ἐν ζώοισιν, ἀνέλπιστοι δὲ θανόντες. There is hope in the living, but the dead are hopeless. **Pr.**

'Εμοὶ θανόντος γαῖα μυχθῆτω πυρὶ. When I am dead let the earth be dissolved in fire.* **Suetonius. Nerv., 38 (Pr.); also in Euripides.**

'Εμποδίζει τὸν λόγον ὁ φόβος. Fear impedes speech. **Demades.**

'Εν ἀμούσοις καὶ κόρυδος φθέγγεται. With the unmusical even the lark is melodious. **Pr.**

'Εν ἐλπίσιν χρὴ τοὺς σοφοὺς ἔχειν βίον. The wise should possess their life in hope. **Euripides.**

'Εν οἶνφ ἀλήθεια. In wine there is truth. (See "In vino veritas.") **Pr.**

'Εν ὀλβίᾳ ὕλβια πάντα. With a fortunate man all things are fortunate. **Theocritus. 15, 24. (Pr.)**

'Εν παντὶ εὐχαριστεῖτε. In everything give thanks. **1 Thess. 5, 18.**

'Εν τῷ φρονεῖν γὰρ μὴδὲν ἡδιστος βίος. In knowing nothing is the sweetest life. **Sophocles. Ajax 553.**

'Εν τούτῳ νίκα. In this you shall conquer.† **Motto.**

'Ενα . . . ἀλλὰ λέοντα. One, but that one a lion. **Æsop.**

'Ενθ' "Ἐνφ ξύμβλητο, κασιγνήτῳ θανάτοιο. Where he falls in with Sleep, brother of Death. **Homer. Iliad, 14, 231.**

'Εννοῦς τὰ καὶνὰ τοῖς πάλαι τεκμαίρεται. A sensible man judges of present by past events. **Sophocles. Œd. Tyr., 916.**

'Εξω βελῶν καθῆσθαι. To keep out of shot.

'Επαίρεται γὰρ μείζον, ἵνα μείζον πέσῃ. He is raised the higher that he may fall the heavier. **Menander.**

'Επεα πτερόεντα. Winged words. **Homer. Iliad, Book 20, 331.**

'Επὶ τὸ πολὺ ἀδικοῦσιν οἱ ἄνθρωποι, ὅταν δύνωνται. As a rule men do wrong when they have a chance. **Aristotle.**

'Επὶ ξυροῦ ἀκμῆς. On the razor's edge— at the critical moment. **Pr.**

'Επτά πόλεις διερίζουσι περὶ ῥίζαν Ὀμήρου. Σμύρνα, Ῥόδος, Κολοφῶν, Σαλαμῖν, Ἴος, Ἄργος, Ἀθῆναι. Seven cities contend about [being] the birthplace of Homer:

Smyrna, Rhodes, Colophon, Salamis, Ios, Argos, Athens.

Quoted by A. Gellius (*Book 3, 11*) as an epigram in Varro's "*Liber de Imaginibus*."†

* Ἔργον δ' οὐδὲν ὕνειδος. Labour is in no way disgraceful. **Hesiod.**

* Ἔρως ἀνίκατε μάχαν. Love, unconquered in battle. **Sophocles. Ant., 781.**

* Ἐρωτηθεὶς τί ἐστὶν ἐλπίς ἐγγρηγορότος, εἶπεν ἐνύπνιον. You ask what hope is. He (Aristotle) says it is a waking dream.‡ **Diogenes Laertius. Book 5, 18.**

* Ἐς Τροίαν πειρώμενοι ἦλθον Ἀχαιοί. By trying, the Greeks got into Troy. **Theocritus. 15, 61.**

* Ἔσεται ἡμᾶρ ὅταν ποτ' ὁλόωγ' Ἴλιος ἱρή. There will be a day when sacred Ilium shall be no more. **Homer. Iliad, 4, 164.**

* Ἔστ' ἐλπίς ἡ βόσκουσα τοὺς πολλοὺς βροτῶν. It is hope which maintains most of mankind. **Sophocles. Fragm.**

Εὐδαίμων δ' μὴδὲν ὀφείλων. Happy is he who owes nothing. **Pr.**

Εὐδοντι κύρτος αἰρεῖ. While the fisher sleeps the net takes fish. **Pr.**

Εὐπραξίαν ἔφυσεν ἡ πειθαρχία. Obedience produces success. **Pr. (See Πειθαρχία.)**

Εὕρηκα. I have found it. *Attr. to Archimedes on making a discovery.*

Εὐτυχία πολυφίλος. Success is much befriended. **Pr.**

Εὐτυχῶν μὴ ἴσθι ὑπερήφανος, ἀπορήσας μὴ ταπεινοῦ. Be not elated by fortune, be not depressed by adversity. **Cleobulus.**

* Ἐχει τε γὰρ ὀλβιος οὐ μείονα φθόνον. The fortunate man truly has no small share of envy. **Pindar. 11, 29. (Adapted.)**

* Ἐχθρὸς γὰρ μοι κεῖνος, ὅμῳ Ἀἰθᾶο πύλῃσιν, ὅς χ' ἕτερον μὲν κεῖθε ἐνὶ φρέσιν, ἄλλο δὲ βάσει.

Hateful to me as the gates of Hades is he who hides one thing in his mind, and speaks another. **Homer. Iliad, 9, 312.**

* Ἐχθρῶν ἔδωρα δῶρα, κοῦκ ὀνήσιμα. The gifts of enemies are not gifts, and have no value. **Sophocles. Ajax, 665. Pr.**

Ζεῖ χύτρα, ζῆ φίλια. The pot boils, friendship lives. **Pr.**

Ζωὴ καὶ ψυχὴ. My life and soul.‡

* See French: "Après nous le déluge."

† See Latin: "In hoc signo vinces."

‡ See Latin: "Septem urbes."

§ A similar expression is ascribed by *Ælian* to Plato, and by *Stobæus* to Pindar.

¶ See *Juvenal, Sat., 6, 195; also Martial 10, 68.*

Ζῶμεν οὐχ ὥς θέλομεν, ἀλλ' ὥς δυνάμεθα.
We live not as we desire, but as we can. Pr.

Ἡ γὰρ φύσις βέλαιον, οὐ τὰ χρήματα.
For it is a man's nature which makes him trustworthy, not his wealth. Aristotle.

Ἡ γλῶσσ' ὁμῶμοχ', ἡ δὲ φρήν ἀνάμοτος.
The tongue has sworn it, but the mind is unsworn. Euripides. *Hipp.* 612.

Ἡ δεισιδαιμονία καθάπερ πατρὶ τῷ τύφῳ
πέιθεται. Superstition obeys vanity just like a father.

Socrates (according to Stobæus).

Ἡ εὐδαιμονία τῶν ἀντάρκων ἔστι.
Happiness belongs to those who are contented. Aristotle.

Ἡ ἥκιστα ἡ ἥδιστα. Either the worst thing or the most agreeable. Æsop.

Ἡ ζῆν ἁλῶπας, ἡ θανεῖν εὐδαιμόνως.
Either a tranquil life, or a happy death. Ancient Maxim.

Ἡ μὲν γὰρ σοφία οὐδὲν θεωρεῖ ἐξ ὧν ἔσται
εὐδαιμονία ἔνθρῳπος. For wisdom does not occupy itself with what will make a happy man. Aristotle.

Ἡ πίθι ἡ ἄπιθι. Either drink or go away.* Ancient Maxim of Toppers.

Ἡ σοφίας πηγὴ διὰ βιβλίων ῥέει.
The fountain of wisdom flows through books.

Ἡ συνειδησις τὴν ψυχὴν πλήττει.
Conscience chastises the soul. Pr.

Ἡ τὰν ἡ ἐπὶ τάν. Either this or upon this. (Either bring this back or be brought back upon it.)

Spartan mother's words to her son on giving him his shield.

Ἡ τέθνηκεν ἡ διδάσκει γράμματα. He is either dead or teaching school. (Marcellus records the proverb: "Ἄλλ' ἡ τέθνηκεν, etc.")

Zenobius. Quoted by Erasmus, in Latin, as a proverb.

Ἡδιστον ἄκουσμα ἔπαινος. The sweetest sound is praise.

Xenophon. (See *Mem.* 2, 1, 31.)

Ἡδὺ τοι σωθέντα μεμνηθῆαι πόνων. Sweet is the remembrance of troubles when you are in safety.

Euripides. *Andromeda*, 10, 2. (Fragm.)

Θαλάσση, καὶ πῦρ, καὶ γυνή, κακὰ τρία.
The sea, and fire, and woman, are three evils.

Proverbial saying.

Θάνατος ἀπροφάσιτος. Death takes no excuse. Euripides. *Bacchæ*, 1002 (adapted).

* See Latin: "Mihi quidem" etc.

Θανεῖν βροτοῖσι πημάτων ἀπαλλαγὴ.
To die, is to mortals, deliverance from miseries.

Æschylus. *From. Vincit*, 754 (adapted)

Θεὸς ἐκ μηχανῆς. A God from the mechanism; i.e. divine help from some contrivance unseen or unexpected. (Supposed to refer to the way in which gods appeared suddenly on the stage by the help of mechanism.)

Menander. *Theoph.*, 5; also in Lucian.†

Θεὸς ἡ ἀναΐδεια. Impudence is a goddess. Pr.

Θύε ταῖς χάρισι. Sacrifice to the Graces. Diogenes Laertius. *Book* 4, 6.‡

Ἱατρὲ, θεράπειςον σεαυτόν. Physician, heal thyself. St. Luke, 4, 23.

Ἱατρεῖον ψυχῆς. The medicine chest of the soul. Inscription on a Library.

Ἰδμεν ψεύδεα πολλὰ λέγειν ἐτύμοισιν ὁμοῖα,
Ἰδμεν δ', εἴτ' ἐθέλωμεν, ἀληθέα μυθήσασθαι.
We know how to speak many things which are false as if they were true, and we know, when we choose, how to wrap up truth in fable. Hesiod. *Theog.*, 28.

Ἱερὸν ἡ συμβουλὴ ἔστιν. Counsel is a divine thing.

Ἰλιάς κακῶν. An Iliad of woes.

Pr. (Found in Demosthenes, 387, 12; Diodorus Siculus, etc.)

Ἰππῳ γηράσκοντι τὰ μέιονα κύκλ' ἐπιβάλλε. Put lesser tasks on the aged horse.

Ἱστορία φιλοσοφία ἔστιν ἐκ παραδειγμάτων. History is philosophy derived from examples. Pr.

Ἰχθὺς ἐκ τῆς κεφαλῆς ὕζειν ἔρχεται. Fish begins to stink from the head. Pr.

Καδμεία νίκη. A Cadmean victory (wherein the conquerors suffer as much as the conquered).§

Proverbial expression found in Herodotus I, 166.

Καὶ γὰρ καὶ μέλιτος τὸ πλέον ἐστὶ χολή.
For even honey in excess becomes gall.

Καὶ πτωχὸς πτωχῷ φθονεῖ, καὶ αἰδοῖς αἰδοῖ. And a beggar envies a beggar, and a poet a poet. Hesiod. *Works and Days*, 26.

Καὶ τοῦτο τοῖς τ' ἀνδρείον, ἡ προμηθία. And this, too, is a manly quality, namely, foresight (i.e. caution is true valour).

Euripides. *Suppl.* 510.

† See Latin, "Deus ex machina."

‡ See under Miscellaneous (p. 451).

§ See "Fyrrhic victory," p. 455

Καὶρὸν γνῶθι. Know your opportunity.
Pittachus.

Καὶρῶ λατρεῖν, μὴδ' ἀντιπνεῖν ἀνεμοῖσι.
To go with the times and not to blow
against the winds. Pr.

Κακὰ κέρδευ' Ἰσ' ἡτῆσι. Evil gains are
as ruin. Hesiod. *Works and Days*.

Κακοῖς ὀμιλῶν, κ' αὐτὸς ἐκβήσῃ κακός.
Associating with the bad, you yourself
will become bad. Menander.

Κακὸν ἀναγκαῖον. A necessary evil.

Κακοῦ κόρακος κακὸν ὄν. From a bad
crow a bad egg.

Κακῶν γὰρ δυσάλωτος οὐδεὶς. For there
is no one whom ills cannot reach.

Sophocles. *Edipus Coloneus*, 1722.

Καλῶς ἀκούειν μᾶλλον ἢ πλουτεῖν θέλει.
Wish rather to be well spoken of than to
be rich. Menander.

Κατατῆκε ὁ χρόνος, καὶ γηράσκει πάντα.
Time dissolves all things, and makes them
old. Aristotle. *Physica*, 4, 12, 12.

Κατ' ἐξοχήν. By pre-eminence.

Κάτθανε καὶ Πάτροκλος, ὅπερ σέο πολλὸν
ἀμείνων. Even Patroclus is dead, who
was far better than you.

Homer. *Iliad*, Book 21, 107.

Κατόπιν ἐορτῆς. After the feast.*

Plato. *Gorg.*, 447.

Κάμηλος καὶ ψωριῶσα πολλῶν ὄνων
ἀνατίθεται φορτία. The camel, even when
mangy, bears the burdens of many asses.

Pr.

Καρπὸς μέγιστος ἀταραξία. Quietude (or
peace) is the most profitable of things. Pr.

Κεῖνον μόνον δῆτ' ὀλβίαι δὲ χρῆ
βίον τελευτήσαντ' ἐν εὐστοίῳ φίλῃ.
Hold him alone truly fortunate who has
ended his life in happy well-being.†

Æschylus. *Agamemnon*, 928.

Κλύζει θάλασσα πάντα τῶν ἀνθρώπων
κακὰ. The sea washes away all the woes
of men.

Pr.

Κοινὰ πάθη πάντων· ὁ βίος τρόχος, ἄστατος
ὄλβος. Suffering is common to all; life
is a wheel, and good fortune is unstable.

Phocylides.

Κοινὰ τὰ τῶν φίλων. The belongings of
friends are common.

Attributed to Pythagoras and
also to Socrates.‡

Κούφη γῇ τοῦτον καλύπτει. May the
earth be light upon him.

Form of Grecian epitaph.§

Κρεῖσσον, ἄριστον ἔοντα κακὸν γένεος, ἥε
κάκιον

Ἑμμενα εὐγενέτην.

It is better to be the best of a bad family
than to be well born and the worst of
one's race.

Gregorius Nazianzen.

Κρεῖσσον τὸ μὴ ζῆν ἔστιν, ἢ ζῆν ἀθλίως.
It is better to die when life is a disgrace.

Ancient Maxim.

Κρεῖσσον τοι σοφίᾳ καὶ μεγάλῃς ἀρετῇς.
Knowledge indeed is better even than
great valour.

Theognis.

Κρεῖττων ἢ πρόνοια τῆς μεταμελείας.
Forethought is better than repentance.

Dionysius of Halicarnassus.

Κρήτες ἀεὶ ψεύσται, κακὰ θηρία, γαστέρες
ἀργαί. The Cretans are always liars, evil
beasts, slow bellies.

Titus, 1, 12. ||

Κτήμα ἐς δέ. A possession for ever.

Thucydides, 1, 22.

Κύνος ὕμματα ἔχων. Having the eyes
of a dog.

Homer.

Κύριε ἐλέησον. Lord, have mercy.

Λαγῶς καθεύδων. A sleeping hare. Pr.

Λάθε βιώσας. Remain hidden in life.

Epicurus.

Λαμπάδια ἔχοντες διαδῶσουσιν ἀλλήλοις.
Those having lamps will pass them on to
others.

Plato. *Rep.* 828.

Λάφ μὴ πίστευε, πολυτροπὸς ἔστιν
ὄμιλος. Trust not the populace; the crowd
is many-minded.

Pseudo-Phocyl., 50.

Λύχνον ἀρθέντος, γυνὴ πᾶσα ἢ αὐτὴ.
When the candle is taken away, every
woman is alike.

Pr.

Λύχνον ὀζει. It smells of the lamp.

Said of Demosthenes. ¶

Λίμος δὲ πολλῶν γίγνεται διδάσκαλος.
Hunger is the instructor of many. Pr.

Λοιδορεῖσθαι δ' οὐ πρέπει

ἄνδρα ποιητὰς, ὥσπερ ἀρτοποιίδας.

It does not become poets to rail at one
another like bread-women.

Aristophanes. *Frogs*, 858.

Μαθοῦσιν αὖδω, κοῦ μαθοῦσι λήθωμαι. I
speak to those who know, and not to
those who know not.

Æschylus.

§ See Latin: "Levis sit terra."

|| A hexameter line, quoted from a poet, sup-
posed to be Epimenides.

¶ See Miscellaneous, p. 454.

* See "After the fair," p. 450.

† See "Ὁ χρῆς," κ.τ.λ.

‡ See Martial "Epig.," Book 2, 43.

Μάντις δ' ἄριστος ὅστις εἰκάζει καλῶς.
He is the best diviner who conjectures well.

Euripides.

Μέγα βιβλίον μέγα κακόν. A great book is a great evil.

Callimachus.

Μεγάλη πόλις μεγάλη ἔρημία. A great city is a great solitude.

Pr.

Μελετή τὸ πᾶν. Practice (or diligence) is everything.

Periander.

Μετὰ τὸν πόλεμον ἡ συμμαχία. After the war, help (or alliance).

Pr.

Μεταβολὴ παντῶν γλυκεία. The variety of all things forms a pleasure.

Euripides. *Orestes*, 234.

Μέτρον ἄριστον. Moderation is best.

Saying of Cleobulus.

Μὴ γένοιτο. May it not be; God forbid!

Rom. 3, 31.

Μὴ εἰς τὴν αὔριον ἀναβάλλου. ἢ γὰρ αὔριον οὐδέ ποτε λαμβάνει τέλος. Put not off till to-morrow; for the morrow never comes to completion.

St. Chrysostom.

Μὴ κακὰ κερδαίνειν κακὰ κέρδεα ἴσ' ἄτην. Do not make evil gains: evil gains are equivalent to losses.

Hesiod. *Works and Days*, 350.

Μὴ κακὸν εἰς ἔρξῃς σπείρειν ἴσον ἔστ' ἐν πόντῳ. Do not do a favour to a bad man; it is like sowing your seed in the sea.

Phocylides.

Μὴ κίνει Καμαρίναν. Do not stir Lake Camarina (a lake which caused a pestilence through a futile attempt to drain it).*

Μὴ παιδὶ μάχαιραν. Do not give a sword to a child.

Pr.

Μὴ πρὸ τῆς νίκης ἐγκώμιον. Let not the praise be before the victory.

Pr.

Μὴ πῦρ ἐπὶ πῦρ. Do not add fire to fire.

Pr.

Μὴ τί καινόν. Any news?

Μὴ τις βέβηλος εἰσίστω. Let no profane person enter!

Inscribed on the gateway of an old library at Berne.

Μὴ ὑπὲρ τὸν πόδα τὸ ὑπόδημα. Let not the shoe be larger than the foot.

Pr.

Μηδὲν ἄγαν. Nothing too much; no excess.

Proverb sometimes attributed to Chilo; also to Solon, Thales and Stratodemus.

Μηδὲνα κακηγορεῖτω μηδεὶς. Let no one speak evil of anyone.

Plato. (*Adapted. See Report*, 3, 2.)

Μηνὶν, ἔειδε, θεᾷ, Πηληϊάδεω Ἀχιλῆος
Οὐλομένην, ἣ μυρ' Ἀχαιοῖς ἄλγε' ἔθηκε.
Sing, goddess, the deadly wrath of Achilles, son of Peleus, which worked for the Greeks innumerable distresses.

Homer. *Iliad*, Book I, 1.

Μῆτε δίκην δικάσῃς, πρὶν ἀμφοῖν μῦθον ἀκούσῃς. Do not give judgment till you have heard the story of both sides.

Pr.

Μήτηρ τῆς ἐνδείας ἡ ἀεργία. Idleness is the mother of want.

Ignatius.

Μία γὰρ ἐστὶ πρὸς τύχην ἀσφάλεια, τὸ μὴ τὸς αὐτῆς ἀντὶν πειράσθαι. One means of being sure against fortune is not to try her too often.

Diocles of Carystus.

Μίς γὰρ χειρὶς ἀσθενὴς μάχη. The fight is a feeble affair when you have only one hand.

Euripides.

Μικρὰ πρόφασις ἐστὶ τοῦ πράξει κακῶς. A slight pretext suffices for doing evil.

Μικρὸν κακόν, μέγα ἀγαθόν. A small evil is a great good.

Pr.

Μισῶ μνήμονα συμποσίῳ. I hate a man with a memory at a drinking bout.

Pr.

Μισῶ σοφιστὴν, ὅστις οὐχ αὐτῷ σοφός. I hate the philosopher who is not wise for himself.

Euripides. (*Quoted by Cicero*.)†

Μόνος ὁ σοφὸς ἐλεύθερος, καὶ πᾶς ἄφρων δούλος. The wise man alone is free, and every fool is a slave.

Stoic maxim.

Μόνος σὺν, θάνατε, τῶν ἀνηκέστων κακῶν ἱατρός. Thou alone, O Death, art the healer of deadly ills.

Æschylus. *Philocetes*. *Fragm.* (*adapted*).

Νᾶφε καὶ μέμνησ' ἀπιστεῖν ἄρθρα ταῦτα τᾶν φρενῶν. Be sober and remember to distrust: these, my friend, are the very mainsprings of understanding.

Epicharmus. 119 *Ahrsus de Dialecto Dorico*.

Νέκεων παλαιῶν χρηστὸς ἀμνήμων ἀνὴρ. A worthy man is not mindful of past injuries.

Euripides. *Andromache*, 1164.

Νεκρὸν ἱατρῆειν καὶ γέροντα νουθετεῖν ταῦτόν. To physic the dead and to advise an old man are the same thing.

Pr.

Νήπιος ὅς τὰ ἔτοιμα λιπὼν τ' ἀνέτοιμα διώκει. He is a fool who leaves certainties for uncertainties.

Hesiod (?) *ap. Plutarch.*, 2, 505 D.

Νόμοις ἔπεισθαι τοῖσιν ἐγχωρίοις καλόν. It is well to obey the laws of one's country.

Extract from old Greek Tragedy. Given by Grotius; quoted by Montaigne (1580).

* See "Camarinam," Latin Quotations.

† See Latin, "Nequidquam sapere."

Νόμος ἄλλος περὶ θανάτου, μὴ μίαν μόνον ἡμέραν κρίνειν ἀλλὰ πολλὰς. Another law about death is that it does not choose one day alone, but many days. Plato.

Ξενίων δέ τε θυμὸς ἄριστος. In hospitality the will is the chief thing. Pr.

Ξύλον ἀγκύλον οὐδέποτε ὀρθόν. A crooked stick can never be made straight. Pr.

Ξὺν τῷ δικαίῳ γὰρ μέγ' ἔξεστι φρονεῖν. In a just cause it is right to be confident. Sophocles.

Εὐρεῖν ἐν χρῆ. To touch the quick.

Sophocles. *Ajax*, 750.

Εὐρεῖν ἐπιχειρεῖν λέοντα. To attempt to shave a lion. Plato. *Republ.* 1, 15.

Ὁ ἄνθρωπος εὐεργετὸς πεφύκως. Man was produced to do good deeds.

Antoninus. *Book* 9.

Ὁ βίος ἀνθρώποις λογισμοῦ καὶ ἀριθμοῦ δεῖται πάντῃ. The life of men stands greatly in need of reasoning and calculation. Epicharmus.

Ὁ βίος βραχύς, ἡ δὲ τέχνη μακρή. Life is short and the art (of healing) is long.*

Hippocrates. *Aphor.* 1.

Ὁ βούλεται, τοῦθ' ἕκαστος καὶ οἶεται. What each man wishes, that also he thinks.

Demosthenes.

Ὁ γὰρ δισαυτῆς τὸ ἐπιεικὲς ὀρεῖ, ὃ δὲ δικαστὴς τὸν νόμον. The umpire has regard to equity, and the judge to law.

Aristotle. *Rhet.* 1, 13.

Ὁ δ' ὕλβος οὐ βέβαιος, ἀλλ' ἐφήμερος. Happiness is not steadfast but transient.

Euripides. *Phœnisæ*, 553.

Ὁ Θεὸς γεωμετρεῖ. God is a geometrician. Attributed to Plato,† but not found in his works.

Ὁ πᾶς πρέπει ἐννεπείν τὰ δίκαια χρόνος. All time is the right time for saying what is just. Sophocles.

Ὁ σοφὸς ἐν αὐτῷ περιφέρει τὴν οὐσίαν. The wise man carries wealth in himself.‡

Menander.

Ὁ φεύγων μύλον ἀλφίτα φεύγει. He who shuns the millstone shuns the meal. Pr.

Οἱ αὐτοὶ περὶ τῶν αὐτῶν τοῖς αὐτοῖς τὰ αὐτά. The same persons telling to the same people the same things about the same things. Pr.

Quoted, *apropos of schoolmasters*, by Isaac le Grange, editor of *Juvenal and Persius*.

* This refers to the physician's art. See "Ars longa" under Latin Quotations.

† See Plutarch, "Sympos.", 8, 2.

‡ See "Homo dictus."

Οἱ γὰρ κακοὶ, κακίους ἐπαινούμενοι. The bad, when praised, become still worse.

Philostratus.

Οἱ γὰρ πολλοὶ μᾶλλον ὀρέγονται τοῦ κέρδους, ἢ τῆς τιμῆς. The multitude grasp at gain more than at honour. Aristotle.

Οἱ δὲ στεναγμοὶ τῶν πόνων κουφίσματα. Lamentations are a sure relief of sufferings. Æschylus. *Fragm.* §

Οἱ διψῶντες σωπῇ πίνουσι. Those who are thirsty drink in silence. Pr.

Οἱ κύβοι Διὸς ἀεὶ εὐπίπτουσι. The dice of God are always loaded. Pr.

Οἱ μὲν ζῶσιν ἴν' ἐσθίωσιν, αὐτὸς δ' ἐσθίει ἴνα ζῇ. They live that they may eat, but he himself (*i.e.* Socrates) eats that he may live. *Attr. to Socrates.* (*Athenæus*, 4, 15; see *Aulus Gellius*, 18, 2, 8.)

Οἱ πλείστοι κακοί. The majority of people are bad. Bias. ||

Οἱ πολλοί. The many; the multitude.

Οἷος ὁ βίος τοῖος ὁ λόγος. As the life is, so is the speech.

Ὅμμα γὰρ δόμων νομίζω δεσποτοῦ παρουσίαν. For I regard the presence of the master as the eye of the home. Æschylus.

Ὅμοιότης τῆς φιλότητος μήτηρ. Similarity is the mother of friendship (or affection). Pr.

Ὅν οἱ θεοὶ φιλοῦσιν ἀποθνήσκει νέος. He whom the gods love dies young.

Menander. *Dis Erapaton*.

Ὅνος ἐν πιθήκοις. An ass among apes. Pr. (*Menander*. See *Aulus Gellius*, *Book* 2, 23.)

Ὅνου πόκας ζητεῖς. You seek wool from an ass. Pr.

Ὅνα τις ἔλεγε μῦθον ὁδὲ ταῦτα ἐκίνη. Someone related a fable to an ass; and he shook his ears. Pr.

Ὅρα τέλος μακροῦ βίου. Look to the end of a long life. Solon's words to Cræsus.

Ὅργη φιλοῦται ὀλίγον ἰσχύει χρόνον. The anger of lovers lasts a short time.

Menander. ¶

Ὅρκους ἐγὼ γυναῖκας εἰς ὕδωρ γράφω. I write a woman's oaths in water.

Sophocles. *Fragm.*, 694.

Ὅρος ὅρει οὐ μίγνυται. Mountain will not mingle with mountain.

§ See also Sophocles, "Electra," 283; and "Iliad," 23, 10.

|| Diog. Laertius, "Life of Bias," *ad fin.*

¶ See "Amantium ira."

Ὅρῶ γὰρ τῶν ἀνθρώπων οὐδένα ἀμαρτήσαν. For I perceive no man free from faults. Xenophon.

Ὅς δ' ἂν πλείστ' ἔχῃ, σοφώτατος. He that has most is wisest. Euripides.

Ὅς τε πολὺ γλυκίων μέλιτος καταλειβόμενιο. It (revenge) is sweeter far than flowing honey. Homer. *Iliad*, 18, 109.

Ὅταν δὲ Δαίμων ἀνδρὶ προσὕνῃ κακὰ, Τὸν νοῦν ἐβλάψῃ πρῶτον. When a divinity would work evil to a man, first he deprives him of his senses. Euripides. *Fragm.**

Οὐ γὰρ δοκεῖν ἄριστος, ἀλλ' εἶναι θέλει. He does not wish to seem the best, but to be it. Aeschylus. *Sept. c. Thebas*, 592.

Οὐ γὰρ τὰ ὀνόματα πίστις τῶν πραγμάτων ἐστὶ, τὰ δὲ πράγματα καὶ τῶν ὀνομάτων. For it is not names which give confidence in things, but things which give confidence in names. Chrysostom.

Οὐ γνῶσις, ἀλλὰ πρᾶξις. Not knowledge, but practice. Pr.

Οὐ λέγειν δεῖνός, ἀλλὰ σιγᾶν ἀδύνατος. Not able to speak, but unable to hold his tongue. Epicharmus.

Quoted by Aulus Gellius, *Book I, chap. 16*.

Οὐ λόγων δεῖται Ἑλλάς ἀλλ' ἔργων. Greece needs not words but deeds.

Οὐ χρὴ παννύχιον εὖδειν βουλευφόρον ἄνδρα. It does not become a man of counsel to sleep the whole night.

Homer. *Iliad*, 2, 24.

Οὐ χρὴ ποτ' εὖ πράσσοντας ὀλβίσιαι τύχας Ἀνδρὸς, πρὶν αὐτῷ παντελῶς ἤδη βίος Διεκπεραυθῇ, καὶ τελευτήσῃ βίον.

It is never right to consider that a man has been made happy by fate, until his life is absolutely finished, and he has ended his existence.† Sophocles. *Frag. Tyndarus*.

Οὐδ' εἴ μοι δέκα μὲν γλῶσσαι, δέκα δὲ στόματ' εἴεν. Not if I had ten tongues and ten mouths. Homer. *Iliad*, Book 2, 489.

Οὐδὲ γὰρ ὁ Ζεὺς Οὐθ' ὅαν πάντας ἀνδάνει, οὐτ' ἀνεχών. For not even Jove can please all, whether he rains or does not rain. Theognis, 26.

Οὐδὲ Ἡρακλῆς πρὸς δύο. Not even Hercules could contend against two. Pr.

* See "Quem Deus vult perdere."

† See "Κεῖνον μόνον," κ.τ.λ. The same saying is given in different words by Sophocles in "Trachiniae," l. 1-3, and he there describes it as an ancient saying. The idea is also found in his "Œdipus Tyrannus," l. 1523.

Οὐδεὶς διχὰ ἀπωλείας καὶ ζημίας κακὸς ἐστί. No one is wicked without loss and punishment. Epictetus.

Οὐδεὶς ἐπλούτησε ταχέως δίκαιος ὢν. No just man ever became rich all at once. Menander.

Οὐδεὶς κάματος εὖ σέβειν θεούς. It is no hardship to serve the gods. Euripides.

Οὐδὲν ἄλλο ἐπιτηδεύουσιν ἢ ἀποθνήσκειν. They practise nothing else but to die.† Plato. *Phædon*.

Οὐδὲν γὰρ τοῦ πάσχειν εὐρετικώτερον. For there is nothing more inventive than suffering. Greg. Nazianzen.

Οὐδὲν γίγνεται ἐκ τοῦ μὴ ὄντος. Nothing comes out of what is not. Epicurus.

Οὐδὲν οὕτω δεῖνόν, ὥς γυνή, κακόν. There is no evil so terrible as a woman. Euripides. *Fragm.*§

Οὐδὲν οὕτω πιαίνει τὸν ἵππον ὥς βασιλέως ὀφθαλμός. Nothing fattens the horse so much as the eye of its master. Plutarch.

Οὐδὲν πρὸς ἔπος. Nothing to the purpose. Pr.

Οὐδὲν βῆμα σὺν κέρδει κακόν. No word that is profitable is bad. Sophocles.

Οὐκ ἀγαθὸν πολυκαιρανῆν' εἰς κόρανος ἔστω, εἰς βασιλεύς.

It is not good that few should be governed by many; let there be one ruler only, and one king only. Homer. *Iliad*, 2, 204.

Οὐκ αἰσχρὸν οὐδὲν τῶν ἀναγκαίων βροτοῖς. What is natural is never disgraceful.

Euripides.

Οὐκ ἂν γένοιτο χωρὶς ἐσθλὰ καὶ κακὰ Ἄλλ' ἐστὶ τις σύγκρασις, ὥστ' ἔχειν καλῶς. Neither good nor bad can exist separately, so there is a mixture so that things may go well. Euripides (as quoted by Plutarch).

Οὐκ ἔστ' ἐραστής ὅστις οὐκ ἀεὶ φιλεῖ. He is not a lover who does not love for ever. Euripides. *Troades*, 1051.

Οὐποτε ποιήσεις τὸν καρκίνον ὀρθὰ βαδίζειν. You cannot make a crab walk straight. Aristophanes. *Pax*, 1083.

Οὔτε πάντα, οὔτε πάντῃ, οὔτε παρὰ πάντων. Do not (accept) either all things, or everywhere, or from all persons. Pr.

Οὔτε τι τῶν ἀνθρωπίνων ἔξινον ὃν μεγάλης σπουδῆς. Nothing in the affairs of men is worthy of great anxiety. Plato. *Repub.*, 604.

† See Latin, "Tota philosophorum."

§ See "Τῆς μὲν κακῆς," etc.

Οὕτω χρὴ ποιεῖν, ὅπως ἕκαστος τις ἑαυτῷ ξυνεῖσεται τῆς νίκης αἰτιώτατος ὢν. We must so strive that each man may regard himself as the chief cause of the victory. **Xenophon.**

Ὅλκος ἀσταθμητότατον πρᾶγμα τῶν ἀπάντων καὶ ἀσυνετώτατον. The multitude is the most unstable of all things and the most senseless.

Demosthenes. Oratores Attici, 383, 3.

Πάθῃ μαθος. Suffering is teaching.*

Æschylus. Ag., 170.

Παθὼν δέ τε νήπιος ἔγωγε. Even the fool knows, when he has suffered. **Hesiod.**

Πᾶν ἀρχαῖον αἰδέσιμον. Everything ancient is to be respected.†

Πᾶν γὰρ τὸ πολὺ πολέμιον τῇ φύσει. For everything in excess is opposed to nature.

Hippocrates. (See Aph., Book 2, 3 and 4.)

Πᾶν τὸ σκληρὸν χαλεπῶς μαλάττεται. Everything that is hard is with difficulty softened.

Plutarch.

Πάντα ῥεῖ. Everything flows (the philosophical principle of Heraclitus).

Πάντα μὲν καθαρὰ τοῖς καθαρῶσι. To the pure all things are pure.

Titus 1, 15.

Πάντας γ' ἐφέλκων, οἷα μαγνήτις. Attracting all like a magnet.

Pr.

Πάντες κακοὶ δούλοι. All bad men are bondsmen.

Stoic Maxim. (See Epictetus, 4, 1.)

Πάντων δέ μάλιστ' ἀσχύνιο σαντόν. But respect yourself most of all.

Golden Verses of the Pythagoreans.

Παραμυθίαν φέρει τὸ κοινωνοῦς εἶναι τῶν συμφορῶν. It brings some encouragement to have companions in what happens.

Chrysostom.

Πᾶς ἐστὶ νόμος εὑρημα μὲν καὶ δῶρον θεῶν. Every law is the invention and gift of the gods.

Demosthenes.

Πᾶσιν γὰρ εἰς φρονουσίαι συμμαχεῖ τύχη. For chance fights ever on the side of the prudent.

Euripides. Pirithous (adapted).

Πειθαρχία γὰρ ἐστὶ τῆς εὐπραξίας

Μήτηρ, γυνὴ σωτήρος.

Obedience is the mother of success, the wife of safety.

Æschylus. Septem. Duces, 224.

Πειθῶ μὲν γὰρ ὄνειαρ, ἔρις δ' ἔριν ἀντιφύτει. Conciliation indeed is profitable, but strife begets strife.

Phocylides.

Πειρῶ τύχης ἄγνοιαν εὐχερῶς φέρειν. Try to endure the ignorance of fortune patiently.

Pr.

Πένης τὴν γυναῖκα πλουσίαν λαβὼν, ἔχει δέσποιναν, οὐ γυναῖκ' ἔτι. A poor man who takes a wealthy wife, has a ruler and not a wife.

Alexandrides. (As quoted by Stobæus).

Περὶ παντός τὴν ἐλευθερίαν. Above all, Liberty.

Favourite motto of John Selden.

Πῆμα κακὸς γείτων, ὅσον τ' ἀγαθὸς μέγ' ὄνειαρ. A bad neighbour is as great an evil as a good neighbour is an advantage.

Hesiod.

Πίστει χρήματ' ὕλεσσα, ἀπιστίῃ δ' ἐσάωσα. By trust I lost money, and by distrust I saved it.

Theognis.

Πλέον ἥμισυ παντός. The half is better than the whole.

Hesiod. Works and Days, 40.

Πλοῦτος ὁ τῆς ψυχῆς πλοῦτος μόνος ἐστὶν ἀληθής. The wealth of the mind is the only true wealth.

Pr.

Πολιά χρόνου μῆνυσις, οὐ φρονήσεως. White hairs are a sign of age, not of wisdom.

Pr.

Πολλὰ μὲν θνητοῖς γλῶτται, μία δ' ἀθανάτοισιν. Mortals have many languages, the immortals one.

Pr.

Πολλάκι καὶ κηπαρὸς ἀνὴρ μάλα καίριον εἶπεν. Many times has even a labouring man spoken very much to the purpose.

Quoted by Julius Gellius (Book 2, chap. 6) as

"a very ancient verse or proverb."

Πολλάκις ὃ Πόλύφαιμος, τὰ μὴ καλὰ καλὰ πέφανται. Often, O Polyphemus, what is not fair seems to be fair.

Theocritus, 6, 12.

Πολλὰς ἂν εὖροις μηχανὰς, γύνῃ γὰρ εἰ. You can discover many contrivances, for you are a woman.

Euripides.

Πολλοὶ μαθηταὶ κρείττονες διδασκάλων. Many learn more than their teachers; i.e. eclipse their tutors.

Gr. Poet. Quoted in Cic., Ep. 7, 9.

Πολλῶ τοι πλέονας λιμὸς κόρος ὤλεσεν ἄνδρας. Surfeit has killed many more men than famine.

Theognis.

Πολλῶν ἢ γλῶττα προτρέχει τῆς διανοίας. In many, the tongue outruns the sense.

Isocrates. Ad Dæmon., 11A.

Πολλῶν ἰατρῶν εἰσοδὸς μ' ἀπάλεσεν. The visits of many physicians have killed me.

Epitaph.

* See the English proverb, "Time is the great teacher."

† See Latin, "Antiquis," etc.

Πολλῶν δ' λιμὸς γίγνεται διδάσκαλος.
Hunger is a teacher of many things. **Pr.**

Πολυφλοίσβοιο θάλασσης. Of the loud
resounding sea.

Homer. *Iliad*, Book 9, 132 (*et passim*).

Πομφόλυξ ὁ ἄνθρωπος. Man is a bubble.
Pr.

Ποντίων τε κυμάτων

'Ανήριθμον γέλασμα.

The innumerable laughter of the sea-
waves.* **Æschylus.** *Prom.* 89.

Προμηθεύς ἐστι μετὰ τὰ πράγματα. He is
a Prometheus after the event.

Πῦρ σιδήρῳ (or Πῦρ μαχαίρῳ) μὴ
σκαλεῖν. Stir not the fire with a sword.
Pr.

'Ρῶον βίον ζῆς, ἂν γυναῖκα μὴ τρέφῃς.
You will live life more easily if you have
not a wife to maintain. **Pr.**

'Ρῶον παραινεῖν ἢ παθόντα καρτερεῖν.
It is easier to give counsel than to endure
sufferings manfully.

Euripides. *Alcestis*, 1078.

'Ρεχθὲν δέ τε νήπιος ἔγνω. What has
happened, even the fool knows.

Homer. *Iliad*, 17, 32.

'Ρῆμα παρὰ καιρὸν ῥῆθ' ἀνατρέπει βίον.
A word out of season may mar the course
of a whole life. **Pr.**

Σκηνὴ πᾶς ὁ βίος, καὶ παῖγνιον ἢ μάθε
παίξειν

Τὴν σπουδὴν μεταθεῖς, ἢ φέρε τὰς δόνας.

All life is a stage and a play; either
learn to trifle, laying earnestness aside,
or bear its griefs. **Anon.**

Σκληρὸν σοι πρὸς κέντρα λακτίζειν.
It is hard for thee to kick against the pricks.

Current Proverb, quoted Acts 26, 14.

Σὸν τὸ μνηστεῖν ἐμοί. To give me in-
formation is thy office.

Euripides. *Suppl.* v. 98.

Σοφὴν δὲ μισῶ. Μὴ γὰρ ἐν γ' ἐμοῖς δόμοις
εἶη φρονούσα πλεῖον ἢ γυναῖκα χρῆ.

I hate a learned woman. May there never
be in my abode a woman knowing more
than a woman ought to know.

Euripides. *Hip.* 640.

Σοφοὶ τύραννοι τῶν σοφῶν ξυνουσία.
Kings are wise by association with wise
men.

Sophocles. *Ajax Locrus.* (Also
found in Euripides.)

Σοφὸν τοι τὸ σαφές, οὐ τὸ μὴ σαφές.
What is clear is wise, but what is not
clear is not wise. **Euripides.** *Orestes*, 397.

* "The many-twinkling smile of Ocean."—KEBLE.

Σοφὸς ἦν τις, ὃς τὸ θεῖον εἰσηγγήσατο.
He was a wise man who originated the
idea of God. **Euripides.** *Sisyphus*.

Σπεῦδε βραδέως. Hasten deliberately;
"festina lente."

Proverb used by Augustus Caesar.
(See *Aulus Gellius*, 10, 11, 5).

Στρατιωτικὴ ἀλογία. Military stupidity;
obtuse common to soldiers. **Pr.**

Στύλος γὰρ οἴκου παῖδες εἰσιν ἄρρενες
For male children are the prop of a house.
Pr.

Συγγνώμη πρωτοπείρα. Allowance is to
be made for him who first attempts a thing.
Pr.

Συμτριβὴ προηγείται ὕβρις. Insolence
is the precursor of destruction.

Pr. cited by Gregory Nazianzen.

Συνειδὸς ἀγαθὸν φιλεῖ παῖσι δάσκειν.
A good conscience likes to speak out.

Pausanias.

Σώματα πολλὰ τρέφειν, καὶ δώματα πολλὰ
ἀνεγείρειν,

'Ατραπὴς εἰς λεκίην ἐστὶν ἐτοιμοτάτη.

To feed many bodies, and to help many
households, is the readiest road to poverty.

Anon.

Τὰ δάνεια δούλους τοὺς ἐλευθέρους ποιεῖ.
Debts make freemen slaves.

Τὰ δεινὰ (or δειλὰ) κέρδη πημονὰς
ἐργάζεται. Ill-gotten gains work evil.

Sophocles. *Antig.* 326. (See p. 473, *Hesiod.*)

Τὰ μεγάλα τῶν πραγμάτων, μεγάλων
δεῖται κατασκευῶν. Great deeds need great
preparations.

Heliadus.

Τὰ πάνθ' ὁρᾷ Θεὸς, αὐτὸς οὐχ ὁρώμενος.
God sees all things, himself unseen.

Euripides. *Fab. Incerta.*

Τὰ σκληρὰ μαλθακῶς λέγειν. To say
harsh things soothingly. **Pr.**

Τὰ σῦκα σῦκα, τὴν σκάφην σκάφην λέγων.
Calling figs figs, and a skiff a skiff.

Quoted by Lucian, Quom. Hist. sit. con-
scribend. 41. (Said to be from *Aristophanes*.)

Τὰ τῶν τεκόντων σφάλματ' εἰς τοὺς ἐκγόρους
Οἱ θεοὶ τρέπουσιν.

The errors of parents the gods turn to
the undoing of their children.

Euripides. *Fragm.*

Τὰν παρῶσαν ἐμελγε· τὴν φεύγοντα
διώκει. Milk the cow which is near.

Why pursue the one which runs away?
Theocritus. 11, 75.

Τέτταρας δακτύλους θάνατον οἱ πλείοντες
ἀπέχουσιν. Those who go to sea are only
four inches from death.

Anacharsis.

Τέχνη γ' ἀνάγκης ἀσθενεστέρα μακρῶ.
Art is by far weaker than necessity.

Æschylus. Prometheus Finctus, 514.

Τῇ χειρὶ δεῖ σπείρειν, ἀλλὰ μὴ ὄλφ τῷ
θυλάκῳ. One should sow with the hand
and not with the whole sack, i.e. distri-
bute the grain and not scatter it whole-
sale. (A proverbial saying.)

*Plutarch. Treatise respecting the skill of the
Athenians in arms and letters. Chapter 4.*

Τηλοῦ ναιόντες φίλοι οὐκ εἰσὶ φίλοι.
Friends living far apart are not friends.

Pr.

Τὴν δὲ μάλιστα γαμεῖν, ἥτις σθένος ἐγγυθι
ναίει. Be specially careful to marry a
woman who lives near to you.

Hesiod. Works and Days.

Τῆς λανθανούσης μουσικῆς οὐδεὶς λόγος.
Music unnoticed is of no account.

Pr.

Τῆς μὲν κακῆς κάκιον οὐτι γίγνεται
γυναικός· ἐσθλῆς δ' οὐδὲν εἰς ὑπερβολὴν
πέφυκ' ἕμεινον.*

There is no worse evil than a bad woman;
and nothing has ever been produced
better than a good one.

Euripides. Melanippe.

Τῆς φύσεως γραμματεὺς ἦν, τὸν κάλαμον
ἀποβρέχων εἰς νοῦν. He was the interpreter
of nature, dipping his pen into his mind.

Pr.

Τὶ δὲ καὶ ἐστὶν ὅλος τὸ ἀείμνηστον;
ὅλον κενόν. And what after all is ever-
lasting fame? Altogether vanity.

Antoninus. Med., 4, 33.

Τὶ κοῦνὸν κυρὶ καὶ βαλανείῳ. What has
a dog to do with a bath?

Pr.

Τὶ τυφλῶ καὶ κατόπτρῳ. What has a
blind man to do with a mirror?

Τὸ ἀγαθόν. Supreme happiness.

Pr.

Τὸ ἀργυρίον ἐστὶν αἷμα καὶ ψυχὴ βροτοῖς.
Money is blood and life to mortals.

Antiphanes.

Τὸ αὐτόματον ἡμῶν καλλίω βουλεύεται.
Chance contrives better than we ourselves.

Menander.

Τὸ γὰρ ἡδὺν, ἔαν πολὺν, οὐ τί γὰρ ἡδὺν. For
that which is sweet if it be often repeated
is no longer sweet.

Pr.

Τὸ γὰρ τοι συνέχον ἀνθρώπων πόλεις
τοῦτ' ἐσθ', ὅταν τις τοὺς νόμους σώζη καλῶς.
For this is the bond of men in cities, that
all shall rightly preserve the laws.

Euripides. Supplices, 313.

Τὸ γὰρ τρέφον με, τοῦτ' ἐγὼ κρίνω θεόν.
That which maintains me I esteem as a
god.

Pr.

Τὸ γὰρ ψευδὲς ὄνειδος οὐ περαιτέρω τῆς
ἀκοῆς ἀφικνεῖται. An undeserved reproach
goes no further than the ears.

Æschines.

Τὸ γὰρ λοιδορῆσαι θεοῖς, ἐχθρὰ σοφία.
To blaspheme the gods is a hateful form
of cleverness.

Pindar. Iyth, 9, 40.

Τὸ δεῦτυχεῖν

Τὸ δ' ἐν βροτοῖς θεός τε καὶ θεοῦ πλεόν.

To be fortunate is God, and more than
God to mortals.

Æschylus. Choëphoræ, 60.

Τὸ ἥθος ἐστὶ πολυχρόνιον. Character
is simply habit long continued.

Plutarch.

Τὸ καλόν. The noble; the beautiful.

Pr.

Τὸ μηδὲν εἰκῆ, πανταχοῦ ὅστις χρησίμους.
The precept "Nothing rashly," is every-
where serviceable.

Pr.

Τὸ μὲν ἀληθὲς πικρόν ἐστι καὶ ἀηδὲς τοῖς
ἀνοήτοις· τὸ δὲ ψεῦδος γλυκὺ καὶ προσήνους.
The truth is bitter and disagreeable to
fools; but falsehood is sweet and
acceptable.

Chrysostom.

Τὸ πρέπον. The becoming; that which
is decorous.

Pr.

Τὸ συγγενὲς ἐσαναγκάζει. Relationship
compels.

Æschylus. Prometheus Finctus, 289.

Τὸ τέχγιον πᾶσα γῆ τρέφει. Every land
fosters its own art.

Pr.

Τὸ τῆς ἀνάγκης ἐστ' ἀδῆρτον σθένος.
The force of necessity is irresistible.

Æschylus. Prometheus Finctus, 105.

Τοῖς δὲ κακῶς βέξαι δίκης τέλος οὐχὲ
χρονιστόν. To those who do evil the
retribution of justice is not tardy.

Orphica.

Τοῖς διὰ φύσιν αἰσχροῖς οὐδεὶς ἐπιτιμᾷ.
No one finds fault with defects which are
the result of nature.

Aristotle. Eth., 3, 6.

Τὸν γὰρ οὐκ ὄντα ἅπας εἰώθεν ἐπαινεῖν.
Everyone is wont to praise him who is no
more.

Thucydides.

Τὸν δὲ ἀποιχόμενον μνήμῃ τιμᾷτε, μὴ
δάκρυον. Him who is dead and gone,
honour with remembrance, not with tears.

Chrysostom.

Τὸν τεθνηκότα μὴ κακολογεῖν. Do not
speak evil of the dead.

Chilo.

* See "Γυνὴ κωφέλειαν," κ.τ.λ.

† See Latin, "De mortuis," etc.

Τοῦ ἀριστεύειν ἕνεκα. For the sake of excelling. **Motto of Henniker family.**

Τοῦ γὰρ καὶ γένος ἐσμέν. For we also are his offspring.* **Aratus. Phaenomena.**

Τοῦ καὶ ἀπὸ γλώσσης μέλιτος γλυκίων ῥέειν αὐδῇ. His speech flowed from his tongue sweeter than honey.

Homer. Iliad, Book I, 124.

Τρία κάππα κάκιστα, Κρήτες, Καππάδοκες, Κίλικες. The three accursed K's, the Cretans, the Cappadocians, and the Cilicians. **Suidas.**

Τρισκαίδεκάπηχυς. A fellow thirteen cubits high. **Theocritus. 15, 17.**

Τρόπος γὰρ χρηστός ἀσφαλέστερος νόμου. A good custom is surer than law.

Euripides. Pirithoüs.

Τύραννος γὰρ ἑὼν τυράννα συγκατεργασεται. One tyrant helps another tyrant.

Herodotus. Book 8, 142.

Τῷ γὰρ πενίῃ δεδμημένῳ δέδεται ἡ γλῶσσα. To the poor and subject man a tongue has been given.

Theognis.

Τῷ τεκόντι πᾶν φίλον. Everything is dear to its parent.

Sophocles. Œdipus Coloneüs, 1103.

Τῶν γὰρ πενήτων εἰσιν οἱ λόγοι κενοί. The words of poor men are in vain. **Pr.**

Τῶν πόνων πωλοῦσιν ἡμῖν πάντα τὰγαθὰ θεοί. The gods sell us all good things for hard work.

Epicharmus. Xen. Mem., 2, 1, 20.†

Τῶν ἄτων ἔχω τὸν λύκον, οὐτ' ἔχειν, οὐτ' ἀφείναι δυνάμει. I have a wolf by the ears and can neither hold him nor let him go.

Pr.

Ἑγεία καὶ νοῦς ἐσθλά τῷ βίβνυς. Health and intellect are the two blessings of life. **Menander. Monost., 15, 15.**

Ἕδραν τέμνεις. You are wounding a Hydra (which produces two heads for every one cut off). **Plato. Rep. 426. (Pr.)**

Ἕπνος τὰ μικρὰ τοῦ θανάτου μυστήρια. Sleep is the lesser mystery of death. **Pr.**

Ἕσπερον πρότερον. The latter become the former (the cart before the horse). **Pr.**

Φάγωμεν καὶ πίωμεν· αὔριον γὰρ ἀποθήσκομεν. Let us eat and drink, for to-morrow we die. **1 Cor. 15. 32.†**

* Said to be the passage quoted by St. Paul, Acts 17, 18. See "Εκ σου, &c."

† See Latin, "Dii laboribus omnia vendunt."

‡ See Latin, "Convivæ certe tui dicant," etc.

Φαντάσματα θεῶν, καὶ σκιά τῶν ὄντων. Divine visions and shadows of things that are. **Sophocles (?).**

Φῆμὶ γὰρ μεντοὶ δημόθρους μέγα σθένει. Report uttered by the people is everywhere of great power. §

Æschylus. Agamemnon, 933.

Φθείρουσιν ἥθη χρηστὰ δμιλίας κακαί. It must be that evil communications corrupt good dispositions. **Menander.**

Quoted by St. Paul, 1 Cor. 15, 33. (A similar passage is in Plato. Rep. 550.)

Φθόνον οὐ σέβω· φθονεῖσθαι δ'

ἔθέλω· ἂν ἐν' ἐσθλοῖς.

I do not honour envy; but I would fain be envied for good deeds.

Euripides. Phœnix.

Φοβοῦ τὸ γῆρας, οὐ γὰρ ἔρχεται μόνον. Fear old age, for it does not come alone.

Pr.

Φρονεῖν γὰρ οἱ ταχεῖς, οὐκ ἀσφαλεῖς. Those who are quick in deciding are in danger of being mistaken.

Sophocles. Œdipus Tyrannus, 617.

Φύεται μὲν ἐκ τῶν τυχόντων πολλάκις τὰ μέγιστα τῶν πραγμάτων. The greatest of events often are produced by accidents.

Polybius.

Φύεται ἐκ πολυορκίας ψευδῶρκια καὶ ἀσέβεια. Perjury and impiety are produced by habitual swearing.

Philo Academicus, 2, 106.

Χαλεπὰ τὰ καλὰ. Things good are difficult.

Pr.

Χάρις ἀμεταμέλητος. Kindness knows no repentance.

Theophrastus.

Χάρις χάριν γὰρ ἐστὶν ἡ τίκτουσ' αἰ. For kindness is ever the begetter of kindness.

Sophocles. Ajax, 522.

Χεὶρ χεῖρα νίπτει, δάκτυλός τε δάκτυλον. Hand washes hand, and finger finger. **Pr.**

Χρόνος γὰρ εὐμαρὴς θεός. Time is a gentle deity.

Sophocles. Electra, 179.

Χρόνῳ τὰ πάντα γίγνεται καὶ κρίνεται. By time all things are produced and judged.

§ See "Vox populi" and the English Proverb: "What everyone says is true." Plumptre's trans. of the above passage is: "And yet a people's whisper hath great might," and he notes that the line is an echo of l. 708 of Hesiod's "Works and Days": "No whispered rumours which the many spread can wholly perish."

Χρυσὸς δ' ἀφανὴς τύραννος. Gold is an unseen tyrant. **Gregory Nazianzen.**

Χωρὶς τὸ τ' εἰπεῖν πολλὰ καὶ τὰ καίρια. It is a different thing to say many things and things to the purpose. **Sophocles.**

Χωρὶς ὑγείας ἀβίος βίος, βίος ἀβίωτος. Without health life is not life, life is lifeless. **Arifhron the Sicynian.**

Ἡ κακὸν, κακῶν κάκιστον. O evil, of evils most evil. **St. Chrysostom.**

Ἡ κακῶν κάκιστε. O worst of evil persons. **Sophocles. O.T. 334, Ph. 984.**

Ἡ ὀλίγον οὐχ ἱκανόν, ἀλλὰ τούτῳ γε οὐδὲν ἱκανόν. Him whom a little will not content, nothing will content. **Epicurus. Quoted by Ælian.**

Ἡ τρίς κακοδαίμων, ὅστις ὦν πένης γαμεῖ. O thrice ill-starred is he who marries when he is poor ! **Menander. Plocius.**

Ἡ φίλοι οὐδεὶς φίλος. O my friends, there is no friend.* **Dlog. Laert. 5, 21. Saying of Chilo.**

* In "Don Quixote" is the proverbial Spanish saying: "No hay amigo para amigo" (There is

Ἡ ὀδινεν ὕρος, Ζεὺς δ' ἐφοιβεῖτο, τὸ δ' ἔτεκεν μὲν. The mountain was in labour, and Jove was afraid, but it brought forth a mouse. **Words of Tachos, King of Egypt. Quoted by Athenaeus. Deipn., 14, 7. (See Horace "De Arte Poet.," l. 139.)**

Ἡς αἶετ' τὸν ὁμοῖον ἔγει θεὸς ὡς τὸν ὁμοῖον. How God ever brings like to like. **Homer. Odyssey 17, 218. (A proverbial expression, equivalent to "Birds of a feather," etc. Cf. Aristot. Eth. Muq., 2, 11; Euripides, Hecuba, 933; Aristoph., Pluto, 32; etc.)**

Ἡς κάκιστον θηρίον ἐστὶν ἡ γαστήρ. What a vilest of beasts is the belly. **Pr.**

Ἡς οὐδὲν ἡ μάθησις, ἂν μὴ νοῦς παρῇ. How vain is learning unless intelligence go with it ! **Stobæus.**

Ἡτα τυγχάνει ἀνθρώποισι ἰόντα ἀπιστότερα ὀφθαλμῶν. The ear is a less trustworthy witness than the eye. **Herodotus, 1, 8.**

no friend for a friend). But this seems to have the sense of "Those who in quarrels interpose." See the English proverb "Friends are like fiddle-strings."

LATIN QUOTATIONS.

PROVERBS, PHRASES, LAW TERMS, MOTTOES,
ETC.

Law=Legal phrases.

Pr.=Proverbial phrases and expressions.

A bove majori discit arare minor.—The young ox learns to plough from the older one.

Pr.

A capite ad calcem.—From head to heel.

A cruce salus.—Salvation from the cross.

Thomas & Kempis (*adapted*)*

A cuspidē corona.—From the spear a crown, i.e. a crown the reward of military service or success.

Pr.

A dispari.—From the difference; a negative argument derived from a fact or statement.

A divitibus omnia magnifice fiunt.—All things are done magnificently by the rich.

Pr.

A facto ad jus non datur consequentia.—From fact to law no deduction is allowable.

Law.

A fonte puro pura defluit aqua.—From a pure fountain pure water flows.

Pr.

A fortiori.—By a still stronger argument (i.e. "much more").

Euclid.

A fronte præcipitium, a tergo lupus.—In front a precipice, behind a wolf.

Pr.

A Jove principium.—Origin from Jupiter.

A lasso rixam quæri.—A quarrel is to be picked with one who is exhausted.†

Seneca. *De Ira.*, lib. 3, 10.

A mensa et thoro.—From board and bed.

A numine salus.—Safety (or health) is from the Deity.‡

A posse ad esse.—From the possible to the actual.

Law.

A posteriori.—From the latter; from what follows.

A priori.—From what is before (deduction from cause to effect.)

* "In cruce salus."—"De Imit. Christi," Book 2, 2.

† Referred to by Seneca as "an ancient saying."
‡ A physician's motto, which S. Foote is reported to have translated, "God help the patient" ("Memoirs of S. Foote").

A re decedunt.—They wander from the matter at issue.

A solis ortu usque ad occasum.—From the rising of the sun even to the setting thereof.

Yulgate. *Ps.* 50, 1; 113, 3.

A verbis ad verbera.—From words to blows.

A verbis legis non est recedendum.—There must be no departure from the words of the law.

Coke.

A vinculo matrimonii.—From the bond of matrimony.

Law.

Ab abusu ad usum non valet consequentia.—An argument derived from the abuse of a thing does not hold good against its use.

Law.

Ab actu ad posse valet illatio.—From what has been done to what may be done the inference holds good.

Law.

Ab alio expectes, alteri quod feceris.—What you have done to another, you may expect from another.

Publilius Syrus.

Ab honesto virum bonum nihil deterret.—Nothing deters a good man from what is right.

Seneca (*adapted*).§

Ab igne ignem.—From fire comes fire. Pr.

Ab illo

Dicitur, æternumque tenet per sæcula nomen.—It is called after him, and preserves his name for ever throughout the ages.

Virgil. *Æneid*, 6, 234.

Ab inconvenienti.—An argument of the inconvenience or inexpediency of anything.

Ab initio.—From the beginning.

Ab inopia ad virtutem obseptā est via.—From poverty to virtue the way is obstructed.

Pr.

Ab ovo usque ad mala.—From the egg (the first dish) even to the apples (the last dish).

Horace. *Sat.*, Book 1, 3, 6.

§ What Seneca wrote was:

"Ab honesto nulla re deterrebitur." (Ep. 76.)

Ab uno disce omnes.—(See "Crimine ab uno.")

Ab urbe condita or Anno urbis conditæ (A.U.C.).—From the year of the founding of the city (i.e. Rome, viz. B.C. 753).

Aberare a scopo.—To miss the mark.

Abeunt studia in mores.—Pursuits develop into habits.
Ovid. Heroides. Ep. 15, 83. (Quoted by Bacon: Essay "Of Studies.")

Abi in malam rem maximam.—Go thoroughly to the bad.

Plautus. Epidicus. Act 1, 1.

Abi in pacc.—Go hence in peace.

Abige abs te lassitudinem.—Banish idleness from you.

Plautus. Mercator, Act 1, l. 3.

Abiit, excessit, evasit, erupit.—He has gone, he has made off, he has escaped, he has broken away.

Cicero. Oratio 2 in Catilinam.

Abiit nemine salutato.—He went away without saluting anyone.

Abiturus illuc, quo priores abierunt, Quid mente cæca miserum torques spiritum?—You who are about to depart where your predecessors have gone before, why with blindness of mind torment your wretched soul? *Phædrus. Fab. Book 4, 19.*

Abite nummi, ego vos mergam, ne mergar a vobis.—Begone money! I will drown you that I be not drowned by you.

Abnormis sapiens.—A strangely wise man.

Horace. Sat. 2, 2, 3.

Absentem lædit, cum ebrio qui litigat.—He injures the absent who contends with a drunken man.

Publilius Syrus.

Absentem qui rodit amicum;

Qui non defendit, alio culpante; solutos Quicquid risus hominum, famamque dicacis; Fingere qui non visa potest; commissæ tacere Qui nequit; hic niger est; hunc tu, Romane, caveto.

—He who backbites an absent friend, who does not defend him when others find fault; who loves to raise men's laughter, and to get the name of a witty fellow; who can pretend what he never saw; who cannot keep secrets entrusted to him; this man is a dangerous individual. Beware of him, Roman.

Horace. Sat., Book 1, 4, 81.

Absit a jocorum nostrorum simplicitate malignus interpret.—May there be no ill-natured interpreter to put false constructions on the honest intention of my jests.

Martial. Epig., Book 1, Preface.

Absit invidia.—Let envy (or ill-will) be absent.

Absit invidia verbo.—May there be no ill-construction in the remark; *lit.* May ill-will be wanting in the word.

Maxim quoted by Bacon.

Absit omen.—May the omen be averted.

Absque argento omnia vana.—Without money all things are vain.

Pr.

Absque hoc.—Without this; this being excepted.

Law.

Absque sudore et labore nullum opus perfectum est.—Without sweat and toil no work is brought to completion.

Pr.

Absque tali causa.—Without such cause.

Law.

Abstinet a fabis.—Abstain from beans (i.e. from elections, decided at Athens by beans).

Pythagoras (tr.).

Abstulerat miseris tecta superbus ager.—The proud park takes away the dwellings from the poor.

Martial. De Spectaculis, 2, 8.

Abstulit clarum cita mors Achillem; Longa Tithonum minuit senectus.—An early death took away the renowned Achilles; a long old age reduced Tithonus to insignificance.

Horace. Odes, Book, 2, 16, 29.

Absurdum est ut alios regat, qui seipsum regere nescit.—It is absurd that he who does not know how to govern himself should govern others.

Law.

Abundans cautela non nocet.—Excessive precaution does no harm.

Coke.

Abundat dulcibus vitis.—He abounds in sweet faults.

Quintilian.

Abusus non tollit usus.—The abuse of a thing does not forbid its use.

Pr.

Accedas ad curiam.—You may come to the Court.

Law.

Accede ad ignem hunc, jam calesces plus satis.—Come near to this fire and you will soon be more than warm enough.

Terence. Eunuchus, 1, 2, 5.

Accedent sine felle joci, nec mane timenda Libertas, et nil quod tacuisse velis.—Let there be jesting without bitterness, nor any liberty of talk causing anxiety on the morrow, nor anything which you could wish to have refrained from saying.

Martial. Epig., Book 10, 48, 21.

Accensa domo proximi, tua quoque periclitatur.—When your neighbour's house is set on fire, your own is also endangered.

Pr.

Accepiissima semper

Munera sunt, auctor quæ pretiosa facit.—The gifts which the author (by giving) makes precious, are ever the most acceptable

Ovid. Heroides, 17, 71.

Accipe, daque fidem.—Accept and give the pledge of good faith.

Virgil. *Æneid*, 8, 150.

Accipe, sume, cape, sunt verba placentia papæ.—Take, have, and keep are words pleasing to a pope. (See "Roma Manus," etc.)

Quoted by Rabelais, "Pantagruel" (1535) as from "Gloss. Canoniceum."

Accipere quam facere præstat injuriam.—It is better to receive than to do an injury.

Cicero. *Tusc.*, 5, 19.

Acclinis falsis animus meliora recusat.—A mind inclined to what is false rejects better things.

Horace. *Sat.*, Book 2, 2, 6.

Accusare nemo se debet nisi coram Deo.—No one need accuse himself except before God.

Law. *Marim*.

Acerbis facietis inridere solitus: quarum apud præpotentes in longum memoria est.—Accustomed to scoff with bitter jests, whereof the memory is of long duration amongst the very powerful.

Tacitus. *Annals*, Book 5, 2.

Acerrima proximorum odia.—The feuds of those most akin are the sharpest.

Tacitus. *Hist.*, Book 4, 70.

Acerrimum ex omnibus nostris sensibus esse sensum videndi.—The sense of sight is the keenest of all our senses.

Cicero. *De Oratore*, Book 2, 87.

Acribus, ut ferre talia, initiis, incurioso fine.—As is usual in such matters, keen in commencing, negligent in concluding.

Tacitus. *Annals*, Book 6, 17.

Acrior ad pugnam redit, ac vim suscitât ira:

Tum pudor incendit vires, et conscia virtus.

—He returns with greater zest to the fight, and anger brings back his strength; moreover, shame, and his valour known to him, kindle his powers. Virgil. *Æneid*, 5, 454.

Acriora orexim excitant embammata.—Sharp spices stimulate the appetite.

Columella. 12, 57.

Acta exteriora indicant interiora secreta.—Outward actions are a clue to hidden secrets.

Law.

Acta senem faciunt.—Deeds make the old man (i.e. a man may be called old according to the extent of what he has done).

Ovid. *Ad Liviam*, 447.

Acti labores jucundi.—Labours accomplished are pleasant.

Pr.

Actio personalis moritur cum persona.—A personal action dies with the person.

Law.

Actio recta non erit, nisi recta fuerit voluntas; ab hac enim est actio. Rursus, voluntas non erit recta, nisi habitus animi rectus fuerit; ab hoc enim est voluntas.—An action will not be right unless the will be right; for from thence is the action derived. Again, the will will not be right unless the disposition of the mind be right; for from thence comes the will. Seneca. *Epist.* 95.

Actis ævum implet, non segnis annis.—He fills his lifetime with deeds, not with inactive years.

Ovid (adapted),* *Ad Liviam*, 449.

Actum, aium, ne agas.—They say, "Do not do what is already done." (Cicero also employs this saying.)

Terence. *Phormio*, 2, 2, 72.

Actum est de republica.—It is all over with the republic.

Actus Dei nemini facit injuriam.—The act of God does no injury to any person.

Law.

Actus legis nulli facit injuriam.—The act of the law does no injury to anyone.

Law.

Actus me invito factus non est meus actus.—An act done against my will is not my act.

Law.

Actus non facit reum, nisi mens sit rea.—The act does not constitute a criminal unless the mind is criminal.

Law.

Actutum fortunæ solent mutarier. Varia vita est.—Fortunes are wont to change suddenly. Life is variable.

Plautus. *Truculentus*, Act 2, 1.

Acu rem tetigisti.—You have touched the matter with a needle.

Pr.

Ad amussim.—According to measure; exactly.

Varro. *De re rustica*, 2, 1, 26.

Ad aperturam.—Wherever a book shall open.

Ad arbitrium.—At choice or pleasure.

Ad astra per ardua.—To the stars through difficulties.

Motto.

Ad avisandum (or avizandum).—For consideration. (Used when judgment in a case is reserved for consideration.)

Law. (Scottish.)

Ad calamitatem quilibet rumor valet.—In calamity any rumour is considered worth listening to.

Publius Syrus.

Ad Calendas Græcas.—To the Greek Calends—i.e. never.

Pr. (Cicero, et al.)

Ad captandum vulgum.—To captivate the rabble.

Pr.

* Attributed to Albinovanus Pedo, contemporary poet with Ovid.

† The expression is in Plautus, "Rudens," Act 5, 2: "Tetigisti acu."

Ad conciliandum auditorem.—For the conciliation of the listener. **Law.**

Ad connectendas amicitias, tenacissimum vinculum est morum similitudo.—For binding friendships, a similarity of manners is the surest tie. (*See* "Scitis omnes," etc.)

Pliny the Younger.

Ad consilium ne accesseris, antequam voceris.—Do not go to the council-room before you are called. **Pr.**

Ad generum Cereris sine cæde et vulnere pauci

Descendunt reges, et sicca morte tyranni. —Few kings and tyrants descend to Pluto (the son-in-law of Ceres) without violence or bloodshed, or by a natural death.

Juvenal. Sat. 10, 112.

Ad hoc.—For this particular matter or purpose.

Ad interim.—In the meantime.

Ad juga cur faciles populi, cur sæva volente Regna pati pereunt?

—Why are the people so docile to the yoke, why do they perish willing to endure cruel tyranny?

Lucanus. Pharsalia, Book 2, 314.

Ad libitum.—At pleasure.

Ad majorem Dei gloriam.—To the greater glory of God. **Motto of the Jesuits.**

Ad mala quisque animum referat sua.—Let each one turn his mind to his own troubles. **Ovid. Remedia Amoris, 559.**

Ad mensuram aquam bibit.—He drinks (even) water by measure. **Pr.**

Ad misericordiam.—Appealing to mercy or pity.

Ad nauseam.—To a sickening point.

Ad nomen vultus sustulit illa suos.—At that name she raised her face.

Ovid. Fast., 3, 603.

Ad nos vix tenuis famæ perlabitur aura.—Scarcely has the slight rumour of fame reached us. **Virgil. Æneid, 7, 646.**

Ad nullum consurgit opus, cum corpore languet.—The work comes to nothing, it languishes with the body.

Pseudo-Gallus. 1, 125.

Ad omnem libidinem projectus homo.—A man abandoned to every lust.

Justinianus. 41, 3, 9.

Ad ostentationem opum.—In display of wealth.

Ad patres.—To the fathers or ancestors. (Expression applied to death.)

Ad perditam securim manubrium adjicere.—To throw the handle after the lost hatchet. **Pr.**

Ad pœnitendum properat, cito qui judicat.—He makes speed to repentance who judges hastily. **Publilius Syrus.**

Ad populum.—To the people. (Appealing to popular feeling or prejudice.) **Pr.**

Ad populum phalaras: ego te intus et in cute novi.—To the people those trappings; I have known thee both inwardly and outwardly. **Persius. Sat., 3, 30.**

Ad posteros enim virtus durabit; non perveniet invidia.—For virtue will endure to posterity; envy will not reach them.

Quintilian. Instit. Orat., 3, 1.

Ad præsens ova cras pullis sunt meliora.—Eggs now are better than chickens to-morrow. **Mediaeval.**

Ad questionem juris respondeant iudices, ad quæstionem facti respondeant juratores.—Let the judges answer on the question of law; the jury on the question of fact. **Law.**

Ad quod damnum.—To what injury. **Law.**

Ad referendum.—To be [considered and] brought back again. **Law.**

Ad rem.—To the matter in point; to the purpose.

Ad respondendum quæstioni.—To answer the question. (Term used at Cambridge University of students admitted to examination.)

Ad sanitatem gradus est novisse morbum.—It is a step towards health to know what the complaint is.

Pr. Quoted by Erasmus. Fam. Coll.

Ad suum quemque hominem quæstum esse æquum est callidum.—It is just that every man should be keen for his own advantage. **Plautus. Asinaria, 1, 3, 34.**

Ad theatrales artes degeneravisse.—To have degenerated into theatrical arts.

Tacitus. Annals, Book 14, 21.

Ad tristem partem strenua est suspicio.—Suspicion is strong on the part of the distressed. **Publilius Syrus.**

Ad unguem.—To the nail. (Used in reference to a person highly finished and often quoted, *Homo factus ad unguem*.)

Horace. Sat., 5, 32, Book 1; also De Arte Poet., 294.

Ad unum corpus humanum supplicia plura quam membra.—One human body has more pains than members. **St. Cyprian.**

Ad unum omnes.—All to a man.

Ad utrumque paratus.—Prepared for either fate.

Ad valorem.—According to the value.

Ad vivum.—To the life.

Adæquarunt iudices.—The judges were equally divided. **Law.**

Addere parum parvo, magnus acervus erit.—Add a little to a little, and there will be a great heap. **Ovid (adapted).***

Addere legi justitiam decus.—It is an honourable thing to combine justice with the law.

Adeo in teneris consuescere multum est.—Of so much importance is training in our tender years. **Virgil. Georgics, 2, 272.**

Adeo sanctum est vetus omne poema.—So sacred is every ancient poem.

Horace. Ep., Book 2, 1, 54.

Adeone homines immutari
Ex amore, ut non cognoscas eundem esse?
—Can men be so much changed by love, that you cannot recognise him as the same person? **Terence. Eunuchus 2, 1, 19.**

Adhibenda est in jocando moderatio.—Moderation should be observed in joking.

Cicero. De Oratore, 2, 59.

Adhibenda est munditia, non odiosa neque exquisita nimis.—A certain elegance of style is to be sought for, not irritating nor too far-fetched. **Cicero. De Officiis, 1, 36.**

Adhuc tua messis in herba est.—At present your crop is still in grass.

Ovid. Heroides, 17, 263.

Admonere volumus, non mordere; prodesse non lædere; consulere morbis hominum, non officere.—Our object is to admonish, not to attack (*lit.* to bite); to profit, not to injure; to prescribe for men's diseases, not to obstruct their cure.

Erasmus.

Adolescentem verecundum esse decet.—It befits a young man to be modest.

Plautus. Asinaria, 5, 1, 6.

Adornare benefacta suis verbis.—To enhance good deeds by his words.

Pliny the Younger. Ep., 1, 8, 15.

Adscriptus glebæ.—Attached to the soil. **Law.**

Adsit

Regula, peccatis quæ poenas irroget æquas.—Let there be a system which imposes equal penalties for crimes.

Horace. Sat., Book 1, 3, 117.

Adulandi gens prudentissima laudat Sermonem indocti, faciem deformis amici.—The most sagacious class of flatterers praise the discourse of the unlearned, and the countenance of an ugly friend.

Juvenal. Sat., 3, 86.

Adulatio, blanditiæ, pessimum veri affectus venenum.—Fawning and flattery, the worst poison of true feeling.

Tacitus. Hist., Book 1, 15.

Adulatio quam similis est amicitiae!—How like is flattery to friendship!

Seneca. Ep. 45.

Adversa virtute repello.—I repulse evil chances by valour.

Motto. Denison family.

Adversus solem ne loquitor.—Do not argue against the sun (*i.e.* against what is clear).

Pr.

Ædificare in tuo proprio solo non licet quod alteri noceat.—It is not allowable to build upon your own land that which may do injury to another. **Law.**

Ægis fortissima virtus.—Virtue is a very strong shield. **Motto. Aspinall family.**

Ægrescitque medendo.—He becomes more ill through remedies. **Virgil. Æneid, 12, 46.**

Ægri somnia vana.—The vain dreams of a sick man.

Horace (adapted). De Arte Poetica, 7.

Ægreditur laudare, unam rem maxime detestabilem, quorum est tandem philosophorum?—What sort of philosophers are they, forsooth, to praise grief, the one thing most detestable of all?

Cicero. Tusc. Quæst., 4, 25.

Æmulandi amor validior, quam poena ex legibus et metus.—The love of emulating is of more effect than the punishments and restraints of the law.

Tacitus. Annals, Book 3, 55.

Æmulatio æmulationem parit.—Emulation produces emulation. **Pr.**

Æmulus studiorum et laborum.—Eager in pursuit of studies and labours.

Cicero. Pro Marcello, 1.

Æqua lege necessitas, Sortitur insignes et imos,

Omne capax movet urna nomen.—

Necessity has the same law for high and low. The capacious funeral urn shakes up every name. **Horace. Odes, Book 3, 1, 14.**

Æqua tellus

Pauperi recluditur,

Regumque pueris.

—The equal earth is opened alike to the poor man and the sons of kings.

Horace. Odes, Book 2, 18, 32.

Æquam memento rebus in arduis

Servare mentem, non secus in bonis

Ab insolenti temperatam

Laetitia.

—Remember to preserve an even mind in adverse circumstances, and equally in good fortune a mind free from insolent joy.

Horace. Odes, Book 2, 3, 1.

* See "De multis."

Æquemus pugnas.—Let us make the battle one on equal terms.

Virgil. *Æneid*, 5, 419.

Æquitas enim lucet ipsa per se.—Equity indeed shines herself by her own light.

Cicero. *Off.*, 1, 9.

Æquitas sequitur legem.—Equity follows the law.

Law.

Æquo animo paratoque moriar.—May I die with even and well-prepared mind.

Cicero.

Æquum est

Peccatis veniam poscentem reddere rursus.—It is just that he who asks forgiveness for his offences should grant it in return.

Horace. *Sat.*, Book 1, 3, 74.

Æra nitent usu.—Metal shines with use.

Ovid. *Am.*, 1, 3, 61.

Ære perennius.—More lasting than brass.

Ærugo animi, rubigo ingenii.—Rust of the mind is the blight of the abilities.

Seneca (*adapted*).

Æs debitorem leve, gravior inimicum facit.—A small sum makes a debtor, a larger sum an enemy.

Laberius.

(*Seneca has an almost identical phrase.*)

Æs erat in pretio; chalybeia massa latebat. Heu! quam perpetuo debuit illa tegi.—Copper was then of much value; steel lay unknown. Alas! that it might ever have remained hidden. Ovid. *Fast.*, Book 4, 405.

Æstimatio delicti preteriti ex post facto non crescit.—The assessment of a former crime does not increase by what has happened since.

Law.

Æstuat ingens

Imo in corde pudor.

—Deep in his heart boils overwhelming shame.

Virgil. *Æneid*, 10, 870.

Ætas parentum, pejor avis, tulit

Nos nequiores, mox daturos

Progeniem vitiosiore.

—The age of our fathers, worse than our grandfathers, produced us still more vicious, who are soon about to raise a still more iniquitous progeny.

Horace. *Odes*, Book 3, 6, 46.

Ætatis cujusque notandi sunt tibi mores.—The manners of every age should be observed by you.

Horace. *De Arte Poetica*, 156.

Æternum servans sub pectore vulnus.—Cherishing in her breast an ever-enduring wound.

Virgil. *Æneid*, 1, 36.

Æthiopem dealbare.—To wash a negro white.

Pr.

Evo rarissima nostro, Simplicitas.

—Simplicity, a very rare thing in our age.

Ovid. *Ars Amat.*, Book 1, 241.

Affectatio quietis in tumultum evaluit.—The violent desire for quiet grew into a tumult.

Tacitus. *Hist.*, Book 1, 80.

Afflavit Deus et dissipantur.—God has breathed and they are dispersed.

Motto on Armada medal.

Age, libertate Decembri,

(Quando ita majores voluerunt), utere.—Come, since our forefathers so willed it, employ the liberty of December [the Saturnalia].

Horace. *Sat.*, Book 2, 7, 4.

Age quod agis.—Do what you have to do.

Agentes et consentientes.—Those who do a thing are consenting parties.*

Pr.

Agnosco veteris vestigia flammæ.—I recognise traces of the ancient fire.

Virgil. *Æneid*, 4, 23.

Agnus Dei.—The Lamb of God.

Vulgate.

Agri non omnes frugiferi sunt.—The fields are not all fruitful.

Cicero. *Tusc. Quæst.*, 2, 5, 13.

Agunt, non cogunt.—They lead, not drive.

Ah! quam dulce est meminisse.—Ah, how sweet it is to have remembered.

Pr.

Ah! vitam perdidit, operose nihil agendo.—Ah! I have lost my life, by laboriously doing nothing.

Grotius.

Albæ gallinæ filius.—Son of a white hen.

Said of an exceptionally lucky person. See *Juvenal*, *Sat.*, 13, 141; *Suetonius*, 7, 1, etc.

Album calculum addere.—To put in a white stone (i.e. to signify approval, as opposed to "black-balling").

Alea judiciorum.—The hazard of the law.

Pr.

Aleator quanto in arte est melior, tanto est nequior.—The better a gambler is in his art, the worse he is.

Publius Syrus.

Ales volat propriis.—The bird flies to its own.

Motto. (See "Alis volat.")

Alexander, victor tot regum atque populorum, iræ succubuit.—Alexander, conqueror of so many kings and peoples, was overcome by anger.

Seneca (*adapted*). *Ep.*, 113.

Alia tentanda via est.—Another way must be tried.

Virgil (*adapted*). See *Georgics*, 3, 8.

Alia res sceptrum, alia plectrum.—A sceptre is one thing, lute-playing is another (i.e. Ruling is one thing, criticism is another).

Pr.

* Quoted by Rabelais, "Pantagruel" (1533). See "Consentientes."

Aliam quercum excute.—Shake some other oak (i.e. I have done what I can for you; try someone else). **Pr.**

Aliena negotia curo, Excussus propriis.
—I am occupied with the affairs of others, having neglected my own.

Horace. Sat., Book 2, 3, 19.

Aliena nobis, nostra plus aliis placent.—The things of others please us most, and our affairs are most pleasing to others.

Publilius Syrus.

Aliena opprobria sæpe Absterrent vitiis.
—The disgraces of others often deter us from vice. **Horace. Sat., Book 1, 123.**

Aliena optimum frui insania.—It is very good to profit by the madness of others.

Pliny the Elder.

Aliena vivere quadra.—To live at another person's board. **Juvenal. Sat., 5, 2.**

Alieni appetens, sui profusus.—Coveting the property of another, profuse with his own. **Sallust. Catilina, 5.**

Alieni temporis flores.—Flowers of a bygone age.

Alieno in loco
Hand stabile regnum est.
—Empire of a foreign place is in no wise stable.

Seneca. Hercules Furens, Act 2, 345.

Alienos agros irrigas, tuis sitientibus.—You water the fields of others, your own being left dry. **Pr.**

Alienum æs homini ingenuo acerba est servitus.—Debt is a grievous bondage to an honourable man. **Publilius Syrus.**

Alii sementem faciunt, alii metentem.—Some do the sowing, others the reaping. **Pr.**

Aliis quod triste et amarum est, Hoc tamen esse aliis possit prædulce videri.
—What is to some sad and bitter, may seem to others particularly sweet.

Lucretius. De Rer. Nat., Book 4, 633.

Aliorum medicus, ipse ulceribus scates.—The physician of others, you abound yourself in ulcers. **Pr.**

Aliquando gratius est quod facili quam quod plena manu datur.—Sometimes that which is given with a kindly hand is more acceptable than what is given with a full hand. **Pr.**

Aliquem fortunæ filium reverentissime colere ac venerari.—To serve and honour with the greatest veneration one who is the child of fortune **Ausonius.**

Aliquid mali esse propter vicinum malum.—It is somewhat of a disaster to live near a bad neighbour.

Plautus. Mercator, Act 4. Quoted as an ancient saying.*

Aliquis in omnibus, nullus in singulis.—Somebody in all things, no one in single matters (i.e. a smatterer, excelling in no single pursuit). **Scaliger.**

Aliquis non debet esse iudex in propria causa.—It is not allowable for anyone to be judge in his own cause. **Coke.**

Alis volat propriis.—He flies with his own wings. **Pr.**

Alitur vitium vivitque tegendo.—Vice is nourished and kept alive by concealment. **Virgil. Georgics, 3, 454.**

Aliud est celare, aliud tacere.—It is one thing to conceal, another to hold your tongue. **Law.**

Aliud et idem.—Another thing, yet the same.

Aliud ex alio malum.—One evil rises out of another. **Terence. Eunuchus, 5, 7, 17.**

Aliud legunt pueri, aliud viri, aliud senes.—Boys read it as one thing, men as another, old men as another. **Pr.**

Aliud vinum, aliud ebrietas.—Wine is one thing, drunkenness another. **Quoted as a saying by Burton, "Anat. Melan.," 1621.**

Alium silere quod voles, primus sile.—To make another silent, first be silent yourself. **Seneca. Hippolytus, Act 3, l. 876.**

Allegans contraria non est audiendus.—He who alleges things which are contradictory is not to be heard. **Law.**

Alma mater.—A kind mother.

Applied by students to the university where they have graduated.†

Alta sedent civilis vulnera dextræ.—The wounds of civil warfare are deeply seated. **Lucanus. Pharsalia, 1, 32.**

Alter alterius auxilio eget.—One stands in need of the assistance of the other. **Sallust. Catilina, 1.**

Alter ego. My other self.‡

Alter ipse amicus.—A friend is another self.

* See "Πῆμα κακός" (p. 477).

† Ang. Birrell, in "Obiter Dicta" (Milton), calls the university "A stony-hearted step-mother." This seems to be derived from De Quincey, who calls Oxford Street (London) a "stony-hearted step-mother."—"Confessions of an English Opium Eater," part 1.

‡ See Greek quotations (p. 468).

Alter remus aquas, alter tibi radat arenas.
—Have one oar in the water, the other in the sand (*i.e.* the shore).

Propertius. *Book 3, Eleg. 3.*

Alter rixatur de lana sæpe caprina,
Propugnat nugis armatus.

—One person often quarrels about a piece of goat's hair, and fights fully armed about trifles.

Horace. *Ep., Book 1, 18, 15.*

Alter manu fert lapidem, panem ostentat altera.—In one hand he bears a stone, with the other offers bread.*

Plautus. *Aulularia, Act 2, 2, 18.*

Alter manu scabunt, altera feriunt.—They scratch you with one hand, they strike you with the other.

Pr.

Alterius sic

Alter a poscit opem res, et conjurat amice.
—So one thing asks the help of another, and harmonises amicably with it.

Horace. *De Arte Poetica, 410.*

Alterius non sit qui suus esse potest.—Let not a man be the dependent of another who can be his own master.

Paracelsus.

Alternant spesque timorque fidem.—Hope and fear make it at one time credible, at another not.

Ovid. *Heroides, 6, 38.*

Ama tanquam osurus; oderis tanquam amaturus.—Love as though you might have to hate; hate as though you might have to love. (*See "Amicum ita habeas."*)

Pr.

Amabilis insania.—A lovable madness.

Horace. *Odes, Book 3, 4, 5.*

Amans iratus multa mentitur sibi.—An angry lover tells himself many lies.

Publius Syrus.

Amantem et languor et silentium arguit.—Listlessness and silence denote the lover.

Horace. *Epodon, Lib. 11, 9.*

Amantium ira amoris integratio est.—The quarrels of lovers are the renewal of love.

Terence. *Andria, 3, 3, 23.*

Amare et sapere vix Deo conceditur.—To love and to be wise is scarcely given to a god.

Publius Syrus.

Amare juveni fructus est, crimen seni.—To a young man it is natural to love, to an old man it is a crime.

Publius Syrus.

Amaris litibus aptus.—Prone to bitter quarrelling.

Martial. *Epig., Book 12, 69, 3.*

* "Fabius Verrucosus beneficium ab homine duro aspere datum, panem lapidosum vocabat."—SENECA, *De Benef.*, 2, 7. ("Fabius Verrucosus, a favour roughly bestowed by a hard man, bread made of stone.") The allusions point to the antiquity of a proverbial saying similar to that in Matthew 7, 9.

Amat victoria curam.—Victory loves trouble.

Pr.

Ambiguas in vulgum spargere voces.—To scatter doubtful rumours among the common people.

Virgil. (*Adapted.*)

Ambiguum pactum contra venditorem interpretandum est.—An ambiguous agreement is to be interpreted against the vendor.

Law.

Ambitiosa recidet

Ornamenta.

He will lop off pretentious embellishments.

Horace. *De Arte Poetica, 447.*

Amici, diem perdidit.—Friends, I have lost a day.

Titus Vespasianus. (A.D. 41-81.)

(*Saying ascribed to the Emperor Titus.*)

Amici fures temporis.—Friends are thieves of time.

Maxim quoted by Bacon as "advice to young students."

Amici probantur rebus adversis.—Friends are tested by adverse fortune.

Cicero. (*Adapted from "De Amicitia."*)

Amici vitia si feras, facias tua.—If you bear with the faults of a friend, you make them your own.

Publius Syrus.

Amici vitium ni feras, prodis tuum.—Unless you bear with the fault of a friend, you betray your own.

Publius Syrus.

Amicis inesse adulationem.—Flattery is natural in friends.

Tacitus. *Annals, Book 1, 12.*

Amicitia semper prodest; amor etiam aliquando nocet.—Friendship is ever serviceable; love has at times also the property of being hurtful.

Seneca. *Ep. 35.*

Amico firmo nihil emi melius potest.—Nothing can be purchased which is better than a firm friend.

Tacitus. *Annals, Book 1, 12.*

Amicorum esse omnia communia.—With friends all things are in common.

Cicero. *De Officiis, Book 1, 16.*

(*Quoted as a Greek saying.*)

Amicorum, magis quam tuam ipsius laudem, prædica.—Set forth the praises of your friends, rather than your own.

Ennius. (*Quoted by Cicero.*)

Amicum ita habeas, posse ut fieri hunc inimicum scias.—So regard your friend as though you know that he may become an enemy.

Laberius.

Amicum perdere est damnum maximum.—To lose a friend is the greatest of injuries.

Pr.

Amicus certus in re incerta cernitur.—A certain friend is recognised in an uncertain business.

Ennius. (*Quoted by Cicero in "De Amicitia."*)

Amicus curiæ.—A friend to the court (a disinterested adviser or advocate in a case).

Law.

Amicus est tanquam alter idem.—A friend is, as it were, a second self.

Cicero (*adapted*). *De Amicitia*, 21, 80.

Amicus humani generis.—Friend of the human race.

Amicus Plato, amicus Socrates, sed magis amicus veritas.—Plato is a friend, Socrates is a friend, but truth is a greater friend than all.
Latin version of remark attributed to Aristotle when disputing with Plato.

Amicus usque ad aras.—A friend even to the altars (*i.e.* a friend who will make sacrifices for friendship: but also interpreted, a friend as far as conscience will allow). **Pr.**

Amisum quod nescitur non amittitur.—A loss which is not known is not lost.*

Publius Syrus.

Amittimus iisdem modis quibus acquiritur.—We lose by the same means whereby we acquire.

Law.

Amittit famam qui se indignis comparat.—He loses fame who compares himself to unworthy people.

Phædrus.

Amittit merito proprium qui alienum appetit.—He deservedly loses what is his own, who covets that which is another's.

Phædrus. *Book 1, 4.*

Amor animi arbitrio sumitur, non ponitur.—Love is commenced at the mind's bidding, but is not cast off by it. **Publius Syrus.**

Amor et melle et felle est fecundissimus.—Love is very fruitful both of honey and gall.

Plautus. *Cistellaria.*

Amor gignit amorem.—Love begets love.

Amor laudis et patriæ pro stipendio est.—Love of praise and of one's country are their own reward.

Pr.

Amor mundum fecit.—Love made the world.

Pr.

Amor omnia vincit.—Love conquers all things.

Pr.

Amor omnibus idem.—Love is the same in all people.

Virgil. *Georgics*, 3, 244.

Amor ordinem nescit.—Love knows no rule.

St. Jerome. *Letter to Chromatius* (*ad fin.*).

Amore nihil mollius nihil violentius.—Nothing is gentler, nothing more violent than love.

Pr.

Amores

De tenero meditatatur ungui.

—She plans amours from her tenderest youth.

Horace. *Odes*, Book 3, 6, 23.

Amoris teneo omnes vias.—I know all the ways of love.

Plautus. *Trinummus*, Act 3, 2.

Amphora cœpit

Institui: currente rota cur urceus exit?

—A vase was begun: why does it turn out a worthless vessel?

Horace. *De Arte Poetica*, 21.

Amphora non meruit tam pretiosa mori.

—So valuable a bottle of wine has not deserved to die.

Martial. *Epig.*, Book 1, 19, 8.

Ampliat metatis spatium sibi vir bonus.

Hoc est

Vivere bis, vita posse priore frui.

—A good man increases the space of his life. To be able to enjoy (in memory) your former life is to live twice over.

Martial. *Epig.*, Book 10, 23, 1.

Amplius deliberandum censeo.

Res magna est.

—I consider it a matter to be more fully thought over. It is a great affair.

Terence. *Phormio*, 2, 3, 17.

An bona te mater novit abesse domum?

—Does your good mother know that you are out?

Schoolboy Verse.

An boni quid usquam est, quod quisquam uti possit

Sine malo omni; aut ne laborem capias, cum illo uti voles?

—Is there any good at all which anyone can enjoy without any sort of evil admixture; or for which you must not undertake labour, when you wish to enjoy it?

Plautus. *Mercator*, Act 1, 34.

An dives omnes querimus; nemo an bonus.—We all ask whether he is wealthy; none whether he is good.

Seneca.

Epist. 115 (*derived from Euripides*).

An erit, qui velle recuset

Os populi meruisse?

—Will anyone disown a wish to deserve the popular praise?

Persius. *Sat.*, 1, 41.

An nescis longas regibus esse manus?

—Do you not know that kings have long hands?

Ovid. *Heroides*, 17, 166.

An nescis quantilla prudentia mundus regatur?—Do you not know with how little wisdom the world is governed?

Attributed to Count Axel Oxenstierna, of Sweden (1583-1654), and said to be addressed to his son in 1648.†

An potest quidquam esse absurdius, quam, quo minus viæ restat, eo plus viatici querere.—Can anything be more absurd than to make so much the more provision for life's journey, as there is less of that journey left?

Cicero. *De Senectute*, 19.

* See "Dimissum."

† See, however, under Miscellaneous.

An quisquam est alius liber, nisi ducere vitam

Cui licet, ut voluit?

—Is anyone else free but he who may lead his life as he wishes? *Persius. Sat., 5, 83.*

Anceps remedium est melius quam nullum.—A doubtful remedy is better than none. *Pr.*

Anglia ventosa; si non ventosa, venenosa.—England is windy; when it is not windy it is pestilent.* *Old Saying.*

Anguillam cauda tenes.—You hold an eel by the tail. *Pr.*

Anima est amica amanti.—To a lover his mistress is his very life. *Plautus.*

Animal implume bipes.—A featherless two-legged animal.

Plato's Definition of a Man. (Latin tr.)

Animal natum tolerare labores.—An animal born to endure labour.† *Ovid. Met., 15, 120.*

Animi cultus ille erat ei quasi quidam humanitatis cibus.—The culture of the mind is as it were a kind of food to humanity. *Cicero. De Fin., 5, 19.*

Animo ægotanti medicus est oratio.—Speech is a physician to a sick mind. *Pr.*

Animo dolenti nihil oportet credere.—No credence is to be given to a mind in pain. *Publilius Syrus.*

Animo imperabit sapiens, stultus serviet.—A wise man will be master of his mind, a fool will be its slave. *Publilius Syrus.*

Animoque supersunt, Jam prope post animam.—They retain their courage almost after their life. *Sidonius.*

Animula, vagula, blandula! Hospes, comesque corporis!—Soul of mine, fleeting and wandering, guest and companion of my body! *Hadrian (according to his biographer, Ælius Spartianus.)*

Animum nunc huc celerem, nunc dividit illic.—Now hither, now thither, he turns his wavering mind. *Virgil. Æneid, 4, 285.*

Animum pictura pascit inani.—He feeds his mind with an empty painting. *Virgil. Æneid, 1, 464.*

Animum rege, qui, nisi paret, Imperat.

—Rule your mind, which, unless it is your servant, is your master.

Horace. Ep., 2, Book 1.

Animus æquus optimum est ærumnæ condimentum.—An undisturbed mind is the best sauce for affliction.

Plautus. Rudens, Act 2, 3.

Animus est in patinis.—My mind is in the dishes (i.e. is set upon eating).

Terence. Eunuchus, 4, 7, 46.

Animus facit nobilem.—The mind makes a man noble. *Seneca. Ep., 44.*

Animus furandi.—The intention of stealing (a felonious design). *Law.*

Animus homini, quicquid sibi imperat, obtinet.—What the mind of man commands to itself it obtains. *Pr.*

Animus hominis semper appetit agere aliquid.—Man's mind ever yearns to be doing something. *Cicero. De Fin., 5, 20.*

Animus quod perdidit optat.—The mind desires that which it has lost.

Petronius Arbiter. Satyricon, c. 128.

Animus vereri qui scit, scit tutus ingredi.—The mind which knows how to fear, knows how to go safely. *Publilius Syrus.*

Annosam arborem transplantare.—To transplant an aged tree. *Pr.*

Annus inceptus habetur pro completo.—A year begun is reckoned as one finished. *Law.*

Annus mirabilis.—A marvellous year.

Ante barbam doces senes.—You are teaching the aged before you possess a beard. *Plautus.*

Ante meridiem.—Before noon.

Ante oculos errant domus, urbs, et forma locorum;

Succeduntque suis singula facta locis.—My home, the city, and the image of well-known places pass before my eyes; and each different event follows in its turn. *Ovid. Tristia, Book 3, 4, 57.*

Ante senectutem curavi ut bene viverem; in senectute, ut bene moriar.—Before old age my care was to live well; in old age, to die well. *Seneca.*

Ante victoriam ne canas triumphum.—Do not sing your triumph before you have conquered. *Pr.*

Antequam incipias, consulto; et ubi consulueris, mature facto opus est.—Before beginning a thing take counsel, and when you have consulted let the thing be done thoroughly. *Sallust. Catilina, 1.*

Antiqua homo virtute ac fide.—A man of antique virtue and faith.

Terence. Adelphi 3, 339.

* See Proverbs: "No weather is ill."

† Written of the ox.

Antiquis debetur veneratio.—Reverence is due to things which are old. *

Proverbial Saying (Erasmus).

Antiquum repetent iterum chaos omnia.—All things will seek to revert once more to pristine chaos. *Lucanus. Pharsalia 1, 75.*

Apaga, Satana.—Begone, Satan!

Aperit præcordia Liber.—Bacchus opens the gate of the heart.

Horace. Sat., Book 1, 4, 89.

Aperte mala cum est mulier, tum demum est bona.—When a woman is openly wicked, then at length she is good. *Publilius Syrus.*

Aperto vivere voto.—To live with every wish made known. *Persius. Sat., 2, 7.*

Apio opus est.—There is need of parsley (*i.e.* to strew upon the grave; used in reference to a dying person). *Pr.*

Apparatus belli.—The equipments of war.

Apparent rari nantes in gurgite vasto.—Here and there they are seen swimming in the vast flood. *Virgil. Æneid, 1, 118.*

Appetitus rationi obediunt.—Let the appetites be subject to reason.

Cicero. Off., 1, 29, and 36, 39.

Aqua pumpaginis.—Pump water.

Medical (Dog Latin).

Aquilæ senecta.—The old age of an eagle.

Aquilam volare doces.—You are teaching an eagle how to fly. *Pr.*

Aquosus languor.—The watery weakness (dropsy.)

Aranearum telas texere.—To weave spiders' webs. *Pr.*

Arbiter bibendi.—Arbitrator of the drinking (*i.e.* master of the feast).

Horace. Odes, Book 2, 7, 25.

Arbiter elegantiarum,†—A judge of matters of taste.

Tacitus (adapted).

Arbiter es formæ.—Thou art arbiter of beauty.

Ovid. Heroides 16, 69.

Arbiter hic sumtus de lite jocosa.—He was appointed arbitrator in this mirthful contest.

Ovid. Met. 3, 332.

Arbore dejecta quivis (*or qui vult*) ligna colligit.—Anyone may take the wood from a fallen tree. *Pr.*

Arbores magnæ diu crescunt, una hora extirpantur.—Great trees are long in growing, but they are rooted up in a single hour.

Curtius.

Arbores serit diligens agricola, quærum aspiciet baccam ipse nunquam.—The diligent husbandman sows trees, of which he himself will never see the fruit.

Cicero. Tusc. Quæst., 1, 14.

Arcades ambo, Et cantare pares, et respondere parati.—Arcadians both, equal in the song and ready in the response.

Virgil. Eclogues, 7, 4.

Arcana cœlestia.—Heavenly mysteries.

Arcana imperii.—Mysteries of empire.

Arcana sacra.—Sacred mysteries.

Tacitus. Germania, 18. (Also in Ovid.)

Arcanum neque tu scrutaberis illius; unquam; Commissumque teges.

—Never pry into his secrets; and that which has been entrusted to you keep to yourself.

Horace. Ep., Book 1, 18, 37.

Areum intensio frangit, animum remissio.—Straining breaks the bow, relaxation the mind.

Publius Syrus.

Ardeat ipsa licet, tormentis gaudet amanti.—Though she may herself burn, she delights in her lover's torment.

Juvenal. Sat., 6, 100.

Ardentem frigidus Ætnam Insuluit.

—In cold blood he leapt into burning Etna.

Horace. De Arte Poetica.

Ardentia verba.—Burning words.

Ardua cervix,

Argutumque caput, brevis alvus, obesaque terga,

Luxuriatque toris animosum pectus.

—His neck is high and erect, his head replete with intelligence, his belly short, his back full, and his proud chest swells with hard muscle.

Virgil. Description of a horse.

Ardua molimur: sed nulla nisi ardua virtus.—We attempt difficult things, but there is no honour which is not difficult.

Ovid. Ars Amat., Book 2, 537.

Arenæ mandas semina.—You commit seeds to the sand. *Pr.*

Arenæ sine calce.—Sand without lime (*i.e.* without coherence). *Suetonius.*

Arescit gramen veniente autumno.—The grass withers as autumn comes on. *Pr.*

Argentum accepi, dote imperium vendidi.—I have accepted money, I have sold my authority for a dowry.

Plautus. Asinaria, Act 1.

Argilla quidvis imitaberis uda.—You will model what you wish in moist clay.

Horace. Ep., Book 2, 2, 8.

* See Greek "Πάν ἀρχαίων," (p. 477).

† "Elegantia arbiter."—TACITUS, "Annals," Book 16, 18.

‡ Another reading is "nullius"—*i.e.* "anyone's secret."

Argumentum ab auctoritate fortissimum est in lege.—An argument derived from authority is of the greatest force in law.

Coke. *Lit.*, 141.

Argumentum ad crumenam.—An argument to the money-bag (*i.e.* self-interest).

Argumentum ad hominem.—An argument to the man (*i.e.* founded on an opponent's personality or principles; a personal argument).

Argumentum ad ignorantiam.—An argument to ignorance (*i.e.* devised to take advantage of your adversary's want of knowledge).

Argumentum ad invidiam.—An argument to envy or prejudice (*i.e.* appealing to those passions).

Argumentum ad iudicium.—An argument to good judgment.

Argumentum ad verecundiam.—An argument to good feeling (*i.e.* propriety).

Argumentum baculinum.—Argument by club (*i.e.* force).

Argutos inter strepit anser olores.—He gabbles like a goose amid the graceful swans.

Virgil. *Ecl.* 9, 36.

Arma Cerealia.—The arms of Ceres (*i.e.* agricultural implements). **Pr.**

Arma amens capio, nec sat rationis in armis.—Mad I take arms, nor in arms have I reason enough. **Virgil. *Æneid*, 2, 314.**

Arma pacis fulcra.—Arms are the props of peace. **Motto of Artillery Company (London).**

Arma tenenti Omnia dat, qui justa negat.

—He who denies what is just to the man bearing arms, gives all things up to him.

Lucanus. *Pharsalia*, 1, 343.

Arma, viri, ferte arma; vocat lux ultima victos;

Reddite me Danais, sinite instaurata revisam Proelia: nunquam omnes hodie moriemur inulti.

—Arms, O men, bring arms; their last day calls the vanquished; let me return to the Greeks, let me seek again my battles renewed; we shall never all die unavenged this day. **Virgil. *Æneid*, 2, 668.**

Arma virumque cano.—Arms and the man I sing. **Virgil. *Æneid*, Book 1, 1.**

Armis vicit, vitis victus est.—He [Alexander] vanquished by arms; he was vanquished by vices. **Seneca.**

Arrectis auribus astant.—They wait with ears pricked up. **Virgil. *Æneid*, 1, 152.**

Ars artium omnium conservatrix.—The art which is the conservator of all arts (*i.e.* printing).

Ars est captandi, quod nolis velle videri.—The art of obtaining is to seem to want what you do not want. **Martial. *Book* 11, 56, 3.**

Ars est celare artem.*—Art consists in concealing art. **Pr.**

Ars est sine arte, cujus principium est mentiri, medium laborare, et finis mendicare.—It is an art without art, the beginning of which is lying, the middle labour, the end beggary. (*Applied to Alchemy.*)

Ars inveniendi adolescit cum inventis.—The art of invention grows young with the things invented.

Quoted by Bacon as a Maxim.

Ars longa, vita brevis.†—Art is long, life is short. **Hippocrates. *Aph.* 1 (translated).**

Ars varia vulpis, ast una echino maxima.—The fox is versatile in its resources, but the hedgehog has one, and that the chief of all. **Pr.**

Arte magistra.—With art as directress.

Virgil. *Æneid*, 8, 442; and 12, 427.

Arte mea capta est: arte tenenda mea est.—She has been obtained by my skill; by my skill she must be retained.

Ovid. *Ars Amat.*, Book 2, 12.

Artem quævis alit terra.—Every land fosters some kind of art. (*See Τὸ τέχνηον.*) **Pr.**

Asinum sub fræno currere docere.—To teach an ass to obey the rein. **Pr.**

Asinus ad lyram.—An ass at the lyre (an unmusical ass). **Pr.**

Asinus asino, et sus sui pulcher.—An ass is beautiful to an ass and a pig to a pig. **Pr.**

Asinus in unguento.—An ass among perfume. **Pr.**

Asinus inter simias.—An ass among apes (an ass among fools who ridicule him). **Pr.**

Asperis facietis inlusus; quæ ubi multum ex vero traxere, acrem sui memoriam relinquunt.—Amused with rough jests, which, where they have much truth in them, leave behind a bitter remembrance.

Tacitus. *Annals*, 15, 68.

Asperitas agrestis, et inconcinna gravisque.—A rustic roughness, awkward and loutish.

Horace. *Ep.*, Book 1, 18, 6.

* Compare Ovid's line ("Ep. ex Ponto," Book 2, 10, 15): "Naso parum prudens, Artem dum tradit amandi." (Naso is scarcely judicious, when he betrays the art of loving.)

† Seneca: "De Brevitate Vitæ" has this: "Illa maximi medicorum exclamatio est, Vitam brevem esse, longam artem."—That is the utterance of the greatest of physicians, that life is short and art long. Hippocrates, the famous physician of Cos, is said to have died B.C. 361, aged 99. For the Greek original, see "Ὁ Βίος" (p. 475).

Asperius nihil est humili cum surgit in altum.—Nothing is rougher than a low-bred man when he has risen to a height.

Claudian.

Aspicere oportet quidquid possis perdere.—It is well to look at whatever you may lose.

Publius Syrus.

Assiduo labuntur tempora motu, Non secus ad flumen. Neque enim consistere flumen.

Nec levis hora potest.
—Time glides by with constant movement, not unlike a stream. For neither can a stream stay its course, nor can the fleeting hour.

Ovid. Metam., 15, 180.

Assumpsit.—He assumed or took upon himself personal responsibility.

Law.

Astra regunt homines, sed regit astra Deus.—The stars govern men, but God governs the stars.

Astræa redux.—Astræa (goddess of justice) restored as our guide.

Title of Poem by Dryden (1660).

At hæc etiam servis semper libera fuerunt, timerent, gauderent, dolerent, suo potius quam alterius arbitrio.—But these things were ever free to slaves, that they should fear, rejoice or lament, by their own choice rather than that of any one else.

Cicero. Ep.

At ingenium ingens
Inculto latet sub hoc corpore.
—Yet a mighty genius lies hid under this rough exterior.

Horace. Sat., Book 1, 3, 33.

At jam non domus accipiet te læta, neque uxor
Optima, nec dulces occurrent oscula nati
Præripere, et tacita pectus dulcedine tangent.

—But now your home will never again receive you with joy, nor your best of wives, nor will your sweet children hasten to snatch your kisses, and thrill your heart with speechless pleasure.

Lucretius. De Natura Rerum, 3, 907.

At pulchrum est digito monstrari, et dicier, Hic est!—But it is a fine thing to be pointed out with the finger, and to be spoken of, "That is he!"

Persius. Sat. 1, 28.

At spes non fracta.—Yet hope is not broken.

Motto of Kennard Family.

At vindicta bonum vita jucundius ipsa.
Nempe hoc indocti.

—Ah, but revenge is a blessing sweeter than life itself—so think the uninstructed.

Juvenal. Sat. 13, 180.

Atavis edite regibus.—O [Mæcenas], sprung from ancient kings.

Horace. Odes, Book 1, 1.

Atque deos, atque astra vocat crudelia mater.—His mother calls both the gods and the stars cruel.

Virgil. Ecl., 5, 23.

Atque utinam his potius nugis tota illa dedisset
Tempora sævitæ.

—And would that he [Domitian] had rather devoted to such trifles as these, all those days of cruelty.

Juvenal. Sat. 4, 150.

Atqui vultus erat multa et præclara mirantis.—Truly you had the appearance of one threatening many and excellent things.

Horace. Sat., Book 2, 3, 9.

Atria regum hominibus plena sunt, amicis vacua.—The halls of kings are full of men, but void of friends.

Seneca.

Atrocitatis mansuetudo est remedium.—Clemency is the remedy of cruelty.

Phædrus.

Auctor pretiosa facit.—The author makes [the gift or work] precious.

Ovid (adapted).*

Audacem fecerat ipse timor.—Fear itself made her daring.

Ovid. Fast., 3, 644.

Audacia pro muro habetur.—Daring serves as a wall.

Sallust. Catalina, 58. (Part of Cataline's oration to his soldiers.)

Audacter calumniare, semper aliquid hæret.—Calumniate daringly, something always sticks.

Maxim.

Audacter te vendita, semper aliquid hæret.—Praise yourself up daringly, something always sticks.

Bacon's variant of the foregoing quotation.

Audax ad omnia femina, quæ vel amat vel odit.—A woman dares all things when she either loves or hates.

Pr.

Audax omnia perpeti
Gens humana ruit per vetitum et nefas.

—Daring to undergo all things, the human race rushes through that which is forbidden and criminal.

Horace. Odes, Book 1, 3, 25.

Aude aliquid brevibus Gyaris et carcere dignum,

Si vis esse aliquis.

—If you wish to be some one, dare to do something worthy of banishment and imprisonment.

Juvenal. Sat., 1, 73.

Aude, hospes, contemnere opes, et te quoque dignum

Finge Deo, rebusque veni non asper egenis.

—Dare, my guest, to despise riches, show yourself of godlike disposition, and approach without taking offence at poor surroundings.

Virgil. Æneid 8, 364.

Aude sapere.—Dare to be wise.

Pr.

* Motto of Lubbock and other families. See "Acceptissima semper," etc. (p. 484.)

Audendo magnus tegitur timor.—Great fear is concealed beneath daring. **Lucanus.**

Audendo virtus crescit, tardando timor.—Valour grows by daring, fear by holding back. **Publius Syrus.**

Audendum dextra: nunc ipsa vocat res.—Now we must dare to attempt with the help of our right hand; now the event itself calls us to action. **Virgil. Æneid 9, 320.**

Audentem Forsque Venusque juvant.—Fortune and love favour the bold.

Ovid. Ars Amat., Book 1, 608.

Audentes Deus ipse juvat.*—God himself helps the brave. **Ovid. Met., 10, 586.**

Audentes fortuna juvat.—Fortune favours the daring. **Virgil. Æneid, 10, 284.**

Audi alteram partem.†—Hear the other side. **Law.**

Quoted (1862) in "Piers Plowman."

Audi, vide, tace, si vis vivere in pace.—Hear, see, and be silent, if you wish to live in peace. **Mediæval.**

Audiet pugnas, vitio parentum Rara juvenus.

—Posterity, thinned by the crime of its ancestors, shall hear of those battles.

Horace. Odes, Book 1, 2, 23.

Audio sed taceo.—I hear but keep silent.

Pr.

Audire est operæ pretium.—To listen is payment for your pains.

Horace. Sat., Book 1, 2, 37.

Audita querela.—The dispute having been heard. **Law.**

Auditque vocatus Apollo.—And Apollo hears when invoked. **Virgil. Georgics, 4, 7.**

Auferimur cultu.—We are captivated by dress (or ornament). **Ovid. Rem. Am., 343.**

Augurium ratio est, et conjectura futuri: Hæc divinavi, notitiamque tuli.

—Reason is my augury, and my interpretation of the future; by it I have practised divination, and obtained knowledge.

Ovid. Tristia, 1, 9, 51.

Auguriis patrum et prisca formidine sacram.—(A wood) made sacred by the religious mysteries of our fathers, and by ancient awe. **Tacitus. Germania, 39.**

Aula regis.—The King's Court. **Law.**

Aurea nunc vere sunt sæcula; plurimus auro

Venit honos; auro conciliatur amor.

—Truly now is the golden age; the highest

honour comes by means of gold; by gold love is procured.

Ovid. Ars Amat., Book 2, 277.

Auream quisquis mediocritatem Diligit.

—Whoso loves the golden mean.

Horace. Odes, Book 2, 10.

Aureo piscari hamo.—To fish with a golden hook. **Pr.**

Auribus teneo lupum:

Nam neque quo amittam a me, invenio, neque uti retineam scio.

—I hold a wolf by the ears. Nor do I know by what means I can get rid of him, nor how I am to keep him.

Terence. Phormio, 3, 2, 21.

Auro loquente, nihil pollet quævis ratio.—When gold speaks, no reasoning can avail anything. **Pr.**

Auro pulsa fides, auro venalia jura, Aurum lex sequitur, mox sine lege pudor.

—Faith is banished by gold; by gold our rights are betrayed; the law follows gold; soon the restraints of decency will be unobserved. **Propertius. Book 3, 13, 51.**

Aurora interea miseris mortalibus almam Extulerat lucem, referens opera atque labores.

—Meanwhile the morning had restored to unhappy mortals her gentle light, bringing them back work and toil.

Virgil. Æneid, 11, 132.

Aurora musis amica est.—Aurora (the morning), is friendly to the Muses.

Erasmus. De Ratione Studii.

Aurum e stercore.—Gold from a dunghill.

Pr.

Aurum et opes, præcipuæ bellorum causæ.—Gold and power, the chief causes of wars.

Tacitus. Hist., Book 4, 74.

Aurum in fortuna inventitur, natura ingenium bonum.—Gold comes by good fortune, a good disposition is the gift of nature. **Plautus.**

Aurum omnes, victa jam pietate, colunt.—All men now worship gold, piety being quite overthrown.

Propertius. Book 3, 13, 43.

Auspicium melioris ævi.—Pledge of a better time. **Pr.**

Aut amat aut odit mulier; nil est tertium.—A woman either loves or hates; there is no third course. **Publius Syrus.**

Aut bibat aut abeat.—Let him either drink or depart. (Also quoted "Aut bibe aut abi": (Either drink or depart).†)

Cicero. Tusc. Quæst., 5, 4.

* See "Fortes fortuna adjuvat."

† See Seneca, Medea, Act 2, 199, "Parte altera inaudita" (The other side being left unheard).

† See "'H mibi'" (p. 472).

Aut Cæsar aut nihil.—Either Cæsar or nothing. **Motto of Cæsar Borgia.**

Aut Cæsar aut nullus.—Either Cæsar or nobody.*

Aut formosa fores minus, aut minus improba, vellem.

Non facit ad mores tam bona forma malos.

—I would that you were either less beautiful, or less corrupt. Such perfect beauty does not suit such imperfect morals.

Ovid. Amorum, Book 3, II, 41.

Aut fuit, aut veniet; nihil est præsentis in illa: Morsque minus poenæ, quam mora mortis, habet.

—Either death has been, or it will come; there is nothing of the present about it: and it has less of pain about it than the expectation of death.

Quoted by Montaigne (1580), Book 1, Chap. 40. (Authorship unknown.)

Aut insanit homo, aut versus facit.—The man is either mad, or he has taken to making poetry. **Horace. Sat., Book 2, 7, 117.**

Aut mortuus est aut docet litteras.—He is either dead or teaching letters.

Erasmus. Adagia.

(Translation of Greek Proverb.)†

Aut non tentaris, aut perice.—Either do not attempt at all, or go through with it.

(Altered by Thomas Sackville, Earl of Dorset, for his motto, to "Aut nunquam tentes, aut perice.")

Ovid. Ars Amat., Book 1, 389.

Aut petis, aut urges rutilurum, † Sisyphæ, saxum.—Either you pursue or push, O Sisyphus, the stone destined to keep rolling.

Ovid. Met., 4, 459.

Aut prodesse volunt, aut delectare poetæ; Aut simul et jucunda et idonea dicere vitæ.

—Poets either wish to profit or to please; or at the same time to tell things which are pleasant and things which are serviceable in life. **Horace. De Arte Poetica, 333.**

Aut regem aut fatuum nasci oportet.—It is well to be born either a king or a fool.

Seneca. De Morte Claudii Cæsaris.

(Quoted by Seneca as a true proverb.)

Aut ridenda omnia aut fienda sunt.—All things are cause for either laughter or weeping. **Seneca. De Ira, Book 2, 10.**

Aut vincere aut mori.—Either to conquer or to die. **Motto of Duke of Kent.**

Aut virtus nomen inane est.

Aut decus et pretium recte p. t. experiens vir.—Either virtue is an empty name, or the man of knowledge rightly seeks it as his glory and reward. **Horace. Ep., Book 1, 17, 42.**

Autumnusque gravis, Libitinae questus acerbae.—Dread autumn, harvest season of the gloomy Libitina. (Goddess of funerals.)

Horace. Sat., Book 2, 6, 19.

Auxilia humilia firma consensus facit.—Concord makes lowly help powerful.

Publilius Syrus.

Auxilium meum a Domino.—My help is from the Lord. **Motto.**

Avaro non est vita sed mors longior.—A miser's existence is not life but a prolonged death. **Publilius Syrus.**

Avarus nisi cum moritur, nihil recte facit.—A miser does nothing well except when he dies. **Publilius Syrus.**

Ave, Imperator, morituri te salutant (or "te salutamus").—Hail, Cæsar, those about to die salute thee (or "We who are about to die salute thee.") (The salutation of the gladiators on entering the arena.)

Suetonius. Divus Claudius, c. 21.

Avida est periculi virtus.—Virtue (or valour) is greedy of danger.

Seneca. De Provid., Chap. 4.

Avidis, avidis natura parum est.—To the greedy, to the greedy, all nature is insufficient. **Seneca. Hercules Cæcis, Act 2, 611.**

Avidum esse oportet neminem, minime senem.—It becomes no one to be covetous, and least of all an old man. **Publilius Syrus.**

Avito viret honore.—He flourishes upon ancestral honour. **Motto. Villiers Family.**

Balnea, vina, Venus corrumpunt corpora nostra;

Sed vitam faciunt balnea, vina, Venus.

—Baths, wine, and Venus bring decay to our bodies; but baths, wine and Venus make up life. **Epitaph in Gruter's Monumenta.**

Barbæ tenus sapientes.—Wise as far as the beard (i.e. Wise in appearance.) **Fr.**

Barbarus hic ego sum, quia non intelligor ulli.—I am a barbarian here, because I am not understood by anyone.

Ovid. Tristia, Book 5, 10, 87.

Basia dum nolo, nisi quæ luctantia carpsi.—As I do not care for kisses, unless I have snatched them in spite of resistance.

Martial. Epig., Book 5, 47.

Basis virtutum constantia.—Constancy the foundation of virtues.

Motto of Devereux Family.

Bastardus nullius est filius, aut filius populi.—A bastard is the son of no one, or the son of the public. **Law.**

* See Suetonius, 1, 79.

† See "H. ῥέθρηκε" (p. 472).

† "Rediturum" (i.e. "destined to return") in some editions.

Beata simplicitas.—Blessed is simplicity.

Thos. a Kempis. *De Imit. Christi*,
Book 4, Chap. 18.

Beati immaculati in via.—Blessed are the
undefiled in the way. Vulgate. Ps. 119.

Beati misericordes: quoniam ipsi miseri-
cordiam consequentur.—Blessed are the
merciful, for they themselves shall attain
mercy. St. Matt. 5, 7.

Beati misericordes: quoniam ipsi miseri-
cordia tribuentur.—Blessed are the merciful,
for mercy shall be accorded to them.

*Adapted from Theodore de Beza's trans-
lation of St. Matt. 5, 7. (Motto of
Scots Corporation.)*

Beati pauperes.—Blessed are the poor.
St. Luke 6, 20.

Beati monoculi in regione cæcorum.—
Blessed are the one-eyed in the country
of the blind.

Saying of Frederick the Great (See
Carlyle's "Frederick," Book 4, chap
11.)

Beati pacifici.—Blessed are the peace-
makers. Vulgate. St. Matt. 5, 9.

Beati possidentes.—Blessed are those who
possess. * Pr.

Beatissimus [is est], qui est totus aptus
ex sese, quisque in se uno sua ponit omnia.
—Most happy is he who is entirely self-
reliant, and who centres all his requirements
in himself alone. Cicero. *Paradoxa*, 2.

Beatus ille qui procul negotiis,
Ut prisca gens mortalium,
Paterna rura bobus exercet suis,
Solutus omni fœnore.

—Happy he who far from business, like the
primitive race of mortals, cultivates with
his own oxen the fields of his fathers, free
from all anxieties of gain.

Horace. *Epodon*, Book 2, 1.

Beatus qui est, non intelligo quid requirat
ut sit beator.—I do not perceive why he
who is happy requires to be happier.

Cicero. *Tusc. Quæst.*, 5, 8, 23.

Bella geri placuit nullos habitura trium-
phos.—Has it been satisfactory to wage
wars which will leave no cause for triumph?
(i.e. civil wars.) Lucanus. *Pharsalia*, 1, 12.

Bella! horrida bella!—Wars, frightful
wars! Virgil. *Æneid*, 6, 86.

Bella manu, letumque gero.—I bear in my
hand war and death. Virgil. *Æneid*, 7, 455.

Bella suscipienda sunt ob eam causam,
ut sine injuria in pace vivatur.—Wars are
to be undertaken in order that it may be
possible to live in peace without molestation.

Cicero. *De Officiis*, Book 1, 11.

Belle narras.—You tell the story prettily.

Bellicæ virtutis premium.—The reward of
merit in war.

Cicero (adapted). *Pro Murena*.

Bellum ita suscipiatur ut nihil aliud nisi
pax quesita videatur.—Let war be so
carried on that nothing but peace shall
seem to be sought. Cicero. *De Re Publica*.

Bellum magis desiderat, quam pax coperat.
—It was rather a cessation of war than a
beginning of peace.

Tacitus. *Hist.*, Book 4, 1.

Bellum nec timendum nec provocandum
—War should be neither feared nor pro-
voked. Pliny the Younger.

Bellum omnium in omnes.—A war of all
against all. Pr.

Belua multorum caput.—The monster
of many heads (the mob). Pr.

Bene audire alterum patrimonium est.—
To listen well is a second inheritance.

Publius Syrus.

Bene cogitata si excidunt non occidunt.—
Good thoughts, even if they are forgotten, do
not perish. Publius Syrus.

Bene dormit qui non sentit quam male
dormiat.—He sleeps well who is not aware
that he has slept badly. Publius Syrus.

Bene ferre magnam
Disce fortunam.

—Learn to bear great fortune well.

Horace. *Odes*, Book 3, 27, 74.

Bene merenti mala es; male merenti bona
es.—To a man well deserving you are evil;
to one ill-deserving you are good.

Plautus. *Asinaria*, Act 2.

Bene nati, bene vestiti, et mediocriter
docti.—Well born, well dressed, and
moderately learned. (Qualifications of a
Fellow of the College.)

Statutes of All Souls College, Oxford.

Bene orasse est bene studuisse.—To have
prayed well is to have well endeavoured.

Pr.

Bene perdit nummos judici cum dat
nocens.—He loses his money to advantage,
who, being guilty, gives it to the judge.

Publius Syrus.

Bene qui conjiciet, vatem hunc perhibebo
optimum.—I shall regard him as the best
prophet who guesses well. (Given as a
Grecian adage.)

Cicero. *De Divinatione*, Book 2, 5.

Bene qui latuit, bene vixit.—He who has
lived well in obscurity has lived a good life.

Ovid. *Tristia*, Book 3, 4, 25.

* See "Non possidentem."

Bene si amico feceris

Ne pigeat fecisse, at potius pudeat si non feceris.

—If you have done well to a friend, let it not grieve you, but rather be ashamed if you have not done so.

Plautus. Trinummus, Act 2, 2, 65.

Bene vixit is qui potuit cum voluit mori.

—He has lived well who has been able to die when he has desired to die.

Publilius Syrus.

Benedictus, qui venit in nomine Domini.

—Blessed is he that cometh in the name of the Lord.

Vulgate. St. Matt. 23, 39; St. Mark 11, 10; St. Luke 13, 35.

Benefacta male locata, malefacta arbitrator.

—Favours ill-placed I adjudge injuries.

Ennius. (Cited by Cicero, Off., 2, 18.)

Benefacta sua verbis adornant.—They give charm to their gifts by words. Pliny.

Beneficia donari aut mali aut stulti putant.—Those who are either wicked or foolish think that benefits are to be bestowed.

Publilius Syrus.

Beneficia eo usque læta sunt, dum videntur exsolvi posse: ubi multum antevenerit, pro gratia odium redditur.—Benefits are pleasing up to that point when they seem to be capable of requital; when they far exceed that possibility hatred is returned instead of gratitude.

Tacitus. Annals, Book 4, 18.

Beneficia plura recipit qui scit reddere.—He receives more favours who knows how to return them.

Publilius Syrus.

Beneficium accipere libertatem est vendere.—To accept a benefit is to sell one's liberty.

Publilius Syrus.

Beneficium dando accipit qui digno dedit.—He has received a favour who has granted one to a worthy person.

Publilius Syrus.

Beneficium dare qui nescit injuste petit.—He who does not know how to grant a favour has no right to seek one.

Publilius Syrus.

Beneficium dignis ubi des, omnes obligas.—Where you confer a benefit on the worthy you oblige all men.

Publilius Syrus.

Beneficium invito non datur.—A benefit cannot be conferred upon a person unwilling to accept it.

Law.

Beneficium meminisse debet is, in quem collata sunt; non commemorare qui contulit.—He ought to remember favours on whom they are conferred; he who has conferred them ought not to bring them to mind.*

Cicero. Pro Lælio, 20, 71.

Beneficium non in eo quod fit aut datur constitit, sed in ipso dantis aut facientis animo . . . Animus est qui parva extollat.—A favour does not consist in what is given or done, but in the will itself of the doer or giver. It is the will which raises small things in estimation.

Seneca. De Beneficiis, Book 1, 6.

Beneficium qui dedisse se dicit, petit.—He who says he has granted a favour, seeks one.

Publilius Syrus.

Beneficium sæpe dare, docere est reddere.—To confer a favour frequently is to teach how to return a favour.

Publilius Syrus.

Beneficus est qui non sua sed alterius causa benigne facit.—He is beneficent who acts kindly not for his own sake, but for another's.

Cicero (adapted). See "De Legibus," Book 1, 18.

Benignior sententia in verbis generalibus seu dubiis est præferenda.—The more generous construction is to be preferred in words which are general or doubtful.

Coke.

Benignitas, quæ constat ex opera et industria, et honestior sit, et latius pateat, et possit prodese pluribus.—Bounty, which consists in work and effort, is more honourable, and extends further, and is able to be of assistance to more persons.

Cicero.

Benignitate benignitas tollitur.—Kindness is produced by kindness.

Cicero. De Officiis, Book 2, 15.

Benigno numine.—Under a favourable Providence.

Pr.

Benignus etiam causam dandi cogitat.—The charitable man considers even the cause of his giving.

Publilius Syrus.

Bibere papaliter.—To drink like a pope.

Mediaeval Pr.

Bis dat qui cito dat.—He gives twice who gives quickly. (See "Inopi beneficium.")

Bis fiet gratum, quod opus est, si ultro offeras.—That which is wanted becomes doubly acceptable if you offer it spontaneously.

Publilius Syrus.

Bis interimitur qui suis armis perit.—He is twice killed who dies by his own weapons.

Publilius Syrus.

Bis peccare in bello non licet.—To blunder twice in war is not allowable.

Pr.

Bis tanto amici sunt inter se quam prius.—They are twice as much friends together as they were before (quarrelling).

Plautus. Amphitruo, Act 3, 2, 62.

Bis vincit qui se vincit in victoria.—He is twice a conqueror who conquers himself in the moment of victory.

Publilius Syrus.

* See "Qui dedit beneficium."

Blanda truces animos fertur mollescere voluptas.—Alluring pleasure is said to have softened the savage dispositions (of early mankind). *Ovid. Ars Amat., Book 2, 477.*

Blandæ mendacia linguæ.—The lies of a flattering tongue.

Blanditias molles, auremque juvantia verba Adfer.

—Employ soft flatteries, and words which delight the ear.

Ovid. Ars Amat., Book 2, 159.

Bœotum in crasso jurares aere natum.—You would swear that he was born in the foggy air of the Bœotians (Bœotia being proverbial for the stupidity of its inhabitants). *Horace. Ep., Book 1, 244.*

Bombalo, clangor, stridor, tarantara, murmur.—A booming, clanging, whistling, trumpling, buzzing sound. *Mediæval.*

Bona bonis contingunt.—Good things befall the good.

Bona fama in tenebris proprium splendorem tenet.—Good report retains its own brightness even in obscurity.

Publilius Syrus.

Bona fama propria possessio defunctorum.—Good fame is the rightful property of the dead. *Quoted by Cicero from Demosthenes.*

Bona malis paria non sunt, etiam pari numero; nec lætitia ulla minimo mœrore pensanda.—The good things of this world do not equal its ills, even though equal in number; nor is any joy to be weighed against the least sorrow. *Pliny the Elder.*

Bona mors est homini, vitæ quæ exstinguit mala.—Good is a man's death which destroys the evils of life. *Publilius Syrus.*

Bona nemini hora est, ut non alicui sit mala.—An hour is good for no one without being at the same time bad for someone else.

Publilius Syrus.

Bona notabilia.—Notable goods; term for goods worth over five pounds. *Law.*

Bona opinio hominum tutior pecunia est.—The good opinion of men is safer than money. *Publilius Syrus.*

Bona pars bene dicendi est scite mentiri.—A good portion of speaking well consists in lying skilfully.

Erasmus. Philetymus et Pseudocheus.

Bona peritura.—Perishable goods. *Law.*

Bona præterita non effluere sapienti; mala neminisse non oportere.—Good fortune that is past does not vanish from our memories; evil fortune we should not remember.

Cicero. De Finibus, Book 2, 32.

Bona prudentiæ pars est nosse stultas vulgi cupiditates, et absurdas opiniones.—It is a good part of sagacity to have known the foolish desires of the crowd and their unreasonable notions. *Erasmus.*

De Utilitate Colloquiorum (Preface).

Bona vacantia.—Goods which are unclaimed or ownerless. *Law.*

Bonæ leges malis ex moribus procreantur.—Good laws are produced by evil manners.

Macrobius. Saturnalia, 2, 13.

Bonam ego quam beatam me esse nimio dici mavolo.—I would far rather be called a good woman than a happy one.

Plautus. Pænulus, Act 1, 2, l. 90.

Bonarum rerum consuetudo est pessima.—It is very evil to be accustomed to things which are good. *Publilius Syrus.*

Boni judicis est ampliari justitiam.—It is the part of a good judge to make justice wide. *Law.*

Boni nullo emolumento impelluntur in fraudem, improbi sæpe parvo.—Good men are incited to fraud by no kind of gain, evil men are often so incited by very small gain.

Cicero. Pro Milone, 12, 32.

Boni pastoris est tendere pecus, non deglubere.—It is the duty of a good shepherd to shear the sheep, not to flay them.

Suetonius. Tib. 32. A saying of Tiberius Caesar.

Boni venatoris est plures feras capere non omnes.—It is the characteristic of a good hunter to take much game, not all.

Nonnius.

Boni viri me pauperant, improbi alunt.—Good men make me poor, bad men give me a living. *Plautus. Pseudolus, Act 4.*

Boni viri omnes æquitatem ipsam amant. All good men love right for itself. *Cicero.*

Bonis avibus; malis avibus.—With happy omens; with bad omens.

Bonis inter bonos quasi necessaria est benevolentia.—Goodwill is as it were essential between good men.

Cicero. Pro Lælio, 14, 50.

Bonis omnia bona.—To the good all things are good. *Pr.*

Bonis quod benefit haud perit.—That which done well for the good in no wise perishes. *Plautus. Rudens, Act 4, 3.*

Bonis tuis rebus meas res irrides malas.—With your prosperity you mock my evil circumstances.

Plautus. Trinummus, Act 2, 4.

Bono ingenio me esse ornatam, quam auro multo mavolo.—I had rather be a woman adorned with a good disposition, than with much gold.

Plautus. Pænulus, Act 1, 2, l. 88.

Bonum esse cum bonis, haud valde laudabile est.—To be good when with good men is no great matter for praise.

Gregory I.

Bonum est fugienda aspicere in alieno malo.—It is good to see in another's evil the things that we should flee from.

Publius Syrus.

Bonum est paucillum amare sane; insane non bonum est.—It is good sanely to be a little in love; it is not good insanely.

Plautus. *Curculio*, Act 1, 3, 20.

Bonum magis carendo quam fruendo cernitur (or sentitur).—That which is good is perceived (or is felt) more when it is lost than when it is enjoyed.

Pr.

Bonum quo communicates, eo melius.—The good in which you let others share becomes thereby the better.

Pr.

Bonum quod est supprimitur, nunquam exstinguitur.—What is good is hidden from sight, but is never destroyed.

Publius Syrus.

Bonum summum quo tendimus omnes.—The highest good at which we all aim.

Lucretius. *De Rerum Nat.*, 6, 25.

Bonus animus in mala re dimidium est mali.—A good spirit in an evil matter makes the evil less by half.

Plautus. *Pseudolus*, Act 1, 5.

Bonus atque fidus
Judex honestum prætulit utili.

—A good and faithful judge prefers what is right to what is useful.

Horace. *Odes*, Book 4, 3, 40.

Bonus dux bonum reddit militem.—A good leader produces a good soldier.

Pr.

Bonus judex secundum æquum et bonum judicat, et æquitatem strictæ legi præfert.—A good judge judges according to what is right and good, and prefers equity to strict law.

Coke.

Bonus orator, pessimus vir.—A good orator is the worst man.

Pr.

Bonus sane vicinus, amabilis hospes, Comis in uxorem, posset qui ignoscere servis; Et signo læso non insanire lagenæ.

—He is truly a good neighbour, a lovable host, a kind husband to his wife, who can pardon his servants their faults, and not go mad about the broken seal of a wine-cask.

Horace. *Ep.*, Book 2, 2, 132.

Bonus vir semper tiro.—A good man is always a learner.

Pr.

Bos alienus subinde prospectat foras.—A strange ox now and then gazes out of doors.

Pr.

Bos fortius fatigatus figit pedem.—The wearied ox sets down his foot the more firmly. (See "Bos lassus.")

Pr.

Bos in lingua.—An ox in his tongue (i.e. a coin stamped with an ox has been given him as a bribe).

Pr.

Bos lassus fortius figit pedem.—The tired ox sets down his foot the more firmly.

Pr.

Bos locutus est.—The ox has spoken.*

Pr.

Bovi ditellas imponere.—To put a pack-saddle on an ox (i.e. to put a duty on a man for which he is unqualified).

Pr.

(Cited by Cicero, *Ep. ad. Att.*, 5, 15.)

Breve tempus ætatis satis est longum ad bene honesteque vivendum.—A short space of time is sufficiently long for living well and honourably.

Cicero. *De Senect.*, 19.

Brevi manu.—With a short hand (i.e. summarily or offhand).

Pr.

Brevis a natura nobis vita data est: at memoria bene redditæ vitæ est sempiterna.—A short life is given us by nature, but the memory of a well-spent life is eternal.

Cicero. *Phil.* 14, 12.

Brevis esse laboro;

Obscurus fio.

—I labour to be brief; I become obscure.

Horace. *De Arte Poetica*, 25.

Brevis est hæc, et non vera voluptas.—This is a brief and not a true pleasure.

Ovid. *Heroides*, 13, 69.

Brevis ipsa vita est, sed malis fit longior.—Life itself is short, but it is made too long by evil chances.

Publius Syrus.

Brevis oratio penetrat cælum.—A short prayer finds its way to heaven.

Quoted by Piers Plowman (1362).

Brevis oratio penetrat cælos, longa potatio evacuat scyphos.—A short prayer enters heaven, a long drink empties the cups.

Rabelais.

Gargantua (1534), Book 1, chap. 41.

Brevis voluptas mox doloris est parens.—Short pleasure is soon the parent of sorrow.

Pr.

Bruma recurrit iners.—The sluggish winter returns to us.

Horace. *Odes*, Book 4, 7, 12.

Brutum fulmen.—A senseless (i.e. harmless) thunderbolt.

Pliny. 2, 43, 43, sec. 113.

Cacoethes carpendi.—An itch for grumbling. (Also for collecting).

* See Livy 50, 35, chap. 2: The ox is credited with uttering omens from time to time, such as "Rome, beware," etc.

Cacoethes loquendi.—An itch for talking.

Cacoethes scribendi.—An itch for writing.
Juvenal. *Sat.* 7, 52.

Cadenti porrigo dextram.—I stretch out my right hand to a falling man. Pr.

Cadit quæstio.—The question drops. Law.

Cæca invidia est, nec quidquam aliud scit quam detractare virtutes.—Malice is blind and knows nothing but to disparage good qualities. Livy. 38, 49.

Cæca regens vestigia filo.—Guiding blind steps with a thread. Pr.

Cæci sunt oculi cum animus alias res agit.—The eyes are blind when the mind is engaged with other matters. Publilius Syrus.

Cæcus amor sui.—The blind love of one's self. Horace. *Odes*, Book 1, 18, 14.

Cæcus non judicat de colore.—A blind man is not a judge of colour. Pr.

Cæsar non supra grammaticos.—Cæsar is not an authority over the grammarians. Pr.

Cæsarem vehis, Cæsarisque fortunam.—You carry Cæsar and Cæsar's fortune.*
Cæsar's remark to a pilot in a storm.

Calamitas querula est et superba felicitas.—Calamity is querulous and prosperity is overbearing. Curtius. 5, 5, 12.

Calamitosus est animus futuri anxius.—Full of misery is the mind anxious about the future. Seneca. *Epist.*, 98.

Calidum hercle audiui esse optimum mendacium. Quicquid dei dicunt, id rectum est dicere.—I have heard that a warm (i.e. suddenly-invented) lie is the best. Whatever the gods put into your mind is the best thing to say.

Plautus. *Mostellaria*, Act 3, 1, 136.

Calumniamque fictis elusit jocos.—He evaded accusation for libel by speaking in humorous fables.

Phædrus. *Fab.*, Book 3, Prol. 37.

Calumniare fortiter aliquid adharebit.—Slander stoutly, something will stick. (See Audacter.) Pr.

Calvo turpius est nihil comato.—There is nothing more shocking than a bald man with a wig on. Martial. *Epig.*, Book 10, 83, 12.

Camarinam movere.—To stir Lake Camarina (a lake which caused a pestilence through a futile attempt to drain it; hence the proverb applied to any unsuccessful and dangerous attempt).† Pr.

* Sometimes given: "Cæsarem portas et fortunam ejus." See Bacon, "Essays, Of Fortune."

† See Greek proverb, p. 474.

Camelus desiderans cornua etiam aures perdidit.—The camel desiring to have horns lost even its ears. Pr.

Camelus saltat.—The camel is dancing.
Spoken of a person employed in some incongruous and surprising manner.

Campos ubi Troja fuit.—The fields where Troy was. Lucanus.

Canam mihi et Musis.—I will sing to myself and to the Muses.

Candida pax homines, trux decet ira feras.—White peace becomes men, cruel anger wild beasts.

Ovid. *Ars Amat.*, Book 3, 502.

Candida perpetuo reside, Concordia, lecto, Tamque pari semper sit Venus æqua, jugo.—Fair Concord, ever abide by their couch, and to so well matched a pair may Venus ever be propitious.

Martial. *Epig.*, Book 4, 13.

Candidus in nauta turpis color: æquoris unda Debet et a radiis sideris esse niger.

—A white colour is a disgrace in a sailor: he should be dark-complexioned from the sea-water and the rays of the sun.

Ovid. *Ars Amat.*, Book 1, 723

Candide secure.—Honestly is safely. Pr.

Candor dat viribus alas.—Honesty gives wings to strength. Pr.

Canes currentes bibere in Nilo flumine, A crocodilis ne rapiantur, traditum est.

—It is said that dogs run when they drink in the river Nile, lest they should be seized by crocodiles.

Phædrus. *Fab.*, Book 1, 25, 4.

Canina facundia.—Doglike (i.e. snarling) eloquence.

Applius (quoted by Sallust,

Hist. Frag., 2, 37).

Canis a non canendo.—A dog (canis) so called from its not singing (canens).

Varro. *De Lingua Latina*.

Canis festinans cæcos parit catulos.—The bitch making too much haste brings forth her pups blind. Pr.

Canis in præsepī.—The dog in the manger. Pr.

Canis timidus vehementius latrat quam mordet.—The cowardly dog barks more violently than it bites.

Quintus Curtius. 7, 4, 13.

Cantabit vacuus coram latrone viator.—The traveller with empty pockets will sing before the robber. Juvenal. *Sat.*, 10, 22.

Cantantes licet usque (minus via lædet) eamus.—Let us sing on our journey as far as we go; the way will be less tedious.

Virgil. *Eclagues*, 9, 64.

Cantilenam eandem canis.—You sing the same old song. **Terence.** *Phormio*, 3, 2, 10.

Capias ad respondendum.—You may take him to answer your complaint. **Law.**

Capias ad satisfaciendum.—You may take him to satisfy your claim. **Law.**

Capiat qui capere possit.—Let him take who can take. **Pr.**

Capistrum maritale.—The matrimonial halter. (See "Stulta maritali.")

Juvenal. *Sat.*, 6, 43.

Capitis nives.—The snows of the head.

Horace. *Odes*, Book 4, 13, 12.

Captantes capti sumus.—We the captors are caught. **Pr.**

Captum te nidore suæ putat ille culinæ.—He thinks that you are caught by the savour of his kitchen. **Juvenal.** *Sat.*, 5, 162.

Caput artis est decere quod facias.—The chief thing in an art is that what you do shall be befitting. **Cicero.** *De Oratore*, 1, 29.

Caput inter nubila condit.—[Fame] hides her head among the clouds.

Virgil. *Æn.*, 4, 177.

Caput lupinum.—A wolf's head.

Law. *Applied to a felon or outlaw who on account of his crimes might be knocked on the head like a wolf.*

Caput mortuum.—A dead-head (a worthless person).

Caput mundi.—The head of the world. (*Applied to Rome.*)

Cara, valeto! Cara, vale, sed non æternum.—Dear one, farewell. Farewell, but not for ever. **Ancient epitaph.**

Carbone notare.—To mark with charcoal; to place a black mark against.

Horace. *Sat.*, Book 2, 7, 53.

Caret initio et fine.—It wants beginning and ending.

Caret periculo, qui etiam cum est tutus cavet.—He is free from danger who, even when he is safe, is on his guard.

Publius Syrus.

Cari sunt parentes, cari liberi, propinqui, familiares; sed omnes omnium caritates patria una complexa est.—Dear are our parents, dear are our children, our neighbours, our companions; but all the affections of all men are bound up in one native land. **Cicero.** *De Officiis*, Book 1, 17.

Caritate benevolentiaque sublata, omnis est e vita sublata jucunditas.—Take away affection and goodwill, and all the pleasure is taken away from life. **Cicero** (*adapted*).*

Carmen perpetuum primaque origine mundi Ad tempora nostra.

—A song perpetual, and lasting from the first origin of the world to our own times.

Ovid (*transposed*). *Met.*, Book 1, l. 4.

Carmen triumphale.—A triumphal song.

Carmina morte carent.—Songs have immunity from death.

Ovid. *Amorum*, Book 1, 15, 32.

Carmina nil prosunt; nocuerunt carmina quondam.—My songs are of no advantage to me; at one time my songs did me injury.

Ovid. *Ep. ex Pont.*, Book 4, 13, 41.

Carmina . . . spreta exolescunt; si irascere, agnita videntur.—Spiteful songs die out; but if you grow enraged by them they seem to have secured acknowledgment.

Tacitus. *Annals*, Book 4, 34.

Carmine Di placantur, carmine manes.—By song the gods are pleased, and by song the deities below.

Horace. *Ep.*, Book 2, 1, 133.

Carmine fit vivax virtus; expersque sepulcri, Notitiam seræ posteritatis habet.

—By song virtue is filled with life; and, free of the grave, obtains the notice of late posterity. **Ovid.** *Ep. ex Pont.*, Book 4, 8, 47.

Carni vale.—Farewell to the flesh.

Carpite de plenis pendentes vitibus uvas.—Pluck the grapes hanging from the well-stocked vines (i.e. take advantage of plenty when you have the opportunity).

Ovid. *Amorum*, Book 1, 10, 55.

Cassandræ quia non creditum, ruit Ilium.—Troy fell because Cassandra was not believed. **Phædrus.** *Fab.*, Book 3, 10, 4.

Cassis tutissima virtus.—Virtue is the safest helmet.

Motto of Cholmondeley family.

Casta ad virum matrona parendo imperat.—A chaste matron rules her husband in obeying him. **Publius Syrus.**

Casta est, quam nemo rogavit.—She is chaste whom no one has solicited.

Ovid. *Amorum*, Book 1, 8, 43.

Casta moribus et integra pudore.—A woman chaste in morals and spotless in modesty. **Martial.**

Castigo te non quod odio habeam, sed quod amen.—I chastise thee not because I have thee in hatred, but because I love thee.

Old flogging line.

Castor gaudet equis; ovo prognatus eodem Pugnans.

—Castor delights in horses; he that was sprung from the same egg, in fights.

Horace. *Sat.*, Book 2, 1, 26.

* See "Sublata."

Castrant alios, ut libros suos, per se graciles, alieno adipe suffarciant.—They strip the books of others that they may stuff their own, meagre of themselves, with others' fat. Jovius.

Casus belli.—A reason for, or occasion of, war. Pr.

Casus in eventu est.—The event is in course of completion.

Ovid. *Ars Amat.*, Book 1, 379.

Casus omissus.—A case not provided for. Law.

Casus questionis.—Loss of question: failure to maintain an argument. Law.

Casus quem sæpe transit, aliquando invenit.—Chance (or mischance) at some time discovers him whom it has frequently passed by. Publilius Syrus.

Casus ubique valet; semper tibi pendeat hamus.

Quo minime credas gurgite, piscis erit.—Opportunity is ever worth expecting; let your hook be ever hanging ready. The fish will be in the pool where you least imagine it to be.

Ovid. *Ars Amat.*, Book 3, 425.

Cato contra mundum.—Cato against the world.

Cato esse, quam videri bonus, malebat.—Cato preferred rather to be, than to seem, good. Sallust. *Catiline*, 54.

Cato mirari se aiebat, quod non rideret aruspex aruspem cum vidisset.—Cato used to say that he wondered that one soothsayer did not laugh when he saw another.

Cicero. *De Divinatione*, 2, 24.

Catus amat pisces, sed non vult tangere plantas.—The cat loves fishes, but does not wish to dip its feet in the water. Mediæval.

A Portuguese proverb is to the same effect. See "Letting 'I dare not' wait upon 'I would,'" Like the poor cat i' the adage.—*Shakespeare*: "Macbeth."

Causa causans.—The causing cause (the first cause).

Causa latet: mala nostra patent.—The cause is hidden; but our woes are manifest.

Ovid. *Heroides*, 21, 53.

Causa latet, vis est notissima fontis.—The cause of the fountain is hidden, but the effect is very obvious.

Ovid. *Metam.*, Book 4, 237.

Causa sine qua non.—An indispensable condition. Pr.

Caute, non astute. — Cautiously, not cleverly. Pr.

Cautionis est in re plus quam in persona.—There is more security in a thing than in a person. (Property is a better security than a personal undertaking.) Law.

Cautis pericla prodesse aliorum solent.—The dangers of others are wont to be profitable to the prudent. Phædrus.

Captor captus est.—The cautious man is caught. Plautus. *Capteivei*, Act 2, 2, 6.

Cautus enim metuit foveam lupus, accipiterque suspectos laqueos, et opertum miluus hamum.

—For the cautious wolf fears the pitfall, and the hawk the suspected snares, and the fish the hidden hook.

Horace. *Ep.*, Book 1, 16, 50.

Cave a signatis.—Beware of marked men. Pr.

Cave ab homine unius libri.—Beware of the man of one book. Pr.

Cave canem.—Beware of the dog.

Cave ne quid stulte, ne quid temere, dicas aut facias contra potentes.—Beware of saying or doing anything foolishly or rashly in opposition to powerful persons. Cicero.

Cave paratus.—When prepared beware. Pr.

Cave sis ne superare servum sinis faciendo bene.—Take care that you do not let your servant excel you in doing right.

Plautus. *Bacchides*, Act 3, 2, 18.

Cave tibi a cane muto et aqua silenti.—Have a care of a silent dog and still water. Pr.

Caveat actor.—Let the doer beware.

Caveat emptor.—Let the buyer beware.

Cavendi nulla est dimittenda occasio.—No opportunity of caution is to be lost.

Publilius Syrus.

Cavendo tutus.—Safe by taking care. Pr.

Cavendum est ne assentatoribus patefaciamus aures.—We must beware of giving ear to flatterers. Cicero. *De Officiis*, Book 1, 26.

Cavendum est ne major poena quam culpa sit.—Care should be taken lest the punishment exceed the guilt.

Cicero. *De Officiis*, Book 1, 25.

Cavendum ne fiat pro consilio convicium.—Beware lest reviling take the place of counsel. Erasmus. *Senatulus*.

Cedant arma togæ, concedat laurea linguæ.—Let arms yield to the civic gown, let the laurel give place to eloquence.

Cicero. *De Off.*, 1, 22.

† "Laudi" instead of "linguæ" is a reading preferred by many scholiasts. The line is presumably a quotation from an ancient poet.

* See Proverb: "The cat would eat fish."

Cedant carminibus reges, regumque triumphi.—Let kings and the triumphs of kings yield before songs.

Ovid. Amorum, Book 1, 15, 33.

Cedat uti conviva satur.—Let him give up his place like a guest well-filled.

Horace. Sat., Book 1, 1, 116.

Cede Deo.—Yield to God.

Virgil. Æneid, 5, 467.

Cede repugnanti; cedendo victor abilis.—Yield to him who resists; by yielding you will depart victorious.

Ovid. Ars Amat., 2, 157.

Cedere majori, virtutis fama secunda est.—To have given way to a greater man is the second reward of valour.

Martial. De Spectaculis, 31.

Cedit enim rerum novitate extrusa vetustas.—For antiquity gives place pushed out by newness of things.

Lucretius. De Rer. Nat., Book 3, 577.

Cedite, Romani scriptores; cedite, Graii!—Give place, ye Roman writers; give place, ye Greeks!

Propertius. Book 2, 34, 65.

Cedunt grammatici; vincuntur rhetores; omnis

Turba tacet.

—The grammarians give way; the rhetoricians are vanquished; the multitude is silent.

Juvenal. Sat., 6, 438.

Celsæ graviores casu

Decidunt turres.

—The lofty towers fall with the heavier crash.

Horace. Odes, Book 2, 10, 10.

Censor morum.—Censor of morals.

Centum doctum hominum consilia sola hæc devincit dea

Fortuna.

—This goddess Fortune alone breaks down the counsels of a hundred learned men.

Plautus. Pseudolus, Act 2.

Centum puer artium.—Boy of a hundred tricks.

Horace. Odes, Book 4, 1, 15.

Centum solatia curæ

Et rus, et comites, et via longa dabunt.

—The country, companions, and the length of your journey will afford a hundred compensations for your toil.

Ovid. Rem. Am., 242.

Cepi corpus.—I have taken the body.

Law.

Cereus in vitium flecti, monitoribus asper.—Like wax to bend into vice, to advisers stiffly obstinate (applied to youth).

Horace. De Arte Poetica, 163.

Cernit omnia Deus vindex.—God as avenger sees all things.

Certa amittimus dum incerta petimus.—We lose certainties whilst we seek uncertainties.

Plautus. Pseudolus, 2, 3, 19.

Certe ignoratio futurorum malorum utilior est quam scientia.—Undoubtedly ignorance of future ills is a more useful thing than knowledge.

Cicero. De Div., 2, 9.

Certiorari.—To be made more certain.

Law.

Term applied to a writ from a superior to an inferior court, commanding the certification or return of the records of a case depending before them.

Certis rebus certa signa præcurrunt.—Sure signs precede sure events.

Cicero. De Div., 1, 52.

Certum est quia impossibile est.—It is certain because it is impossible.

Tertullian. De Carne Christi, 5.

Certum est quod certum reddi potest.—That is sure which can be made sure.

Coke.

Cessante causa, cessat et effectus.—The cause having ceased, the effect ceases also.

Coke.

Cessio bonorum.—A surrender of goods.

Law (Scottish).

Cetera quis nescit?—Who does not know the rest?

Ovid. Amorum, Book 1, 5, 25.

Ceteris major qui melior.—He is greater than others who is better.

Pr.

Ceteris paribus.—Other things being equal (i.e. other things being unaffected).

Charitas omnia suffert.—Charity beareth all things.

See Vulgate, 1 Cor., 13, 7.

Charta non erubescit.—A document does not blush. (See Epistola.)

Pr.

Chius dominum emit.—The Chian buys himself a master; brings about his own servitude.

Pr.

Christe eleison.—Christ have mercy.

Romish Breviary (Greek Latinised).

Christus bene cæpta secundet.—May Christ further things which are well begun.

Quoted by Erasmus, Fam. Coll.

Cibi condimentum esse famem, potionis sitim.—Hunger is the best appetiser of food, and thirst of drink.

Cicero. De Finibus, Book 2, 23. (Quoted by Cicero as a saying of Socrates.)

Cicatrix conscientie pro vulnere est.—A scar on the conscience is the same as a wound.

Publius Syrus.

* See "Cur non ut plenus," etc.

Cineri gloria sera venit.—Glory comes late to our ashes.

Martial. *Epig.*, Book 1, 26, 8.

Circuitus verborum.—A round-about of words.

Circulus in probando.—A circle in proving (i.e. begging the question—an argument which ends where it begins).

Cita mors ruit.—Swift death rushes upon us.

Horace (*adapted from Sat. 1, 5*).

Cito rumpes arcum, semper si tensum habueris.—You will soon break the bow if you keep it always stretched.

Phædrus. *Fab.*, Book 3, 14, 10.

Citius quam asparagi coquuntur.—Quicker than asparagus is cooked.

Proverb much used by Cæsar Augustus.

Citius venit periculum cum contemnitur.—Danger comes more swiftly when it is despised.

Publilius Syrus.

Cives magistratibus pareant, magistratus legibus.—Let the citizens obey the magistrates, and the magistrates the laws.

Pr.

Civis Romanus sum.—I am a Roman citizen.

Adapted from Vulgate. Acts 22, 26
(“*Civis Romanus est*”).

Civitas ea autem in libertate est posita, quæ suis stat viribus, non ex alieno arbitrio pendet.—For that state is in freedom which stands in its own strength, and does not depend on foreign rule.

Livy.

Clamorem ad sidera mittunt.—They send their shout to the stars.

Statius. *Thebais*, 12, 521.

Clamoribus populi arma poscentis refovebatur.—He was re-encouraged by the clamour of the people demanding war.

Tacitus. *Hist.*, Book 3, 53.

Clarior e tenebris.—Clearer from the darkness.

Motto.*

Clarum et venerabile nomen.—A distinguished and venerable name.

Lucanus. *Pharsalia*, Book 9, 203.

Claude os, aperi oculos.—Shut your mouth, open your eyes.

Pr.

Claudite jam rivos, pueri; sat prata biberunt.—Close the stream now, lads; the meadows have drunk enough.

Virgil. *Ecl.* 3, 111.

Clausum fregit.—He has broken the enclosure.

Law.

Clavam extorquere Herculi.—To wrest his club from Hercules.

Pr.

Clavus clavo pellitur, consuetudo consuetudine vincitur.—A nail is driven out by another nail, habit is overcome by habit.

Erasmus. *Diluculum.* (See “*Consuetudo*.”)

Clodius accusat mœchos, Catalina Cethegum.—Let Clodius (well known for immorality) accuse the adulterers, and Cataline Cethegus.

Juvenal. *Sat.*, 2, 27.

Coelstûm vis magna jubet.—The great power of the heavenly beings ordains it.

Virgil. *Æneid*, 7, 432.

Coelitus mihi vires.—My strength is from heaven.

Motto.

Cœlo tegitur qui non habet urnam.—He is covered by the heavens who has no sepulchral urn.

Lucanus. *Pharsalia*, Book 7, 831.

Cœlum, non animum mutant, qui trans mare currunt.—They who cross the seas, change their sky but not their disposition.

Horace. *Ep.*, Book 1, 11, 27.

Cœlum undique, et undique pontus.—On all sides nothing but sky and sea.

Virgil. *Æneid*, 3, 193, and 5, 9.

Cœnæ fercula nostræ

Malim convivis quam placuisse cœcis.

—I prefer that the courses at our banquet should give pleasure to the guests rather than to the cooks.

Martial. *Epig.*, Book 9, 82.

Cœpisti melius quam desinis; ultima primis Cedunt; dissimiles hic vir, et ille puer.

—You began better than you end; the last is inferior to the first; the man of the present and the boy of the past are very different.

Ovid. *Heroides*, Ep. 9, 23.

Cœtus dulces, valete!—Delightful gatherings, farewell!

Catullus (*adapted from 46, l. 8*).

Cogenda mens est ut incipiat.—In order that the mind may make a beginning, it must be forced.

Seneca.

Cogere consilium, cum muros obsidet hostis.—To call a counsel when the enemy is under the very walls (i.e. when too late).

Virgil. *Æneid*, 11, 304.

Cogi qui potest nescit mori.—He who can be coerced knows not how to die.

Seneca. *Herc. Furens*, Act 2, l. 426.

Cogitatio nostra cœli munimenta perrumpit, nec contenta est, id, quod ostenditur, scire.—Our thoughts break through the defences of heaven, and are not satisfied to know that which is spread before our observation.

Seneca.

Cogito; ergo sum.—I think; therefore I am.

Descartes.

* See Cicero, “Pro Deiotaro,” 11, 30.

† See “He that unburied lies.”

Cognatio movit invidiam.—Relationship leads to ill-feeling.

Cognovit actionem.—He has admitted the action. **Law.**

Collige, virgo, rosas, dum flos novus et nova pubes,

Et memor esto ævum sic properare tuum.

—Bind, maiden, the roses, whilst the flower is fresh and you too are fresh in your youth, and remember that your lifetime is in like manner hastening to its end. **Ausonius.**

Colloquio jam tempus adest.—Now is the time for converse.

Ovid. Ars Amat., Book 1, 667.

Colubram sustulit

Sinuque fovet, contra se ipse misericors.

—He carried and nourished in his breast a snake, tender-hearted against his own interest. **Phædrus. Fab., Book 4, 18.**

Comes atra premit sequiturque fugacem.
—The black companion (care) presses upon and follows the man who flees from it.

Horace. Sat., 2, 7, 116.

Comes facundus (or jucundus) in via pro vehiculo est.—A well-spoken (or pleasant) companion on the way is as good as a carriage. **Pubilius Syrus.**

Comibus est oculis alliciendus amor.—Love is allured by gentle eyes.

Ovid. Ars Amat., Book 3, 51.

Comitas inter gentes.—International comity.

Committunt eadem diverso crimina fato;
Ille crucem sceleris pretium tulit, hic diadema.

—With a differing fate men commit the same crimes; this man bears a cross as the reward of his villainy, this other man bears a diadem. **Juvenal. Sat., 13, 104.**

Commodum ex injuria sua nemo habere debet.—No one ought to derive benefit from injury perpetrated by himself. **Law.**

Commune bonum.—The common good.

Lucretius. De Rer. Nat., Book 5, 956.

Commune naufragium omnibus est consolatio.—A common shipwreck is a consolation to all. **Pr.**

Commune periculum concordiam parit.—Common danger produces agreement. **Pr.**

Communi consensu.—By common consent.

Communi fit vitio naturæ, ut invis, latitantibus atque incognitis rebus magis confidamus, vehementiusque exterreamur.—It happens by a common vice of nature that we trust most to, and are most seriously frightened at, things which are not seen, which are hidden away, and unknown.

Cæsar. De Bell. Civ., 2, 4.

Communia esse amicorum inter se omnia.
—All things belonging to friends are common property. (Cited as "an old saying.") **Terence. Adelphi, 5, 3, 17.**

Communibus annis.—One year with another.

Communis utilitas societatis maximum vinculum est.—The common advantage is the greatest bond of society. **Livy.**

Communiter negligitur quod communiter possidetur.—That which is possessed in common is commonly neglected.

Compendia dispendia.—A short cut is a loss of time.

Compendiaria res improbitas, virtus tarda.
—Vice is summary, virtue is slow. **Pr.**

Compescere clamorem, ac sepulcri Mitte supervacuos honores.

—Cease wailing, and dispense with the superfluous honours of the tomb.

Horace. Odes, Book 2, 20.

Compescere mentem.—Restrain your mind.

Horace. Book 1, 16, 22.

Componitur orbis

Regis ad exemplum; nec sic inflectere sensus Humanos edicta valent, quam vita regentis.
—The world (or realm) is ordered by the example of the king; nor do royal edicts appeal to the perceptions of men so much as the life of the ruler.

Claudian. De Quarto Consul. Hon., l. 299.

Compositum miraculi causa.—A matter trumped up for the sake of the marvellous.

Tacitus. Annals, 11, 27.

Compos mentis.—Sound of mind. (Com-pote mentis pectore.)

Tacitus. Annals, 15, 76.

Concilia enim non minuunt mala sed augent potius.—Councils do not lessen evils but rather increase them.*

Conciliat animos comitas affabilitasque sermonis.—Courtesy and affability of discourse conciliate the feelings.

Cicero. Off., 2, 14.

Concordia discors.—A discordant agreement.

Horace. Ep., Lib. 1, 12, 19; also Lucanus, Book 1, c. 98; also in Ovid.

Concordia parvæ res crescunt, discordia maximæ dilabuntur.—By agreement small things grow, by discord the greatest go to pieces.

Sallust. Jugurtha, 10, 10.

* Quoted by Bacon as the words of "a wise father" (Advertisement touching the controversies of the Church of England).

Conditio sine qua non.—A condition without which the matter cannot be. **Law.**

Condo et compono quæ mox depromere possim.—I put together and arrange the things which I shall be able soon to produce. **Horace. Ep., Book 1, 12.**

Confessus in judicio pro judicato habetur.—One who has confessed in a trial is regarded as having been tried. **Law.**

Confido, conquiesco.—I believe and am perfectly at rest. **Motto.**

Confirmat usum qui tollit abusum.—He confirms the use of a thing who abolishes its abuse. **Law.**

Confiteor, si quid prodest delicta fateri.—I confess my fault, if it is of any use to admit faults. **Ovid. Amorum, Book 2, 43.**

Conjugis ante oculos deceptæ stabit imago Tristis.

—The sad form of your deceived wife shall stand before your eyes.

Ovid. Heroides, 7, 69.

Conjugium vocat, hoc prætexit nomine culpam.—She calls it wedlock, and covers over her fault with this name.

Virgil. Æneid, 4, 172.

Conscia mens recti famæ mendacia risit.—A mind conscious of right laughs at the falsehoods of rumour.

Ovid. Fast., Book 4, 311.

Conscientia mille testes.—Conscience is as good as a thousand witnesses. **Pr.**

Conscientia rectæ voluntatis maxima consolatio est rerum incommodarum.—The consciousness of good intention is the greatest solace in misfortunes.

Cicero. 5 Epist., 4.

Consensus facit legem.—Agreement makes law. **Law.**

Consensus facit matrimonium.—Consent makes marriage. **Law.**

Consentientes et agentes pari pœna plectentur.†—Those who consent to the act and those who do it shall be punished equally. **Coke.**

Consentire non videtur qui errat.—He is not deemed to give consent who is under a mistake. **Law.**

Consequitur quodcumque petit.—He attains whatever he seeks. **Pr.**

Consilia firmiora sunt de divinis locis.—Counsel from divine sources comes with greater strength.

Plautus. Mostellaria, Sc. 13, l. 55.

Consilia qui dant prava cautis hominibus, Et perdunt operam, et deridentur turpiter.—Those who give base counsel to men of discretion, both lose their labour and get themselves shamefully laughed at.

Phædrus. Fab., 1, 25.

Consilio et animis.—By counsel and courage. **Motto.**

Consilio melius vincas quam iracundia.—You can achieve victory better by deliberation than by wrath. **Publius Syrus.**

Consilium ab omnibus datum est, periculum pauci sumere.—Advice was forthcoming from all; few accept the danger.

Tacitus. Hist., Book 3, 69.

Consilium custodiet te.—Counsel shall guard thee. **Vulgate. Prov., 2, 11.**

Consilium Themistocleum est; existimat enim, qui mari teneat, eum necesse rerum potiri.—It is the opinion of Themistocles; for he considers that whoso can hold the sea has command of the situation.

Cicero. Ep. ad Att., Book 10, 8.

Constans et lenis, ut res expostulet, esto.—Be determined or mild as circumstances may demand. **Cato.**

Constructio legis non facit injuriam.—The construction of the law does no injury. **Coke.**

Consuetudine animus rursus te huc inducet.—Through habit your inclination will lead you into it again.

Plautus. Mercator, Act 5, 4, 41.

Consuetudinem quasi altera natura efficit.—Custom becomes, as it were, another nature.

Cicero. De Fin., 5, 25.

Consuetudinis magna vis est.—Great is the power of custom.

Cicero. Tusc. Quæst., 2, 17.

Consuetudo concinnat amorem.—Habit causes love.

Lucretius. De Rer. Nat., Book 4, 1278.

Consuetudo consuetudine vincitur.—Habit is overcome by habit.

Thomas à Kempis. Book 1, 21.

Consuetudo est optimus interpretes legum.—Custom is the best interpreter of the laws.

Coke.

Consuetudo malorum bonos mores contaminat.—Association with the wicked corrupts good manners.*

Pr.

Consuetudo pro lege servatur.—Custom is held as law. **Law.**

* See "Corruptum mores."

† See p. 438, note.

Consule de gemmis, de tincta murice lana,
Consule de facie corporibusque diem.
—Consult daylight as to gems, and as to wool
dyed in purple, and consult it as to the face
and the figure as well.

Ovid. *Ars Amat.*, Book 1, 250.

Consummatum est.—It is finished.

Yulgate. *John*, 19, 30.

Contemni est gravius stultitiæ quam
percuti.—To be despised is worse to folly
than to be chastised.

Pr.

Contemnuntur ii qui nec sibi, nec alteri
prosumt, ut dicitur; in quibus nullus labor,
nulla industria, nulla cura est.—They are
despised who, as the saying goes, are no good
to themselves or to anyone else; in whom there
is no effort, no industry, no pains. **Cicero.**

Contemporanea expositio est fortissima
in lege.—An exposition contemporary with
the statute or subject at issue, is specially
weighty in law. **Law.**

Contempsi gladium Catilinæ; non
pertimescam tuos.—I have despised the
sword of Catiline; I shall not dread yours.

Cicero. *Phil.*, 2, 46.

Contendere durum est

Cum victore.

—It is a hard thing to contend with a
conqueror. **Horace.** *Sat.*, Book 1, 3, 42.

Conticuere omnes, intentique ora tene-
bant.—All were with one accord silent, and
deeply attentive held their peace.

Virgil. *Æneid*, 2, 1.

Contigimus portum quo mihi cursus erat,
—We have reached the port whither my
course was directed. **Ovid.** *Rem. Am.*, l. 812.
Continuo ferro culpam compece, priusquam
Dira per incautum serpat contagia vulgus.
—Repress the mischief forthwith with cold
steel before the dread contagion has spread
throughout the reckless multitude.

Virgil. *Georgics*, 4, 468.

Contra bonos mores.—Contrary to good
manners or usage.

Contra felicem vix deus vires habet.—
Against a lucky man even a god scarcely has
power. **Pubilius Syrus.**

Contra impudentem stulta est nimia
ingenuitas.—Too much straightforwardness
is foolish against a shameless person.

Pubilius Syrus.

Contra malum mortis non est medicamen
in hortis.—Against the evil of death there
is no remedy in the gardens (i.e. there is
no remedial herb). **Mediæval.**

Contra negantem principia non est
disputandum.—There is no arguing with one
who denies first principles. **Law.**

Contra potentes nemo est munitus satis.—
Against the powerful no one is sufficiently
secure. **Phædrus.** *Fab.*, Book 2, 6, 1.

Contra verbosos noli contendere verbis;
Sermo datur cunctis, animi sapientia paucis.
—Against the verbose abstain from contend-
ing in words; power of speech is given to
all, wisdom of mind to few. **Cato.**

Contractata jure, contrario jure pereunt.—
Things established by law are done away
with by an opposite law. **Law.**

Contraria contrariis curantur.—Contraries
are cured by contraries. **Pr.**

Contumeliam si dices, audies.—If you
speak insults you will hear them also.

Plantus. *Pseudolus*, Act 4, 7, 77.

Conventio privatorum non potest publico
juri derogare.—A private agreement cannot
override the public law. **Coke.**

Converso pollice.—With thumb turned
up (the popular method of signifying the
wish for the death of a defeated gladiator).

Prudentius. *Ado. Sym.*, 1098.*

Convivæ certe tui dicant, Bibamus,
moriendum est.—Your companions may
certainly say to you, "Let us drink, for
we must all die." **Seneca.**

Convivoris uti ducis, ingenium res
Adversæ nudare solent, celare secundæ.

—Untoward incidents are wont to bring to
light the resource of a host, as of a leader,
and favourable fortune wont to conceal it.

Horace. *Sat.*, Book 2, 8, 73.

Copia verborum.—Abundance of words.

Cor et mentem colere nitimur.—We strive
to improve the heart and the mind.

Motto over a School at Marquise, France.

Cor ne edito.—Do not eat your heart.

Founded on a saying of Pythagoras.

Cor nobile, cor immobile.—A heart noble
is a heart unmovable. **Motto.**

Cor unum, via una.—One heart, one way.
Motto of Cecil, Nolan, and Sandford families.

Coram nobis.—Before us; before the
court. **Law.**

Coram non iudice.—Before an unauthor-
ized tribunal. **Law.**

Coram rege sua de paupertate tacentes
Plus poscente ferent.

—Those who are silent before the king as to
their poverty, will take away more than one
who asks. **Horace.** *Ep.*, Book 1, 17, 43.

Coronat virtus cultores suos.—Virtue
crowns her worshippers. **Pr.**

* Juvenal ("Sat." 3, 86) uses the expression
"verso pollice." "Vertere" or "convertere
pollicem" was the sign of condemnation;
"premere" or "comprimere pollicem" (to press
or press down the thumb) signified popular favour.
To press down both thumbs (utroque pollice
compresso) signified a desire to caress one who
had fought well. (See Horace, Ep. 1, 18, 66.)

Corpora lente augescunt, cito extinguuntur; sic ingenia studiisque opprimeris facilius quam revocaveris.—Bodies grow quickly, but rapidly perish; so you will more easily stamp out intelligence and learning, than recall them.

Tacitus. *Agricola*, 3.

Corpora magnanimo satis est prostrasse leoni: Pugna suum finem, cum jacet hostis, habet.—It is enough to the noble-minded lion to have brought his victims to the ground: the fight is finished when the enemy lies low.

Ovid. *Tristia*, Book 3, 5, 33.

Corpori tantum indulgeas quantum bonæ valetudini satis est.—Indulge the body so much as is enough for good health.

Seneca. *Ep.* 8.

Corporis et fortunæ bonorum, ut initium, finis est. Omnia orta occidunt, et aucta senescunt.—To the chance of health and also of property, there is an end as there is a beginning. All things which rise, fall, and those which grow, grow old.

Sallust. *Jugurtha*, 2, 3.

Corpus delicti.—The body (*i.e.* the substance) of the offence.

Law.

Corpus eras sine pectore.—You were a body without a soul.

Horace. *Ep.*, Book 1, 4, 6.

Corpus inanime.—A dead-alive body.

Corpus onustum

Hesternis vitiis animum quoque prægravat una.

—The body, weighted by the excesses of yesterday, depresses the intellect at the same time. **Horace.** *Sat.*, Book 2, 2, 77.

Corpus valet sed ægrotat crumena.—The body is well, but the purse is sick.

Erasmus. *Fam. Coll.*

Corrumpunt mores bonos colloquia mala.—Evil communications corrupt good manners.

Vulgate. *1 Cor.*, 15, 33.

Corrupti mores depravatque sunt admiratione divitiarum.—Manners become corrupted and depraved through admiration of wealth.

Cicero. *De Off.*, Book 2, 20.

Corruptio optimi pessima.—The corruption of the best is the worst of corruptions.

Pr.

Corruptissima republica plurimæ leges.—In a very corrupt state there are very many laws.

Tacitus. *Annals*, 3, 27.

Corvo quoque rarior albo.—Rarer even than a white raven. **Juvenal.** *Sat.*, 7, 202.

Corycæis plena sunt omnia.—All things are full of spies. **Quoted by Erasmus.**

Cos ingeniorum.—Whetstone of wits.

Cotem novacula præcidere.—To cut the whetstone with a razor.

Cicero. *De Div.*, 1, 17, 42.

Proverbial expression.

Crambe repetita.—Cabbage served up again. **Juvenal.** 7, 154.*

Cras credemus, hodie nihil.—To-morrow we will believe, to-day not at all.

Credat Judæus Apella, non ego.—Let Apella, the Jew, believe that; I cannot.

Horace. *Sat.*, Book 5, 100.

Crede mihi bene qui latuit, bene vixit, et intra Fortunam debet quisque manere suam.

—Believe me, he who has lived in obscurity has lived well, and everyone ought to live within his own lot in life.

Ovid. *Tristia*, Book 3, 4, 25.

Crede mihi; res est ingeniosa dare.—Believe me, it is a clever thing to know how to give. **Ovid.** *Amorum*, Book 1, 8, 62.

Crede quod habes, et habes.—Believe that you have it, and you have it. **Pr.**

Credebant hoc grande nefas et morte pïandum,

Si juvenis vetulo non assurrexerat.

—They used to regard it as gross impiety and worthy to be expiated by death, if a young man did not rise at the presence of an elder. **Juvenal.** *Sat.*, 13, 54.

Credenti nulla procella nocet.—No storm hurts a man who believes.

Ovid. *Amorum*, Book 2, 11, 22.

Credite, posteri!—Believe it, posterity.

Horace. *Odes*, Book 2, 19, 2.

Credo pudicitiam Saturno rege moratam

In terris.

—I imagine that in the reign of Saturn (the Golden Age) chastity lingered upon the earth. **Juvenal.** *Sat.*, 6, 1.

Credo quia absurdum.—I believe it because it is absurd. (R. Burton, "Anat. Melan." 1621, cites the saying as "ideo credendum quod incredibile.")

Based upon Tertullian.†

Credula res amor est.—Love is a credulous affair.

Ovid. *Heroides*, 6, 21; *Met.*, Book 7, 82.

Credula vitam

Spes fovet, ac melius cras fore semper ait.

—Credulous hope is kind to our life, and ever tells us that to-morrow will be better than to-day. **Tibullus.** *Book 2, El.* 7, 1.

Credunt plerique militariibus ingeniis subtilitatem deesse.—Many believe that subtlety is wanting in military genius.

Tacitus. *Agricola*, 9.

Crescentem sequitur cura pecuniam, Majorumque fames.

—Care follows increasing wealth, and the desire for greater things.

Horace. *Odes*, Book 3, 16, 17.

* See Greek Proverb, p. 470.

† See "Certum est," etc. (p. 505).

Crescit amor nummi quantum ipsa pecunia crescit.—The love of money grows as the money itself grows.

Juvenal. *Sat.*, 14, 139.

Crescit indulgens sibi dirus hydrops.—Self-indulging, the dreadful dropsy grows.

Horace. *Odes*, Book 2, 2, 13.

Crescit occulto velut arbor ævo Fama.

—Fame grows like a tree with hidden life.

Horace. *Odes*, Book 1, 12, 45.

Crescit sub pondere virtus.—Virtue grows under oppression.

Motto of Earl of Denbigh.

Cressa ne careat pulchra dies nota.—Let not a day so fair be without its white chalk mark.

Horace. *Odes*, Book 1, 36, 10.

Creta an carbone notandi?—To be marked with white chalk or charcoal? (i.e. good or bad.)

Horace. *Sat.*, 3, 246.

Cretizandum cum Crete.—We must be Cretans with the Cretans (i.e. liars with liars).

Pr.

Crimen læsæ majestatis.—The crime of high treason (lit. injured majesty).

Law.*

Crimen quos inquinat æquat.—Crime equalises those whom it contaminates.

Pr.

Crimina qui cernunt aliorum, non sua cernunt.

Hi sapiunt aliis, desipiuntque sibi.

—Those who detect the faults of others, do not detect their own.

These are wise on others' behalf, and foolish on their own.

Crimine ab uno

Disce omnes.

—From one example of their villainy judge them all.

Virgil. *Æneid* 2, 65.

Cruci dum spiro fido.—While I breathe I trust in the cross.

Motto.

Crudelem medicum intemperans æger facit.—An unruly patient makes a harsh physician.

Publilius Syrus.

Crudelitas est in re adversa oburgatio.—Blame in ill-fortune is cruel.

Publilius Syrus.

Crudelitas ubique

Luctus, ubique pavor, et plurima mortis imago.

—Everywhere cruel lamentation, everywhere consternation, and death in very numerous shapes.

Virgil. *Æneid*, Book 2, 369.

Crudelitas vestra gloria est nostra.—Your cruelty is our glory.

Tertullian. *Ad Scapulam*, 4.

CruX criticorum.—The difficulty of the critics.

CruX est si metuas quod vincere nequeas.—It is a cross (i.e. a cause of anguish) if you fear what you cannot overcome.

Ausonius.

CruX medicorum.—The difficulty of the physicians?

Pr.

Cui bono?†—For whose advantage? (Quoted as a maxim of Cassius, whose expression was "Cui bono fuerit?")

Cicero. *Pro Milone* 12.

Cui des videto.—See (i.e. be careful) to whom you give.

Dion Cato. *Brev. Sent.* 23.

Cui famulatur maximus orbis, Diva potens rerum, domitrixque pecunia fati.—Money, to whom the great world is servant, the potent goddess of mortal affairs, and the controller of fate.

Cui lecta potenter erit res, Nec facundia deseret hunc, nec lucidus ordo.—He who has chosen a subject according to his power, will want neither suitable language nor lucid arrangement.

Horace. *De Arte Poetica*, 40.

Cui licet quod majus, non debet quod minus est non licere.—When a greater right belongs to a man, the lesser right ought to be included.

Law.

Cui malo?—To whose hurt is it?

Cui malus est nemo, quis bonus esse potest?—To whom no one seems bad, can anyone appear good?

Martial. 12, 82.

Cui mens divini, atque os Magna sonaturum, des nominis hujus honorem.

—To him of diviner mind and whose lips can utter great things, you may give the honour of this name (of poet.)

Horace. *Sat.*, Book 1, 4, 43.

Cui non conveniat sua res, ut calceus olim, Si pede major erit, subvertet, si minor, uret.—As at times a shoe, if larger than the foot, will cause its owner to fall, if too small, will gall him, so is it with him whose business is not in accordance with his inclination.

Horace. *Ep.*, Book 1, 10, 42.

Cui placet alterius, sua nimirum est odio sors.—When another's lot is what a man fancies, his own is certain to be a cause of dislike to him.

Horace. *Ep.*, Book 14, 11.

Cui placet, obliviscitur; cui dolet, meminit.—He who is pleased, forgets his cause of pleasure; he who is grieved remembers his cause of grief.

Pr.

† There was an ancient Roman lawyer, of great fame in the history of Roman jurisprudence, whom they called Cui Bono, from his having first introduced into judicial proceedings the argument, "What end or object could the party have had in the act with which he is accused."—BURKE, "Impeachment of Warren Hastings," 1794

* See "Læsa majesta."

Cui plus licet quam par est, plus vult quam licet.—He to whom more is allowed than is reasonable, desires more than is allowable. **Publilius Syrus.**

Cui prodest scelus, is facit.—He has done the crime to whom it was of advantage.

Seneca.

Cuiusque aliquid quid concedit, concedere videtur et id, sine quo res ipsa esse non potest.—He who grants anything to another person, is supposed also to grant that without which the thing itself cannot exist. **Law.**

Cuique suum.—To each one his own.

Cuius dolori remedium est patientia.—Patience is a remedy for every suffering.

Publilius Syrus.

Cujus est solum, ejus est usque ad coelum.—He who has the soil owns the property up to the very sky. **Law.**

Cujus vita despicitur, restat ut ejus prædicatio contemnatur.—When a man's life is despicable, it follows that his preaching also is despised. **St. Gregory.**

Cujus vita fulgor, ejus verba tonitrua.—His words are thunderbolts whose life is lightning. **Pr.**

Cujus vulturis hoc erit cadaver.—To what vulture shall this carcase be given?

Martial. Epig. 6, 62.

Cujuslibet rei simulator atque dissimulatore.—Both a pretender and a dissembler in any matter. **Sallust. Catilina, 5, 4.**

Cujusvis hominis est errare; nullius nisi insipientis in errore perseverare.—It is the nature of every man to err, but of none but a fool to persevere in error.

Cicero. Phil., 12, 2.

Culpa sua damnum sentiens, non intelligitur damnum pati.—He who sustains a loss by his own fault is not considered to have suffered any damage. **Law.**

Culpam poena premit comes.—Punishment is a close attendant on guilt.

Horace. Odes, Book 4, 5, 24.

Cum corpore et una Crescere sentimus; pariterque senescere mentem.

—We feel the mind growing with the body, and equally aging with it.

Lucretius. De Rerum Nat., 3, 446.

Cum duplicantur lateres, venit Moses.—When the tale of bricks is doubled, then comes Moses. **Mediaeval Pr.**

Cum feriant unum, non unum fulmina terrent.—When the thunderbolts strike one man, it is not one man only whom they fill with terror.

Ovid. Ep. ex Pont., Book 3, 2, 9.

Cum fortuna manet, vultum servatis, amici; Cum cedit, turpi vertitis ora fuga.

—Whilst fortune lasts, friends, you countenance; when she breaks down, you turn away your faces in base flight.

Petronius Arbiter.

Cum frueris felix quæ sunt adversa caveto.—When you are fortunate beware of adversity. **Cato.**

Cum grano salis.—With a grain of salt.

Pr.

Cum licet fugere, ne quære litem.—When you can avoid it, do not seek a lawsuit. **Pr.**

Cum moritur dives concurrunt undique cives;

Pauperis ad funus vix est e millibus unus.

—When a rich man dies the citizens gather from all parts, but at a poor man's funeral there is scarcely one man present out of thousands. **Mediaeval.**

Cum multis aliis quæ nunc perscribere longum est.—With many other matters which it would now be tedious to write about fully. **Pr.**

Cum permissu superiorum.—With the consent of those in superior authority.

Cum plus sunt potæ, plus potiuntur aquæ.—The more the waters are drunk, the more are they drunk. **Pr.**

Cum sol non solito lumine riserit.—When the sun smiled with unaccustomed light.

Matthew Casimir Sarbteirus. (b. 1595; d. 1645), Book 1, ode 2.

Cum surges abitura domum, surgemus et omnes.—When you rise to go home we also will all rise to go.

Ovid. Amorum, Book 1, 4, 55.

Cum tabulis animum censoris sumet honesti.—Let him, with his tablets, assume the disposition of an honest critic (or satirist). **Horace. Ep., Book 2, 2, 110.**

Cum tacent clamant.—When they hold their tongues they cry out (i.e. their silence is eloquent). **Cicero. In Catilinam, 1, 3.**

Cum ventis litigare.—To strive with the winds. **Petronius Arbiter. 83.**

Cum vitia prosunt, peccat qui recte facit.—When evil is advantageous he errs who does rightly. **Publilius Syrus.**

Cunctando restituit rem.—He restored matters by delay. (Applied to Fabius, surnamed Cunctator.)

Ennius. (As cited by Cicero, De Sen., 4.)

Cuncti adsint, meritæque expectent præmia palmæ.—Let all be present and expect the rewards of the deserved palm-branch. **Virgil. Aeneid, Book 5, 70.**

Cunctis potest accidere quod cuius potest.
—That may happen to all which can happen to one. **Publius Syrus.**

Cunctis servatorem liberatoremque acclamantibus.—All hailing him as saviour and deliverer. **Livy. 34, 50.**

Cupias non placuisse nimis.—Desire not to have pleased over much. **Martial.**

Cupidine humani ingenii, libentius obscura creduntur.—By the eagerness of the human mind things which are obscure are more easily believed. **Tacitus. Hist., 1, 22.**

Cupido dominandi cunctis affectibus flagrantior est.—The desire to rule is more vehement than all the passions.

Tacitus. Annals, Book 15, 53.

Cur ante tubam tremor occupat artus?—Why does trembling seize the limbs before the trumpet sound?

Virgil. Æneid 11, 424.

Cur in theatrum Cato severe venisti?

An ideo tantum veneras, ut exires?
—Why, severe Cato, did you come to the theatre? Did you only come then that you might go away? (On Cato having left the theatre on the occasion of the licentious *Floralia*.) **Martial. Epig., Book 1, 1, 3.**

Cur me querelis exanimas tuis?—Why do you exhaust me with your complaints?

Horace. Odes, Book 2, 7, 1.

Cur nescire, pudens prave, quam discere malo?—Why, perversely modest, do I prefer to be ignorant rather than to learn?

Horace. De Arte Poetica, 88.

Cur non, ut plenus vitæ conviva, recedis, Æquo animoque capis securam, stulte, quietem?

—Fool, why do you not, like a guest satiated with life, retire, and with calm mind take your perfect rest?

Lucretius. De Rerum Nat., 3, 951.

Cura ducum fuerant olim regumque poetæ.—Poets were formerly the care of leaders and kings.

Ovid. Ars Amat., Book 3, 405.

Cura facit canos.—Care makes white hairs.

Pr.

Cura pii dis sunt, et qui coluere coluntur.—The pious are the care of the gods, and those who have honoured the gods are honoured.

Ovid. Met., Book 8, 725.

Cura ut exacte scribas, potius quam multa.—Be careful that you write accurately rather than much. **Erasmus. Philodoxus.**

Cura ut valeas.—Be careful of your health.

Cicero. Ep. 7, 5 (et passim).

Curræ leves loquuntur, ingentes stupent.—Light troubles speak; immense troubles are silent. **Seneca. Hipp., Act 2, sc. 3, l. 607.**

Curatio funeris, conditio sepulturæ, pompa exsequiarum, magis sunt vivorum solatia, quam subsidia mortuorum.—The care of funeral, the manner of burial, the pomp of obsequies are rather a consolation to the living than of any service to the dead.

St. Augustine. Civitas Dei, 1, 12.

Curia advisare vult.—The court desires to consider.

Law.

Curia pauperibus clausa est; dat census honores.—The Senate-house is closed to the poor; fortune gives honours.

Ovid. Amorum, 3, 3, 55.

Curiosa felicitas.—A careful happiness of style.

Petronius Arbiter. 118, 5.

Curiosus fabricavit inferos.—He fashioned hell for the inquisitive.

St. Augustine. (Adapted.)*

Curiosus nemo est quin sit malevolus.—There is no inquisitive person who is not also ill-natured.

Plautus. Stichus, Act 2, 1.

Currente calamo.—With a flowing pen. **Pr.**

Currenti calcar addere.—To spur one who is running.

Pr.

Curva trahit mites, pars pungit acuta rebelles.—The curved end draws the docile, the sharp end repels the unruly.

Old inscription on crosses.

Curva trahit, quos virga regit, pars ultima pungit.—The curved part draws those whom the rod rules, and the end repels.

Id.

Custos morum.—The guardian of morals.

Custos regni.—Guardian of the realm.

Custos rotulorum.—The keeper of the rolls.

Cutis vulpina consuenda est cum cute leonis.—The fox's skin should be sewn with that of the lion; cunning and strength should go together. **Pr. See Miscellaneous (p. 454.)**

Da fidei, quæ fidei sunt.—Give to faith the things which belong to faith.

Francis Bacon.

Advancement of Learning, Book 2.

Da juranti veniam.—Pardon the swearer; forgive the oath.

Da locum melioribus.—Give place to your betters.

Terence. Phormio, 3, 2, 37.

Da mihi castra sequi.—Give me a life of war.

Lucanus. Pharsalia, Book 2, 348.

Da mihi hodiernum, tu sume crastinum.—Give me to-day, and take you to-morrow.

Attributed to St. Chrysostom.

Da mihi mutuum testimonium.—Give me your testimony in exchange for mine.

Cicero.

* Founded on Book 11, chap. 12, of the "Confessions," where Augustine quotes an unnamed person as having jokingly used a similar expression, "Alta, inquit, scrutantibus gehennas parabat." (God prepared hell, he said, for those who are inquisitive about high things.)

Da mihi polentam et aquam et cum Jove ipso de felicitate contenderim.—Give me barley meal and water and I will rival Jove himself in happiness.

Saying of Epicurus. (Quoted in similar words by Seneca, Epist., 110.)

Da, precor, ingenio præmia digna meo.—Give, I pray, rewards worthy of my ability.
Ovid. Tristia, Book 3, 11, 50.

Da spatium, tenuem moram; mala cuncta ministrat Impetus.

—Allow time and moderate delay; haste administers all things badly.

Statius. Thebaidos, Book 10, 704.

Da spatium vitæ, multos da, Jupiter, annos.—Give us length of life, O Jupiter, give us many years. *Juvenal. Sat., 10, 188.*

Da veniam culpæ.—Pardon the fault.
Ovid. Heroides, 7, 105.

Da veniam lacrymis.—Pardon these tears.

Dabit Deus his quoque finem.—To these also God will give an ending.
Virgil. Æneid, 1, 199.

Damna minus consueta movent.—Losses to which we are accustomed affect us less.

Pr.

Damnant quod non intelligunt.—They condemn what they do not understand.
Quintilian. 10, 1, 26.

Damnosa hereditas.—A ruinous inheritance.

Damnosa quid non imminuit dies?—What is there that injurious time does not lessen?

Pr.

Damnum absque injuria.—Loss without [illegal] injury. *Law.*

Damnum appellandum est cum mala famæ, lucrum.—Gain accompanied by ill report may be called loss. *Publius Syrus.*

Dantur opes nulli nunc nisi divitibus.—Power is nowadays given to none but the rich. *Martial.*

Dapes inemptas apparet.—He brings out dainties unbought (*i.e.* the produce of his own land). *Horace. Epod., 2, 48.*

Dapibus supremi Grata testudo Jovis.

—The lyre is welcome at the feasts of supreme Jupiter.

Horace. Odes, Book 1, 22, 13.

Dare fatis vela.—To give the sails to fate; to sail where fate directs.

Virgil. Æneid, 3, 9.

Dare pondus idonea fumo.—[A page] fit to give weight to smoke. *Persius. Sat., 5, 20.*

Dat Clemens hiemem; dat Petrus ver cathedratus;

Æstuat Urbanus; autumnat Bartholomæus.—Clement (Nov. 23) gives the winter; Peter of the Chair (Feb. 22) gives the spring; Urban (May 25) brings summer; Bartholomew (Aug. 24) the autumn.

W. Lindewood (d. 1446).

Dat Deus immiti cornua curta bovi.—God gives short horns to the savage ox. *Pr.*

Dat enim Dominus ibi benedictionem suam, ubi vasa vacua invenerit.—For the Lord gives his blessing even where he has found empty vessels. *Thomas a Kempis.*

De Imit. Christi, Book 4, 15, 3.

Dat sæpe Deus in uno brevi momento, quod longo negavit tempore.—For God often gives in one brief moment that which he has for a long time denied.

Thomas a Kempis.

De Imit. Christi, Book 4, 15, 1.

Dat inania verba, Dat sine mente sonum.

—He utters empty words, he utters sound without mind. *Virgil. Æneid, 10, 639.*

Dat veniam corvis, vexat censura columbas.—He pardons the ravens, but storms at the doves. *Juvenal. Sat., 2, 64.*

Data fata secutus.—Following the fate assigned to him. *Virgil. Æneid, 1, 382.*

Data tempore prosunt Et data non apto tempore vina nocent.

—Given at the proper time wine is good, but given at an unfitting time it is injurious.

Ovid. Rem. Am., 132.

Date et dabitur vobis.—Give, and it shall be given to you. *Vulgate. St. Luke, 6, 38.*

Date obolus Belisario.—Give an obolus (=about 1½d.) to Belisarius (a general reduced to beggary).

Datur ignis, tametsi ab inimicis petas.—Fire is given even though you ask it from enemies. (This refers to the superstition that it was unlucky to refuse fire.)

Plautus. Trinummus, Act 3, 2, 53.

Davus sum, non Œdipus.—I am plain Davus, not Œdipus (the solver of riddles).

Terence. Andria, 1, 2, 23.

De alieno corio liberalis.—Liberal with another man's leather. *Pr.*

De asini umbra disceptare.—To dispute about an ass's shadow. *Pr.*

De bene esse.—To hold good for the present. *Law.*

De bonis non.—Of goods not (administered.) *Law.*

De calceo sollicitus, et pedem nihil curans.
—Anxious about the shoe, and caring
nothing about the foot. **Pr.**

De die in diem.—From day to day.

De duobus malis, minus est semper
eligendum.—Of two evils the lesser is always
to be chosen. **Thomas a Kempis.**
De Imit. Christi, Book 3, 12, 2.

De facto.—In point of fact; by right of
the fact.

De fumo disceptare.—To dispute about
smoke. **Pr.**

De gustibus non disputandum.—There is
no disputing about tastes. **Pr.**

De heretico comburendo.—Title of writ
against a convicted heretic, who could there-
upon be burnt. **Law.**

De hoc multi multa, omnes aliquid, nemo
satis.—Concerning this many have said
much, all something, no one enough. **Pr.**

De industria.—On purpose. **Cicero (et al.).**

De inimico non loquaris male, sed cogites.
—Do not speak ill of an enemy, but think it.
Pullilius Syrus.

De integro.—Anew (from a new begin-
ning). **Cicero (et al.).**

De jure.—By right; by law.

De lana caprina.—About goats' wool (i.e.
a worthless subject).

Pr. (Horace. Ep., 1, 18, 15; et al.)

De lunatico inquirendo.—Inquiry into a
case of lunacy. **Law.**

De male quæstis vix gaudet tertius heres.
—That which is ill-gotten a third heir hardly
ever enjoys.*

*Apparently a proverbial saying.
(Ascribed erroneously to Juvenal.)*

De medietate lingue.—Of a moiety of
languages. (Said of a jury or tribunal half-
composed of foreigners.) **Law.**

De minimis non curat lex.—The law does
not concern itself about trifles.† **Law.**

De missa ad mensem.—From the mass to
the table.

*Rabelais ("Pantagruel," Book 3,
chap. 15) calls this "a proverb of the
cloister," referring to the alleged
gluttony and idleness of monks.*

* See under Proverbs: "To goods ill-gotten,"
etc.

† Cicero in "De Nat. Deorum" says: "Nec in
regnis quidem reges omnia minima curant." See
also "Magna dii curant."

De morte hominis nulla est cunctatio
longa.—No delay (in law) is long concerning
the (decision as to the) death of a man. **Law.**

De mortuis nil nisi bonum.—Of the dead
nothing but what is good. **Pr.**

*According to Plutarch it was a law of
Solon that men must not speak ill of
the dead.—Vide "Life of Solon."*

De motu proprio.—Of one's own motion
(spontaneously). **Pr.**

De multis grandis acervus erit.—Out of
many things a great heap will be formed.
Ovid. Rem. Am., 424.

De nihilo nihil, in nihilum nil posse
reverti.—From nothing nothing can proceed,
and nothing can be reduced into nothing.

Persius. Sat. 3, 84.

De non apparentibus et non existentibus
est eadem ratio.—As to things which do not
appear, the conclusion is the same as to
things which do not exist. **Coke.**

De novo.—Anew.

De omnibus rebus, et quibusdam aliis.—
About all things, and certain other matters.
Pr.

De pilo (or filo) pendet.—It hangs by a
hair (or thread). **Pr.**

De profundis.—From the depths.

Vulgate. Ps. 129.

De propaganda fide.—For propagating
the faith.

De publico est elatus.—He was buried at
the public cost. **Livy. 23, 25.**

Dea certe.—Oh! a goddess without a
doubt. **Virgil. Æneid, 1, 323.**

Debemur morti nos nostraque.—We and
our works are a debt due to death.

Horace. De Arte Poetica, 63.

Debetis velle quæ velimus.—You ought to
wish as we wish.

Plautus. Amphitruo, Prol. 39.

Debile principium melior fortuna sequetur.
—Better fortune will follow a feeble begin-
ning.

Deceptio visus.—A deception of vision.

Deceptum risi, qui se simulabat amare;

In laqueos anceps decideratque suos.

—I have laughed at the mistaken man who
made a pretence that he was in love; and
the fowler has fallen into his own snares.

Ovid. Rem. Am., 501.

Decet affectus animi neque se nimium
erigere nec subicere serviliter.—The
passions of the mind should be neither over-
elated nor abjectly depressed. **Cicero.**

Decet imperatorem stantem mori.—It
becomes an emperor to die standing (i.e.
"in harness"). **Vespasian.**

Decet verecundum esse adolescentem.—It becomes a young man to be modest.

Plautus. *Asinaria*, Act 5, 1, 6.

Decies repetita placebit.—Ten times repeated it will please.

Horace. *De Arte Poetica*, 365.

Decipies alios verbis vultuque benigno, Nam mihi jam notus dissimulator eris.—You may take in others with your words and your pleasing countenance, for to me you are already known as a deceiver.

Martial. *Epig.*, Book 4, 89, 9.

Decipimur specie recti.—We are deceived by the appearance of right.

Horace. *De Arte Poetica*, 25.

Decori decus addit avito.—He adds honour to ancestral honour.

Pr.

Decorum ab honesto non potest separari.—What is right cannot be separated from what is glorious.

Cicero. (*Adapted from De Off.*, 1, 27.)

Dedecet philosophum abjicere mentem.—It ill becomes a philosopher to be cast down in mind.

Cicero.

Dedecus ille domus sciet ultimus.—He (the husband) will be the last to know of the dishonour of his house.

Juvenal. *Sat.* 10, 342.

Dedimus postestatem.—We have given power.

Law.

Dediscit animus sero qui didicit diu.—The mind is slow in unlearning what it has been long in learning.

Seneca. *Troades*, 631.

Dedit hoc providentia hominibus munus, ut honesta magis juvarent.—Providence has given to men this gift that things which are honest are also the most advantageous.

Quintilian. *Inst. Orat.*, 1, 12.

Defectio virium adolescentiæ vitiis efficitur sæpius quam senectutis.—Decay of strength is oftener effected by the faults of youth than of age.

Cicero. *De Senect.*, 9, 29.

Defendit numerus junctæque umbone phalanges.—Number is their defence, and their battle array ranged as a shield.

Juvenal. *Sat.*, 2, 46.

Deferar in vicum vendentem thus et odores, Et piper, et quicquid chartis amicitur inep-tis.

—I (i.e. my writings) shall be consigned to that part of the town where they sell incense, and scents, and pepper, and whatever is wrapped up in worthless paper.

Horace. *Ep.*, Book 2, 1, 269.

Deferi magis, quam defendi possunt.—These things are to be lamented rather than to be defended.

Tacitus. *Annals*, 1, 58.

Deformius, Afer, Omnino nihil est ardelione sene.—There is nothing in the world, Afer, more unseemly than an aged busybody.

Martial. *Epig.*, Book 4, 79.

Degeneres animos timor arguit.—Fear argues ignoble minds.

Virgil. *Æneid*, 4, 13.

Dei gratia.—By the grace of God.

Dejecta arbore quivis ligna colligit.—When the tree is fallen every one gathers wood.

Pr.

Delatores, genus hominum publico exitio repertum.—Informers, a class of men invented to be the public ruin.

Tacitus. *Annals*, Book 4, 30.

Delegata potestas non potest delegari.—Power delegated cannot be further delegated.

Coke.

Delegatus non potest delegare.—The delegate cannot delegate.

Law.

Quoted in this form by Burke, Imp. of Hastings, 1794.

Delenda est Carthago.—Carthage must be destroyed.*

Cato Major.

Deleo omnes dehinc ex animo mulieres.

Tædet quotidianarum harum formarum.

—From henceforth I blot all women out of my mind. I am sick of these everyday beauties.

Terence. *Eunuch.*, 2, 3, 5.

Delere licebit

Quod non edideris; nescit vox missa reverti.—It will be practicable to blot written words which you do not publish; but the spoken word it is not possible to recall.†

Horace. *De Arte Poetica*, 339.

Deliberando sæpe perit occasio.—Opportunity is often lost by pausing.

Pr.

Deliberandum est diu quod statnuendum est semel.—That which is to be established once for all should be considered long.

Publilius Syrus.

Deliberare utilia mora est tutissima.—It is the safest of delay to deliberate about things which are useful.

Publilius Syrus.

Deliberat Roma, perit Saguntum.—Rome deliberates, Saguntum perishes.

Pr.

Deliciæ illepidæ atque inelegantes.—Un-graceful and inelegant pleasures.

Catullus. (*Adapted from Carm.* 6, 1 and 2.)

* He (Cato) never gave his opinion in the Senate upon any other point whatever, without adding these words, "And, in my opinion Carthage should be destroyed."—Plutarch, "Life of Cato the Censor."

† See "Litera scripta manet."

Delicia populi, quæ fuerant domini.—What had been the delights of the lord are now the delights of the people. (Spoken of land given to the public use.)

Martial. *De Spectaculis*, 2, 12.

Deligas tantum quem diligas.—Choose such a man as you can love. **Pr.**

Deliramenta doctrinæ.—The mad delusions of learning. **Pr.**

Delirant reges, plectuntur Achivi.—Kings go mad, the Greeks suffer.

Horace. *Epist.*, Book 1, 2, 14.

Delphinum sylvis appingit, fluctibus aprum.—He paints a dolphin in the woods, a boar in the waves.

Horace. *De Arte Poetica*, 30.

Demens

Judicio vulgi, sanus fortasse tuo.—Mad in the judgment of the mob, sane, perhaps, in yours.

Horace. *Sat.*, Book 1, 6, 97.

Demon te nunquam otiosum inveniat.—Let the devil never find thee unemployed.

Jerome.

Dens Theonina.—A calumniating disposition.

Horace. *Ep.*, Book 1, 18, 82. (*Theon was a satirical poet.*)

Deo adjuvante non timendum.—God helping, there is no need for fear.

Motto of Fitzwilliam and other families.

Deo dante, nil nocet invidia; et non dante, nil proficit labor.—With God's favour, no malice harms us; without his favour labour avails us nothing. **Pr.**

Deo favente.—God favouring.

Deo gratias.—Thanks to God.

Deo ignoto.—To the unknown God. ("Ignote Deo" in Vulgate. Acts 17, 23.)

Deo juvante.—God helping.

Erasmus (et al.).

Deo optimo maximo.—To God the best and greatest. **Inscription on Monuments, etc.**

Deo volente.—God willing.

Deorum cibus est.—It is food for gods. **Pr.**

Deos absentes testes memoras?—Do you remember that the gods, though absent, are witnesses? **Plautus.** *Mercator.*

Deprendi miserum est.—It is grievous to be caught. **Horace.** *Sat.*, Book 1, 2, 134.

Depressus extollor.—Having been brought low, I am raised up. **Motto.**

Derisuri non spectaturi sedent.—They take their seats intending to scoff and not to look on. **Phædrus.** *Fab.*, Book 5, 5, 28.

Derivativa potestas non potestesse major primitiva.—Power derived cannot exceed that which was its origin. **Law.**

Desiderantem quod satis est, neque

Tumultuosum sollicitat mare, . . .

Non verberatas grandine vineæ,

Fundusque mendax.

—Him, who desires what is enough, neither the raging sea disturbs, nor the vineyards smitten with hail, nor a disappointing farm. **Horace.** *Odes*, Book 3, 1, 25.

Designatio unius est exclusio alterius.—The specifying of the one implies the exclusion of the other. **Coke**

Desine fata Deum flecti sperare precando.—Cease to hope that the gods' decrees are to be changed by prayer.

Virgil. *Æneid*, 6, 376.

Desine jam tandem, precibusque inflectere nostris.—O give way at length, and yield to our prayer.

Virgil. *Æneid*, 12, 800.

Desinit in piscem mulier formosa superne.—A beautiful woman in the upper part of the body, she ends as a fish.

Horace. *De Arte Poetica*, 5.

Desperatio facit monachum.—Despair makes the monk.

Quoted as a saying by Burton, Anat. Melan.

Destitutis ventis remos adhibe.—When the winds fail, take to the oars. **Pr.**

Desunt cætera.—The remainder is wanting. **Pr.**

Desunt inopiæ multa, avaritiæ omnia.—Poverty wants many things, avarice all things. **Pr.**

Desunt nonnulla.—Some portions are wanting. **Pr.**

Deteriores omnes sumus licentia.—We are all made the worse by licence.

Terence. *Heautontimorumenos*, 3, 1, 74.

Detur aliquando otium quiesque fessis.—Let ease and rest and quiet be at times allowed to the weary.

Detur digniori.—Let it be given to the more worthy. **Pr.**

Detur dignissimo.—Let it be given to the most worthy. **Pr.**

Detur pulchriori.—Let it be given to the more beautiful.

Inscription on the apple of discord.

Deum cole, regem serva.—Reverence God, preserve the king. **Motto.**

Deum colit qui novit.—He who has known God reverences him. **Seneca.** *Ep.*, 95.

Deus avertat.—God forbid.

Deus det [nobis pacem].—May God give [us peace].*

Ancient form of grace after meat.

Deus est mortali juvare mortalem, et hæc ad æternam gloriam via.—It is godlike for mortal to assist mortal; and this is the way to eternal glory. **Pliny the Elder.**

Deus ex machina.—A god from some artificial or mechanical contrivance.†

Deus hæc fortasse benigna
Reducet in sedem vice.
—God perchance will by a happy change
restore these things to a settled condition.

Horace. Ep., 13, 7.

Deus id vult.—God wills it.

Crusaders' War Cry before Jerusalem.

Deus misereatur nobis.—God be merciful to us. **Vulgate. Ps. 67, 1.**

Deus nobis hæc otia fecit.—God has made this repose for us. **Virgil. Eclogues, 1, 6.**

Deus omnibus quod sat est suppeditat.—God supplies what is enough to all.

Deus propitiuss esto mihi peccatori.—God be merciful to me a sinner.

Vulgate. St. Luke, 18, 13.

Deus scitur melius nesciendo.—God is best known in not knowing Him.‡

St. Augustine. De Ordine, 2, 16.

Dextra mihi Deus.—My right hand is to me as a god. **Virgil. Æneid, 10, 773.**

Dextræ jungere dextram.—To join right hand to right hand.

Virgil. Æneid, 1, 408.

Dextras dare.—To join right hands. **Pr.**

Dextro tempore.—At a lucky time.

Horace. Sat., Book 2, 1, 18.

Dextrum Scylla latus, lævum implacata Charybdis.—Scylla is on the right hand side, and inappeasable Charybdis on the left.

Virgil. Æneid, 3, 420.

Di bene fecerunt, inopis me quodque pusilli
Fingerunt animi, raro et perpauca loquentis.
—The gods have done well, and have made me of a poor and feeble mind in everything, and one who speaks seldom and very few words.

Horace. Sat., Book 1, 4, 17.

* See Rabelais, "Pantagruel" (1533), chap. 16: "Il sceut toutes les rues comme son Deus det." (He knew all the streets like his "Deus det.")

† See Greek proverb (p. 472).

‡ "Dangerous it were for the feeble brain of man to wade far into the doings of the Most High; whom although to know be life, and joy to make mention of his name, yet our soundest knowledge is to know that we know him not as indeed he is, neither can know him; and our safest eloquence concerning him is our silence, when we confess without confession that his glory is inexplicable, his greatness above our capacity and reach.—HOOKER, "Ecclesiastical Polity," Book 1, chap 2, 3.

Di faciles, peccasse semel concedite tuto:
Id satis est. Poenam culpa secunda ferat.
—Indulgent gods, grant me to sin once with impunity. That is sufficient. Let a second offence bear its punishment.

Ovid. Amorum, Book 2, 14, 43.

Di immortales! homini homo quid præstat!
stulto intelligens

Quid interest!

—Immortal gods! how one man excels another man! What a difference there is between a clever man and a fool!

Terence. Eunuchus, 2, 2, 1.

Di nos quasi pilas homines habent.—The gods treat us men like balls.

Plautus. Captivei, Prol., 22.

Di, talem terris avertite pestem.—Ye gods, avert such a scourge from the earth.

Virgil. Æneid, 3, 620.

Di tibi, Demea, omnes semper omnia optata adferant.—May all the gods, Demea, always give you all things that you desire.

Terence. Adelphi, 5, 19, 21.

Di tibi dent annos! a te nam cætera sumes;
Sint modo virtuti tempora longa tuæ.

—The gods give thee years! for you will derive from yourself all else you need! only may there be length of time given to your virtue. **Ovid. Ep. ex Pont., Book 2, 1, 54.**

Di tibi omnes id, quod es dignus, dunt.
—May all the gods bring you to ruin, since you deserve it. **Terence. Phormio, 3, 2, 34.**

Diaboli virtus in lumbis est.—The virtue of the devil is in the loins.

St. Jerome. Contra Jovinen, 2, 1, 2 (p. 72, ed. Basle, 1537).

Dic mihi, cras istud, Postume, quando venit?—Tell me, Postumus, when does that to-morrow of yours come?

Martial. Epig., Book 5, 59.

Dic mihi quod feci, nisi non sapienter amavi.—Tell me what have I done, except that I have loved not wisely.

Ovid. Heroides, 2, 27.

Dic mihi, si fias tu leo, qualis eris.—Tell me, if you were turned into a lion, what sort of one would you be?

Martial.

Dicam insigne, recens, adhuc
Indictum ore alio.

—I will speak something notable, new, and hitherto unsaid by any other mouth.

Horace. Odes, Book 3, 25, 7.

Dicenda tacenda locutus.—Saying things which should be said, and things on which silence should be kept.

Horace. Ep., Book 1, 7, 72.

Dicenda tacendaque calles.—You are skilled in knowing what to say and what not to say.

Persius. Sat. 4, 5.

Dicere quæ puduit, scribere jussit amor.—What I was ashamed to say, love has bidden me write. **Ovid.** *Heroides*, 4, 10.

Dicique beatus
Ante obitum nemo supremaque funera debet.
—Before he is dead and buried no one ought to be called happy. **Ovid.** *Metam.*, Book 3, 136.

Dicite pontifices, in sacro quid facit aurum?
—Say, ye priests, what does gold do in the sacred place (i.e. in the temple)? **Persius.** *Sat.*, 2, 69.

Dicta docta pro datis.—Smooth words in place of gifts. **Plautus.** *Asinaria*, Act 3.

Dicta et facta.—Said and accomplished (i.e. done as soon as said). **Terence.** *Eunuchus*, 5, 4, 19.

Dicta fides sequitur.—Trust follows his words. **Ovid.** *Fast.*, Book 6, 55.

Dicta tibi est lex.—The law is laid down to you. **Horace.** *Ep.*, Book 2, 2, 13.

Dictis facta suppetant.—Let deeds correspond with words. **Plautus.** *Pseudolus*, Act 1, 1.

Dictum de dicto.—A report founded on a report.

Dies artificialis.—A day consisting of from sunrise to sunset. **Law.** *Coke on Littleton*.

Dies datus.—A day appointed. **Law.**

Dies dolorem minuit.—Day lessens grief. **Pr.**

Dies Dominicus non est juridicus.—Sunday is not a day in law. **Coke.**

Dies faustus (or infaustus).—A lucky (or unlucky) day.

Dies iræ, dies illa,
Sæculum solvet in favilla.
—O day of wrath! O that day! The world shall dissolve in ashes. *Ancient Monastic Chant from the Roman Office of the Dead.*

Dies naturalis.—A day of twenty-four hours. **Law.** *Coke on Littleton*.

Dies, ni fallor, adest, quem semper æcerbum,
Semper honoratum, sic Di voluistis, habebō.
—Unless I mistake, the day is at hand which I shall always regard as a day of sorrow, always a day to be honoured, so have you willed it, O gods. **Virgil.** *Æneid*, 5, 49.

Dies non.—A day not reckoned as a day. **Law.**

Dies si in obligationibus non ponitur,
presente die debetur.—If no day is fixed in obligations, the debt is due on the present day. **Law.**

Dies solemnes.—Holy days.

Difficile custodietur quod plures amant.
—That is kept with difficulty which too many people love. **Pr.**

Difficile est crimen non prodere vultu.—It is difficult not to betray crime by the countenance. **Ovid.** *Metam.*, Book 2, 447.

Difficile est, fateor, sed tendit in ardua virtus.—It is difficult, I confess, but courage exerts itself in difficulties. **Ovid.** *Ep. ex Pont.*, Book 2, 2, 113.

Difficile est longum subito deponere amorem.—It is difficult suddenly to lay aside an old passion. **Catullus.** *Carmen*, ad se ipsum, 76, 13.

Difficile est mutare animum, et si quid est penitus insitum moribus, id subito evellere.—It is a difficult thing to change the disposition, and if there is anything deeply engrained in our nature to suddenly pluck it out. **Cicero.** *Epist.*, ad Quintum, 1, 1, 13.

Difficile est proprie communia dicere.—It is difficult to speak commonplaces effectively. **Horace.** *De Arte Poetica*, 128.

Difficile est satiram non scribere.—It is difficult not to write satire. **Juvenal.** *Sat.*, 1, 30.

Difficile est tristi fingere mente jocum.—It is difficult to fashion a jest with a sad mind. **Tibullus.** *Book 3, Eleg.* 7, 2.

Difficilem oportet aurem habere ad crimina.—It is right to give a tardy hearing to calumnies. **Publius Syrus.**

Difficilia quæ pulchra.—The beautiful is difficult of attainment. **Pr.**

Difficilis, facilis, jucundus, acerbus es idem;
Nec tecum possum vivere, nec sine te.
—You are at the same time difficult, easy, pleasant, sour; nor can I live with you or without you. **Martial.** *Epig.*, Book 12, 47.

Difficilis in otio quies.—Tranquillity is difficult of attainment in leisure. **Pr.**

Difficilis, querulus, laudator temporis acti,
Se puero.
—Hard to please, full of complaints, praiser of the days past, when he was a boy. **Horace.** *De Arte Poetica*, 173.

Difficilius est sarcire concordiam quam rumpere.—It is more difficult to restore harmony than to destroy it. **Pr.**

Difficilius est temperare felicitati, qua te non putes diu usurum.—It is more difficult to be moderate in pleasure which you think you will not enjoy for long. **Tacitus.** *Hist.*, Book 2, 47.

Difficultatem facit doctrina.—The teaching makes the difficulty.

Quintilian. *Inst. Orat.*, 10, 3.

Difficulter reciduntur vitia quæ nobiscum creverunt.—Vices which have grown with us are with difficulty cut away. **Pr.**

Diffugiunt cadis
Cum facie siccatis, amici,
Ferre jugum pariter dolosi.
—Friends disappear with the dregs from the empty wine casks, faithless in taking an equal share of the yoke.

Horace. *Odes*, Book 1, 35, 26.

Dignior est vestro nulla puella choro.—No maiden is more worthy (O muses!) of your choir. **Tibullus.** *Book 4*, 2, 24.

Dignum laude virum musa vetat mori.—The muse forbids that a man worthy of honour shall die.

Horace. *Odes*, Book 4, 8, 28.

Dignum te Cæsaris ira
Nullus honor faciet.
—No honour shall make thee worthy of Cæsar's wrath.

Lucanus. *Pharsalia*, Book 3, 137.

Dii laboribus omnia vendunt.—The gods sell all things to labour. *Tr. from Greek.**

Dii pedes lanatos habent.—The gods have their feet swathed in wool (i.e. their approach is unnoticed). **Petronius Arbiter.**

Dii penates.—The household gods.

Diis proximus ille est,
Quem ratio non ira movet.
—He is nearest to the gods whom reason not passion moves. **Claudian.**

Dilatio damnum habet, mora periculum.
—Procrastination brings loss, delay danger. **Erasmus.** *Adolescens.*

Dilationes in lege sunt odiosæ.—Delays in law are hateful. **Law.**

Dilexi justitiam et odi iniquitatem, propterea morior in exilio.—I have loved justice and hated iniquity, therefore I die in exile. **Gregory VII.**, on his death-bed.

Diligere parentes prima naturæ lex est.—To love our parents is the first law of nature. **Valerius Maximus.** *Book 5*, 4, 7.

Diligitur nemo, nisi cui fortuna secunda est.—No one is loved, unless fortune is favourable to him.

Ovid. *Ep. ex Pont.*, Book 2, 3, 23.

Dimidium facti, qui cœpit, habet.—He who has begun, has half done.

Horace. *Ep.*, Book 1, 2, 40.

Dimidium plus toto.—Half is more than the whole; a safe half is more than the whole secured with labour and loss.

Tr. from Hesiod.†

Dimissum quod nescitur non amittitur.—A point abandoned, which is not known, is not lost. **Publilius Syrus.**

Dira necessitas.—Dire necessity.

Horace. *Odes*, Book 3, 24, 6.

Diruit, ædificat, mutat quadrata rotundis.—He pulls down, builds up, and changes what is square to what is round.

Horace. *Ep.*, Book 1, 1, 100.

Dis aliter visum.—It is otherwise decreed by the gods. **Virgil.** *Aeneid*, 2, 428.

Disce aut discede.—Learn or leave alone.

Pr.

Disce, doce, dilige.—Learn, teach, love (“Disce, doce, dilige Deum, and thyn enemye.”—**Piers Plowman** (1362). *Passus* 16, l. 141.)

Disce docendum adhuc, quæ censet amicus; ut si
Cæcus iter monstrare velit.

—Listen to the things which your good friend, who is still a learner, has to impart; it is even as though a blind man wishes to show you the way.

Horace. *Ep.*, Book 1, 17, 3.

Disce pati.—Learn to suffer.

Disce puer, virtutem ex me, verumque laborem;
Fortunam ex aliis.

—Learn, boy, from me virtue and true labour; from others good fortune.

Virgil. *Aeneid*, 12, 435.

Disce, sed a doctis.—Learn, but learn from the learned. **Cato.**

Discipulus est prioris posterior dies.—Each succeeding day is the pupil of its predecessor.

Publilius Syrus.

Discit enim citius, meminitque libentius illud

Quod quis deridet, quam quod probat et veneratur.

—For a man learns more quickly and remembers more easily that which he laughs at, than that which he approves and reveres.

Horace. *Ep.*, Book 2, 1, 262.

Discite justitiam moniti, et non temnere divos.—Take warning and learn justice, and not to despise the gods.

Virgil. *Aeneid*, 6, 620.

Discite, quam parvo liceat producere vitam, Et quantum natura petat.

—Learn how little is necessary to sustain life, and what amount of food nature requires. **Lucanus.** *Pharsalia*, Book 4, 377.

* See Greek Quotations (p. 480).

† See Greek Quotations (p. 477).

Discordia fit carior concordia.—Agreement is made more precious by disagreement.
Publius Syrus.

Discrepant facta ejus cum dictis.—His facts differ from his statements.

Cicero. *De Finibus*, 2, 30.

Dissecta membra.—The scattered limbs.

Dissecti membra poetæ.—The remains of the dismembered poet.

Horace. *Sat.*, Book 1, 4, 63.

Disjice compositam pacem; sere crimina belli.—Down with the patched-up peace; sow the pretexts of war.

Virgil. *Æneid*, Book 7, 339.

Disputandi pruritus ecclesiarum scabies.—The itch of disputing is the scab of the churches.

Sir H. Wotton. *Inscribed on his tomb.**

Dissimilis est pecuniæ debitio et gratiæ.—A pecuniary debt and gratitude are different things.
Cicero. *Pro Cn. Plancio*, 23, 63.

Dissimulatio errores parit, qui dissimulatorem ipsum illaqueant.—Dissimulation brings forth errors, which ensnare the dissembler himself.

Quoted by Bacon, "Adv. Learning," Book 2.

Dissipat Evius
Curas edaces.

—Bacchus scatters devouring cares.

Horace. *Odes*, Book 2, 11, 13.

Dissolve frigus, ligna super foco
Large reponens, atque benignius
Deprome quadrum Sabina.

—Dispel the cold, liberally heaping the logs upon the fire, and pour out with generous hand the four-year-old wine from the Sabine jar.
Horace. *Odes*, Book 1, 9, 6.

Dissolvit legem judex misericordia.—Mercy as judge loosens the law.

Publius Syrus.

Dissolvitur lex cum fit judex misericors.—The law is loosened when the judge becomes tender-hearted.
Publius Syrus.

Distat opus nostrum; sed fontibus exit ab idem;

Artis et ingenue cultor uterque sumus.

—Our work is different; but our inclinations are from the same source; each of us is a cultivator of a liberal art.

Ovid. *Ep. ex Pont.*, Book 2, 5, 65.

Distrahit animum librorum multitudo.—A crowd of books distracts the mind.

Seneca. *Ep.*, 2.

Distingas.—You may distract.
Law.

Distissimus agris.—Very rich in lands.

Adapted from Horace (see "Dives agris").

Din adparandum est bellum ut vincas celerius.—War should be long in preparing in order that you may conquer the more quickly.
Publius Syrus.

Diutius durant exempla quam mores.—Examples of bad last longer than good manners.
Tacitus. *Hist.*, Book 4, 42.

Dives agris, dives positus in fœnore nummis.—Rich in lands, rich in money put out to usury.
Horace.

De Arte Poetica, 421; *Sat.*, Book 1, 2, 13.

Dives aut iniquus est aut iniqui hæres.—A rich man is either a villain or the heir of a villain.
Pr.

Dives est, cui tanta possessio est, ut nihil optet amplius.—He is rich who has such property that he desires nothing beyond.

Cicero. (*Adapted from Paradoxa* 6.)

Divide et impera.—Divide and govern.
Traditional.

Divina natura dedit agros, ars humana edificavit urbes.—Godlike Nature has given us the fields, human art has built the cities.

Varro. (*See "God made the country."*)

Divisum sic breve fiet opus.—The work divided is in that manner shortened.

Martial. *Ep.*, Book 4, 83, 8.

Divitiæ grandes homini sunt, vivere parce
Æquo animo.

—It is great riches to a man to live sparingly with an even mind.

Lucretius. *De Rer. Nat.*, 5, 1117.

Divitiarum acquisitio magni laboris, possessio magni timoris, amissio magni doloris.—The acquisition of wealth is a great toil, its possession a great terror, its loss a great tribulation.
Pr.

Divitiarum et formæ gloria fluxa atque fragilis; virtus clara æternaque habetur.—The glory of wealth and of beauty is transient and slender; virtue abides illustrious and eternal.
Sallust. *Catiline*, 1, 4.

Divitiarum expectatio inter causas pauperatis publicæ erat.—The expectation of riches was amongst the causes of the poverty of the public.
Tacitus. *Annals*, Book 16, 3.

Divitis servi maxime servi.—Slaves of the rich are slaves indeed.
Pr.

Quoted by Lord Bacon in his "Table of the Colours," p. 7

Dixeris egregie, notum si callida verbum
Reddidit junctura novum.

—You will have spoken excellently, if a cunning juxtaposition shall have made a trite word novel.

Horace. *De Arte Poetica*, 47.

* Bacon has it, "Separa et impera," and calls it "that same cunning maxim."—Letter to James I., 1615.

* See English Quotations, under "Wotton."

Dixisse me, inquit, aliquando poenituit, tacuisse nunquam.—He [Xenocrates] said that he had often repented speaking, but never of holding his tongue.*

Valerius Maximus. *Book 7, 2, Ext. 7.*

Do ut des.—I give that you may give.

Prince Bismarck's Maxim.

Docendo discimus.—We learn by teaching.

Pr.

Doceo insanire omnes.—I teach that all men are mad. **Horace.** *Sat., Book 2, 3, 81.*

Dociles imitandis

Turpibus ac pravis omnes sumus.

—We are all quick to copy what is base and depraved. **Juvenal.** *Sat., 14, 40.*

Docti rationem artis, intelligunt, indocti voluptatem.—The learned understand the theory of art, the unlearned its pleasure.

Quintilian.

Doctor utriusque legis.—Doctor of both laws (civil and canon).

Doctrina est ingenii naturale quoddam pabulum.—Learning is a kind of natural food of the mind.

Cicero. (*Adapted from Acad. Quæst., 4, 41, and De Sen., 14.*)

Doctrina sed vim promovet insitam, Rectique cultus pectora roborant.
—But instruction awakens the innate force, and right discipline strengthens the mind.

Horace. *Odes, Book 4, 4, 33.*

Dolendi modus, timendi non autem.—There is a limit to grief, but not to fear.

Pliny.

Doli non doli sunt, nisi astu colas.—Frauds are not frauds, unless you make a practice of deceit. **Plautus.** *Capiteivi, Act 2, 1, 30.*

Dolium volvitur.—The wine-jar (or cask) rolls (and so does a wine-bibber).

Pr.

Dolor animi gravior est quam corporis.—Pain of mind is worse than pain of body.

Publilius Syrus.

Dolor decrescit ubi quo crescat non habet.—Grief decreases where it has nothing by which it can increase. **Publilius Syrus.**

Dolor omnia cogit.—Pain compels all things. **Seneca.** *Epig., 5, Querela.*

Dolore affici, sed resistere tamen.—To be affected by grief (or pain), but to resist it nevertheless.

Pliny.

Dolus, an virtus, quis in hôte requirit? —Who troubles himself either about valour or fraud in an enemy?

Virgil. *Æneid, 2, 390.*

Dolus versatur in generalibus.—Fraud deals in generalities. **Pr.**

Domi manere convenit felicibus.—It befits those who are happy at home to remain there. **Pr.**

Domi puer ea sola discere potest quæ ipsi præcipiuntur; in schola etiam quæ aliis.—At home a boy can learn only those things which are taught to him; in school he learns also from what is taught to others.

Quintilian.

Domine, dirige nos.—Lord, direct us.

Motto of City of London.

Domini pudet, non servitutis.—It is my master I am ashamed of, not my servitude.

Attr. to Seneca.

Dominium a possessione copisse dicitur.—Right is said to have commenced in possession. **Law.**

Dominum videre plurimum in rebus suis.—The master sees most in his own business.

Phædrus. *Fab., Book 2, 8, 23.*

Dominus illuminatio mea.—The Lord is my light.

Yulgate. *Ps., 27, 1. (Motto, Oxford University.)*

Dominus providebit.—The Lord will provide. **Yulgate.** *Genesis, 22, 3.*

Dominus solus dux.—The Lord only as leader. **Yulgate.** *Deut., 32, 12.*

Dominus vobiscum.—The Lord be with you! **Missal.**

Domum servavit, lanam fecit.—She stayed at home, and spun wool. **Pr.**

Domus amica domus optima.—A friendly house is the best of houses. **Pr.**

Domus Dei, et porta cœli.—The house of God and the gate of heaven.

Yulgate. *Genesis, 28, 17.*

Domus et placens uxor.—Home and a pleasing wife. **Horace.** *Odes, Book 2, 14.*

Domus procerum.—The House of Peers.

Domus sua cuique tutissimum refugium.—Every man's home is his safest place of refuge. **Coke.**

Dona eis requiem sempiternam.—Give them eternal rest. **Mass for the Dead.**

Dona præsentis cape lætus horæ, ac

Linque severa.

—Gladly take the gifts of the present hour, and leave vexing thoughts.

Horace. *Odes, Book 3, 8, 27.*

Donatio mortis causa.—A gift made on account of (i.e. in prospect of) death. **Law.**

* This saying is ascribed by Plutarch to Simonides. See also "Rumorem fuge."

Donec eris felix, multos numerabis amicos ;
Tempora si fuerint nubila, solus eris.

—As long as you are prosperous, you will have many friends ; but if your days are overcast, you will find yourself alone.*

Ovid. *Tristia*, Book 1, 9, 5.

Donum exitiale Minervæ.—The deadly gift of Minerva (the wooden horse at Troy).

Virgil. *Æneid*, 2, 31.

Dormit aliquando jus, moritur nunquam.
—A right sleeps sometimes, it never dies.

Law.

Dormiunt aliquando leges, nunquam moriuntur.—The laws sleep sometimes, but never die.

Coke.

Dos est magna parentium
Virtus.

—The virtue of parents is a great dowry.

Horace. *Odes*, Book 3, 24, 21.

Dos est uxoria lites.—Strife is a wife's dowry.

Ovid. *Ars Amat.*, Book 2, 155.

Dotatæ mactant malo et damno viros.—Well-dowered wives bring evil and loss to their husbands.

Plautus. *Aulularia*, sc. 17.

Dotem accepi, imperium peridi.—I have accepted a dowry, I have lost an empire.

Pr.

Duabus sedere sedis.—To sit on two stools.

Pr.

Duas tantum res anxius optat,
Panem et Circenses.

—Two things only the people anxiously desire, bread and the Circus games.

Juvenal. *Sat.*, 10, 80.

Dubiam salutem qui dat afflictis, negat.—He who holds out a doubtful chance of deliverance to the wretched, gives them a denial.

Seneca. *Edipus*, Act 2, l. 213.

Dubiis ne defice rebus.—Do not fail me when fortune is doubtful.

Virgil. *Æneid*, 6, 196.

Dubitando ad veritatem pervenimus.—By doubting we come at the truth.

Cicero.

Dubitandum non est, quin nunquam possit utilitas cum honestate contendere.—It is beyond doubt that interest can never be opposed to honour.

Cicero. *De Officiis*, Book 3, 3.

Duce tempus eget.—The time is in want of a leader.

Lucanus.

Duces tecum.—You must bring with you (documents, etc.).

Law.

Ducimus autem

Hos quoque felices, qui ferre incommoda vitæ,
Nec jactare jugum, vita didicere magistra.

—We consider those men happy who have learnt, with life as their instructress, to put up with the ills of life, and not to struggle against the yoke.

Juvenal. *Sat.*, 13, 20.

Ducunt volentem fata, nolentem trahunt.
—The fates lead the willing, and drag the unwilling.

Seneca. *Ep.*, 107. (Quoting *Cleanthes*.)

Dulce bellum inexpertis.—War is sweet to those who have not tried it.

Pr.

Dulce domum.—Sweet home.

Winchester College Breaking-up Song.

Dulce est desipere in loco.—It is sweet to play the fool now and then (i.e. in the place for so doing).

Horace. *Odes*, Book 4, 12.

Dulce est miseris socios habuisse doloris.—It is sweet to the wretched to have had companions in adversity.

Dulce et decorum est pro patria mori.—It is sweet and honourable to die for one's country.

Horace. *Odes*, Book 3, 2, 14.

Dulce etiam fugias fieri quod amarum potest.—Flee even what is sweet if it can turn to bitterness.

Publius Syrus.

Dulce periculum est.—Sweet is the danger.

Horace. *Odes*, Book 3, 25, 13.

Dulce sodalitium.—A pleasant association of comrades.

Catullus. 100, 4.

Dulcibus est verbis alliciendus amor.—Love is to be allured by sweet words.

Ovid. (Adapted from *Ars Amat.*, 3, 510, and *Am.*, 2, 19, 17.)

Dulcior est fructus post multa pericula ducta.—Fruit is sweeter after many dangers have been undergone for it.

Mediæval. (Quoted by *Rabelais*, "Pantagruel," 1533.)

Dulcique animos novitate tenebo.—And I will capture your minds with sweet novelty.

Ovid. *Metam.*, Book 4, 284.

Dulcis et alta quies, placidæque similima morti.—Sweet and deep repose, very much resembling quiet death.

Virgil. *Æneid*, 6, 522.

Dulcis inexpertis cultura potentis amici ;
Expertus metuit.

—The cultivation of the friendship of a powerful man is sweet to the inexperienced ; an experienced man dreads it.

Horace. *Ep.*, Book 1, 18, 86.

Dum aurora fulget, moniti adolescentes, flores colligite.—Be advised, young men, and whilst the morning shines, gather the flowers.

Mediæval (?).

Dum deliberamus quando incipiendum sit, incipere jam serum est.—Whilst we deliberate how to begin a thing, it grows too late to begin it.

Quintilian. 12, 6, 3.

Dum in dubio est animus, paulo momento huc illuc impellitur.—When the mind is in doubt it is impelled hither and thither by slight influence.

Terence. *Andria*, 1, 5, 31.

* See "Tempore felici."

Dum lego, assentior.—Whilst I read, I give my assent. **Cicero.**

Dum licet, in rebus jucundis, vive beatus; Vive memor quam sis ævi brevis.
—Whilst time permits, live happy in the midst of pleasures; live mindful also that your time is short.

Horace. Sat., Book 2, 6, 96.

Dum loquimur, fugerit invidia
Ætas: carpe diem.

—While we are speaking envious time will have fled. Seize the present day.

Horace. Odes, Book 1, 11, 7.

Dum loquor hora fugit.—While I am speaking the hour flies.

Ovid. Amorum, Book 1, 11, 15.

Dum ne ob malefacta peream, parvi id æstimo.—So long as I do not die for ill deeds, I regard death but little.

Plautus. Captivei, Act 3, 5, 24.

Dum numerat palmas, credit esse senem.
—When he counted up his honours he might fancy himself an old man.

Martial. Epig., Book 10, 53.

Dum potiar patior.—Whilst I possess I suffer. (Another reading is "Dum potior patiar.")—Whilst I possess I shall suffer.)

Appuleius.

Dum recitas, incipit esse tuus.—As you read it out it begins to grow your own.

Martial. Epig., Book 1, 39.

Dum se bene gesserit.—As long as he is of good behaviour. **Law.**

Dum singuli pugnant, universi vincuntur.
—Whilst they fight separately they are conquered collectively.

Tacitus. Agricola, 12.

Dum spiro, spero.—While I breathe, I hope. **Motto.**

Dum tacent, clamant.—Whilst they hold their peace they cry out (*i.e.* their silence is eloquence). **Cicero.**

Dum vires annique sinunt, tolerate labores; Jam veniet tacito curva senecta pede.

—Whilst strength and years permit endure labour; for now will bent old age come with silent foot.

Ovid. Ars Amat., Book 2, 669.

Dum vitant stulti vitia, in contraria currunt.—Fools, when they avoid vices, run to the opposite extremes.

Horace. Sat., Book 1, 2, 24.

Dum vivimus, vivamus.—While we live, let us live. *An ancient inscription.*

Dummodo morata recte veniat, dotata est satis.—Provided she comes with good principles, she is sufficiently endowed.

Plautus. Aulularia, sc. 17.

Dummodo sit dives, barbarus ipse placet.
—As long as he is rich, even a barbarian is delightful. **Ovid. Ars Amat., Book 2, 276.**

Duobus modis, id est aut vi, aut fraude, fiat injuria.—Injury may be done by two methods, that is either by fraud or by force.

Cicero. De Off., Book 1, 13.

Duos qui sequitur lepores neutrum capit.
—He who chases two hares catches neither. **Pr.**

Duplex libelli dos est: quod risum movet, Et quod prudenti vitam consilio monet.

—The book has a double portion: it moves to laughter, and by its counsel teaches a wise man how to live.

Phædrus. Fab., Book 1, Prologue, 3.

Duplex omnino est jocandi genus: unum illiberale, petulans, flagitiosum, obscœnum; alterum elegans, urbanum, ingeniosum, facetum.—Joking is divided into two distinct classes: one low, wanton, shameful, obscene; the other elegant, courtly, ingenious, polite. **Cicero. De Off., Book 1, 29.**

Durante beneplacito.—During our good pleasure; condition of tenancy or service. **Law.**

Durante minore ætate.—During years of infancy, or period of minority. **Law.**

Durante vita.—While life lasts. **Law.**

Durat opus vatium.—The poet's work endures. **Ovid. Amorum, Book 3, 9, 29.**

Durate, et vosmet rebus servate secundis.
—Endure, and keep yourselves ready for prosperous fortune. **Virgil. Æneid, 1, 207.**

Durum est negare superior cum supplicat.
—It is hard to refuse when a superior entreats. **Publilius Syrus.**

Durum est, sed ita lex scripta est.—It is hard, but the law is so written. **Ulpianus.**

Durum et durum non faciunt murum.—Hard and hard do not make a wall. (*i.e.* A wall is not made without a soft substance—mortar.) **Pr. (Mediæval.)**

Durum: sed levius fit patientia. Quicquid corrigere est nefas.

—It is hard! but that which it is not lawful for us to amend, is made lighter by endurance. **Horace. Odes, Book 1, 24.**

Dux erat ille ducum.—He was leader of leaders. **Ovid. Heroides, 8, 46.**

Dux fœmina facti.—The leader in the deed a woman. **Virgil. Æneid, 1, 364.**

E coelo descendit, γνῶθι σεαυτόν.*
—The precept "Know thyself" descends from heaven. **Juvenal. Sat., 11, 27.**

* "Γνῶθι σεαυτόν! And is this the prime And heaven-sprung message of the olden time?"

—S. T. COLERIDGE. (See Greek, p. 469).

E flamma petere te cibum posse arbitror.—I suppose that you can seek your food from the fire (*i.e.* can gain a desperate living).

Terence. *Eunuchus*, 3, 2, 33.

E fungis nati homines.—Men born of mushrooms.

Pr.

E malis multis, malum, quod minimum est, id minimum est malum.—Out of many evils the evil which is least is the least of evils.

Plautus. *Stichus*, Act 1, 2.

E multis paleis paulum fructus collegi.—From much chaff I have obtained a little grain.

Pr.

E pluribus unum.—From many, one.

Motto of United States.*

E se finxit velut araneus.—He formed it out of himself like a spider.

E tardigradis asinis equus non prodiit.—The horse was not the offspring of slow-stepping asses.

E tenui casa sæpe vir magnus exit.—Often a great man comes forth from a humble cottage.

Pr.

E vestigio.—Immediately.

Cicero.

E vita, quum ea non placeat, tanquam a theatro, exeamus.—Let us go from life, when it does not please, as we should from a theatre.

Cicero. *De Finibus*, 1, 15.

Ea fama vagatur.—That report is in circulation.

Ea, quoniam nemini obtrudi potest, Itur ad me.

—She, because she cannot be forced upon anyone, comes to me.

Terence. *Andria*, 1, 5, 16.

Ea sola voluptas Solamenque mali.

—His sole delight and solace in his woe.

Virgil. *Æneid*, 3, 660.

Ea sub oculis posita negligimus; proximorum incuriosi, longinqua sectamur.—The things placed under our eyes we neglect; careless of things nearest to us, our pursuits are far afield.

Pliny. *Ep.*, 8, 20, 1.

Eadem sunt omnia semper.—All things are always the same.

Lucretius. *De Rer. Nat.*, 3, 958.

Eam vir sanctus et sapiens sciet veram esse victoriam, quæ salva fide et integra dignitate, parabitur.—The wise and virtuous man will know that that is a true victory which is achieved without loss of honour or of dignity.

Florus. 1, 12.

Ebrii gignunt Ebrios.—Drunkards beget drunkards.

Said by Burton, in Anat. Melan., 1621, to be from Plutarch.

Ecce agnus Dei, ecce qui tollit peccatum mundi.—Behold the Lamb of God, behold him who taketh away the sin of the world.

Vulgate. *St. John*, 1, 2.

Ecce homo!—Behold the man!

Vulgate. *St. John*, 19, 5.

Ecce iterum Crispinus!—Behold, this Crispinus again! (Crispinus, a prodigate in Domitian's Court.)

Juvenal. *Sat.*, 4, 1.

Ecce signum.—Behold the sign (or proof).

Pr.

Equus erit mecum, o juvenes, qui primus in hostem?—Which of you, young men, will first attack the foe with me?

Virgil. *Æneid*, 9, 51.

Edepol næ hic dies pervorsus atque advorsus mihi obtigit!—Upon my word, if this day has not proved perverse and contrary for me.

Plautus. *Menachmi*, Act 5, 5, 1.

Edere oportet ut vivas, non vivere ut edas.—You ought to eat to live, not live to eat.

Cicero. *Ad Herrenium*.

Editio princeps.—The original edition.

Editiones expurgatæ.—Editions with objectionable passages omitted.

Edo, ergo sum.—I eat, therefore I exist.

Pr.

Effodiuntur opes irritamenta malorum.—Riches, the incentives to evil, are dug out of the earth.

Ovid. *Metam.*, 1, 140.

Effugere cupiditatem regnum est vincere.—To avoid covetousness is to conquer a kingdom.

Publius Syrus.

Effugere non potes necessitates; potes vincere.—You cannot escape necessities; you can conquer them.

Seneca. *Ep.* 37.

Effugit mortem, quisquis contempserit timidissimum quemque consequitur.—Whoever has despised death has escaped it; it follows any arrant coward.

Curtius.

Ego apros occido, alter fruitur pulpa mento.—I kill the boars, another enjoys the tit-bits.

Yopiscus.

Ego ero post principia: inde omnibus signum dabo.—I will be behind the first rank (*i.e.* in a safe position); thence I will give the signal to all.

Terence. *Eunuchus*, 4, 7, 11.

Ego et rex meus.—I and my king.

Cardinal Wolsey's arrogant expression (cited as an example of bad taste but good Latin).*

* "Ex pluribus unum facere."—**ST. AUGUSTINE**, "Conf.," Book 4, 3, 13.

* Steele in *The Spectator*, No. 562, describes the phrase as "the most violent egotism I have met with in the course of my reading."

Ego me amare hanc fateor; si id peccare est, fateor id quoque.—I confess that I love this woman, and if that is a sin I confess also that I sin. **Terence.** *Andria*, 5, 3, 25.

Ego meorum solus sum meus.—Of my friends I am the only one I have left.

Terence. *Phormio*, 4, 1, 21.

Ego primam tollo, nominor quia Leo.—I carry off the chief share because I am called the Lion.

Phædrus. *Fables*, Book 1, 5, 7.

Ego, si bonam famam mihi servasso, sat ero dives.—If I can preserve my good name I shall be rich enough.

Plautus. *Mostellaria*, Act 1, 3.

Ego spero pretio non emo.—I do not buy hope at a price.

Terence. *Adelphi*, 2, 2, 12.

Ego sum, ergo omnia sunt.—I am, therefore all things are. **Pr.**

Ego sum rex Romanus, et supra grammaticam.—I am the King of Rome, and above grammar.

Sigismund at the Council of Constance.

Ego verum amo; verum volo mihi dici.—I for my part love the truth, and I wish the truth to be told me.

Plautus. *Mostellaria*, 1, 3, 24.

Ego virtute deum et majorum nostrum dives sum satis;

Non ego omnino lucrum omne esse utile homini existimo.

—I for my part am rich enough in the virtue derived from the gods and my ancestors; I do not altogether think that all gain is advantageous to men. **Plautus.** *Capiteivi*.

Ego met sum mihi imperator.—I am myself my own commander.

Plautus. *Mercator*, Act 5.

Eheu! fugaces, Posthume, Posthume,

Labuntur anni; nec pietas moram

Rugis et instanti senectæ

Afferet, indomitaque morti.

—Alas! Posthume, Posthume, the flying years glide by; nor can religion give pause to wrinkles, and approaching age, and invincible death. **Horace.** *Odes*, Book 2, 14.

Eheu! quam brevisbus pereunt ingentia causis.—Alas! what vast undertakings perish through slight causes. **Claudian.**

Eheu! quam miserum est fieri metuendo senem.—Alas! how wretched a thing it is to become old through fear. **Publius Syrus.**

Ejicite ex animo curam atque alienum æs.

—Banish care and debt from your mind.

Plautus. *Casina*, Prolog. 23.

Ejusdem farinae.

—Of the same flour (*i.e.* of the same composition). **Pr.**

Ejusdem generis.—Of the same kind.

Elapsum semel

Non ipse possit Jupiter reprehendere.

—Once lost, Jupiter himself cannot bring back opportunity.

Phædrus. *Fab.*, Book 5, 8, 4.

Elati animi comprimendi sunt.—Minds which are lifted up must be humbled.

Elegans non magnificus, splendidus non sumptuosus, omni diligentia munditiam, non affluentiam, affectabat.—A man of taste and not of display, brilliant, not extravagant, he affected, with all zeal, not abundance but tasteful simplicity.

Cornellus Nepos. *Atticus*.

Elephantus non capit murem.—The elephant does not catch a mouse.

Pr. (*See p.* 470.)

Elige eum cujus tibi placuit et vita et oratio.—Choose him whose life and manner of speech please you.

Seneca. *Ep.* 114 (*founded on the Greek prov.* "As is the man so is his speech").

Eloquentia, alumna licentiæ, quam stulti libertatem vocabant.—(That form of eloquence, the foster-child of licence, which fools call liberty.)

Tacitus. *Dialogus de Oratoribus*, 46.

Emas non quod non opus est, sed quod necesse est. Quod non opus est, asse carum est.

—Buy not what you want, but what you have need of; what you do not want is dear at a farthing.

Cato. (*As quoted by Seneca, Ep.* 94.)

Emax domina.—A lady with a passion for buying. **Ovid.** *Ars Amat.*, 1, 421.

Emitur sola virtute potestas.—Power is bought by virtue alone. **Claudian.**

Emori nolo, sed me esse mortuum nihil curo.—I would not die out, but do not care anything about being dead. (Translation of a verse of Epicharmus.)

Cicero. *Tusc.*, *Quæst.* 1, 8.

Empta dolore docet experientia.—Experience bought with sorrow teaches. **Pr.**

Emunctæ naris.—Of a keen scent (*i.e.* for other people's faults).

Horace. *Sat.*, Book 1, 4, 8.

En, hic declarat quales sitis iudices!—Lo, this (man) proclaims what manner of judges you are.

Phædrus. *Fab.*, Book 5, 5, 28.

En quo discordia cives

Perduxit miseros!

—Lo! whither has dissension led the unhappy citizens. **Virgil.** *Ecloques*, 1, 72.

Enervant animos citharæ, lotosque, lyraque.—The music of the cithara, the flute, and the lyre enervates the mind.

Ovid. *Remedia Amoris*, 753.

Ense et aratro.—With sword and plough.
Pr.

Et magis præfulgebant quod non videbantur.—They shone forth the more that they were not seen.

Tacitus. (*Adapted from Annals, Book 3, 76.*)*

Eodem collyrio mederi omnibus.—To cure all by the same salve.
Pr.

Eodem modo quo quid constituitur, eodem modo dissolvitur.—In the same way in which a matter is resolved it must be dissolved.
Coke.

Epicuri de grege porcum.—A pig of Epicurus's flock.

Horace. *Ep.*, Book 1, 4, 16.

Epistola enim non erubescit.—For a letter does not blush.
Cicero. *Ep.*, Book 5, 12.

Eques ipso melior Bellerophonte.—A horseman better than Bellerophon (rider of Pegasus) himself.

Horace. *Odes*, Book 3, 12, 7.

Equi et poetæ alendi, non saginandi.—Horses and poets are to be fed not fattened.
Attr. to Charles IX. of France.

Equi frænato est auris in ore.—The ear of a horse is in his bridled mouth.

Horace. *Ep.*, Book 1, 15, 13.

Equo ne credite, Teucri.—Trust not the horse, Trojans.
Virgil. *Æneid*, 2, 48.

Equus Sejanus.—The horse which belonged to Cn. Sejus (which brought ill-luck to its various owners).
Gellius. 3, 9, 6.

Erant quibus appetentior famæ videretur, quando etiam sapientibus cupido gloriæ novissima exiit.—There were some to whom he seemed too greedy of fame, at a time when moreover the intense desire of glory is laid aside by the wise.

Tacitus. *Hist.* Book 4, 6.

Eripe te moræ.—Tear thyself from delay.

Horace. *Odes*, Book 3, 29, 5.

Eripe turpi
Colla jugo. Liber, liber sum, dic age.
—Tear your necks from the base yoke.
Come and say "I am free, I am free."

Horace. *Sat.*, Book 2, 7, 91.

Eripit interdum, modo dat medicina salutem.—Medicine sometimes snatches away health, sometimes gives it.

Ovid. *Tristia* 2, 269.

Eripite isti gladium quæ sui est impo animi.—Take away the sword from her who is not in possession of her senses.

Plautus. *Casina*, Act 3, 5, 7.

Eripuit cælo fulmen, sceptrumque tyrannis.—He snatched the lightning from heaven and the sceptre from tyrants.

Manilius (*adapted*).

Inscription on Franklin's bust.

Eris mihi magnus Apollo.—To me you shall be the great Apollo.

Virgil. *Eclogues*, 3, 104.

Errantem in viam reducito.—Bring back the wanderer into the path.

Errare humanum est.—It is human to err.
Pr.

Errare malo cum Platone, quam cum istis vera sentire.—I would rather err with Plato than perceive the truth with those others.
Cicero. *Tusc. Quæst.*, 1, 17, 39.

Errat longe, mea quidem sententia
Qui imperium credat gravius esse aut stabilius,
Vi quod fit quam illud quod amicitia adjungitur.

—He is much in error, in my opinion, who supposes that authority which is obtained by force, is firmer or more lasting than that which is acquired by goodwill.

Terence. *Adelphi* 1, 1, 40

Esse bonam facile est, ubi quod vetet esse remotum est.—It is easy for her to be good when what prevents from so being is far off.

Ovid. *Tristia*, Book 5, 14, 25.

Esse quam videri.—To be rather than to seem.

Latin Version of the Greek maxim, found in Æschylus—"Siege of Thebes" (B.C. 524-456.)

Esse solent magno damna minora bono.
—Lesser losses are wont to be of great advantage.

Ovid. *Rem. Am.*, 672.

Est aliquid fatale malum per verba levare.
—Speech concerning a fatal evil is some mitigation of it.

Ovid. *Tristia*, Book 5, 1, 59.

Est amicus socius mensæ, et non permanebit in die necessitatis.—He is a friend who is a table-companion, and will not endure in the day of necessity.

Yulgate. *Eccles.*, 6, 10.

Est animus lucis contemptor.—My mind is a despiser of the light (*i.e.* of life).

Virgil. *Æneid*, 9, 205.

* See "Conspicuous by his absence," under "Miscellaneous."

Est animus tibi

Rerumque prudens, et secundis
Temporibus dubiisque rectus.

—You have a mind careful in business, and
unmoved either in times of prosperity or of
doubt. **Horace. Odes, Book 4, 9, 34.**

Est animus, tibi sunt mores, est lingua
fidesque.—You have courage, manners and
conversation, and sense of honour.

Horace. Ep., Book 1, 1, 57.

Est aviditas dives, et pauper pudor.—
Greediness is rich and shame poor.

Phædrus. Fab., Book 2, 1, 12.

Est bonus, ut melior vir

Non alius quisquam.

—He is so good that no one can be a better
man. **Horace. Sat., Book 1, 3, 32.**

Est brevitæ opus, ut curat sententia.—
There is need of brevity that the meaning
may run on. **Horace. Sat., Book 1, 10, 9.**

Est demum vera felicitas felicitate dignum
videri.—It is true happiness alone to seem
worthy of happiness. **Pliny the Younger.**

Est deus in nobis: agitante calescimus illo.
—There is a God within us, and we glow
when he stirs us. **Ovid. Fast., Book 6, 5.**

Est deus in nobis; et sunt commercia cœli.*
—There is a God within us and intercourse
with heaven.

Ovid. Ars Amat., Book 3, 549.

Est egentissimus in re sua.—He is most
needy in his circumstances. **Pr.**

Est enim hoc commune vitium in magnis
liberisque civitatibus ut invidia gloriæ come-
sit.—For there is this common defect in great
and free states, that envy is companion to
glory. **Cornelius Nepos. Chabrias.**

Est enim lex nihil aliud nisi recta et a
numine deorum tractata ratio, imperans
honestæ, prohibens contrariæ.—For law is
nothing else than right reason under the
divine command of the gods, commanding
what is good, prohibiting the opposite.

Cicero.

Est enim malitia versuta, et fallax
nocendi ratio.—For malice is cunning, and
men's reason is deceitful in working mischief.

Cicero. De Nat. Deorum, Book 3, 30.

Est enim proprium stultitiæ aliorum vitia
cernere, oblivisci suorum.—For it is the
property of folly to perceive the faults of
others, and to forget its own.

Cicero. Tusc. Questionum, Book 3, 30.

Est etiam miseris pietas, et in hoste
probat.—To the wretched also there is a
reverence due, it is honourable in an enemy.

Ovid. Tristia, Book 1, 9, 35.

Est etiam placuisse sibi quatuordecim
voluptas.—There is also a certain delight in
having pleased one's self.

Ovid. Medicamina Faciei, 31.

Est etiam, ubi profecto damnum præstet
facere, quam lucrum.—There is a time when
it is certainly better to make a loss than a
gain. **Plautus.**

Est genus hominum qui esse primos se
omnium rerum volunt,
Nec sunt.

—There is a sort of men who wish to be
first in all things, and are not.

Terence. Eunuchus, 2, 2, 17.

Est huic diversum vitio vitium prope
majus.—There is another vice opposite to
this vice and almost greater.†

Horace. Ep., Book 1, 18, 5.

Est in aqua dulci non invidiosa voluptas.—
In sweet water there is a pleasure ungrudged
by anyone.

Ovid. Ep. ex Pont., Book 2, 7, 73.

Est miserorum, ut malevolentes sint,
atque invidant bonis.—It is the nature of
the wretched to be ill-disposed and to envy
the good. **Plautus. Captivei, Act 3, 4, 51.**

Est modus in rebus; sunt certi denique
fines

Quos ultra citraque nequit consistere rectum.
—There is a measure in things; there are at
length fixed boundaries, beyond and about
which that which is right cannot exist.

Horace. Sat., Book 1, 1, 106.

Est multi fabula plena joci.—It is a story,
full of much humour.

Ovid. Fast., Book 6, 320.

Est natura hominum novitatis avida.—
The nature of men is greed for novelty.

Pliny the Elder.

Est nobis voluisse satis.—To have willed is
sufficient for us. **Tacitus.**

Est pater ille quem nuptia demonstrant.
—He is the father whom marriage indicates
as such. **Law.**

Est profecto Deus, qui quæ nos gerimus
auditque et videt.—There is assuredly a
God who both hears and sees what we are
doing. **Plautus.**

† The vices thus contrasted are flattery on the
one hand, and extreme and unmannerly harshness
on the other, the latter being the "almost greater"
vice.

* Milton's "Looks commercing with the skies"
("Il Penseroso," l. 8) is derived from this line.

Est quadam* prodire tenus, si non datur ultra.—To advance up to a certain point is allowed, if not beyond.

Horace. *Ep.*, Book 1, 32.

Est quædam flere voluptas;
Expletur lacrimis egeriturque dolor.
—There is a certain pleasure in weeping;
grief is appeased and expelled by tears.

Ovid. *Tristia*, Book 4, 3, 37.

Est quiddam gestus edendi.—One's behaviour in eating is something.

Ovid. *Ars Amat.*, Book 3, 755.

Est quoque cunctarum novitas carissima rerum.—Novelty also is of all things the best loved.

Ovid. *Ep. ex Pont.*, Book 3, 4, 51.

Est rosa flos Veneris; quo dulcia furta laterent,

Harpocrati matris dona dicavit amor.

Inde rosam mensis hospes suspendit amicis,

Convivæ ut sub ea dicta tacenda sciant.

—The rose is the flower of Venus; and Love, in order that her sweet dishonesties might be hidden, dedicated this gift of his mother to Harpocrates (god of silence). Hence the host hangs the rose over his friendly tables, that his guests may know that beneath it what is said will be regarded as secret. (Hence *Sub rosa*.)

Anon.

Est tempus quando nihil, est tempus quando aliquid, nullum tamen est tempus in quo dicenda sunt omnia.—There is a time for saying nothing, a time for saying something, but there is no time in which all things should be said.

Monkish Precept.

Este procul lites, et amaræ prælia lingue

Dulcibus est verbis mollis alendus amor.

—Get far hence contentions, and battles of the bitter tongue. Soft love is to be fostered with sweet words.

Ovid. *Ars Amat.*, Book 2, 151.

Estne Dei sedes nisi terra, et pontus, et aer, Et cælum, et virtus? Superos quid quarimus ultra?

Jupiter est, quodcunque vides, quodcunque moveris.

—Has God any habitation except earth, and sea, and air, and heaven, and virtue? Why do we seek the highest beyond these? Jupiter is wheresoever you look, wheresoever you move. Lucanus. *Pharsalia*, Book 9, 578.

Estne novis nuptis odio Venus? Anne parentum

Frustrantur falsis gaudia lacrymulis?

—Is Venus odious to brides? Or is the joy of their parents cheated with false tears?

Catullus. 66, 15.

Esto perpetua.—Let it last for ever.

Last words of Paul Sarpi, referring to Venice. Motto of Amicable Society of London, 1706.

Esto quod es; quod sunt alii, sine quemlibet esse;

Quod non es nolis; quod potes esse velis.

—Be what you are; allow anyone else to be what others are; do not wish to be what you are not; desire to be what you are able to be.

Mediæval.

Esto quod esse videris.—Be what you seem to be.

Pr.

Esto, ut nunc multi, dives tibi, pauper amicis.—Be, as many are now, rich to yourself, poor to your friends.

Juvenal. *Sat.*, 5, 113.

Esurienti ne occurras.—Do not run up against a hungry man.

Pr.

Et credis cineres curare sepultos?—And do you believe that the buried ashes care?

Virgil. (*Adapted from Æneid*, 4, 34.)†

Et dicam, Mea sunt; injiciamque manus.—And I will say "They are mine"; and lay hands on them.

Ovid. *Amorum*, Book 1, 4, 40.

(See also *Heroid.*, 12, 153.)

Et dubitamus adhuc virtutem extendere factis?—And do we hesitate thus to extend our renown by deeds?

Virgil. *Æneid*, 6, 806.

Et errat longe, mea quidem sententia, Qui imperium credat esse gravius, aut stabilius,

Vi quod fit, quam illud quod amicitia adjungitur.

—And he makes a great mistake, in my opinion at least, who supposes that authority is firmer or better established when it is founded by force than that which is welded by affection.

Terence. *Adelph.* Act 1, 1, 40.

Et facere et pati fortiter‡ Romanum est.—It is the nature of a Roman to do and suffer bravely.

Livy. Book 2, 12.

Et genus et formam regina pecunia donat: Ac bene nummatum decorat Suadela Venusque.

—Money, a queen, bestows position and beauty, and Suadela (Goddess of Persuasion) and Venus favour the well-moneyed suitor.

Horace. *Ep.*, Book 1, 6, 37.

Et genus et virtus, nisi cum re, vilior alta est.—Both rank and valour, without wealth, are more worthless than seaweed.

Horace. *Sat.*, Book 2, 5, 8.

* Another reading is "quoddam," when the meaning is, "It is something to advance to a certain point, if not beyond."

† See "Id cinerem," etc

‡ "Fortia" in some editions, instead of "fortiter," i.e. "brave things" instead of "bravely."

Et hoc genus omne.—And all this sort.

Et jam summa procul villarum culmina
fumant,
Majoresque cadunt altis de montibus um-
brae.

—And now far off the high roofs of the
farmhouses smoke, and the greater shadows
fall from the tall mountains.

Virgil. *Eclogues*, 1, 83.

Et lateat vitium proximitate boni.—And
let each fault lie hidden in the nearest good
quality. Ovid. *Ars Amat.*, Book 2, 662.

Et latro, et cautus præcingitur ense viator;
Ille sed insidias, hic sibi portat opem.

—The robber and the wary traveller are both
girded with swords; but the one carries his
for outrage, the other for self-defence.

Ovid. *Tristia*, 2, 271.

Et magis adducto pomum decerpere ramo,
Quam de cælata sumere lance juvat.

—And it is more pleasing to pluck an apple
from the branch which you have seized,
than to take one up from a graven dish.

Ovid. *Ep. de Pont.*, Book 3, 5, 10.

Et mala sunt vicina bonis.—And evil
things are neighbours to good.

Ovid. *Rem. Am.*, 3, 23.

Et male tornatos incudi reddere versus.—
And return to the forge the badly-turned
verses. Horace. *De Arte Poetica*, 441.

Et mea cymba semel vasta percussa procella,
Illum, quo læsa est, horret adire locum.

—And my skiff, once dashed about by the
terrible storm, fears to approach the spot
where it was damaged.

Ovid. *Tristia*, Book 1, 1, 85.

Et mihi dulce magis resolutio vivere collo.
—And to me it is more sweet to live free
from the yoke. Gallus. 1, 61.

Et mihi, Propositum perforce, dixit, opus.
—And said to me, Complete the task you
have set yourself. Ovid. *Rem. Am.*, 40.

Et mihi res, non me rebus, subjungere
conor.—And I endeavour to subdue circum-
stances to myself, and not myself to circum-
stances. Horace. *Ep.*, Book 1, 1, 191.

Et minimæ vires frangere quassa valent.
—And the least force suffices to break what
is already to pieces.

Ovid. *Tristia*, Book 3, 11, 22.

Et modo quæ fuerat semita, facta via est.
—What was only a path is now made a
high road. Martial. *Epiq.*, Book 7, 60.

Et monere et moneri, proprium est veræ
amicitiæ.—Both to advise and to be advised
is a feature of real friendship. Cicero.

Cicero.

Et moveant primos publica verba sonos.—
And let words dealing with public topics be
the first to be heard.

Ovid. *Ars Amat.*, 1, 144.

Et nati natorum, et qui nascentur ab illis.
—The children of our children, and those
who shall be descended from them.

Virgil. *Æneid*, 3, 93.

Et neque jam color est mixto candore rubori;
Nec vigor, et vires, et quæ modo visa place-
bant;

Nec corpus remanet.

—And now no longer is his complexion of
white mixed with red; nor are his energy,
nor his strength, nor those things which
pleased our sight, nor even his body, left to
us.

Ovid. *Metam.*, 3, 491.

Et nova factaque nuper habebunt verba
fidem, si

Græco fonte cadunt parce detorta.

—And new and lately-coined words will
obtain currency, if they come moderately
distorted from a Greek source.

Horace. *De Arte Poetica*, 55.

Et nulli cessura fides, sini crimine mores,
Nudaque simplicitas purpureusque pudor.

—And fidelity which will give way to
nothing, manners which are blameless, sim-
plicity unadorned, and blushing modesty.

Ovid. *Amorum*, 1, 3, 13.

Et peccare nefas, aut pretium emori (or
“pretium est mori”).—And it is a grave
offence to sin, or the reward is death.

Horace. *Odes*, Book 3, 24, 24.

Et pudet, et metuo, semperque eademque
precar.

Ne subeant animo tædia justa tuo.

—I am ashamed to be begging for ever and
always for the same things, and I fear lest a
natural disgust should gradually pervade
your mind.

Ovid. *Ep. ex Pont.*, Book 4, 15, 29.

Et quæ sibi quisque timebat,

Unius in miseri exitium conversa tulere.

—And those things which each one dreaded
as against himself, they could endure when
directed to the destruction of one poor
unfortunate wretch. Virgil. *Æneid*, 2, 130.

Et quando uberior vitiorum copia?—
And when was there ever a richer abund-
ance of vices? Juvenal. *Sat.*, 1, 87.

Et qui aliis nocent, ut in alios liberales
sunt, in eadem sunt injustitia ut si in suam
rem aliena convertant.—And those who do
injury to others, in order that they may be
generous to others, are in the same position
of injustice as if they had converted the
goods of others to their own use.

Cicero. *De Off.*, Book 1, 14.

Et qui nolunt occidere quenquam
Posse volunt.

—Even those who do not wish to kill anyone would like to be able to.

Juvenal. Sat., 10, 96.

Et redit in nihilum quod fuit ante nihil.—It began of nothing and in nothing it ends.

Cornelius Gallus. (Translated by Burton in "Anat. Melan.," 1631.)

Et res non semper, spes mihi semper adest.
—And the actual fact is not always propitious to me, but hope always is.

Ovid. Heroides, 18, 178.

Et rident stolidi verba Latina Getæ.—And the dull Getan fools laugh at Latin words.

Ovid. Tristia, Book 5, 10, 38.

Et sanguis et spiritus pecunia mortalibus.
—Money is both blood and life to mortals.

Pr.

Et semel emissum volat irrevocabile verbum.—And the spoken word once uttered flies abroad never to be recalled.

Horace. Ep., 1, 18, 71.

Et sequentia.—And the things following.

Et si non aliqua nocuisses, mortuus esses.
—And if by some means you had not injured him, you would have died.

Virgil. Eclogues, 3, 15.

Et sic de ceteris.—And so of the rest.

Et tu, Brute fili.—You also, O son Brutus.
*Cæsar's words on being stabbed by Brutus.**

Et veniam pro laude peto.—And I crave grace rather than praise.

Ovid. Tristia, Book 1, 7, 31.

Etiam bonis malum sæpe est adulescere.
—It is often an evil thing to accustom one's self even to things which are good.

Publilius Syrus.

Etiam capillus unus habet umbram suam.
—Even a single hair has its own shadow.

Publilius Syrus.

Etiam celeritas in desiderio n ora est.—In desire even speed is delay. **Publilius Syrus.**

Etiam fera animalia, si clausa teneas, virtutis obviscuntur.—Ever savage animals, if you keep them shut up, forget their courage.

Tacitus. Hist., Book 4, 64.

Etiam fortes viros suavis terri.—Even brave men are to be terrified by sudden things.

Tacitus. Annals, Book 15, 59.

Etiam in secundissimis rebus maxime est utendum consilio amicorum.—Even in the utmost prosperity the advice of friends is to be very greatly employed.

Cicero.

Etiam innocentes cogit mentiri dolor.—Pain forces even the innocent to lie.†

Publilius Syrus.

Etiam oblivisci quod scis, interdum expedit.—Sometimes it is expedient to forget even what you know. (Also printed *quid sis*, i.e. "Sometimes it is expedient to forget even who you are.")

Publilius Syrus.

Etiam sanato vulnere cicatrix manet.—Even when the wound is healed the scar remains.

Pr.

Etiam sapientibus cupido gloriæ novissima exiit.—The desire for fame is the last desire that is laid aside even by the wise.‡

Tacitus. Hist., Book 4, 6.

Etiam si Cato dicat.—Even if Cato (scrupulous as to truth) were to say so (I would not believe it).

Pr.

Etiam stultis acuit ingenium fames.—Hunger sharpens the understanding even in fools.

Pr.

Etsi pervivo usque ad summam ætatem, tamen

Breve spatium est perferendi quæ minitas mihi.

—Even though I should live to extreme old age, the time would be short for enduring what you threaten me with.

Plautus. Captivei, Act 3, 5, 84.

Euge, poeta!—Bravo, O poet!

Persius. Sat., 1, 75.

Eum ausculta cui quatuor sunt aures.—Listen attentively to him who has four ears (i.e. to a good listener).

Pr.

Eveniunt digna dignis.—Worthy things happen to the worthy.

Plautus. Poenulus, Act 5.

Eventus stultorum magister est.—The event is the schoolmaster of fools (i.e. they are wise after the event). **Livy. 20, 39.**

Eversis omnibus rebus, quum consilio profici nihil possit, una ratio videtur; quidquid evenierit, ferre moderate.—When all things have gone wrong, when counsel can avail nothing, one plan seems to remain, whatever shall happen, to endure it with moderation.

Cicero.

Evolare rus ex urbe tanquam ex vinculis.—To fly from the town to the country as though from chains.

Cicero. De Orat., Book 2, 6.

Ex abundante cautela.—Out of abundance of caution.

Law.

Ex abusu non arguitur ad usum.—The abuse of a thing is not an argument for its use.

Law.

* Suetonius says that Cæsar's words, on seeing Brutus, were "Καὶ εὖ τέκνον"—"You also, my son?" The saying is sometimes given as "Tu quoque Brute."

† See "Dolor omnia cogit."

‡ See Milton, "That last infirmity of noble mind" (p. 223, note).

Ex abusu non argumentum ad desuetudinem.—The abuse of a thing is no argument for its discontinuance. **Law.**

Ex æquo et bono judicare.—To judge according to what is right and good. **Law.**

Ex Africa semper aliquid novi.—Always something new out of Africa.*

Pliny. *N. H.*, 8, 6.

Ex alieno tergo lata secantur lora.—Broad thongs are cut out of another man's leather. **Pr.**

Ex animo.—From my soul (*i.e.* willingly). **Cicero, etc.**

Ex arena funiculum nectis.—You are weaving a rope out of sand. **Pr.**

Ex auribus cognoscitur asinus.—The ass is known by his ears. **Pr.**

Ex cathedra.—From the chair of authority. **Pr.**

Ex commodo.—At convenience; leisurely.

Ex concessio.—From what has been conceded.

Ex confesso.—Confessedly. **Quintilian.**

Ex curia.—Out of court. **Law.**

Ex debito justitiæ.—From what is due to justice (from regard to justice). **Pr.**

Ex delicto.—From the crime.

Ex desuetudine amittuntur privilegia.—Rights are lost by disuse. **Law.**

Ex diuturnitate temporis omnia præsumuntur esse solemniter acta.—After long duration of time all things are presumed to have been done with due form. **Law.**

Ex eodem ore calidum et frigidum efflare.—To blow hot and cold from the same mouth. **Pr.**

Ex facto oritur jus.—The law arises from fact. **Law (Blackstone, etc.).**

Ex fumo dare lucem.—To give light from smoke. **Pr.**

Ex humili magna ad fastigia rerum Extollit, quoties voluit fortuna jocari.—Whenever fortune wishes to joke, she lifts people from what is humble to the highest extremity of affairs. **Juvenal. Sat., 3, 39.**

Ex improviso (*or de improviso*).—Unexpectedly. **Cicero.**

Ex industria.—Intentionally. **Livy.**

Ex inimico cogita posse fieri amicum.—Consider that a friend may be made out of an enemy. **Seneca.**

Ex luce lucellum.—Out of light a little profit.

Pitt's description of the Window Tax.†

Ex malis moribus bonæ leges natæ sunt.—Good laws have sprung from bad customs. **Coke.**

Ex mediocritate fortunæ, pauciora pericula sunt.—In modesty of fortune there are the fewer dangers.

Tacitus. Annals, Book 14, 60.

Ex mero motu.—Of one's own unrestrained impulse.

Ex necessitate rei.—From the urgency of the case. **Law.**

Ex nihilo nihil fit.—Out of nothing nothing is made. **Pr.**

Ex officio.—By virtue of office or official employment.

Ex opere operato.—By the work accomplished.

Ex oriente lux, ex occidente lex.—From the East comes light, from the West law (*i.e.* direction). **Pr.**

Ex otio plus negotii quam ex negotio habemus.—We have more occupation from our leisure than from our occupation. **Pr.**

Ex parte.—From one side only.

Ex pede Herculem.—Hercules from his foot (*i.e.* the foot tells us it is Hercules). **Pr.**

Ex post facto.—After the event. **Law.**

Ex professo.—From one acknowledged.

Ex quovis ligno non fit Mercurius.—A Mercury is not made out of any block of wood. **Quoted by Appuleius as a saying of Pythagoras.**

Ex scintilla incendium.—From a spark a fire. **Pr.**

Ex sese.—From himself (*i.e.* by his own exertions). **Cicero.**

Ex tempore.—Without preparation. **Cicero. De Orat., 50.**

Ex umbra in solem.—Out of shade (*or* obscurity) into the light of day. **Pr.**

Ex ungue leonem.—By his claw you may know the lion. **Pr.**

Ex uno disce omnes.‡—From one judge all. **Pr.**

Ex vita discedo, tanquam ex hospitio, non tanquam ex domo.—I depart from life as from an inn, and not as from my home.

Cicero. De Senect., 23.

† Also suggested by Robert Lowe, Chancellor, as a motto for matchboxes, when the British Government introduced a match tax, 1871.
‡ See "Crimine ab uno."

* See Greek, "Ἀεὶ φέρεται, κ.τ.λ."

Ex vitio alterius sapiens emendat suum.—From another's evil qualities a wise man corrects his own. **Publius Syrus.**

Ex vitulo bos fit.—From a calf an ox is made. **Pr.**

Ex vultibus hominum mores colligere.—To acquire knowledge of human nature from men's physiognomy. **Pr.**

Exceptio in non exceptis firmat regulam.—An exception claimed in the case of matters or persons not excepted strengthens the rule. **Law.**

Exceptis excipiendis.—Those things being excepted which it is requisite should be excepted. **Law.**

Excepto quod non simul esses, cætera lætus.—Except that you were not with me, I was happy as to other things. **Mediæval.**

Excessit ex ephebis.—He has quitted the hobbledehoy stage; he is out of his teens. **Terence. Andria, I, 1, 24.**

Excessit medicina malum.—The remedy has exceeded the disease. **Pr. (Modern.)**

Excessus in jure reprobatur.—Excess is condemned in law. **Law.**

Excludat jurgia finis.—Let this end of the controversy stop all quarrel. **Horace. Ep., Book 2, 1, 33.**

Exclusæ opes omnes.—All help being shut out. **Plautus.**

Exeat.—Let him depart.

Exeat aula,
Qui vult esse pius.
—Let him depart from the court who wishes to be an honest man. **Mediæval (?).**

Exegi monumentum ære perennius.—I have raised up a memorial more lasting than brass. **Horace. Odes, Book 3, 30, 1.**

Exempli gratia.—By way of example. **Cicero (and other authors).**

Exemplo plus quam ratione vivimus.—We live more by example than by reason. **Pr.**

Exemplo quodcumque malo committitur, ipsi

Displicet auctori. Prima est hæc ultio, quod se

Judice nemo nocens absolvitur.
—Whatever guilt is perpetrated by some evil prompting, is grievous to the author of the crime. This is the first punishment of guilt that no one who is guilty is acquitted at the judgment seat of his own conscience. **Juvenal. Sat., 13, 1.**

Exemplumque Dei quisque est in imagine parva.—Each one is a copy of God in a small form. **Manilius.**

Exercere imperium sævis unguibus.—To exercise authority with cruel claws. **Phædrus. Fab., Book 1, 31, 12.**

Exeunt omnes.—All go out.

Exige, ac suspende te.—Go and hang yourself. **Plautus. Bacchides.**

Exigit et a statu is farinas.—He extracts meal even from statues. **Pr.**

Exigite, ut mores teneros ceu pollice ducat, Ut si quis cera vultum facit.

—Require of him that he shall mould their tender nature as with his thumb, even as a man fashions a face in wax. **Juvenal. Sat., 7, 237.**

Exigua est virtus præstare silentia rebus; At contra, gravis est culpa tacenda loqui.—Slight is the merit of keeping silence on a matter, on the other hand serious is the guilt of talking on things whereon we should be silent. **Ovid. Ars Amat., Book 2, 603.**

Exigui numero, sed bello vivida virtus.—Of small number, but their valour quick for war. **Virgil. Æneid, 5, 754.**

Exiguum est ad legem bonum esse.—It is a slight thing to be good according to law. **Seneca.**

Exiguum natura desiderat.—Nature requires very little. **Seneca. Ep. 16.**

Exilioque domos et dulcia limina mutant ' Atque alio patriam quærunt sub sole jacentem.

—And for exile they change their homes and pleasant thresholds, and seek a country lying beneath another sun. **Virgil. Georgics, Book 2, 511.**

Exilium patitur patriæ qui se denegat.—He suffers exile who denies himself to his country. **Publius Syrus.**

Exitio est avidum (or avidis) mare nautis.—The greedy sea is fatal to sailors (or, according to the alternative reading, which is more commonly accepted, "The sea is fatal to greedy seafarers.")

Horace. Odes, Book 1, 23, 13.

Exitus acta probat.—The result proves the action. **Ovid. Heroides, 2, 85.**

Exitus in dubio est: audebimus ultima, dixit.—The outcome is doubtful, he said, we will dare the very utmost. **Ovid. Fast., Book 2, 731.**

Exoriare aliquis nostris ex ossibus ultor.—Some avenger shall rise up from our bones. **Virgil. Æneid, 4, 625.**

Expectans expectavi.—I waited patiently. **Vulgate. Ps. 401.**

Expectata dies aderat.—The longed-for day is at hand. **Virgil. Æneid, 5, 104.**

Expedit esse deos: et ut expedit, esse putemus.—It is expedient that there should be gods; and as it is expedient let us believe them to be.

Ovid. *Ars Amat.*, Book 1, l. 637.

Experimentum crucis.—A crucial experiment. Pr.

Experiundo scies.—You shall know by experience. Terence. *Heauton.*, 3, 2, 90.

Experto crede Roberto.—Believe the experienced Robert.—Found in the introduction of Robert Burton's "Anatomy of Melancholy," 1621, but Antonius de Arena (d. 1644) wrote also "Experto crede Roberto." Ruperto is sometimes substituted for Roberto, in German writings.

Mediæval.

Experto credite.—Believe one who knows by experience. Virgil. *Æneid.*, 11, 233.

Expetuntur divitiæ ad perfruendas voluptates.—Riches are desired for the enjoyment of our pleasures.

Cicero (adapted from *De Officiis*, 1, 8).

Explorant adversa viros; perque asperaduro Nititur ad laudem, virtus interrita clivo.

—Adversity tries men, and virtue strives for glory through adverse circumstances, undeterred by hard obstacles.

Silius Italicus. 4, 605.

Expressa nocent, non expressa non nocent.—What is expressed may be prejudicial, what is not expressed cannot be so. Law.

Expressio unius est exclusio alterius.—The naming of one man is the exclusion of the other. Law.

Extinctus amabitur idem.—He shall be loved though dead.

Horace. *Ep.*, Book 2, 1, 14.

Extra ecclesiam nulla salus.—No salvation outside the Church. Mediæval.

Extra lutum pedes habes.—You have your feet out of the mud. Pr.

Extrema gaudii luctus occupat.—Grief takes possession of the confines of gladness. Pr.

Extrema manus nondum operibus ejus imposita est.—The finishing touch has not yet been put to his work. Pr.

Extremæ est dementiæ discere dediscenda.—It is the worst of madness to learn what has to be unlearned.

Erasmus. *De Ratione Studii.*

Extremis malis extrema remedia.—To desperate evils, desperate remedies. Pr.

Exuerint sylvestrem animum, cultuque frequenti,
In quascunque voces artes, haud tarda sequentur.

—They will lay aside their rustic mind, and by continued instruction will quickly follow into whatsoever arts you may invite them.

Virgil. *Georgics*, 2, 51.

Exul, inops erres, alienaque limina lustres: Exiguumque petas ore tremente cibum.

—An exile and destitute may you wander, and survey the thresholds of others; and may you seek with tremulous mouth a wretched scrap of food. Ovid. *Ars Amat.*, Book 1, 113.

Fabas indulcet fames.—Hunger sweetens beans. Pr.

Faber compedes quas fecit ipse Gestet.

—Let the smith wear the shackles which he himself made. Ausonius. *Idyll.*, 7, *fin.*

Faber quisque ingenii sui.—Every man is the maker of his own genius.

Bacon (an adaptation of *Appuleius's* "insolent and unlucky saying").

Faber quisque suæ fortunæ [or "fortunæ propriæ"].—Every man is the maker of his own fortune.

Salust. *De Republica*, 1, 1 (quoted as from *Appuleius*).

Fabricando fabri finis.—By working we become workmen. Pr.

Fabula, nec sentis, tota jactaris in urbe.—Though you are not aware of it, you are become the talking-stock of the whole town. Ovid. *Amorum*, Book 3, 1, 21.

Fac et excusa.—Do it and make excuses. Pr.

Faciam, hujus loci, dieique, meique semper memineris.—I will make you always remember this place, this day, and me.

Terence. *Eunuchus*, 5, 7, 31.

Facies non omnibus una, Nec diversa tamen; qualem decet esse sororum.

—Not altogether the same features, nor yet different; but such as would be natural in sisters. Ovid. *Metam.*, 2, 13.

Facies tua computat annos.—Your face shows your age. Juvenal. *Sat.*, 6, 199.

Facile consilium damus aliis.—We easily give advice to others.

Quoted by Burton: *Anat. Melan.*, 1621.

Facile est imperium in bonis.—To govern the good is easy. Plautus.

Facile est inventis addere.—It is easy to add to inventions. Pr.

Facile est miserum irridere.—It is easy to mock the wretched.

Plautus. *Curculio*, Act 2, 1.

Facile est ventis dare vela secundis, Fecundumque solum varias agitare per artes, Auroque atque ebori decus addere, cum rudis ipsa Materies niteat.

—It is easy to spread the sails to propitious winds, and to cultivate in different ways a rich soil, and to give lustre to gold and ivory, when the very raw material itself shines.

Manilius. *Astr.*, 3.

Facile improbi malitia sua aspergunt probos.—Evil men in their malice easily traduce the righteous.

Pr.

Facile invenies et pejorem, et pejor moratam pater, Quam illa fuit: meliorem neque tu reperies, neque sol videt.

—You will easily find a worse woman, and one of worse disposition, father, than she was; but a better one you will not find, nor does the sun behold one.

Plautus. *Stichus*, Act 1, 2, 52.

Facile largiri de alieno.—It is easy to be generous with other people's property.

Pr.

Facile omnes, cum valemus, recta concilia egrotis damus.—When we are well, we all easily give good advice to the sick.

Terence. *Andria*, 2, 1, 11.

Facile palmam habes.—You win easily.

Plautus. *Trinummus*, Act 3, 2.

Facile princeps.—Easily foremost.

Pr.

Facili fœminarum credulitate.—With the easy credulity of women.

Tacitus. *Annals*, Book 14, 4.

Facilis descensus Averno * est;

Noctes atque dies patet atri janua Ditis; Sed revocare gradum, superasque evadere ad auras.

Hoc opus, hic labor est.

—Easy is the descent to Lake Avernus (mouth of Hades); night and day the gate of gloomy Dis (god of Hades) is open; but to retrace one's steps, and escape to the upper air, this indeed is a task; this indeed is a toil.

Virgil. *Æneid*, 6, 26.

Facilis vindicta est mihi,

Sed inquinari nolo ignavo sanguine.

—My vengeance is easy, but I do not care to be stained with ignoble blood.

Phædrus. *Fab.*, Book 1, 29, 10.

Facilius crescit quam inchoatur dignitas.—Dignity grows more easily than it obtains a beginning.

Laberius.

Facilius sit Nili caput invenire.—It would be easier to discover the source of the Nile.

Facinus audax incipit

Old Saying.

Qui cum opulento pauper homine cœpit rem habere aut negotium.

—He attempts a daring deed, who, being poor, begins to have transactions or business in conjunction with a rich man.

Plautus. *Aulularia*.

Facinus majoris abollæ.—A crime on a larger scale (*lit.*: a deed of the larger cloak).

Juvenal. *Sat.*, 3, 115.

Facinus quos inquinat æquat.—A crime equals those whom it debases.

Lucanus. *Book 5*, 287.

Facit gradum† fortuna quam nemo videt.—Good fortune which no one notices, makes a stepping-stone.

Pubilius Syrus.

Facit indignatio versum.—Indignation leads to the making of poetry. (Often quoted "Facit indignatio versus"—*i.e.* verses.)

Juvenal. *Sat.*, 1, 79.

Facito aliquid operis, ut semper te diabolus inveniat occupatum.—Keep doing some kind of work, that the devil may always find you employed.

St. Jerome.

Faciant næ intelligendo, ut nihil intelligant.—They contrive, in truth, by appearing to know a great deal to seem as if they know nothing.

Terence. *Andria*, Prologue, 17.

Facta canam; sed erunt qui me finxisse loquantur.—I will sing of facts; but there will be some to say that I have invented them.

Ovid. *Fast.*, Book 6, 3.

Facta ducis vivent, operosaque gloria rerum. Hæc manet: hæc avidos effugit una rogos.—The deeds of the leader shall live, and the toilsome glory of his actions; this endures, this alone escapes the greedy destruction of death.

Ovid. *Ad Liviæ*, 265.

Facta ejus cum dictis discrepant.—His deeds do not agree with his words.

Cicero. *De Fin.*, Book 2, 30.

Facta non verba.—Deeds not words.

Factis ignoscite nostris

Si scelus ingenio scitis abesse meo.

—Overlook our deeds, since you know that crime was absent from our inclination.

Ovid. *Fast.*, Book 3, 309.

Factum abiit; monumenta manent.—The deed has gone; the memorial thereof remains.

Ovid. *Fast.*, Book 4, 709.

Factum est.—It is done.

Factum est illud; fieri infectum non potest.—It is done; it is not possible for it to be undone.

Plautus. *Aulularia*.

* In some editions,

"Facilis descensus Averni: Noctes atque dies," etc.

† Another reading is "gratum"—*i.e.* "The good fortune which is unnoticed (and therefore unenvied) makes a man grateful for it."

Fæx populi (or plebis).—The dregs of the people (*or* of the common people).

Cicero. Ep. ad Quint., 2, 9, 5.

Fallacia

Alia aliam trudit.

—One falsehood makes way for another (*lit.*: pushes aside another).

Terence. Andria, 4, 5, 39.

Fallaci nimium ne crede lucernæ.—Do not trust too much to deceitful lamp-light (in judging of a woman's beauty).

Ovid. Ars Amat., Book 1, 245.

Fallentis semita vitæ.—The pathway of life which escapes observation.

Horace. Ep., Book 1, 18, 103.

Fallere credentem non est operosa puellam Gloria.

—To deceive a trusting girl is not a glorious or arduous achievement.

Ovid. Heroides, 2, 63.

Fallit enim vitium, specie virtutis et umbra, Cum sit triste habitu, vultuque et veste severum.

—For vice deceives, under the appearance and shadow of virtue, when sad in its appearance, and austere in countenance and dress.

Juvenal. Sat., 14, 109.

Fallite fallentes.—Deceive the deceivers.

Ovid. Ars Amat., Book 1, 645.

Fallitur, egregio quisquis sub principe credit Servitium. Nunquam libertas gratior exstat,

Quam sub rege pio.
—He who thinks it slavery to be under a distinguished chief, is mistaken. Never does liberty appear more pleasing than under a righteous king. *Claudian. 24, 113.*

Fallor? An arma sonant? Non fallimur, arma sonabant;

Mars venit, et veniens bellica signa dabat.
—Am I deceived? Or is it the clash of arms? I am not deceived, it was the clash of arms; Mars approaches, and, approaching, gave the signs of war.

Ovid. Fast., Book 5, 549.

Falsa grammatica non vitiat concessionem.
—False grammar does not vitiate a grant.

Coke.

Falso damnati crimine mortis.—Men condemned to death on a false accusation.

Virgil. Æneid, 6, 430.

Falsum in uno, falsum in omni.—False in one particular, false in every particular. *Pr.*

Falsus honor juvat, et mendax infamia terret, Quem, nisi mendosum et medicandum?

—Whom does false honour help, or whom does lying calumny alarm, except the liar and the man who is sickly in temperament?

Horace. Ep., Book 1, 16, 39.

Fama clamosa.—A noisy rumour.

Fama est obscurior annis.—The report thereof has become obscured through age.

Virgil. Æneid, 7, 205.

Fama, malum quo non aliud velocius ullum, Mobilitate viget, viresque acquirit eundo.
—Report, than which no evil thing of any kind is more swift, increases with travel, and gains strength by its progress.

Virgil. Æneid, 4, 174.

Fama tamen clara est; et adhuc sine crimine vixi.—My good name is nevertheless unstained; and so far I have lived without blame.

Ovid. Heroides, 17, 17.

Fama volat parvam subito vulgata per urbem.—The rumour forthwith flies abroad dispersed throughout the small town.

Virgil. Æneid, 8, 554.

Famæ damna majora sunt quam quæ æstimari possint.—Injuries to reputation are greater than can be estimated. *Livy.*

Famæ laboranti non facile succurritur.—Fame in danger is not easily rescued. *Pr.*

Famam extendere factis.—To extend fame by deeds. (*Motto of Linnaeus, Monckton family, etc.*) *Virgil (altered).**

Famem fuisse suspicor matrem mihi.—I suspect that hunger was my mother.

Plautus. Stichus, Act 2, 1, 1.

Fames et mora

Bilem in nasum concidunt.

—Hunger and delay stir up bile in one's nostril.

Plautus. Amph., 4, 3, 40.

(*Quoted as an ancient saying.*)

Fames, pestis et bellum populi sunt perniciæ.—Famine, pestilence, and war are the destruction of a people. *Pr.*

Familiare est hominibus omnia sibi ignoscere.—It is an ordinary thing with men to overlook all things in themselves. *Pr.*

Famulatur dominus ubi timet quibus imperat.—That master becomes a servant when he fears those whom he rules.

Pubilius Syrus.

Fare, fac.—Speak, do.

Motto.

Fari quæ sentiat.—To speak what he feels.

Fasti et nefasti dies.—Lucky and unlucky days. *Pr.*

Fastidientis stomachi est multa degustare.—It is the nature of a dainty appetite to taste many dishes. *Seneca. Ep. 2.*

Fastus inest pulchris, sequiturque superbia formam.—Haughtiness is natural in the fair, and pride accompanies beauty.

Ovid. Fast., Book 1, 419.

* See "Et dubitamus."

Fata obstant.—The Fates stand in the way. **Pr.**

Fata viam invenient.—Destiny will find out a way. **Virgil. Æneid, 10, 113.**

Fata vocant.—The Fates call. **Virgil. Georgics, 4, 496.**

Fata volentem ducunt, nolentem trahunt.—The Fates lead the willing and drag the unwilling. **Pr.**

Fatetur facinus is qui iudicium fugit.—He who flees from judgment confesses his crime. **Publius Syrus.**

Fatigatis humus cubile est.—To the weary the ground is a bed. **Curtius.**

Fatis accede, Deisque;
Et cole felices, miseros fuge. Sidera terra
Ut distant, et flamma mari, sic utile recto.
—Conciliate the Fates and the Gods; worship the fortunate and shun the wretched. As the stars are distant from earth, and as fire differs from the sea, so does the expedient differ from the right.

Lucanus. Pharsalia 8.

Fatua mulier.—A foolish woman (a woman of bad character). **Law.**

Favete linguis. (See "Odi.")

Fax mentis honestæ gloria.—Glory is the torch of a noble mind. **Pr.**

Fecimus et nos

Hæc juvenes.
—We ourselves did these things when we were young men. **Juvenal. Sat., 8, 163.**

Fecisti enim nos ad te, et cor inquietum donec requiescat in te.—For Thou hast made us for Thee, and the heart is not at peace until it rests in Thee. **St. Augustine.**

Fecundi calices quem non fecere disertum? —Whom have not the flowing goblets made eloquent? **Horace. Ep., Book 1, 5, 19.**

Fecundus est error.—Error is prolific. **Erasmus. Epitremus.**

Felices errore suo.—Happy in their error. **Lucanus.**

Felices ter et amplius
Quos irrupta tenet copula, nec malis
Divulsus querimoniis,
Suprema citius solvet amor die.
—Thrice happy, and more than thrice happy, are those whom an unbroken bond holds, and whom love, unimpaired by evil disputes, will not sunder before their last day.

Horace. Odes, Book 1, 13, 17.

Felicitas multos habet amicos.—Prosperity has many friends. **Pr.**

Felicitas nutrix est iracundiæ.—Prosperity is nurse to ill-temper. **Pr.**

Felicitate corrumpimur.—We are corrupted by good fortune.

Tacitus. Hist., Book 1, 15.

Felicitur is sapit qui periculo alieno sapit.—He is fortunately wise who grows wise by dangers of others. **Plautus. Mercator.** (Interpolated scene, supposed to be by *Hermolaus Barbarus.*)

Felix est cui quantulumcunque temporis contigit, bene collocatum est.—Happy is he who has well employed his time, however brief it may have been. **Seneca.**

Felix, heu nimium felix.—Happy, alas! too happy. **Virgil. Æneid, 4, 656.**

Felix improbitas optimorum est calamitas.—Lucky dishonesty is the misfortune of the best men. **Publius Syrus.**

Felix quem faciunt aliena pericula cautum.—Happy is he whom the dangers of others make cautious.

Quoted as a Saying in *Cyllenus's "Tibullus," published 1493.**

Felix quem faciunt aliorum cornua cautum.—Happy is he whom the horns of others have made cautious.

John Owen (d. 1622).

Felix qui nihil debet.—Happy he who nothing owes.

Felix qui potuit rerum cognoscere causas; Atque metus omnes, et inexorabile fatum Subiecit pedibus strepitumque Acherontis avari!

—Happy he who has been able to understand the causes of things, and who has put under his feet all fears, and inexorable fate, and the roaring of greedy Acheron!

Virgil. Georgics, 2, 490.

Felix qui quod amat defendere fortiter audet.—Happy he who dares to stoutly defend that which he loves.

Ovid. Amorum, Book 2, 5, 9.

Felix quicunque dolore
Alterius disces posse carere tuo.

—Happy are you, whoever you may be, who can learn, by the pain of another, to avoid it yourself. **Tibullus. Book 3, El. 7, 11.**

Felo de se.—A criminal upon himself (a suicide). **Law.**

Feræ naturæ.—Of a wild nature.

Feras, non culpes, quod mutari non potest.—Bear, do not blame, what cannot be changed. **Publius Syrus.**

Feras quod lædit, ut quod prodest perferas.—Bear what is hurtful, that you may preserve what is profitable. **Publius Syrus.**

Fere libenter homines id quod volunt credunt.—As a free men freely believe what they wish. **Cæsar. De Bello Gallico, 3, 18.**

* See "Feliciter is sapit."

Fere scriptores carmine fœdo

Splendida facta linunt.

—Sometimes writers debase noble deeds by celebrating them in an unworthy poem.

Horace. *Ep.*, Book 2, 1, 236.

Feris caret necessitas.—Necessity has no holidays. Pr.

Ferre fugiendo in media fata ruitur.—Often it happens to a man flying from fate that he rushes into the midst of it. Livy.

Ferreus assiduo consumitur anulus usu.—The iron ring is worn out by constant use.

Ovid. *Ars Amat.*, Book 1, 473.

Ferte citi ferrum, date tela, scandite muros; Hostis adest, eja!

—Hasten with the sword, bring weapons, climb the walls; the enemy is at hand—come on! Virgil. *Æneid*, 9, 37.

Fertilior seges est alienis semper in agris, Vicinumque pecus grandius ubi habet.

—The crop is more abundant in other people's fields, and our neighbour's herd has more milk than ours.

Ovid. *Ars Amat.*, Book 1, 349.

Ferto feris.—By bearing with others, you shall be borne with. Pr.

Ferulaque tristes, sceptrum pedagogorum, Cessent.

—And let the dismal rods, the sceptres of schoolmasters, have a rest.

Martial. *Epig.*, Book 10, 62, 10.

Fervens difficili bile tumet jecur.—My liver is in a ferment, burning with gall not to be restrained. Horace. *Odes*, Book 1, 13.

Fervet olla, vivit amicitia.—The pot boils, friendship lives. Pr.*

Fervet opus.—The work goes on with a will. Virgil.

Festina lente.—Hasten slowly.

Motto attributed to Octavius Cæsar.

(Suetonius, *Aug.* 25.)†

Festinat enim decurrere

Flosculus angustæ miseræque brevissima vite

Portio: dum bibimus, dum sarta, unguenta, puellas

Poscimus, obrepit non intellecta senectus.

—For our infinitesimal portion of straitened and wretched life, a mere floweret (in duration) is hurrying to decay. Whilst we drink, whilst we call for garlands, perfumes, women, old age, unperceived, steals upon us. Juvenal. *Sat.*, 3, 126.

Festinatio tarda est.—Hurry is slow. Pr.

Feudum maternum (or paternum).—A feud descending from mother, or father.

Blackstone. *Comm.*, v. 2, 212, 243.

Fiat experimentum in corpore vili.—Let the experiment be made on a worthless body. Pr.

Fiat jus et pereat mundus.—Let right be done, and let the world perish.

Attributed by Jeremy Taylor to St. Augustine.

Fiat justitia, ruat cælum.—Let justice be done, and let the heaven fall. Pr.

Fiat lux.—Let light be made.

Vulgate. *Genesis*, 1, 3.

Ficos dividere.—To split figs (i.e. to be guilty of meanness). Pr.

Ficta voluptatis causa sint proxima veris.—Let fictions meant to please be very near to truth. Horace. *De Arte Poetica*, 333.

Fictis, nos jocari meminert fabulis.—Let him remember that we are making fun with tales of fiction.

Phædrus. *Fab.*, Book 1, *Prol.*, 7.

Ficum cupit.—He covets a fig; he wants some favour, and is therefore civil or polite. Pr.

Fide abrogata, omnis humana societas tollitur.—Credit being lost, all the social intercourse of men is brought to naught.

Livy (adapted from Book 6, 41).

Fide et diffide.—Trust and distrust.

Motto.

Fidei commissum.—Left to trust; bequeathed in confidence in the heir's integrity. Law.

Fideli certa merces.—To the faithful the reward is sure. Pr.

Fidelis ad urnam.—Faithful to the funeral urn (i.e. to death). Pr.

Fidelius rident tuguria.—The peasants (*lit.*, the peasants' cottages) laugh in a more genuine way (i.e. humble folk are more sincere and hearty in their laughter). Pr.

Fidem nemo unquam perdit nisi qui non habet.—No one ever loses credit excepting he who has it not. Publilius Syrus.

Fidem qui perdit nihil ultra perdere potest.—He who loses credit can lose nothing further. Publilius Syrus.

Fidem qui perdit quo se servet reliquo?—He who loses credit, what has he left that can avail him? Publilius Syrus.

Fides carbonaria.—The coalheaver's faith (i.e. a belief like that of the coalheaver who said that he believed what the Church believed. When asked what that was, he said, "What I believe"). Mediæval.

Fides in animum, unde abiit, nunquam redit.—Confidence never returns to the mind whence it has departed. Publilius Syrus.

* See Greek Proverb, p. 471.

† See Greek Quotations: "Σπεῦδε Βραδέως."

Fides non habet meritum ubi humana ratio præbet experimentum.—Faith has not merit where human reason supplies the proof.

St. Gregory. *Homily 40, Book 2, 26.*

Fides Punica.—Punic (or Phœnician) honour (i.e. faithlessness). Sallust. *Jugurtha, 108, 3 (and in other authors).*

Fides servanda est.—Faith must be kept. Plautus.

Fides, sicut anima, unde abiit eo nunquam redit.—Confidence, like the soul, never returns thither whence it has departed.

Publilius Syrus.

Fides sit penes auctorem.—Let credit be in the possession of the author (i.e. Credit this to the author). Pr.

Fidus Achates.—Faithful Achates (faithful companion of Æneas).

Virgil. *Æneid, 6, 158, etc.*

Fieri curavit.—He caused this to be made.

On monumental inscriptions: expressed by "F. C."

Fieri facias.—Cause it to be done (writ empowering a sheriff to levy). Law.

Figulus figulo invidet, faber fabro.—The potter is envious of the potter, the smith of the smith. Pr.

Filii non plus possessionum quam morborum hæredes.—Sons, not more heirs of possessions than of diseases. Pr.

Filius istarum lacrymarum.—A child of those tears.*

St. Augustine. *Conf., Book 3, 12.*

Filius nullius.—The son of no one (an illegitimate son). Law.

Filius populi.—Son of the people (an illegitimate son). Law.

Filius terræ.—Son of the earth (i.e. low, earth-born). Law.

Filum aquæ.—The thread or middle of a stream (parting two lordships or properties). Law.

Finem respice (or Respice finem).—Have regard to the end.

Translation of Chilo's saying.†

Finge datos currus, quid agas?—Suppose the chariot of the sun were given you, what would you do? (Apollo's question to Phaeton.) Ovid. *Metam., Book 2, 74.*

Fingit equum tenera docilem cervicemagister Ire viam qua† monstret eques.

—The trainer trains the docile horse to turn, with his sensitive neck, whichever way the rider indicates. Horace. *Ep., Book 1, 2, 64.*

* "It cannot be, that a child of those tears (of mine) shall perish." Augustine says that this was his mother's saying when he became infected with the Manichean heresy.

† See also "Eccles.", 28, 6 (p. 424).

‡ Another reading has "quam."

Fingunt se medicos quivis idiota, sacerdos, Judæus, monachus, histrio, rasor, anus.

—Every idiot, priest, Jew, monk, actor, barber, and old woman, fancy themselves physicians. Mediæval.

Finis adest rerum.—The end of affairs is at hand. Lucanus. *Pharsalia, Book 3, 329.*

Finis alterius mali, gradus est futuri.—The end of one woe is the step to one that is to come. Pr.

Finis ecce laborum!—Lo! the end of my labours!

Firmior quo paratior.—The stronger being better prepared. Motto of Earls of Selkirk.

Fistula dulce canit volucres dum decipit auceps;

Impia sub dulci melle venena latent.

—The pipe sounds sweetly whilst the fowler is ensnaring the birds; and villainous poison lies concealed in the sweet honey.

Ovid (adapted, the second line being from Book 1, 8, 104; the other from an unknown source).

Fit cito per multas præda petita manus.—The booty sought by many hands is quickly plundered. Ovid. *Amorum, Book 1, 8, 92.*

Fit fabricando faber.—A workman becomes a workman by his work. Pr.

Fit in dominatu servitus, in servitute dominatus.—In mastery there is bondage, in bondage there is mastery.

Cicero. *Pro. Rege Dejot., 11.*

Fit quoque longus amor, quem diffidentia nutrit.—The love which is fostered by despair, is long-lasting.

Ovid. *Rem. Am., 543.*

Fit scelus indulgens per nubila sæcula virtus.—In overcast times the virtue of tenderness becomes a crime. Pr.

Fit via vi.—A way is made by force.

Virgil. *Æneid, 2, 494.*

Fixit in æternum causas qua cuncta coeret.—He fixed for ever causes whereby he keeps all things in order.

Lucanus. *Pharsalia, Book 2, 9.*

Flagrante bello.—Whilst the war is raging. Pr.

Flagrante delicto.—Whilst the crime is blazing (in the very act of crime). Pr.

Flamma fumo est proxima.—Flame is very near to smoke.

Plautus. *Curculio, Act 1, 1, 53.*

Flamma per incensas citius sedetur aristas.—Sooner might the flame be subdued amongst the standing corn as it burns. Propertius. *Book 3, Eleg. 19, 5.*

Flamma recens parva sparsa resedit aqua.
—The newly kindled fire subsides sprinkled with a little water.

Ovid. *Heroides*, 17, 190.

FleBILE ludibrium.—A tragic subject of laughter.

Pr.

Flebit, et insignis tota cantabitur urbe.—He shall mourn, and shall be marked out for the gossip of the whole town.

Horace. *Sat.*, Book 2, 1, 46.

Flectere si nequeo superos, Acheronta movebo.—If I cannot influence the gods, I will move Acheron (Hades).

Virgil. *Æneid*, 7, 312.

Flecti non frangi.—To be bent, not to be broken.

Motto of Lord Palmerston.

Flere licet certe : flendo diffundimus iram :
Perque sinum lacrimæ, fluminis instar enim.
—Truly it is allowed us to weep : by weeping we disperse our wrath ; and tears go through the heart, even like a stream.

Ovid. *Heroides*, 8, 61.

Flet victus, victor interit.—The conquered weeps, the conqueror has perished.

Pr.

Floriferis ut apes in saltibus omnia limant,
Omnia nos itidem depascimur aurea dicta,
Aurea, perpetua semper dignissima vita.
—As the bees in the flower-grown meadows take the sweets from all the flowers, so we also satiate ourselves with your golden sayings, golden indeed, and ever most worthy of endless life (an apostrophe of Epicurus).

Lucretius. *De Rer. Nat.*, Book 3, 11.

Flos juvenum, or Flos juventutis.—The flower of the young men, or the flower of youth.

Liwy. 8, 8; 37, 12; etc.

Flos poetarum.—The flower of poets.

Plautus. *Cusina, Prol.*, 18.

Flumina jam lactis, jam flumina nectaris ibant.—Now streams of milk were flowing, now streams of nectar. (The Golden Age.)

Ovid. *Metam.*, Book 1, 111.

Flumina rapides subsidunt.—Floods rapidly subside.

Pr.

Fluvius cum mari certas.—A river, you contend with the sea.

Pr.

Fœdus hoc aliquid quandoque audebis.—One of these days you will attempt something bolder than this.

Juvenal. *Sat.*, 2, 82.

Fœdum consilium, quum incepto, tum etiam exitu fuit.—It was a detestable counsel in its beginning, detestable also in its ending.

Liwy. Book 26, 38.

Fœnum habet in cornu ; longe fuge ; dummodo risum

Excusat sibi, non hic cuiquam parcat amico.
—He is dangerous (*lit.*, he has hay upon his horn) ; keep at a distance ; as long as he can force a laugh for himself, he is not the one to spare his friend.

Horace. *Sat.*, Book 1, 4, 34.

Folis tantum ne carmina manda,
Ne turbata volent rapidis ludibria ventis.
—But do not entrust your songs to leaves, lest, dispersed, they fly about, the sport of the devouring winds.

Virgil. *Æneid*, 6, 74.

Fons et origo mali.—The fount and origin of the evil.

Pr.

Fons malorum.—The fount of evils.

Pr.

Fons omnium viventium.—The source of all living things.

Pr.

Fontes ipsi sitiunt.—The fountains themselves are athirst.

Cicero. *Ep. ad Quint.*, 3, 1, 4.

Forma bonum fragile est.—Personal beauty is a transitory good.

Ovid. *Ars Amat.*, Book 2, 113.

Forma viros neglecta decet.—A carelessness as to personal appearance is becoming to men.

Ovid. *Ars Amat.*, Book 1, 509.

Formidabilior cervorum exercitus, duce leone, quam leonum cervo.—An army of stags led by a lion would be more formidable than one of lions led by a stag.

Pr.

Formosissimus annus.—The most charming period of the year. (According to Ovid, the autumn ; according to Virgil, the spring.)

Ovid. *Ars Amat.*, Book 2, 315.

Formosos sæpe inveni pessimos,
Et turpi facie multos cognovi optimos.

—I have often found persons of handsome appearance to be the worst ; and I have noticed that many of evil appearance are the best.

Phædrus. *Fab.*, Book 3, 46.

Fors et virtus miscentur in unum.—Chance and valour are blended in one.

Virgil. *Æneid*, 12, 714.

Forsan et hæc olim meminisse juvabit.—Perhaps it will be a pleasure to us some day to remember even these things.

Virgil. *Æneid*, 1, 203.

Forsan miseros meliora sequentur.—Better things, perhaps, will attend the wretched.

Virgil. *Æneid* 12, 153.

Forsitan et nostrum nomen miscabitur istis.—Perchance our name will be mingled even with theirs.

Ovid. *Ars Amat.*, Book 3, 339.

Forsitan hic aliquis dicat, Quæ publica tangunt
Carpere concessum est; hoc via juris habet.
—Perhaps someone here may say, "It is allowable to pluck what is found on the public way; this much of right the road confers."
Ovid. Nux Elegia, 133.

Forte scutum salus ducum.—The safety of leaders is a strong shield.

*Motto of Fortescue.**

Fortem facit vicina libertas senem.—Liberty, near at hand, makes an old man brave.
Seneca. Hippolytus, Act 1, 139.

Fortem posce animum, mortis terrore carentem,
Qui spatium vitæ extremum inter munera ponat

Naturæ, qui ferre queat quoscunque labores.
—Pray for a brave mind, wanting in fear of death, which regards the last stage of life as among the gifts of Nature, which is able to bear any labours.
Juvenal. Sat., 10, 357.

Fortes creantur fortibus et bonis;
Est in juvenis, est in equibus patrum

Virtus; nec imbellem feroces

Progenerant aquilæ columbam.

—The brave are born from the brave and good. In steers and in horses is to be found the excellence of their sires; nor do savage eagles produce a peaceful dove.

Horace. Odes, Book 4, 4.

Fortes fortuna adjuvat.—Fortune gives help to the brave.

Terence. Phormio, 1, 4, 26.

Fortes in fine assequendo, et suaves in modo assequendi simus.—Let us be resolute in prosecuting our ends, and mild in our methods of so doing.

Aquaviva. (16th Century.)

Forti et fideli nihil difficile.—Nothing is difficult to a brave and faithful man.

Motto of Lord Muskerry.

Fortior et potentior est dispositio legis quam hominis.—The disposition of the law is more decisive and powerful than that of men.
Law.

Fortis cadere, cedere non potest.—It may be the lot of a brave man to fall, he cannot yield.
Pr.

Fortis et constantis animi est non perturbari in rebus asperis.—It is the nature of a brave and resolute mind not to be disquieted in difficult matters.
Cicero.

Fortis imaginatio generat casum.—A powerful imagination produces the event.
Quoted, as a saying of the wise, by Montaigne.

Fortissimus ille est
Qui promptus metuenda pati, si comminus instent.

—He is the bravest man who is swift to encounter horrors even though they stare him in the face.
Lucanus.

Fortiter ferendo vincitur malum quod evitari non potest.—Ill-fortune which cannot be avoided is subdued by bravely enduring.
Pr.

Fortiter, fideliter, feliciter.—Bravely, faithfully, successfully.
Motto.

Fortiter geret crucem.—He will bravely carry the cross.

Fortiter in re, suaviter in modo.—Resolute in action, gentle in method.
† Pr.

Fortius e multis mater desiderat unum, Quam quæ flens clamat, Tu mihi solus eras.
—With more fortitude does a mother long for one out of many, than she who weeping cries, "Thou wast my only one."

Ovid. Rem. Am., 463.

Fortuito quodam concursu atomorum.—By some fortuitous concourse of atoms.

Cicero (adapted from De Nat. Deorum, Book 1, 24).†

Fortuna arbitriis tempus dispensat iniquis; Illa rapit juvenes; sustinet illa senes.

—Chance dispenses life with unequal judgment; she snatches away the young; and prolongs the life of the old.

Ovid. Ad Liviam, 371.

Fortuna humana fingit artatque ut lubet.
—Fortune moulds and compresses human affairs as she pleases.

Plautus. Captivei, Act 2, 2, 54.

Fortuna in homine plus quam consilium valet.—Fortune is of more account to a man than judgment.
Publius Syrus.

Fortuna magna magna domino est servitus.—A great fortune is a great bondage to its master.
Pr. §

Fortuna meliores sequitur.—Fortune follows the more worthy.
Sallust.

Fortuna miserrima tuta est.—A very poor fortune is a safe one.

Ovid. Ep. ex Pont., Book 2, 2, 31.

† See "Fortes in fine," etc.

† The words in Cicero are: "Nulla cogente natura, sed concursu quodam fortuito." Atoms (atomi) and minute particles (corpuseculi) are mentioned in preceding sentences. See also Quintilian, 7, 2, 2.

§ Founded on Seneca. See "Magna servitus est."

* The name of Fortescue, according to tradition, was derived from Sir Richard le Fort, protecting his royal master William I. at Hastings by bearing a strong shield before him, on account of which the French word *escue* (a shield) was added to the surname Fort.

Fortuna multis dat nimis, nulli satis.—
Fortune gives too much to many, enough to none.
Martial. Epig., Book 12, 10.

Fortuna multis parcere in poenam solet.—
Fortune is wont to spare many for some future punishment.
Laberius.

Fortuna nimium quem fovet, stultum facit.—
Fortune makes a fool of the man whom she favours over much.
Publilius Syrus.

Fortuna obesse nulli contenta est semel.—
Fortune is not satisfied with injuring a man only once.
Publilius Syrus.

Fortuna opes auferre, non animum potest.—
Fortune can take away our wealth but not our courage.
Seneca. Medea, Act 2, 176.

Fortuna parvis momentis magnas rerum commutationes efficit.—Fortune effects great changes in brief moments.
Pr.

Fortuna, sævo læta negotio, et
Ludum insolentem ludere pertinax,
Transmutat incertos honores,

Nunc mihi, nunc alii benigna.
—Fortune rejoicing in cruel employment, and persistent in playing her insolent game, changes uncertain honours, favourable now to me, now to another.
Horace. Odes, Book 3, 20, 49.

Fortuna simul cum moribus immutatur.—
Fortune alters with change of conduct.
Sallust. Catilina, 2.

Fortuna vitrea est; tum cum splendet fragritur.—Fortune is glass; just when it becomes bright it is broken. (Said to be taken from "Senecae Sententiæ.")
Publilius Syrus.

Fortunæ cetera mando.—I commit the rest to fortune.
Ovid. Metam., Book 2, 140.

Fortunæ filius.—A son of fortune.

Horace. Sat., Book 2, 6, 49.

Fortunæ majoris honos, erectus et acer.—
An honour to his high position, upright and energetic.
Claudian.

Fortunæ veniam damus.—We make allowances (for faults) in the case of large fortune.
Juvenal. Sat., 11, 174.

Fortunam citius reperias quam retineas.—
You may find Fortune more easily than you can retain her.
Publilius Syrus.

Fortunati ambo! si quid mea carmina pos-
sunt,

Nulla dies unquam memori vos eximet ævo.
—Happy both of you! If my verses are capable of anything, no day shall ever take you from the memory of time.
Virgil. Æneid, 9, 446.

Fortunato omne solum patria est.—To a lucky man every land is a fatherland.
Pr.

Fortunatus et ille deos qui novit agrestes.—
Happy is he who has known the divinities of the country.
Virgil. Georgics, 2, 493.

Fragili quærens illidere dentem,
Offendet solido.

—Striving to fix its teeth in what is easily broken, [envy] dashes them against what is solid.
Horace. Sat., Book 2, 1, 77.

Frangas non flectas.—You may break, you shall not bend.

Motto of Leveson-Gower families.

Frangere leves calamos, et scinde Thalia libellos.—Break the frail pens, and tear Thalia, the books. (Written in indignation at the neglect of literature.)
Martial. Epig., Book 9, 74.

Frangere, miser, calamos, vigilataque proelia dele,

Qui facis in parva sublimia carmina cella,
Ut dignus venias hederis et imagine macra :
Spes nulla ulterior.

—Poor wretch, break your pens, and blot out the battles which have kept you up so late, you who compose sublime poetry in a cramped attic, that you may come forth worthy of an ivy wreath and a wretched statue. Beyond this you have no hope of anything.
Juvenal. Sat., 7, 27.

Frangere, puer, calamos, et inanes desere Musas.—Break, my boy, your pens, and forsake the useless muses.
Calphurnius, 4, 23.

Frangere dum metuis, frangis crystallina :
peccant

Secura nimium, sollicitæque manus.

—When you fear to break vases of crystal, you break them; and the too careful and too anxious hands are apt to do the damage (they are trying to avoid).
Martial. Epig., Book 14, 111.

Frangitur ipsa suis Roma superba bonis.—
Proud Rome is enervated by her own good fortune.
Propertius, 3, 13, 60.

Fraudare eos qui sciunt et consentiunt nemo videtur.—No one is regarded as committing fraud upon those who know and assent to what is done.
Law.

Fraus est accipere quod non possis reddere.—It is fraud to accept what you cannot repay.
Publilius Syrus.

Fraus est celare fraudem.—It is fraud to conceal fraud.
Law.

Fraus latet in generalibus.—Deceit lurks in generalities.
Law.

Frenos imponit linguæ conscientia.—Conscience places a bridle upon the tongue.
Publilius Syrus.

Frigidam aquam effundere.—To pour cold water (on anything). **Pr.**

Frigora mitescunt Zephyris.—The cold becomes milder with the Spring Zephyrs.

Horace. Odes, Book 4, 7, 9.

Frons domini plus prodest quam occipitium.—The master's countenance avails him more than the back of his head.

Pr. quoted by Cato and Pliny the Elder. (Pliny 18, 5, 6, § 31.)

Frons homini lætitiæ et hilaritatis, severitatis et tristitiæ index.—The face of man is the index to joy and mirth, to severity and sadness.

Pliny the Elder, 11, 37.

Frons, oculi, vultus, persæpe mentiuntur; oratio vero sæpissime.—The brow, the eyes, the countenance very often deceive us; but most often of all the speech.

Cicero. Ep. ad Quint., 1, 1, 5.

Fronti nulla fides.—There is no trust to be placed in outward looks.

Juvenal. Sat., 2, 8.

Fructu non foliis arborem æstima.—Judge a tree by its fruit not by its leaves. **Pr.**

Frustra fit per plura, quod fieri potest per pauciora.—What can be done by the help of a few things, it is unnecessary to do by means of many things. **Pr.**

Frustra Herculi.—In vain against Hercules; it is foolish to talk against Hercules.

Pr.

Frustra laborat qui omnibus placere studet.—He labours in vain who tries to please all. **Pr.**

Frustra retinacula tendens, Fertur equis auriga, neque audit currus habenas.

—Vainly pulling at the reins, the charioteer is borne along by the horses, nor does the chariot take heed of the curb.

Virgil. Georgics, Book 1, 513.

Frustra vitium vitaveris illud, Si te alio pravus detorseris.

—In vain you avoid that particular fault, if you in your depravity turn aside after another.

Horace. Sat., Book 2, 2, 54.

Fucum facere.—To give false colour to anything. **Pr.**

Fugam fecit.—He has taken to flight. **Law.**

Fuge magna; licet sub paupere tecto Reges et regum vita præcurrere amicos.

—Shun great things; it is possible beneath a poor roof to excel, by your life, kings and the friends of kings.

Horace. Ep., Book 10, 32.

Fugere est triumphus.—To flee is to triumph. **Pr.**

Fugiendo in media sæpe ruitur fata.—By flight we often rush into the thick of our fate. **Livy, 8, 24.**

Fugit irreparabile tempus.—Time flies, never to be recovered.

Virgil. Georgics, 3, 284.

Fugit juvenus.—Youth flies.

Horace. Epodon, 17, 21.

Fugit hora.*—The hour passes.

Fugit improbus, ac me

Sub cultro linquit.

—The rascal takes to flight and leaves me under the knife.

Horace. Sat., Book 1, 9, 73.

Fuimus Troes; fuit Ilium, et ingens Gloria Teucrorum.

—We Trojans have been (i.e. we are things of the past). Troy has been, and the huge renown of the Trojans.

Virgil. Æneid, Book 2, 325.

Fuit hæc sapientia quondam: Publica privatis secernere, sacra profanis; Concubitu prohibere vago; dare jura maritis; Oppida moliri; leges incidere ligno. Carminibus venit.

—This was once upon a time considered wisdom: to distinguish between public and private interests, between sacred things and common; to restrain from promiscuous concubinage; to ordain laws for the married; to build towns; to inscribe laws upon tablets. Thus did honour and name come to divine poets and songs.

Horace. De Arte Poetica, 396.

Fumos vendere.—To sell smoke; to dispense what is useless and intangible.

Martial. Epig., Book 4, 5.

Fumum, et opes, strepitumque Romæ.—The smoke and wealth and hubbub of Rome.

Horace. Odes, Book 3, 29, 12.

Functus officii.—Having discharged his office. **Law.**

Fundamentum est autem justitiæ fides.—But good faith is the foundation of justice.

Cicero. De Off., Book 1, 7.

Funem abrumpere nimium tendendo.—To break the rope by over-stretching it. **Pr.**

Fungar inani Munere.

—I will perform a useless duty.

Virgil. Æneid, 6, 885.

Fungino genere est; capite se totum tegit.—He is of the race of the mushroom; he covers himself altogether with his head (i.e. he wears a broad-brimmed petasus).

Plautus. Trinummus, Act 4, 2, 9.

* See "Dum loquor."

Fungino genere est; subito crevit de nihilo.—He is of the mushroom kind; he has suddenly grown out of nothing. **Pr**

Fungar vice cotis, acutum
Reddere quæ ferrum valet, exsors ipsa secandi.

—I will perform the function of a whetstone, which is able to restore sharpness to iron, though itself unable to cut.

Horace. De Arte Poetica, 304.

Funiculis ligatum vel puer verberaret.—Even a child can beat a man who is bound with cords. **Pr.**

Furari litoris arenas.—To steal the sands of the seashore (a venial theft). **Pr.**

Furens quid fœmina possit.—That which an enraged woman can accomplish.

Virgil. Æneid, 5, 6.

Fures clamorem.—Thieves make the hue and cry. **Pr.**

Furiosus absentis loco est.—A madman is as it were in the position of an absent person. **Coke.**

Furiosus furore suo punitur.—A madman is punished by his own madness. **Law.**

Furor arma ministrat.—Rage supplies arms. **Virgil. Æneid, 1, 150.**

Furor est post omnia perdere naulum.—It is madness, after losing everything, to lose even your passage money.

Juvenal. Sat., 8, 97.

Furor fit læsa sæpius patientia.—Patience abused too often becomes fury.

Publilius Syrus.

Furor iraque mentem præcipitant.—Fury and anger carry the mind away.

Virgil. Æneid, 2, 316.

Furor loquendi.—A rage for talking.

Furor poeticus.—The frenzy of the poet.

Futura expectans præsentibus angor.—Hoping for good things to come I am tormented by my present circumstances. **Pr.**

Galea spes salutis.—Hope is the helmet of salvation. **Vulgate. 1 Thess., 5, 8.**

Galeatum sero duelli

Pœnitet.

—The soldier who has buckled on his helmet repents too late of having to fight.

Juvenal. Sat., 1, 169.

Gallus in sterquilinio suo plurimum potest.—The cock is at his best on his own dunghill. **Seneca. De Morte Claudii.**

Garrit aniles

Ex re fabellas.

—He tells old women's tales appropriate to the matter. **Horace. Sat., Book 2, 6, 77.**

Gaudensque viam fecisse ruinâ.—And rejoicing that he has made his way by ruin. **Lucanus. Pharsalia, Book 1, 150.***

Gaudet prænominem molles

Auriculæ.

—His delicate ears rejoice in a prænomen (or title). **Horace. Book 2, 5, 32.**

Gaudet tentamine virtus.—Valour delights in the test. **Pr.**

Gaudia non remanent, sed fugitiva volant.—Joys do not stay, but take wing and fly away. **Martial. Epig., Book 1, 16, 8.**

Gemitus columbæ.—The sighings of a dove.†

Generari et nasci a principibus, fortuitum, nec ultra æstimatur.—To be begotten and born of princes is held to be an accidental circumstance, nor anything beyond.

Tacitus. Hist., Book 1, 16.

Genius loci.—The presiding genius of the place. **Virgil. Æneid, 7, 136.‡**

Gens superstitioni obnoxia, religionibus adversa.—A race prone to superstition, contrary to religion.§ **Tacitus. Hist., 5, 13.**

Gens togata.—The race wearing the toga (the Roman race); applied also to civilians generally. **Virgil. Æneid, 1, 282.**

Genus humanum ingenio superavit, et omnes

Præstrinxit, stellas exortus uti ætherius sol.—He (Epicurus) excelled the human race in genius, and made all other men appear dark, as the glorious sun when risen puts the stars from our sight.

Lucretius. Book 3, 1056.

Genus humanum multo fuit illud in arvis Durius.

—And that (early) race of mankind was much more hardy in the fields.

Lucretius. De Rerum Nat., 923.

Genus immortale manet, multosque per annos

Stat fortuna domus, et avi numerantur avorum.

—The race remains immortal, and the fortune of the house endures through many years, and grandsires of grandsires are recorded. **Virgil. Georgics, 4, 203.**

* Referring to Julius Cæsar

† "Gentle hints, gemitus columbæ—little amorous complaints."—Burke's Impeachment of Warren Hastings, 1783.

‡ In Virgil, "Genius" signifies a divinity. Monumental stones were inscribed by the ancient Romans, "Genio loci"—"To the Divinity of the locality," practically the unknown "patron saint" of the town or country.

§ Referring to the Jews.

Gigni

De nihilo nihil, in nihilum nil posse reverti.
—Nothing can be born of nothing, nothing
can be resolved into nothing.

Persius. *Sat.*, 3, 83.

Gigni pariter cum corpore, et una
Crescere sentimus, pariterque senescere
mentem.

—We feel that the mind is born with the
body, that it grows with it, and that it like-
wise ages with it.

Lucretius. *De Rerum Nat.*, Book 3, 446.

Gladiator in arena consilium capit.—The
gladiator is taking counsel after entering
the arena (*i.e.* when it is too late).

Seneca. *Ep.* 22, 1.

(Quoted as "an old proverb.")

Glebæ ascriptus.—Attached to the soil.

Law.

Gloria in altissimis Deo.—Glory to God in
the highest. Vulgate. *St. Luke*, 2, 14.

Gloria in excelsis.—Glory in the highest.

Missal.

Gloria virtutem tanquam umbra sequitur.
—Glory follows virtue like its shadow.

Cicero. *Tusc. Quæst.*, Book 1, 45.

Gloriæ et famæ jactura facienda est,
publicæ utilitatis causâ.—A renunciation of
glory and fame should be made for the
public advantage.

Cicero. (*Adapted from De Off.*, 1, 24.)

Gloriam qui spreverit, veram habet.—He
will have true glory who despises glory.

Livy. *Book* 22, 39.*

Gloriari non est meum.—It is not mine to
glory.

Founded on 1 Cor. 9, 16; and *Gal.* 6, 4.

Gradu diverso, via una.—The pace
different, the way the same.

Pr.

Gradus ad Parnassum.—A step to Par-
nassus (applied to a dictionary of prosody).

Græcia capta ferum victorem cepit, et artes
Intulit agresti Latio.

—Greece, taken captive, captured her savage
conqueror, and carried her arts into clownish
Latium.

Horace. *Ep.*, Book 2, 1, 156.

Græcorum animi servitute ac miseriâ
fracti sunt.—The spirits of the Greeks are
broken by bondage and misery (after being
conquered by Rome).

Livy.

Grammatici certant, et adhuc sub iudice
lis est.—The grammarians are at variance,
and up to the present the matter is still
undecided.

Horace. *De Arte Poetica*, 78.

Grammaticus, rhetor, geometres, pictor,
aliptes,
Augur, schenobates, medicus, magus,—
omnia novit.

Græculus esuriens in cœlum, jusseris, ibit.
—Grammarian, rhetorician, geometrician,
painter, anointer, augur, rope-dancer,
physician, sorcerer—he has known all
things. The hungry Greekling will, if you
bid him, attempt the sky itself.

Juvenal. *Sat.* 3, 76.

Gram. loquitur; Dia. vera docet; Rhe.
verba colorat;

Mu. canit; Ar. numerat; Geo. ponderat;
As. docet astra.

Grammar speaks; dialectics teach truths;
rhetoric colours words; music sings; arith-
metic deals with numbers; geometry
measures; astronomy teaches the stars.

Mediæval.

Gratia Musa tibi. Nam tu solatia præbes;
Tu curæ requies, tu medicina mali.

—Thanks, Muse, to thee. For thou givest
me consolation; thou art a respite from
care, thou art a medicine for woe.

Ovid. *Tristia*, Book 4, 10, 117.

Gratia placendi.—For the sake of giving
pleasure.

Cicero, etc.

Gratia pro rebus merito debetur inemptis.
—Thanks are worthily due for things un-
bought.

Ovid. *Amorum*, Book 1, 10, 43.

Gratiaeque officio quod mora tardet abest.
—And thanks are not forthcoming for a
service which has come late through delay.

Ovid. *Ep. ex Pont.*, Book 3, 4, 52.

Gratiæ expectativæ.—Expected favours.

Gratior et pulchro veniens in corpore
virtus.—Virtue is additionally pleasing when
coming to us in one whose form is beautiful.

Virgil. *Æneid*, 5, 344.

Gratiora tamen quæ suâ sponte nascuntur.
—Yet those things are more pleasing which
spring of their own accord.

Tacitus. *Dial. de Oratoribus*, 6.

Gratis anhelans, multa agendo nihil agens.
Sibi molesta, et aliis odiosissima.

—Out of breath to no purpose, in doing
much doing nothing. A race (of busy-
bodies) hurtful to itself and most hateful
to all others.

Phædrus. *Fab.*, Book 2, 5, 3.

Gratis asseritur.—It is asserted to no pur-
pose.

Pr.

Gratis dictum.—Said to no purpose;
irrelevant.

Pr.

Gratis penitet esse præbium.—It is annoy-
ing to be honest to no purpose.

Ovid. *Ex de Pont.*, Book 2, 3, 14.

* Recorded by Livy as the saying of Fabius
Maximus.

Gratulor quod eum, quem necesse erat diligere, qualiscumque esset, talem habemus, ut libenter quoque diligimus.—I rejoice that we can of our own free will love him, whom it was our duty to love whatever sort of man he might have been. **Cicero.**

Gratum est, quod patriæ civem populoque dedisti,

Si tacis, ut patriæ sit idoneus, utilis agris, Utilis et bellorum et pacis rebus agendis.—It is a matter for gratitude that you have given a citizen to the state and the people, if you take care that he shall be of service to the country, useful in the development of its lands, useful both in military service and in the time of peace. **Juvenal. Sat., 14, 70.**

Gratum hominem semper beneficium delectat; ingratum semel.—A favour is to a grateful man delightful always; to an ungrateful man only once (i.e. when the favour is bestowed).

Seneca. De Beneficiis, Book 3, 17.

Grave nihil est homini quod fert necessitas.—Nothing is heavy to a man which necessity brings. **Pr.**

Grave paupertas malum est et intolerabile, quæ magnum domat populum.—Poverty which keeps under a great people, is a heavy and unbearable evil. **Pr.**

Grave pondus illum, magna nobilitas, premit.—His high rank, a heavy burden, presses him down.

Seneca. Troades, Act 3, 491.

Grave senectus est hominibus pondus.—Old age is a heavy burden to men. **Pr.**

Grave virus

Munditiæ pepulere.

—Elegancies expelled this offensive flavour (or style). **Horace. Ep., 2, 1, 153.**

Gravior remediis quam delicta erant.—In his preventives more grievous than the offences had been.

Tacitus. Annals, Book 3, 28.

Graviora manent.—Worse dangers remain. **Virgil. Æneid, Book 6, 84.**

Graviora quædam sunt remedia periculis.—Some remedies are worse than the dangers. **Pr.**

Gravis est inimicus is qui latet in pectore.—Formidable is that enemy that lies hid in a man's own breast. **Publilius Syrus.**

Gravis ira regum est semper.—The wrath of kings is always heavy.

Seneca. Medea, Act 3, 494.

Gravissima est probi hominis iracundia.—Very serious is the wrath of an upright man. **Publilius Syrus.**

Gravissimum est imperium consuetudinis.—Very weighty is the authority of custom.

Publilius Syrus.

Gravius erit tuum unum verbum ad eam rem, quam centum mea.—One word of yours in that matter will have more weight than a hundred of mine.

Plautus. Trinummus, 2, 2.

Grege totus in agris

Unius scabie cadit, et porrigine porci.

—A whole flock in the fields perishes through the disease of one, and the pigs through the infection of one of their number.

Juvenal. Sat., 2, 79.

Grege venalium.—A flock of hirelings; a venal pack. **Suetonius. De Clar. Rhet., 1.**

Gula plures occidit quam gladius, estque fomes omnium malorum.—Gluttony kills more than the sword, and is the kindler of all evils. **Fr. Patricius, Bishop of Gaeta.**

Gustatus, qui est sensus ex omnibus maxime voluptarius.—Taste, which is the one sense of all others most capable of pleasure. **Cicero. De Oratore, Book 3, 25.**

Gutta cavat lapidem non vi, sed sæpe cadendo.—The drop hollows out the stone not by strength, but by constant falling.

Quoted in the Menagiana, 1713. (*See Ovid, Ex Ponto, Book 4, 19, 5.*)

Habeas corpus.—You may have the body (i.e. let the person be delivered from detention). **Law.**

Habeas corpus ad prosequendum (or ad respondendum) (or ad satisfaciendum).—You may bring up the body for the purpose of prosecution (or to make answer) (or to satisfy). **Law.**

Habemus confitentem reum.—We have the accused confessing the offence. **Law.**

Habemus luxuriam atque avaritiam, publice egestatem, privatim opulentiam.—We have luxury and avarice, poverty as far as the public is concerned, opulence in the case of private individuals.

Cato. In Sallustem.

Habent insidias hominis blanditiæ mali.—The flatteries of a bad man cover treachery.

Phædrus. Fab., Book 1, 19, 1.

Habent sua fata libelli.—Books have their fates. **Pr.**

Habeo senectuti magnam gratiam, quæ mihi sermonis aviditatem auxit.—I am very thankful to old age, which has increased my eager desire for conversation.

Cicero. De Senectute, 14.

* The actual line in Ovid is "Gutta cavat lapidem; consumitur anulus usu." See also "Perreus assiduus."

Habere derelictui rem suam.—To abandon one's affairs to ruin.

Aulus Gellius (*adapted*). 4, 12, 1.

Habere facias possessionem.—You shall cause to have possession. Law.

Habet aliquid ex iniquo omne magnum exemplum, quod contra singulos, utilitate publica rependitur.—Every great example of punishment has something unequal in it, which is compensated, so much as it is to the disadvantage of individuals, by its public usefulness. Tacitus. *Annals*, Book 14, 44.

Habet Deus suas horas et moras.—God has his own times and his own delays. Pr.

Habet enim præteriti doloris secura recordatio delectionem.—For the safe relation of past trouble possesses its delight.

Cicero. *Ep. ad Fam.*, Book 5, 12.

Habet et musca splenem.—Even a fly has wrath. Pr.

Habet iracundia hoc mali, non vult regi.—Anger possesses this disadvantage that it will not be ruled. Seneca.

Habet natura, ut aliarum omnium rerum, sic vivendi modum.—Nature prescribes moderation in living as in all other things. Cicero.

Habet salem.—He has wit.

Habet suum venenum blanda oratio.—A flattering speech contains its own poison.

Publius Syrus.

Habita fides ipsam plerumque obligat fidem.—Confidence placed in another often compels confidence in return. Livy. 22, 22.

Habitârunt Di quoque sylvas.—The gods also dwelt in the woods.

Virgil. *Eclogues* 2, 60.

Habitus corporis quiescenti quam defuncto similior.—The appearance of his body resembled that of a man resting rather than of one dead.

Pliny the Younger. *Ep. Book 6, 16. Referring to the death of the elder Pliny.*

Hac in re scilicet una

Multum dissimiles, at cætera pæne gemelli, Fratris animis.

—In this one thing indeed very different in our views, but in other matters almost like twins with our brother-like minds.

Horace. *Ep.*, Book 1, 10, 2.

Hac mercede placet.—This payment is satisfactory. Pr.

Hac sunt in fossa Bedæ venerabilis ossa.—In this grave are the bones of the venerable Bede.

Bede's epitaph, *Durham Cathedral*.

Hac urget lupus, hac canis.—A wolf besets you on this side, a dog on that.

Horace. *Sat.*, Book 2, 2, 64.

Hactenus invidiæ respondimus.—Thus far have we replied to spite.

Hæ nugæ seria ducent In mala.

—These trifles will lead to serious evils.

Horace. *De Arte Poetica*, 451.

Hæ tibi erunt artes; pacisque imponere morem,

Parcere subjectis et debellare superbos.

—These shall be your arts, to impose the conditions of peace, to spare those who have been subdued and to conquer the proud.

Virgil. *Æneid*, 6, 852.

Hæc a te non multum abludit imago.—This representation is not greatly unlike you.

Horace. *Sat.*, Book 2, 3, 320.

Hæc amat obscurum; volet hæc sub luce videri,

Judicis argutum quæ non formidat acumen.

—This poem loves obscurity; this one, which fears not critical examination, wishes to appear in the light of day.

Horace. *De Arte Poetica*, 363.

Hæc brevis est nostrorum summam aliorum.—This is the brief sum total of our evils.

Ovid. *Tristia*, Book 5, 7, 7.

Hæc data pœna diu viventibus, ut, renovata Semper clade domus, multis in luctibus inque

Perpetuo mœrere et nigra veste senescant.

—These penalties are given to those who live long, that family disasters recurring continuously, they grow old amongst many woes in constant grief and in mourning garments.*

Juvenal. *Sat.*, 10, 243.

Hæc dum incipias, gravia sunt, Dumque ignores: ubi cognoris, facilia.

—These things are serious matters when you begin them and are ignorant concerning them; but when you have become acquainted with them they are easy.

Terence. *Heauton.*, 5, 5, 14.

Hæc ego mecum Compressis agito labris; ubi quid datur otii Illud chartis.

—These things I revolve by myself, with lips compressed; when any leisure is given me I amuse myself with writing.

Horace. *Sat.*, Book 1, 4, 137.

Hæc est conditio vivendi, aiebat, eoque Responsura tuo nunquam est par fama labori.

—This is the condition of our living, he used to say, and accordingly your reputation will never correspond with the amount of your labour.

Horace. *Sat.*, Book 2, 8, 65.

* "These are the perquisites of living long. The last act of life is always a tragedy at best, but it is a bitter aggravation to have one's best friend go before one."—Dean Swift's Letter to Dr. Sheridan, Sept. 2, 1727.

Hæc est
Vita solutorum misera ambitione gravique.
 —This is the life of those free from wretched and burdensome ambition.

Horace. Sat., Book 1, 6, 128.
Hæc facit, ut vivat vinctus quoque compede
fossor;

Liberaque a ferro crura futura putet.
 —This (hope) is the cause which makes even the fettered miner live, and imagine that at some time his legs will be free from irons. **Ovid. Ep. ex Pont., Book 1, 6, 31.**

Hæc igitur lex in amicitia sanciat
ut neque rogemus res turpes, nec faciamus
rogati.—Let this then be enrolled as a law in friendship, that we neither ask anything dishonourable nor do anything dishonourable when asked. **Cicero. De Amicitia, 12.**

Hæc mala sunt, sed tu non meliora facis.
 —These things are bad, but you do no better yourself. **Martial. Epig., Book 2, 8, 8.**

Hæc mihi videtur ambitio, non eleemosyna.
 —This seems to me to be ambition, not charity (of charitable bequests).

Erasmus. Convivium Religiosum.

Hæc morte effugiuntur.—These things are escaped by death.

Cicero. Tusc. Quest., 1, 35.

Hæc omnia transeunt.—All these things pass away. **Pr.**

Hæc perinde sunt, ut illius animus, qui ea possidet.

Qui uti scit, ei bona; illi qui non utitur recte, mala.

—These things are just according to the mind of him who possesses them. To him who knows how to use them they are good; to him who does not use them aright they are bad.

Terence. Heautontimorumenos, 1, 2, 21.

Hæc pro amicitia nostra non occultavi.
 —These things by reason of our friendship, I have not concealed. **Suetonius.**

Hæc scripsi non otii abundantia sed amoris erga te.—These things I have written out of the abundance, not of my leisure, but of my love towards you. **Cicero. Ep., Book 7, 1.**

Hæc studia adolescentiam alunt, senectutem oblectant, secundas res ornant, adversis perfugium ac solatium præbent, delectant domi, non impediunt foris, pernoscant nobiscum, peregrinantur.—These studies nourish youth, are a recreation to old age, enhance prosperity, afford a refuge and solace in adversity, are a delight at home, are no impediment abroad, pass the nights with us, walk abroad with us, and rusticate with us.

Cicero. Or. pro. Archia, 7.

Hæc sunt jucundi causa cibusque mali.
 —These things are at once the cause and the food of this pleasant evil. **Ovid.**

Hæc sunt quæ nostra liceat te voce moneri.
Vade age!

—These are the points on which you may be advised by my voice. Begone, therefore!

Virgil. Æneid, 3, 461.

Hæc tibi prima dies, hæc tibi summa fuit.—This was your first day; this was your last. **Ovid. Heroides, 11, 114.**

Hæc vivendi ratio mihi non convenit.
 —This system of life does not suit me. **Cicero.**

Hæredem Deus facit, non homo.—God makes the heir, not man. **Coke.**

Hæredis fletus sub persona risus est.
 —The weeping of an heir is laughter under a mask. **Publius Syrus.**

Hæreditas nunquam ascendit.—Inheritance never ascends. **Law.**

Hæredum appellatio veniunt hæredes hæredum in infinitum.—Under the name of heirs, come the heirs of heirs without end. **Coke.**

Hæres jure representationis.—Heir by right of representation. **Law.**

Hæres legitimus est quem nuptiæ demonstrant.—The legitimate heir is he whom the marriage rites indicate as such. **Law.**

Hæret lateri lethalis arundo.—The fatal shaft cleaves to the side. **Virgil. Æneid, 4, 73.**

Hæreticus in Grammatica.—A heretic in grammar.

Erasmus. Synodus Grammaticorum.

Hanc cupit, hanc optat; sola suspirat in illa;

Signaque dat nutu, sollicitatque notis.
 —For her he longs, her he desires; for her alone he sighs; and he makes signs to her by nods, and entreats her by gestures.

Ovid. Fast., Book 1, 417.

Hanc personam induisti: agenda est.
 —You have assumed this part: it must be acted. **Seneca. De Beneficiis, 2, 17, 2.**

Hanc veniam petimusque damusque vicissim.—This indulgence we both ask and give in return. **Horace. De Arte Poetica, 11.**

Hannibal ad portas.—Hannibal is at the gates. **Cicero. De Finibus, Book 4, 9, 22.**

Has pœnas garrula lingua dedit.—A talkative tongue caused this punishment.

Ovid. (Adapted from Am., Book 2, 2, 44).*

* The words in Ovid are "Hoc illi garrula lingua dedit" (a talkative tongue brought this to him, i.e. to Tantalus).

Has vaticinationes eventus comprobavit.
—These prophecies the event verified.

Cicero.

Haud æquum facit,
Qui quod didicit, id dediscit.
—He does not right who unlearns what he has learnt.

Plautus. *Amphitruo*, Act 2, 2, 55.

Haud facile emergunt, quorum virtutibus
obstat
Res angusta domi.

—They do not easily keep their heads above
water, whose straitened circumstances at
home stand in the way of their talents.

Juvenal. *Sat.*, 3, 164.*

Haud igitur redit ad Nihilum res ulla, sed
omnes

Discidio redeunt in corpora materiali.
—Therefore there is not anything which
returns to nothing, but all things return
dissolved into their elements.

Lucretius. *De Rer. Nat.*, Book 1, 250.

Haud minus vitiis, quam armis, vincuntur.
—They shall be vanquished not less by vices
than by force of arms.

Tacitus. *Germania*, 23.

Haud passibus æquis.—With steps not
equal; unable to keep pace.

Virgil. *Æneid*, 2, 724

Hectora quis nosset si felix Troja fuisset?
Publica virtuti per mala facta via est.
—Who would have known of Hector, if
Troy had been fortunate? A highway is
made to valour through disasters.

Ovid. *Tristia*, Book 4, 3, 75.

Hei mihi! difficile est imitari gaudia falsa;
Difficile est tristi fingere mente jocum.

—Ah me! it is difficult to pretend feigned
joy; it is difficult to simulate mirth with a
sad mind.

Tibullus. *Book 3*, El. 7, 1.

Hei mihi! hei mihi! Isthac illum
perdidit assentatio.—Ah me! ah me! this
applause has ruined him.

Plautus. *Bacchides*, Act 3, 3, 7.

Hei mihi! non magnas quod habent mea
carmina vires,

Nostraque sunt meritis ora minora tuis!
—Ah me! that my verses have not greater
force, that my power of expression is so
inferior to your deserts!

Ovid. *Tristia*, Book 1, 6, 28.

Hei mihi! non tutum est quod ames laudare
sodali.

—Ah me! it is not safe to praise what you
love to a comrade.

Ovid. *Ars Amat.*, Book 1, 741.

Hei mihi! qualis erat! quantum mutatus
ab illo

Hectore, qui redivit exuvias indutus Achillis.
—Ah me! what a man he used to be! How
has he changed from that Hector, who
returned arrayed in the despoiled armour of
Achilles!

Virgil. *Æneid*, 2, 274.

Hei mihi, quam facile est (quamvis hic
contigit omnes),
Alterius luctu fortia verba loqui!

—Ah me! how easy it is (how much all
have experienced it) to indulge in brave
words in another person's trouble.

Ovid. *Ad Liviam*, 9.

Hei mihi, quod nostri toties pulsata sepulchri
Janua, sed nullo tempore aperta fuit.

—Ah me! that the gate of my tomb should
have been knocked at so often, yet never
have been opened.

Ovid. *Tristia*, 3, 2, 23.

Hei mihi, quod nullis amor est medicabilis
herbis!

Nec prosunt domino, quæ prosunt omnibus,
artes!

—Ah me, that love should be curable by no
herbs! And that the arts which are
beneficial to all should be of no avail to
their master!

Ovid. *Met.*, Book 1, 523.

Heu, Fortuna! quis est crudelior in nos
Te Deus? Ut semper gaudes illudere rebus
Humanis.

—Alas, Fortune! what god is more cruel to
us than you? How you ever delight in
sporting with human affairs!

Horace. *Sat.*, Book 2, 8, 61.

Heu melior quanto sors tua sorte mea.—
Alas, how much better is your lot than
mine.

Ovid. *Am.*, Book 1, 6, 46.

Heu mihi, quod sterilem duxi vitam
juvenilem!—Ah me! that I have passed a
barren youth!

Quoted (twice) by William Langland in
“Piers Plowman” (1362). Source un-
known.

Heu nihil invitis fas quemquam fidere
divis!—Alas! it is not well for anyone
to be confident when the gods are adverse.

Virgil. *Æneid*, 2, 402.

Heu nimium mitis, nimiumque oblite
tuorum.—Alas too gentle in your nature,
and too forgetful of your own people.

Statius. *Thebaidos*, Book 7, 547.

Heu! patior telis vulnera facta meis!—
Alas! I suffer wounds inflicted by my own
weapons.

Ovid. *Ep.*, *Phyll.* *Demoph.*, 48.

Heu pietas! heu prisca fides! invictaque
bello
Dextera!

—Alas for piety! Alas for the faith of
ancient times and for the right hand un-
conquered in battle!

Virgil. *Æneid*, 6, 878.

* See “Et genus et virtus, nisi cum re, villior
alga,” p. 529; also “Pigra extulit arctis.”

Heu! quam difficilis gloriæ custodia est!
—Alas, how difficult is the safe-keeping of glory!
Pubilius Syrus.

Heu quam miserum est ab eo lædi, de quo non ausis queri.—Alas, how wretched a thing it is to be injured by one of whom you dare not make complaint!
Pubilius Syrus.

Heu quam miserum est discere servire, ubi sis doctus dominari.—Alas! how wretched a thing it is to learn to serve, where you have been taught to be master!
Pubilius Syrus.

Heu quam multa pœnitenda incurrunt vivendo diu.—Alas! how many causes of grief attend too long a life!
Pubilius Syrus.

Heu quanto minus est cum reliquis versari, quam tui meminisse!—Alas, how much less pleasing a thing it is to dwell with those who are left, than to remember thee!

From an Epitaph by Shenstone on his cousin; also found on the tomb of the wife of Sir G. Shuckburgh, 1782.

Heu quantum fati parva tabella vehit!—Alas, how much of destiny does this small board carry!
Ovid. Fast., Book 2, 408.

Heu! universum triduum!*—Alas! three whole days to wait!
Terence, 2, 1, 17.

Heu, vatam ignaræ mentes!—Alas for the ignorant minds of the Seers!

Virgil. Æneid, 4, 65.

Heus, tu! de Jove quid sentis.—Hi, you there! what is your opinion about Jupiter?

Gulicciardini.

Hi motus animorum atque hæc certamina tanta,

Pulveris exigui jactu compressa, quiescent.

—These beatings of the soul and these conflicts, which are so great, shall be put to rest, subdued by the casting of a little dust.

Virgil. Georgics, 4, 86.

Hi narrata ferunt alio; mensuraque ficti Crescit, et auditis aliquid novus adjicit auctor.

—These carry elsewhere what has been told them; the proportion of the falsehood increases, and the latest teller adds something to what he has heard.

Ovid. Metam., Book 12, 57.

Hi sunt, quos timent etiam qui timentur.—These are they, whom even those fear who are themselves feared.

Sidonius.

Hiatus maxime (or valde) deffendus.—A blank very much to be deplored.

Pr.

Hibernicis ipsis Hibernior.—More Irish than the Irish themselves.

Pr.

* Generally quoted "Heu totum triduum," the expression "totum triduum" occurring in the previous line.

Hic coquus scite ac munditer condit cibos.—This cook seasons his dishes cunningly and elegantly.

Plautus.

Hic dies, vere mihi festus, atras

Eximet curas.

—This day, in truth a holiday to me, shall banish gloomy cares.

Horace. Odes, Book 3, 14.

Hic est aut nusquam quod quærimus.—Here or nowhere is what we seek.

Horace. Ep., Book 1, 17, 39.

Hic est mucro defensionis tuæ.—Here is the point of your defence.

Cicero. Pro Cæcina, 29, 84.

Hic et ubique.—Here and everywhere.

Hic finis fandi.—An end here of talking.

Pr.

Hic funis nihil attraxit.—This line (or rope) has dragged in nothing.

Pr.

Hic gelidi fontes, hic mollia prata, Lycori, hic nemus, hic toto tecum consumerer ævo.—Here, Lycoris, are cool springs, here soft meadows, here a grove, here I could spend, with thee, a whole life-time.

Virgil. Eclogues, 10, 42.

Hic hæret aqua.—Here the water sticks (here is the difficulty or obstacle).

Pr.

Hic jacet.—Here lies.

Hic locus est partes ubi se via findit in ambas.—Here is the place where the way divides itself into two parts.

Virgil. Æneid, 6, 540.

Hic murus aheneus esto;
Nil conscire sibi, nulla pallescere culpa.—This is our wall of metal, to be in nowise conscious of guilt, and to turn white at no fault laid to our charge.

Horace. Ep., Book 1, 1, 60.

Hic nigræ sucus loliginis, hæc est

Ærugo mera.

—This is the discharge of the black cuttle-fish; this is very envy.

Horace. Sat., Book 1, 4, 100.

Hic patet ingeniis campus, certusque merenti Stat favor; ornatur propriis industria donis.

—Here is a field open to ability, and sure favour comes to the deserving; and industry is distinguished with due rewards.

Anon. (Modern.)

Hic poterit cavere recte, jura qui et leges tenet.—He who has a grasp of the ordinances and laws will be able to take all proper precaution.

Plautus.

Hic quiescit qui nunquam hic quievit.—Here rests a man who never rested here.

Epitaph on a bishop in Ravenna Cathedral.

Hic Rhodos, hic salta.—Here is Rhodes, here dance.

Pr.

Hic rogo, non furor est, ne moriari, mori ?
—I ask, is it not madness to die, lest you should die ?
Martial, 2, 80, 2.

Hic secura quies, et nescia fallere vita,
Dives opum variarum.
—Here is certain rest, and life innocent of guile, rich in a variety of opulence.

Virgil. (*Adapted from Georgics, Book 2, 467.*)

Hic situs est Phaëton, currus auriga paterni;
Quem si non tenuit, magnis tamen excidit ausis.

—Here is Phaëton buried, charioteer of his father's car; who, if he did not manage it, nevertheless fell in a greatly daring attempt.

Ovid. *Metam.*, Book 2, 327.

Hic transitus efficit magnum vitæ compendium.—This change brings about a great saving of life (*i.e.* of time).
Pr.

Hic, ubi nunc urbs est, tum locus urbis erat.—Here, where now there is a city, was formerly nothing but the site of a city.

Ovid. *Fastorum*, Book 2, 280.

Hic ultra vires habitus nitor: hic aliquid plus
Quam satis est, interdum aliena sumitur arca:

Commune id vitium est.
—Here is magnificence of dress beyond their means; and this show beyond what is necessary, is now and again at the expense of others. A common vice this.

Juvenal. *Sat.*, 3, 180.

Hic ver assiduum, atque alienis mensibus aestas.—Here is continual spring, and summer in months foreign to summer.

Virgil. *Georgics*, 2, 149.

Hic victor cæstus artemque repono.—Here, a victor, I lay by my gauntlets and my profession as a fighter.

Virgil. *Aeneid*, Book 5, 484.

Hic vigilans somniat.—He dreams awake.

Plautus. *Amphitruo*, Act 2, 2, 65.

Hic vivimus ambitiosa

Paupertate omnes.

—Here we all live in ambitious poverty.

Juvenal. *Sat.*, 3, 182.

Hilarisque tamen cum pondere virtus.—Virtue may be gay, yet with dignity.

Statius. *Sylvarum*, Book 2, 3, 65.

Hinc illæ lachrymæ.—Hence those tears.

Terence. *Andria*, 1, 1, 99.

Horace. *Ep.*, Book 1, 19, 41.

Hinc lucem et pocula sacra.—Hence light and the sacred vessels.

Motto of Cambridge University.
(*Origin unknown.*)

Hinc omne principium, huc refer exitum.
—Attribute every beginning and ending as from thence (*i.e.* from Heaven).

Horace. *Odes*, Book 3, 6, 6.

Hinc subitæ mortes atque intestata senectus.—Hence (from gluttony) come sudden deaths and intestate old age.

Juvenal. *Sat.*, 1, 144.

Hinc totam infelix vulgatur fama per urbem.—Hence the unhappy report is communicated through all the city.

Virgil. *Aeneid* 12, 603.

Hinc usura vorax, avidumque in tempore fœnus,
Et concussa fides, et multis utile bellum.

—Hence usury, voracious and in time greedy, and credit destroyed, and war advantageous to many.

Lucanus. *Pharsalia* 1, 181.

Hinc venti dociles resono se carcere solvunt,
Et cantum accepta pro libertate rependunt.
—Hence from their resounding prison the docile winds are loosed, and repay a melody for their liberty received.

Inscription on an Organ.

Hirundinem sub eodem tecto ne habeas.—Do not have a swallow (a summer friend) under the same roof with you.
Pr.

Hirundines æstivo tempore præste sunt, frigore pulsæ recedunt. . . . Ita falsi amici sereno vitæ tempore præsto sunt; simul atque hiemem fortunæ viderint, devalant omnes.—The swallows are at hand in summer-time, but in cold weather they are driven away. . . . So false friends are at hand in life's clear weather; but as soon as they see the winter of fortune, they all fly away.

Cicero. *Ad Herennium*, 4, 48.

His amor unus erat, pariterque in bella ruebant.—Between them was mutual love, and together they were wont to rush into the battle.

Virgil. *Aeneid*, 9, 182.

His arcana notis terra pelagoque feruntur.—By these written signs secrets are conveyed over land and sea.

Ovid. *Heroides*, 4, 5.

His lachrymis vitam damus, et miserescimus ultro.—To these tears we grant him his life, and compassionate him besides.

Virgil. *Aeneid*, 2, 145.

His legibus solutis, respublica stare non potest.—These laws being removed, the republic cannot stand.

Cicero.

His nunc præmium est qui recta prava faciunt.—Nowadays the reward is to those who make right appear wrong.

Terence. *Phormio*, 5, 2, 6.

Historia quoquo modo scripta delectat.—History, however it is written, delights men.

Pliny the Younger. *Ep.*, Book 5, 8.

Historia vero testis temporum, lux veritatis.—History indeed is the witness of the times, the light of truth.

Cicero. *De Oratore*, Book 2, 9, 36.

Hoc age.*—Do this. (Do it and do not talk about it.)

Hoc discunt omnes ante alpha et beta puellæ.—This all girls learn before their alphabet.

Juvenal. *Sat.*, 14, 209.

Hoc erat in more majorum.—This was the fashion of our forefathers.

Pr.

Hoc erat in votis; modus agri non ita magnus;

Hortus ubi, et tecto vicinus jugis aquæ fons, Et paulum silvæ super his foret.

—This was in my prayers; a piece of ground not over large; with a garden, and near to the house a stream of constant water: and besides these some little quantity of woodland.

Horace. *Sat.*, Book 2, 6, 1.

Hoc est, quod palles? cur quis non prandeat, hoc est?—Is this what turns you pale? Is this a cause why one should not dine?

Persius. *Sat.*, 3, 85.

Hoc est, quod tristes docemus et pallidi?—Is this a reason why we should learn with pale faces and sad expressions?

Seneca. *Ep.*, 48.

Hoc est

Vivere bis, vita posse priore frui.

—To be able to enjoy the recollection of one's past life, this is to live twice over.

Martial. *Epig.*, 10, 23, 7.

Hoc fonte derivata clades

In patriam populumque fluxit.

—The disaster originating in this source, spread throughout the country and the people.

Horace. *Odes*, Book 3, 6, 19.

Hoc genus omne.—All this sort of people.

Horace. *Sat.*, Book 1, 2, 2.

Hoc Herculi, Jovis satu edito, potuit fortasse contingere, nobis non item.—This might possibly happen to Hercules, sprung from the seed of Jove, but not in like manner to us.

Cicero. *De Officiis*, 1, 32.

Hoc maxime officii est, ut quisque maxime opis indigeat, ita ei potissimum opitulari.—This is our special duty, that if anyone specially needs our help, we should give him such help to the utmost of our power.

Cicero. *De Officiis*, 1, 15.

Hoc novum est aucupium; ego adeo hanc primus inveni viam.—This is the new method of captivating; I myself, moreover, was the first to discover this way.

Terence. *Eunuchus*, 2, 2, 16.

Hoc opus, hic labor est.—This is the work, this is the labour.

Ovid. *Ars Amat.*, Book 1, 453.

Hoc opus, hoc studium, parvi properemus et ampli,

Si patriæ volumus, si nobis vivere cari.

—This work, this pursuit (of wisdom) let us push forward, small and great, if we wish to live as friends to our country and to ourselves.

Horace. *Ep.*, Book 1, 3, 28.

Hoc patrium est, potius consuefacere filium Sua sponte recte facere, quam alieno metu.

—This is the duty of a father, to accustom his son to act rightly rather of his own accord than from unnatural fear.

Terence. *Adelphi*, 1, 1, 49.

Hoc scio pro certo quod si cum stercore certo, Vinco seu vincor, semper ego maculor.

—This I know for certain, that when I strive with filth, whether I vanquish or am vanquished, I am always stained thereby.

Mediæval.

Hoc scito, nimio celerius

Venire quod molestum est, quam id quod cupide petas.

—Know this, that what is troublesome will come more speedily than that which you eagerly seek for.

Plautus. *Mostellaria*, Act 1, 1, 69.

Hoc sustinete, majus ne veniat malum.—Endure this evil lest a worse come upon you.

Phædrus. *Fab.*, Book 1, 2, 31.

Hoc tamen infelix miseram solabere mortem: Æneæ magni dextra cadis.

—This, unhappy man, shall comfort you in your sad death—you fall by the right hand of the great Æneas.

Virgil. *Æneid*, 10, 829.

Hoc tibi dictum

Tolle memor.

—With retentive mind keep this precept given to you.

Horace. *De Arte Poetica*, 367.

Hoc tibi sit argumentum, semper in promptu situm, nequid expectes amicos facere, quod per te queas.—Let this be your rule, always to be acted upon, never expect your friends to do anything which you can do by yourself.

Anon.

Hoc volo, sic jubeo; sit pro ratione voluntas.—I desire this, and so I command this; let my will stand for a reason.

Juvenal. *Sat.*, 6, 223.

Hodie mihi, cras tibi.—To-day it is my turn, to-morrow yours.

Pr.

Hodie nihil, cras credo.—Nothing to-day, to-morrow I give trust.

Varro (adapted).†

* "Hoc age" is the great rule whether you are serious or merry.—JOHNSON.

† "Cras credo, hodie nihil" is the title of a writing by Varro, fragments of which only have been preserved.

Hodie vivendum, amissa præteritorum cura.—Live to-day, forgetting the anxieties of the past.

Maxim of *Epicureans*.

Homine imperito nunquam quidquam injustus,

Qui, nisi quod ipse facit, nil rectum putat.
—Never is anything more unjust than an ignorant man, who thinks nothing done properly unless he himself has done it.

Terence. *Adelphi*, 1, 2, 18.

Hominem non odi, sed ejus vitia.—I have not hated the man, but his faults. **Martial.**

Hominem pagina nostra sapit.—Our page (*i.e.* our book) has reference to man.

Martial. *Epig.*, Book 10, 4, 10.

Hominem quæro.—I am in search of a man.

Phædrus. *Fab.*, Book 3, 19, 9.

Hominem servum suos Domitos habere oportet oculos, et manus, Orationemque.

—A serving man ought to have his eyes and his hands and his speech in subjection.

Plautus. *Miles Gloriosus*.

Homines ad deos nulla re propius accedunt quam salutem hominibus dando.—In nothing do men more nearly approach the gods than in giving health to men.

Cicero. *Pro Ligario*, 12.

Homines amplius oculis quam auribus credunt: longum iter est per præcepta, breve et efficax per exempla.—Men trust more fully to their eyes than to their ears: the road is long by precept; by example it is short and effective.

Seneca. *Ep.* 7.

Homines plus in alieno negotio videre, quam in suo.—Men notice more in other people's business than in their own.

Seneca.

Homines proniores sunt ad voluptatem, quam ad virtutem.—Men are more prone to pleasure than to virtue.

Cicero.

Homines qui gestant, quique auscultant crimina,

Si meo arbitratu liceat, omnes pendeant, Gestores linguis, auditores auribus.

—The men who convey, and those who listen to calumnies, should, if I could have my way, all hang, the tale-bearers by their tongues, the listeners by their ears.

Plautus. *Pseudolus*, Act 1, 5, 12.

Homines, quo plura habent, eo cupiunt ampliora.—The more men have the more they want in consequence.

Justinian.

Homini necesse est mori.—It is needful that man should die.

Cicero.

Homini ne fidas, nisi cum quo modium salis absumpseris.—Trust no man until you have consumed a peck of salt with him. **Pr.**

Homini tum deest consilium, quum multa invenit.—A man specially needs counsel when he finds many counsels.

Pubilius Syrus.

Hominibus plenum, amicis vacuum.—Full of men, empty of friends.

Seneca.

Hominis est errare, insipientis perseverare.—It is the nature of man to err, of a fool to persevere in error.

Pr.

Hominum sententia fallax.—The judgment of men is fallible.

Ovid. *Fast.*, Book 5, 191.

Homo ad res perspicacior Lynceo vel Argo, et oculo totus.—A man more keen-sighted, in matters of business, than Lynceus or Argus, and with eyes everywhere about him.

Appuleius.

Homo antiqua virtute et fide.*—A man of old-fashioned virtue and good-faith.

Terence. *Adelphi*, Act 3, 3, 86.

Homo coronatus.—A man who has received the first tonsure preparatory to superior orders.

Law.

Homo delirus, qui verborum minutis rerum frangit pondera.—A crazy man, who detracts from the weight of his subject by splitting words.

Aulus Gellius.

Homo doctus in se semper divitias habet. A learned man has always wealth in himself.

Phædrus. *Fab.*, 6, 21.

Homo extra corpus est suum cum irascitur.—A man is outside his own body (*i.e.* "beside himself") when he is angry.

Pubilius Syrus.

Homo fervidus et diligens ad omnia est paratus.—A fervent and diligent man is prepared for all things.

Thomas à Kempis. *Book 1*, 25, 11.

Homo homini aut deus aut lupus.—Man is to man either god or wolf.

Quoted as a proverb by Erasmus.†

Homo homini demon.—Man is to man a devil.

Pr.

Homo homini deus, si officium sciatur.—A man is a god to his brother man, if he but knew his duty.

Cæcilius.

Homo lupus, homo homini dæmon.—Man is a wolf; man is to man a devil.

Pr. *quoted by Burton, Anat. Melan.*, 1, 1.

Homo multa habet instrumenta ad adipiscendam sapientiam.—Man has many means of acquiring wisdom.

Cicero.

Homo multarum literarum.—A man of many letters (a well-lettered man).

* See Shakespeare: *As you Like it*. Act 2, 3 (p. 286).

† See "Lupus homo homini."—**PLAUTUS** "Trinummus," Act 2, 4, 46.

Homo multi consilii et optimi.—A man of great judgment, and that of the best.

Homo nascitur ad laborem, et avis ad volatum.—Man is born to labour, and a bird to fly. *Vulgate. Job, 5, 7.*

Homo nulli coloris.—A man of no colour (*i.e.* of no party).

Plautus. Pseudolus, Act 4, 7, 99.

Homo qui erranti comiter monstrat viam, Quasi lumen de suo lumine accendit, facit: Nihilominus ipsi luceat, cum illi accenderit.—He who civilly shows the way to one who has missed it, is as one who has lighted another's lamp from his own lamp; it none the less gives light to himself when it burns for the other.

Ennius. Quoted by Cicero: De Officiis, 1, 16.

Homo qui in homine calamitoso est misericors, meminit sui.—A man who is merciful to a fellow-man in calamity, remembers what is due to himself. *Pr.*

Homo semper aliud, fortuna aliud cogitat.—Man always thinks one thing, fortune another. *Publilius Syrus.*

Homo sine religione, sicut equus sine freno.—A man without religion is like a horse without bridle. *Pr.*

Homo solus aut deus aut demon.—A man in solitude is either a god or a devil.

Quoted by Burton (Anat. Melan., 1621) as a saying.

Homo sum; humani nihil a me alienum puto.—I am a man; and I think nothing appertaining to mankind foreign to me.

Terence. Heaut., 1, 1, 25.

Homo totiens moritur, quotiens amittit suos.—As often as a man loses his own relatives, so often he dies. *Publilius Syrus.*

Homo trium literarum.—A man of three letters (*i.e.* "fur," a thief).

Plautus. Aulularia, Act 2, 4, 46.

Homo unius libri.—A man of one book.

Thomas Aquinas. Definition of a learned man.

Homo voluptati obsequens.—A man devoted to pleasure. *Terence. Heaut., 3, 5, 9.*

Homunculi quanti sunt, quum recogito.*—What dwarfs men are, when I come to think of it. *Plautus. Captivei, Prologue 51.*

Honesta mors turpi vita potior.—An honourable death is better than a disgraceful life. *Tacitus. Agricola, 33.*

Honesta nomina prætendebant.—They lent honourable names (to dishonourable things). *Tacitus. Annals, Book 14, 21.*

* Also in Rudens, 1, 2, 66: "Homunculi quanti estis ejeti?"

Honesta paupertas prior quam opes malæ.—Honourable poverty is preferable to ill-gotten wealth. *Pr.*

Honesta quædam scelera successus facit.—A happy issue makes some crimes honourable. *Seneca. Hippolytus, Act 2, 589.*

Honesta quam splendida.—Honourable things rather than splendid. *Pr.*

Honestum non est semper quod licet.—What is lawful is not always honourable. *Law.*

Honestum sit: quodque vere dicimus, etiam si a nullo laudetur, natura esse laudabile.—Let the thing be honourable; and that which we rightly call so, even though it is praised by none, is praiseworthy from its nature.

Cicero. De Officiis, Book 1, 4.

Honestus rumor alterum est patrimonium.—An honourable report is a second patrimony. *Publilius Syrus.*

Honor est præmium virtutis.—Honour is the reward of virtue.

Cicero. Brutus, 82 (adapted).

Honor est in honorante.—Honour is in him who honours.

Trans. by Burton (Anat. Melan., 1621) as "Honours are from God."

Honores mutant mores.—Honours change manners. *Pr.*

Honorum cæca cupido.—The blind longing for honours.

Lucretius. De Rer. Nat., 3, 59.

Honos alit artes, omnesque incenduntur ad studia gloria.—Honour nourishes the arts, and all are incited to study by [desire of] glory. *Cicero. Tusc. Quæst., 1, 2.*

Horæ cedunt, et dies, et menses et anni, nec præteritum tempus unquam revertitur.—Hours pass, and days, and months and years, nor does past time ever return.

Cicero. De Senectute, 19, 69.

Horæ Momento cita mors venit, aut victoria læta.—In the hour's short space comes swift death, or joyful victory.

Horace. Sat., Book 1, 1, 7.

Horas non nisi serenas numero.—I do not take account of the hours unless they are bright. *Ancient Inscription frequently found on sundials.*

Horrea formicæ tendunt ad inania nunquam; Nullus ad amissas ibit amicus opes.

—Ants never make for empty storehouses; no friend makes his way towards ruined fortunes. *Ovid. Tristia, Book 1, 9, 9.*

Horresco referens.—I shudder as I tell it. *Virgil. Aeneid, 2, 204.*

Horribile dictu.—Horrible to relate.

Horridum militem esse debere; non cælatum auro et argento, sed ferris et animis fretum. . . . Virtutem esse militis decus.—The soldier should be fear-inspiring; not decked with gold and silver, but relying on his courage and his steel. . . . Valour is the soldier's adornment.

Livy. *Hist.*, Book 9, 40.

Horror ubique animos, simul ipsa silentia terrent.—Horror everywhere alarms the soul, and the very stillness also is terrifying.

Virgil. *Æneid*, 2, 755.

Hortus siccus.—A dry garden (a collection of dried plants).

Hos ego versiculos feci; tulit alter honores.—I myself wrote these verses; another carried off the honours.

Virgil. *Lines on Bathyllus claiming the authorship of certain verses by Virgil*.

Hos successus alit; possunt quia posse videntur.—Success encourages these; they can because it seems that they can.

Virgil. *Æneid*, 5, 231.

Hospes nullus tam in amici hospitium devoti potest, quin ubi triduum continuum fuerit, jam odiosus siet; Verum, ubi dies decem continuos immorabitur, Tametsi dominus non invitatus patitur, servi murmurant.

—No guest can be so welcome to the hospitality of a friend, but when he has stayed three continuous days he becomes unwelcome; and indeed if when he has stayed ten days the master of the house does not endure him unwillingly, the servants grumble.

Plautus. *Miles Gloriosus*, Act 3, 1, 146.

Hospitis antiqui solitas intravimus aedes.—We entered the familiar dwelling of an ancient friend.

Ovid. *Fast.*, Book 4, 687.

Hostis est uxor invita quæ ad virum nuptum datur.—The unwilling wife given to a man in marriage, is his enemy.

Plautus. *Stichus*, Act 1, 2, 84.

Hostis honori invidia.—Envy is an enemy to honour.

Pr.

Huc propius me,

Dum doceo insanire omnes, vos ordine adite.—Come hither, nearer to me, and in order, whilst I show you all that you are mad.

Horace. *Sat.*, Book 2, 3, 80.

Huic decet statuam statui ex auro.—To this man a statue of gold ought to be set up.

Plautus. *Bacchides*, Act 4, 4, 1.

Huic maxime putamus malo fuisse nimiam opinionem ingenii atque virtutes.—We think that his too great opinion of his ability and valour was the chief cause of his disaster.

Cornelius Nepos. *On Themistocles*.

Huic versatile ingenium sic pariter ad omnia fuit, ut natum ad id unum diceret, quodcumque ageret.—His ability was so versatile and so apt for all things, that you would say that he was born for one particular thing, whatever it might be, that he was engaged upon.

Livy. *Book 39, 40. On Cato the Censor*.

Humanitati qui se non accommodat, Plerumque poenas oppetit superbia.

—He who does not adapt himself to mankind, for the most part meets with the penalty of his pride.

Phædrus. *Fab.*, Book 3, 16, 1.

Humanum amare est, humanum autem ignoscere est.—To love is human, it is also human to forgive.

Plautus. *Merc.*, 2, 2, 46.

Humanum est errare.—It is human to err.

Pr.

Humiles laborant ubi potentes dissident.—The humble suffer when the powerful disagree.

Phædrus. *Fab.*, Book 1, 30, 1.

Humilis nec alte cadere nec graviter potest.—A lowly man cannot have a high or heavy fall.

Pnibillius Syrus.

Hunc comedendum et deridendum vobis præbeo.—I present you this individual to be devoured and made fun of.

Terence. *Eunuchus*, 5, 9, 57.

Hypotheses non fingo.—I do not manufacture hypotheses.

Sir Isaac Newton.

I, cole nunc reges.—Go now and cultivate princes.

Martial. *Ep.*, Book 10, 96, 13.

I, demens, et savas curre per Alpes, Ut pueris placeas et declamatio fias.

—Go, madman, and traverse the rugged Alps, that you may please boys, and become a subject for a recitation.

Juvenal. *Sat.*, 10, 166.

Ibi omnis

Effusus labor.

—Whence all the labour was wasted.

Virgil. *Georgics*, 4, 491.

Ibi potest valere populus ubi leges valent.—A people can be strong where the laws are strong.

Pubilius Syrus.

Ibi semper est victoria ubi concordia est.—Victory is always where there is unanimity.

Pubilius Syrus.

* "Propino" in some readings.

Ibis redibis non morieris in bello.—Thou shalt go thou shalt return never in battle shalt thou perish.

Utterance of the Oracle, doubtful in meaning through the absence of punctuation and the uncertainty of the position of the word "non."

Ibit eo quo vis, qui zonam perdidit, inquit.—He who has lost his purse, said he, will go wherever you wish.

Horace. Ep., Book 2, 2, 40.

Id arbitror

Adprime in vita esse utile, Ut ne quid nimis.—Excess in nothing,—this I regard as a principle of the highest value in life.

Terence. Andria, 1, 1, 33.

Id cinerem, aut manes credis curare sepultos?—Do you believe that the ashes or buried ghosts of the dead care about such a matter?

Virgil. Aeneid, 4, 34.

Id commune malum; semel insanivimus omnes.—It is a common calamity; at some one time we have all been mad.

Joh. Baptista Mantuanus. Ecl., 1.

Id demum est homini turpe, quod meruit pati.—That and that alone is a disgrace to a man, which he has deserved to suffer.

Phædrus. Fab., Book 3, 11, 7.

Id facere laus est quod deceat, non quod licet.—It is a matter of praise to do what one ought, not what one may.

Seneca. (Also in similar words in Cicero, Pro Rabirio, 5, 11.)

Id genus omne.—All that sort.*

Id maxime quemque deceat, quod est cuiusque maxime suum.—That best becomes a man which is most really his own (i.e. which is most natural to him.)

Cicero. Offic., 1, 31.

Id nobis maxime nocet, quod non ad rationis lumen sed ad similitudinem aliorum vivimus.—This is our chief bane, that we live not according to the light of reason, but after the fashion of others.

Seneca. Octavia, Act 2, 454.

Id quod neque est, neque fuit, neque futurum.—That which is not, nor ever has been, nor ever shall be.

Plautus. Amphitruo, Act 2.

Idem omnes simul ardor agit nova querere tecta.—The same passion for seeking new abodes took possession of them all.

Virgil. Aeneid, 7, 394.

Idem velle et idem nolle, ea demum firma amicitia est.—To desire the same thing and to dislike the same thing, that alone makes firm friendship.

Sallust. Catil., 20. (From Cataline's Oration to his Associates.)

Idoneus homo.—A suitable man.

Ignavis semper feriae sunt.—It is always holiday with the slothful.

Pr.

Ignavissimus quisque, et, ut res docuit, in periculo non ausurus, nimii verbis, linguae feroces.—Those who are basest and, as experience has taught, afraid to venture into danger, are very talkative and very fierce with their tongues.

Tacitus. Hist., 1, 35.

Ignavum fucos pecus a praesepibus arcent.—They keep out from their hives the drones, a slothful pack.

Virgil. Georgics, 4, 163.

Ignem gladio scrutare.†—To stir up the fire with a sword.

Horace. Sat., Book 2, 3, 276.

Ignem ne gladio fodito.†—Do not poke the fire with a sword.

Pr.

Ignis aurum probat, miseria fortes viros.—The fire proves gold, adversity brave men.

Seneca.

Ignis fatuus.—A foolish fire (a Will-o'-the-wisp).

Ignis sacer.—"St. Anthony's fire"; erysipelas.

Virgil and Pliny, etc.

Ignobile vulgus.—The low-born crowd.

Virgil. Aeneid, 1, 149.

Ignorant populi, si non in morte probaris, An scieris adversa pati.

—The peoples of the world would not know, if you had not proved it in your death, whether you knew how to suffer adverse fate.

Lucanus. Pharsalia, Book 8, 626.

Of Pompey.

Ignorantia facti excusat.—Ignorance of fact is an excuse.

Law.

Ignorantia juris quod quisque tenetur scire neminem excusat.—Ignorance of the law which everyone is bound to know, is no excuse.

Law.

Ignorantia non excusat.†—

Mediaeval Prov.

Ignorantia legis excusat neminem.—Ignorance of the law excuses no one.

Law.

Ignorantia non excusat legem.—Ignorance is not an excuse in law.

Law.

Ignoratio elenchi (pronounced *ill-eng-ki*).—Ignoring the pearl (leaving out the chief point).

Pr.

Ignoratio rerum bonarum et malarum, maxime hominum vita vexatur.—The life of man is very greatly harassed by not knowing the good things and the bad things (i.e. not knowing good from evil).

Cicero. Fin., 1.

† See the Greek, under "ἵδρ."

† "For ignorantia non excusat, as ich have herd in bookes."—Wm. Langland's "Piers Plowman" (1362), Passus 14, l. 28.

* See "Hoc genus."

Ignoscas aliis multa, nil tibi.—You may pardon much to others, nothing to yourself.
Ausonius.

Ignoti nulla cupido.—There is no desire for what is not known.

Ovid. *Ars Amat.*, Book 3, 397.

Ignotis errare locis, ignota videre
Flumina gaudebat, studio minuente laborem.
—He delighted to wander in unknown places, to see unknown rivers, the labour being lessened by his zeal for information.

Ovid. *Metam.*, Book 4, 234.

Ignoto Deo.—To the unknown God.

Vulgate. *Acts*, 17, 23.

Ignotum argenti pondus et auri.—An unknown weight (i.e. untold quantity) of silver and gold.
Virgil. *Aeneid*, 1, 359.

Ignotum per ignotius.—That which is unknown by that which is still more unknown (to attempt to prove a doubtful matter by a still more doubtful argument). **Pr.**

Iliacos intra muros peccatur et extra.—Fault is committed both within the walls of Troy and without (i.e. there is fault on both sides).
Horace. *Ep.*, Book 1, 2, 16.

Illa ætas magis ad hæc utenda idonea est.—That age is much more apt to enjoy these things.

Terence. *Heautontimorumenos*, 1, 1, 81.

Illa est agricolæ messis iniqua suo.—That is a harvest unsatisfactory to its husbandman.

Ovid. *Heroides*, Ep. 12, 48.

Illa fidem dictis addere sola potest.—That (the intention) can alone add confidence to what we say. **Ovid. *Heroides*, Ep. 21, 136.**

Illa laus est, magno in genere et in divitiis maximis,

Liberos hominem educare, generi monumentum et sibi.

—It is worthy of praise for a man, of great social position and very great wealth, to bring up his children as a worthy memorial of his family and of himself.

Plautus. *Miles Gloriosus*, Act 3, 1, 109.

Illa placet tellus, in qua res parva beatum
Me facit, et tenuis luxuriatur opes.

—That spot of ground pleases me in which small possession makes me happy, and where slight resources are abundant.

Martial. *Epig.*, Book 10, 96, 5.

Illum osculantur, qua sunt oppressi, manum.—They kiss the hand by which they are oppressed. **Phædrus. *Fab.*, Book 5, 1, 5.**

Illam quicquid agit, quoquo vestigia flectit,
Componit furtim, subsequiturque decor.

—Whatever she does, wherever she bends her steps, grace silently orders her actions and follows her movements.

Tibullus. *Book* 4, 2, 7.

Ille dies utramque

Ducet ruinam.

—That self-same day shall be the ending of us both. **Horace. *Odes*, Book 2, 17, 8.**

Ille dolet vere qui sine teste dolet.—He truly laments who laments when there is no one by. **Martial. *Epig.*, Book 1, 34, 4.**

Ille igitur nunquam direxit brachia contra
Torrentem; nec civis erat qui libera posset
Verba animi proferre, et vitam impendere vero.

—He, then, never used his arms against the stream; nor was he a citizen who could utter the unfettered thoughts of his mind, and devote his life to the cause of truth.

Juvenal. *Sat.*, 4, 89.

Ille per extantum funem mihi posse videtur
Ire poeta, meum qui pectus inaniter angit,
Irritat, mulcet, falsis terroribus implet,
Ut magus: et modo me Thebis, modo ponit
Athenis.

—That poet seems to me capable of walking on a stretched rope, who tortures my breast about nothing, excites it to wrath, soothes it again, fills it with false alarms, all with the power of a magician; and who places me down now at Thebes and now at Athens.

Horace. *Ep.*, Book 2, 1, 210.

Ille potens sui

Lætusque deget, cui licet in diem

Dixisse, Vixi; cras vel atra

Nube polum pater occupato,
Vel sole puro.

—He will live a joyful man and his own master, who can say at the end of the day "I have lived; whether the Father of all chooses on the morrow to fill the sky with black cloud, or whether with pure sunlight."

Horace. *Odes*, Book 3, 29, 41.

Ille rogari, invidiam judicat; hic non rogari contumeliam. Non omnes ab eadem parte feriuntur.—This man esteems it as a special piece of spite if he is asked; that man regards it as an insult not to be asked. We are not all annoyed in the same way.

Seneca. *De Ira*, Book 3, 10.

Ille sapit quisquis, Postume, vixit heri.—He is wise, Postumus, whoever he is, who lived yesterday (rather than for to-morrow).

Martial. *Epig.*, Book 5, 69, 8.

Ille sinistrorsum, hic dextrorsum, abit: unus utrique

Error, sed variis illudit partibus.

—One goes to the left, another to the right; both have the same delusion, but it plays with them in different ways.

Horace. *Sat.*, Book 2, 3, 50.

Ille terrarum mihi præter omnes
Angulus ridet.

—That corner of the world has smiles for me beyond all other places.

Horace. *Odes*, Book 2, 6, 14.

Ille vir, haud magna cum re, sed plenus fidei.—He is a man, not of large possessions, but full of honour. **Pr.**

Ille inter sese multa vi brachia tollunt. In numerum, versantque tenaci forcipe massam.

—They with great strength lift their arms with regulated order amongst themselves, and turn the mass of metal with the gripping tongs. **Virgil. Æneid, 8, 453.**

Ille mors gravis incubat, Qui notus nimis omnibus, Ignotus moritur sibi.

—His is an evil end, who dies known too well to all men, but without knowledge of himself. **Seneca. Thyestes, Act 2, Chor.**

Ille robur et æs triplex Circa pectus erat, qui fragilem truci Commisit pelago ratem Primus.

—Oak and triple brass were round his breast, who first entrusted his frail bark to the savage sea. **Horace. Odes, Book 1, 3, 9.**

Ililiberale est mentiri; ingenuum veritas decet.—It is a low thing to lie; truth becomes the well-born man. **Pr.**

Illic apposito narrabis multa Lyceæ.—There, with the wine before you, you will tell of many things. **Ovid. Amorum, Book 11, 49.**

Illois pedibus et manibus ingredi.—To enter with unwashed feet and hands (i.e. without proper reverence). **Pr. (Gellius, Book 17, 5, 14, etc.)***

Illuc est sapere, qui, ubicunque opas fit, animum possis flectere.—This it is to be wise, when you can bend your mind in whatever direction circumstances may require. **Terence. Hecyra, 4, 3, 2.**

Illud amicitiae sanctum et venerabile nomen Re tibi pro vili, sub pedibusque jacet?

—Is that sacred and venerable name of friendship held by thee as a worthless thing, worthy to be trodden underfoot?

Ovid. Tristia, Book 1, 8, 15.

Imago animi vultus est, indices oculi.—The countenance is the portrait of the mind, the eyes are its informers. **Cicero. De Oratore, 3.**

Imberbis juvenis, tandem custode remoto, Gaudet equis canibusque, et aprici gramine campi.

—The beardless youth, his tutor being at length dismissed, delights in horses, and dogs, and the sunny expanse of the turf.

Horace. De Arte Poetica, 162.

Immedicabile vulnus.—An incurable wound. **Ovid. Met., 1, 190.**

Immensum gloria calcar habet.—Glory has a boundless stimulus.

Ovid. Ep. ex Pont., Book 4, 2, 36.

Immodicis brevis est ætas, et rara senectus. Quicquid ames, cupias non placuisse nimis.

—Short is the duration of things which are immoderate, and seldom do they enjoy old age; whatever you love, desire that it may not please you too much.

Martial. Epig., Book 6, 29, 7.

Immoritur studiis, et amore senescit habendi.—He is killing himself with his efforts and is growing old with the love of gain.

Horace. Ep. Book 1, 7, 55.

Immortale odium et numquam sanabile vulnus.—An undying hatred and a wound never to be cured. (Of religious feuds.)

Juvenal. Sat. 15, 84.

Immortalia ne speres monet annus, et alnum

Quæ rapit hora diem.

—The year, and the hour which carries off the propitious day, warn you not to hope for things which are immortal.

Horace. Odes, Book 4, 7, 7.

Immortalis est ingenii memoria.—The memory of genius is immortal.

Seneca. De Consolat. ad Polyb., 87.

Imo pectore.—From the bottom of the heart, etc. **Virgil. Æneid, Book 11, 377.**

Impavidum ferient ruinæ.—The falling ruins will strike him undismayed.

Horace. Odes, Book 3, 3.

Impera parendo.—Govern by obeying.

Pr.

Imperare sibi maximum imperium est.—To master one's self is the greatest mastery.

Seneca. Ep. 113, fin.

Imperat aut servit collecta pecunia cuique.—Money amassed either commands or obeys each of us.

Horace. Ep., Book 1, 10, 47.

Imperia dura tolle, quid virtus erit?—Remove hard restraint, what virtue will there be left?

Seneca. Hercules Furens, Act 2, 433.

Imperium et libertas.—Empire and liberty.

Founded on **Cicero. Philippica, 4, 4.**†

Imperium facile iis artibus retinetur, quibus initio partum est.—Power is easily retained by those arts by which it was in the first place acquired. **Sallust. Catilina, 2.**

Imperium in imperio.—A government within a government. **Pr.**

* See "Non solum manus."

† See Disraeli (p. 117, note); also "Populi imperium" and "Res olim."

Impetrare oportet, quia æquum postulas.—It is right that you should obtain, because you ask what is fair. **Plautus.**

Implacabiles plerumque læsæ mulieres.—When injured, women are generally implacable. **Pr.**

Impletus venter non vult studere libenter.—An overfilled belly will not study willingly. **Mediæval.**

Imponere Pelio Ossam.—To pile Ossa upon Pelion. **Virgil. Georgics, 1, 281.**

Impos animi.—Weak in mind. **Plautus. Bacchides, Menæchmi, etc.**

Impotentia excusat legem.—Inability suspends the law. **Law.**

Imprimatur.—Let it be printed.

Imprimis venerare Deos.—First and foremost reverence the Gods. **Virgil. Georgics, 1, 333.**

Improbæ
Crescunt divitiæ; tamen
Curtæ nescio quid semper abest rei.
—Riches increase to a monstrous extent; yet there is always something, I know not what, wanting to our still imperfect fortune. **Horace. Odes, Book 3, 24, 62.**

Improbe amor, quid non mortalia pectora cogis?—O base love, to what do you compel mortal hearts? **Virgil. Æneid, 4, 412.**

Improbe facit, qui in alieno libro ingeniosus est.—He does ill who is hypercritical as to another man's book. **Martial. Epig., Book 1. Preface.**

Improbe Neptunum accusat, qui iterum naufragium facit.—He wrongly accuses Neptune, who makes shipwreck a second time. **Publilius Syrus. Gellius, 17, 14; Macrobius, Sat. 2, 7.**

Improbi hominis est mendacio fallere.—It is the nature of a scoundrel to deceive by lying. **Cicero. Pro Murena, 39, 62.**

Improbis aliena virtus semper formidolosa est.—To the wicked the virtue of others is always fearful. **Sallust (adapted). (See "Regibus boni.")**

Improbitas illo fuit admirabilis ævo.—Villainy was an object of wonder in that age. **Juvenal. Sat., 13, 53.**

Improbis est homo, qui beneficium scit sumere, et reddere nescit.—The man is a scoundrel who knows how to accept a favour but does not know how to return it. **Plautus. Persa, Act 5, 1.**

Impunitas semper ad deteriora invitat.—Absence of punishment always encourages people to worse offences. **Coke.**

In actu.—In the very act.

In æquali jure melior est conditio possidentis.—In a case of equal right, the position of the person in possession is the better. **Law.**

In æquilibrio.—In a state of equilibrium.

In aere piscari; in mare venari.—To fish in the air; to hunt in the sea. **Pr.**

In æternum.—For ever.

In ambiguo.—In a doubtful manner.

In amore hæc omnia insunt vitia; injuriæ, Suspiciones, inimicitiae, induciæ, Bellum, pax rursum.

—In love are all these evils, affronts, suspicions, enmities, truces, war, and then again peace. **Terence. Eunuchus, 1, 1, 14.**

In amore hæc sunt mala; bellum, Pax rursum.

—In love there are these evils; warfare, and then peace again. **Horace. Sat., Book 2, 3, 267.**

In amore semper mendax iracundia est.—In love wrath is always a liar. **Publilius Syrus.**

In Anglia non est interregnum.—In England there is no interregnum recognised. **Law.**

In anima vili.—On a soul of little worth.

In anulo Dei figuram ne gestato.—Do not wear God's image in a ring. **Pr.**

In aqua scribis.—You are writing in water. **Pr.**

In arena ædificas.—You are building on sand. **Pr.**

In articulo mortis.—At the moment of death.

In audiendi officio perit gratia si repositur.—In the function of listening the grace is lost if the listener's attention is demanded not as a favour but as a due. **Pliny the Younger. Ep., Book 1, 13.**

In beato omnia beata.—With a lucky man all things are lucky. **Pr.**

In caducum parietem inclinare.—To lean against a falling wall. **Pr.**

In calamitoso risus etiam injuria est.—Even laughter is an injury to one who has suffered great loss. **Publilius Syrus.**

In camera.—In a private room. **Law.**

In capito orphani discit chirurgus.—The surgeon practises on the head of an orphan. **Pr. (Mediæval).**

In cauda venenum.—The poison is in the tail.

In causa facili, cuivis licet esse deserto.—In an easy case anyone may be eloquent. **Ovid. Tristia, Book 3, 11, 21.**

In cœlo nunquam spectatam impune cometam.—A comet never seen in heaven without implying disaster. **Claudius.**

In cœlo quies.—In heaven there is rest.

Pr.

In cœlum jacularis.—You are shooting your javelin into the sky. **Pr.**

In commendam.—In trust or recommendation. **Law.**

In commune quodcumque est lucri.—What gain there is (in this chance discovery) is common property.

Phædrus. Fab., Book 5, 6, 3.

In cruce salus.—In the cross there is safety.

Thomas à Kempis.

Imit. Christi, Book 2, chap. 12.

In curia.—In the court. **Law.**

In cute curanda plus æquo operata juvenus.—Youth occupied more than is right in care for the outward man (*lit.*, care for the skin). **Horace. Ep., Book 1, 2, 29.**

In diem.—To some future day.

In diem vivere.—To live the day (*i.e.* from hand to mouth).

In divitiis inopes, quod genus egestatis gravissimum est.—Wanting money in the midst of wealth, which kind of want is the most grievous of all. **Seneca. Epist., 74.**

In Domino confido.—In the Lord I put my trust. **Vulgate. Ps., 11, 1.**

In dubiis benigniora sunt semper præferenda.—In doubtful matters the more merciful view is always to be preferred.

Law.

In eadem re utilitas et turpitudine esse non potest.—Usefulness and baseness cannot exist in the same thing.

Cicero. De Officiis, Book 3, 8.

In eburna vagina plumbeus gladius.—A leaden sword in an ivory scabbard.

Tr. of Diogenes. (Of a fop.)

In equilibrio.—In a state of equilibrium.

In esse.—In actual being.

In extenso.—In full.

In extremis.—In the last moments; at the point of death.*

In ferrum pro libertate ruebant.—They rushed upon the sword in liberty's cause.

Pr.

In flammam flammas, in mare fundis aquas.—You pour flames upon flame, water into the sea. **Ovid. Amorum, Book 3, 2, 34.**

In flammam ne manum injicito.—Do not thrust your hand into the fire. **Pr.**

In foribus scribat, occupatum se esse.—Let him write on the doors that he is busy.

Plautus.

In forma pauperis.—In the form of a poor man. **Law.**

In foro conscientia.—Before the tribunal of conscience. **Law.**

In fuga fœda mors est, in victoria gloriosa.—In flight death is disgraceful, in victory it is glorious.†

Cicero (adapted).

In furias ignemque ruunt; amor omnibus idem.—They rush upon fire and furies; love is the same in all. **Virgil. Georgics, 3, 244.**

In futuro.—In the future.

In hoc signo vinces.—In this sign (the cross) thou shalt conquer.

Motto said to have been adopted by Constantine the Great.

In hoc viro, tanta vis animi ingenique fuit, ut quocunque loco natus esset, fortunam sibi ipse facturus fuisse videretur.—In this man there was such force of mind and character that in whatever country he had been born, he would have been bound to have made his fortune for himself.

Livy. 39, 40. (Of M. Porcius Cato.)

In judicando criminosa est celeritas.—Haste in giving judgment is criminal.

Publilius Syrus.

In limine.—At the threshold.

In loco parentis.—In the place of a parent. **Law.**

In magnis et voluisse sat est.—It is enough in great matters even to have wished (*i.e.* to have had the will and desire for them.)

Propertius. Book 2, 10, 6.

In mala uxore atque inimico si quid sumas, sumptus est;

In bono hospite atque amico, quæstus est quod sumitur.

—If you spend money on a bad wife or an enemy your money is gone; but what you spend on a friend and comrade is gained.

Plautus. Miles Gloriosus, Act 3, 1, 79.

In malis sperare bene nisi innocens nemo solet.—No one is wont to hope for good in evil except an innocent man.

Publilius Syrus.

In manibus Mars ipse, viri; nunc conjugis esto

Quisque suæ tectique memor; nunc magna referto

Facta patrum laudesque.

—The battle is in your hands, men; now let each be mindful of his wife and of his home; now recall the great deeds and glory of your ancestors. **Virgil. Æneid, 10, 280.**

* See "Vulgate," St. Mark, 5, 23.

† See "Philippics," 8, 10, 29.

In manus tuas commendo spiritum meum.
—Into Thy hands I commend my spirit.

Vulgate. *St. Luke, 23, 46.*

In mari aquam quærit.—He seeks for water in the sea. **Pr.**

In me consumpsit vires Fortuna nocendo.
—Fortune has exhausted her powers in working me injury. **Anon.**

In medias res.—In the very midst of the matter. **Horace. De Arte Poetica, 148.**

In medio tutissimus ibis.—You will proceed most safely by the middle course.

Ovid. Metam., Book 2, 137.

In medio virtus.—Virtue lies in moderation. **Pr.**

In melle sunt linguæ sitæ vestrae, atque orationes,
Lactæque: corda in felle sunt sita atque acerbæ aceto.

—Your tongues and words are steeped in honey and milk: your hearts are steeped in gall and biting vinegar.

Plautus. Truculentus, Act 1, 2.

In mercatura faciendâ multæ fallaciæ et quasi præstigii exercentur.—In the conduct of commerce many deceptions are practised and almost juggleries. **Pr.**

In morbis minus.—Less [of everything] in diseases.

Tr. of Hippocrates. "A good profound aphorism," according to Bacon.

In morbo recolligit se animus.—In sickness the mind reflects upon itself.

Pliny. Book 7.

In necessariis unitas, in dubiis libertas, in omnibus caritas.—In essentials unity, in doubtful matters liberty, in all things charity. **Rupertus Meldenius.**

In nomine Domini incipit omne malum.—Every evil thing begins in the Lord's name.

Mediæval Saying.

In nova fert animus mutatas dicere formas Corpora.

—My mind leads me to speak of forms changed into new bodies.

Ovid. Metam., Book 1, 1.

In nubibus.—In the clouds.

In nuce Ilias.—An Iliad in a nutshell. **Pr.**

In nullum avarus bonus est, in se pessimus.
—The avaricious man is good to no one, he is worst of all to himself. **Publilius Syrus.**

In omnia paratus.—Prepared against all things. **Pr.**

In omnibus fere minori ætati succurritur.
—In almost everything a person not of age is protected by the law. **Law.**

In omnibus quidem, maxime tamen in jure æquitas est.—In all things indeed there is equity, but most of all in law. **Law.**

In pace leones, in prælio cervi.—In peace lions, in battle stags. **Pr.**

In pari materia.—In a similar matter.

In partibus.—In (foreign) parts.

Pliny the Younger. Ep., Book 3, 16; et al.

In partibus infidelium.—In parts of the world occupied by unbelievers. **Mediæval.**

In perpetuam rei memoriam.—In continual remembrance of the matter.

In perpetuum, frater, ave, atque vale.—For ever, brother, hail and farewell.

Catullus. 101, 10.

In pertusum ingerimus dicta dolium.—We throw our words into a perforated cask. **Plautus. Pseudolus, Act 1, 3, 35.**

In pios usus.—For pious uses.

In pleno.—In full.

In pontificalibus.—In full priestly robes.

In portu quies.—Rest in the haven. **Pr.**

In posse.—In possibility; a condition which may be regarded as possible. **Law.**

In præsentî.—At the present time.

In prece totus eram.—I was wholly immersed in prayer.

Ovid. Fast., Book 6, 251.

In pretio pretium nunc est; dat census honores,

Census amicitias; pauper ubique jacet.

—Worth now lies in what a man is worth; property gives honours, property brings friendships; everywhere the poor man is down-trodden. **Ovid. Fast., Book 1, 217.**

In principatu commutando civium,
Nil præter domini nomen mutant pauperes.
—In a change of rule among the citizens, the poor change nothing beyond the name of their master.

Phædrus. Fab., Book 1, 15, 1.

In propria persona.—In his own person.

In proverbiam cessit, sapientiam vino obumbrari.—It has passed into a proverb that wisdom is clouded by wine.

Pliny the Elder. 23, 1, 23.

In puris naturalibus.—In an absolute state of nature (*i.e.* naked).

In quadrum redigere.—To make a matter square. **Cicero. Orator, 2, 61, 208.**

In re.—In the matter of. **Law.**

In re mala, animo si bono utare, adjuvat.
—In ill fortune, if you can bring a good heart to bear on it, it helps you.

Plautus. Captivei, Act 2, 1, 8.

In rebus dubiis plurimi est audacia.—In doubtful matters audacity is of the greatest value. **Publilius Syrus.**

In rebus prosperis, et ad voluntatem nostram fluentibus, superbiam, fastidium, arrogantiamque magnopere fugiamus.—In prosperity, and events happening in conformity with our desires, let us above all avoid pride, disdain, and haughtiness.

Cicero. De Officiis, Book 1, 26.

In sæcula sæculorum.—For ages of ages (i.e. for ever). **Vulgate. Gal. 1, 5., etc.**

In saltu uno duos apros capere.*—To take two boars in one cover; to kill two birds with one stone. **Pr.**

In sanguine foedus.—A compact sealed in blood. **Pr.**

In scirpo nodum quæris.—You are looking for a knot in a bulrush (i.e. you are seeking for a difficulty where there is none).

Plautus. Menæchmi, Act 2, 1, 22.
(Also in *Ennius*.)

In se magna ruunt.—Great interests collide (lit. great things rush upon themselves).

Lucanus.

In secundis rebus nihil in quemquam superbe ac violenter consulere decet; nec presentem credere fortunam, quum, quid vesper ferat, incertum sit.—In prosperity it is proper to resolve nothing arrogantly or vindictively against anyone, nor is it wise to trust to present good fortune when it is uncertain what the evening may bring.

Livy. Hist., Book 45, 8.

In serum rem trahere.—To draw out the matter to a late hour. **Livy.**

In silvam ligna ferre.—To carry wood into a forest. **Pr.**

In situ.—In the original situation.

In solo Deo salus.—Salvation in God alone. **Motto of Lascelles.**

In solo vivendi causa palato est.—In their palate alone is their reason of existence.

Juvenal. Sat., 11, 11.

In statu pupillari.—In the state of a pupil (or ward).

In statu quo.—In the condition in which it was.

In tauros Libyci ruunt leones;
Non sunt papilionibus molesti.
—The African lions rush to attack bulls;
they do not attack butterflies.

Martial. Epig., Book 12, 62, 5.

In te, Domine, speravi.—In thee, O Lord, have I put my trust.

Vulgate. Ps., 31, 1. (Motto of Earls of Strathmore and of other families.)

* See Proverbs: "To kill two birds with one stone."

In te omnis domus inclinata recumbit.—All the hopes of thy house rest centred in thee. **Virgil. Æneid, 12, 59.**

In te speravi.—In Thee have I hoped.

Vulgate. Ps., 7, 1.

In tenui labor, at tenuis non gloria.—My work is upon a slight matter, but not slight is the glory. **Virgil. Georgics, 4, 8.**

In terrorem.—As a subject of fear (i.e. a warning).

In theatro ludus.—A play (or game) at a theatre.

In totidem verbis.—In so many words.

In toto.—In the whole; altogether.

In toto et pars continetur.—The part also is contained in the whole. **Pr.**

In transitu.—In passing.

In tuo regno es.—You are in your own kingdom (and therefore privileged to insult). **Pr.**

In turbas et discordias pessimo cuique plurima vis; pax et quies bonis artibus indigent.—In tumults and dissensions the worst man has the most power; peace and quiet bring out the good qualities of men.

Tacitus. Hist., Book 4, 1.

In unoquoque virorum bonorum habitat Deus.—In each and every good man God has His dwelling. **Seneca. Ep. 41.**

In utero.—In the womb.

In utramvis dormire aurem.—To sleep on either ear (to sleep soundly). **Pr.**

In utrumque paratus.—Prepared for either alternative. **Virgil. Æneid, 2, 61.**

In vacuo.—In empty space.

In venere semper certat dolor et gaudium.—In love pain and pleasure are always at strife. **Publilius Syrus.**

In verbo.—In a word.

In veritate victoria.—Victory is in the truth. **Pr.**

In veste varietas sit, scissura non sit.—In the garment [Christ's Church] let there be variety [of colour], but without seam (or schism).

Quoted by Bacon as from one of the Fathers.

In vino veritas.—In wine there is truth. **Pr.**

In virtute divitiæ.—In virtue are riches. **Cicero. Paradoxa, 6, 2.**

In vitium ducit culpæ fuga.—In escaping from one fault we are led into some other form of guilt. **Horace. De Arte Poetica, 31.**

In vultu signa dolentis erant.—In [her] countenance there were the signs of grief.

Ovid. Fastorum, Book 4, 582; Book 6, 66.

Inanem inter magnatos versandi gloriam
pertinacissime sectari.—To pursue invete-
rately the empty glory of associating with
great people. **Pr.**

Inani jactatione libertatis.—With empty
praise of liberty. **Tacitus. Agricola, 42.**

Inanis verborum torrens.—An unmeaning
torrent of words. **Quintilian. 10, 7, 23.**

Incedis per ignes*
Suppositos cineri doloso.
—You walk upon flames covered by
treacherous ashes.

Horace. Odes, Book 2, 1, 7.

Incendit omnem feminae zelus domum.—
The jealousy of a woman sets the whole
house on fire. **Pr.**

Incenditque animum famae venientis
amore.—And fires his soul with the love of
approaching fame. **Virgil. Aeneid, 6, 889.**

Incendium ignibus extinguitur.—Fire is
put out by flames.

Quoted by Montaigne. Book 3, chap. 5.

Inceptis gravibus plerumque et magna pro-
fessis,
Purpureus, late qui splendeat, unus et alter
Adsuitur pannus.

—Often to weighty enterprises, and such as
profess great objects, one or two purple
patches are sewed on to make a fine display
in the distance.

Horace. De Arte Poetica, 14.

Incerta hæc si postules
Ratione certa facere, nihilo plus agas,
Quam si des operam ut cum ratione
insanias.

—If you want to make uncertainties made
certain by the help of reason, you will no
more accomplish it than if you gave your-
self the task of going mad by dint of
reason. **Terence. Eunuchus, 1, 1, 16.**

Incerta pro nullis habentur.—What is
uncertain is counted as nothing. **Law.**

Incerti sunt exitus belli.—The results of
war are uncertain. **Cicero (adapted).†**

Incertum est quo te loco mors expectet;
itaque in omni loco illam expecta.—It is
uncertain in what place death may be look-
ing out for you, therefore in every place
look out for death. **Seneca.**

Incessu patuit Dea.—By her gait the
goddess was known.

Virgil. Aeneid, 1, 405.

* The following line (authorship unknown) is
sometimes added: "Si morbum fugiens incidis
in medicos" (In fleeing disease you fall into the
hands of the doctors).

† "Incertos exitus pugnarum."—CICERO, "Pro
Milone," 21, 56.

Incipe, parve puer, risu cognoscere ma-
trem.—Begin, little boy, to recognise your
mother by a smile. **Virgil. Eclogues, 4, 60.**

Incipe pollicitis addere facta tuis.—Begin
to supplement your promises with deeds.

Ovid. Amorum, Book 2, 17, 48.

Incipere multo est quam impetrare fa-
cilius.—It is much easier to begin than to
finish. **Plautus. Poenulus, Act 5, 2, 14.**

Incisa notis marmora publicis,
Per quæ spiritus et vita redit bonis
Post mortem ducibus.

—Marble statues, engraved with public in-
scriptions, by which the life and soul return
after death to noble leaders.

Horace. Odes, Book 4, 8.

Incitamentum amoris musica.—Music is
an incentive to love. **Pr.**

Inclusio unius est exclusio alterius.—The
inclusion of the one means the exclusion of
the other. **Law.**

Incoctum generoso pectus honesto.—A
heart imbued with a noble sense of virtue.

Persius. Sat., 2, 74.

Incurvat genu senectus.—Old age bends
the knee. **Pr.**

Inde datæ leges ne fortior omnia posset.
—For this reason the laws are given, that
the stronger may not have power to do all
that they please. **Mediæval.**

Inde iræ et lacrimæ.—Hence rage and
tears. **Juvenal. Sat., 1, 168.**

Index expurgatorius.†—Expurgatory in-
dex (catalogue of forbidden writings).

Indica tigris agit rabida cum tigride pacem
Perpetuam: sævis inter se convenit ursis.
Ast homini ferrum letale incude nefanda
Produxisse parum est.

—The Indian tiger keeps a perpetual peace
with the savage tiger; there is agreement
among themselves with cruel bears. But
man makes small account of beating out
the deadly sword on the accursed anvil.

Juvenal. Sat., 15, 163.

Indictum sit.—Let it be unsaid.

Indigna digna habenda sunt hæres quæ
facit.—Unworthy actions which the heir
does are to be regarded as worthy.

Plautus.

Indignante invidia, florebit justus.—The
just will flourish, though envy be impatient.

Pr.

Indigne vivit per quem non vivit alter.—
He lives unworthily through whom no other
person lives. **Pr.**

† The correct title of the Roman "Index" is
"Index Librorum prohibitorum."

Indignor quidquam reprehendi, non quia crasse Compositum, illepidè putetur, sed quia nuper.

—I am indignant when I hear anything abused, not because it is thought rudely or ungracefully put together, but because it is modern. **Horace. Ep., Book 2, 1, 76.**

Indocilis privata loqui.—Not in the habit of telling secrets.

Lucanus. Pharsalia, Book 5, 536.

Indocti discant, et ament meminisse periti.—Let the unlearned learn, and let the skilled delight to remember.

President Hénault (after Pope).

Indoctum doctumque fugat recitator acerbus: Quem vero arripuit, tenet occiditque legendo,

Non missura cutem, nisi plena cruoris hircudo.

—The harsh reciter of his works puts to flight both the learned and the unlearned. He indeed whom he has caught, he holds and slays with his discourse, a leech that will not quit the skin, unless gorged with blood. **Horace. De Arte Poetica, 474.**

Industria floremus.—We flourish by industry. **Motto.**

Industriæ nil impossibile.—Nothing is impossible to industry. **Pr.**

Indutus virtute ab alto.—Clothed with virtue from on high. **Motto.**

Inerat tamen simplicitas ac liberalitas, quæ, ni adsit modus, in exitum vertuntur.—There were nevertheless in him [L. Vitellius] candour and generosity, which, unless tempered by due moderation, lead to ruin.

Tacitus. Hist., Book 3, 86.

Iners malorum remedium ignorantia est.—Ignorance is a feeble remedy for our ills.

Seneca. Edipus, Act 3, v. 515.

Inest sua gratia parvis.—Small things have in them their own gracefulness. **Pr.**

Infandum, regina, jubes renovare dolorem.—You bid me, O queen, to reopen unspeakable grief. **Virgil. Æneid, 2, 3.**

Infecta pace.—Peace not being effected; no reconciliation having been accomplished.

Terence. Eunuchus, 1, 1, 8.

Inflatum plenumque Nerone propinquo.—Puffed up and full of his relationship to Nero. **Juvenal. Sat. 8, 72.**

Infra dig. = Infra dignitatem.—Beneath one's dignity. **Pr.**

Infra tuam pelliculam te confine.*—Keep yourself in your skin. **Pr.**

* From the classical proverb "Memento, in pellicula, cerdo, tenere tuo" (Remember, cobbler, to keep to your leather).—**Martial, 3, 16, 4.**

Ingeminant curæ, rursusque resurgens Sævî amor, magnoque irarum fluctuat æstu.—Her cares are redoubled, and love, once more aroused, rages in her breast, and tosses with great upheaval of passion.

Virgil. Æneid, 4, 531.

Ingenio facies conciliante placet.—When the disposition is friendly to us the face pleases. **Ovid. Met. Faciei, 44.**

Ingenio non ætate adipiscitur sapientia.—Wisdom comes by cleverness, not by time. **Pr.**

Ingeniosa gula est.—Gluttony is cunning in devising (luxuries).

Martial, Epig., Book 13, 62; and Petronius.

Ingenio stat sine morte decus.—Deathless honour waits upon genius.

Propertius. Book 3, El. 2, 26.

Ingeniorum nos æmulatio.—Emulation is the whetstone of wits. **Pr.**

Ingenium cui sit, cui mens diviniore, atque os Magna sonaturum, des nominis hujus honorem.

—To him who has genius, a mind of diviner pattern, and a mouth which can sound forth great things, you may give the honour of this name (of Poet).

Horace. Sat., Book 1, 4, 43.

Ingenium industria alitur.—Genius is fostered by industry.

Cicero. Adapted from Pro Cælio, 19, 45.

Ingenium magni detrectat livor Homeri:

Quisquis es, ex illo, Zolle, nomen habes.

—Envy disparages the genius even of the great Homer. Be what you may, Zoilus, you get your name from him. (Zoilus, a Greek grammarian, received the name of Homeromastic, or chastiser of Homer, through his criticisms of the poet, and is remembered by no other circumstance.)

Ovid. Remedia Amoris, 305.

Ingenium mala sæpe movent.—Ill fortune is often an incentive to genius.

Ovid. Ars Amat., Book 2, 43.

Ingenium res Adversæ nudare solent, celare secundæ.

—Adverse fortune is wont to reveal genius, prosperity to hide it.

Horace. Sat., Book 2, 8, 73.

Ingenium velox, audacia perdit, sermo Promptus et Isæo torrentior.

—A dashing nature, an immoderate audacity, an utterance ready and more rapidly fluent than that of Isæus.

Juvenal. Sat., 3, 73.

Ingentes animos angusto in corpore versant.—They have mighty minds labouring within a stunted body.

Virgil. Georgics, 4, 83.

† See Taylor (p. 360): "Wit's whetstone, Want."

Ingentes dominos, et claræ nomine famæ,
Illustrique graves nobilitate domos,
Devita, et longe cautus fuge; contrahe
vela,

Et te littoribus cymba propinqua vehat.
—Shun, and carefully keep at a safe distance
from, great lords, and men with illustrious
names, and houses distinguished by exalted
rank; draw in your sails, and let your barque
carry you close to the shore. **Anon.**

Ingenuas didicisse fideliter artes
Emollit mores, nec sinit esse feros.
—To have faithfully studied the honourable
arts, softens the manners and keeps them
free from harshness.

Ovid. Ep., Book 2, 9.

Ingenuitas non recipit contumeliam.—
Noble-mindedness does not receive an
insult, **Publilius Syrus.**

Ingrata patria, ne ossa quidem habebis.
—Ungrateful country, you shall not even
have my bones. *Attrib. to Scipio Africanus.*

Ingrata quæ tuta; ex temeritate spes.—
What is safe is distasteful; in rashness there
is hope. **Tacitus. Hist., Book 3, 20.**

Ingratis servire nefas.—It is an evil thing
to serve the ungrateful. **Pr.**

Ingratum est beneficium quod diu inter
manus dantis hæsit.—The favour which
sticks too long in the hands of the donor
is not thankfully received.

Seneca. De Benef., Book 2, 1.

Ingratum si dixeris, omnia dixeris.—If
you say he is ungrateful you say all that
can be said. **Pr.**

Ingratus est qui remotis testibus agit
gratiam.—He is ungrateful who expresses
his thanks when all witnesses have departed.
Seneca.

Ingratus unus omnibus miseris nocet.—
One ungrateful man does an injury to all
the unfortunate. **Publilius Syrus.**

Ingrediturque solo, et caput inter nubila
condit.—She (Fame) walks on the earth, and
her head is concealed in the clouds.

Virgil. Æneid, 4, 177.

Inimicum quamvis humilem docti est
metuere.—It is the practice of an ex-
perienced man to fear an enemy, however
insignificant. **Publilius Syrus.**

Inimicum ulcisci vitam accipere est
alteram.—To be revenged on an enemy
is to obtain a second life. **Publilius Syrus.**

Inimicus et invidus vicinorum oculus.—
An unfriendly and ill-disposed man is an
eye over his neighbours. **Pr.**

Iniquissimam pacem justissimo bello
antefero.—I prefer the most unfair peace
to the most righteous war.

*Adapted from Cicero.**

Iniquum est aliquem rei sui esse judicem.
—It is unjust for anyone to be a judge in
his own cause. **Coke.**

Iniquum petas, ut æquum feras.—Seek
what is unjust that you may carry what
is just.† **Pr.**

Initia magistratum nostrorum meliora
ferme, et finis inclinat, dum, in modum
candidatorum, suffragia conquirimus.—The
beginning of our official duties is assuredly
better; and the conclusion deteriorates, as,
after the manner of candidates, we are
seeking after votes.

Tacitus. Annals, Book 15, 71.

Initium est salutis notitia peccati.—The
knowledge of sin is the beginning of salva-
tion. **Seneca. Ep. 28.**

Initium sapientiæ timor Domini.—The
fear of the Lord is the beginning of wis-
dom. **Vulgate. Ps. 110, 10.**

Injurato scio plus credet mihi, quam
jurato tibi.—I know that he will rather
believe me unsworn than you if sworn.

Plautus. Amphitruo, Act 1.

Injuria absque damno.—Injury without
loss. **Law.**

Injuria injuriam cohibere licet.—We may
hinder one injury by means of another.

Law.

Injurie potentiorum sunt.—Injuries come
from them that have the upper hand.

Maxim quoted by Bacon.

Injurie spretæ exolescent; si irascaris
agnitæ videntur.—Injuries made light of
disappear; if you become enraged concern-
ing them they seem to be admitted. **Pr.**

Injuriam aures facilius quam oculi ferunt.
—The ears can endure an injury better than
the eyes. **Publilius Syrus.**

Injuriam qui facturus est jam facit.—He
who intends to do an injury has already
done it. **Seneca.**

Injuriarum remedium est oblivio.—
Oblivion is the remedy for injuries.

*Quoted by Seneca, Epist. 94, as from an
old poet; also found in Publilius
Syrus.*

* See Cicero ("Philippica," 2, 15, 37): "Mihi
enim omnis pax cum civibus bello civili utilior
videbatur." (For to me every sort of peace with
the citizens seemed to be of more service than
civil war.)

† "A good rule where a man hath strength of
favour."—Bacon, Essay, "Of Suitors."

Injusta a justis impetrare non decet;
Justa autem ab injustis petere, insipientia est.

—To obtain what is unjust from the just is wrong; but to seek what is just from the unjust is folly.

Plautus. *Amphitruo*, *Prologus* 31.

Innumeras curas secum adferunt liberi.—Children bring with them innumerable cares.

Erasmus. *Procus et Puella*.

Inopem me copia fecit.—Plenty has made me poor.

Ovid. *Metam.*, *Book 3*, 466.

Inopi beneficium bis dat, qui dat celeriter.—He confers a twofold benefit to a needy person who gives it quickly.

Publilius Syrus.

Inopi quanto longiorem vitam, tanto plus supplicii fore.—The longer a poor man's life is, the greater is his wretchedness.

Tacitus. *Annals*, *Book 12*, 20.

Inopiæ desunt multa, avaritiæ omnia.—Many things are wanting to poverty, all things to avarice.

Publilius Syrus.

Inops, potentem dum vult imitari, perit.—A needy man is lost when he wishes to imitate a powerful man.

Phædrus. *Fab.*, *Book 1*, 24, 1.

Inquinat egregios adjuncta superbia mores.—The addition of pride contaminates the best manners.

Claudius.

Insani sapiens nomen ferat, æquus iniqui, Ultra quod satis est virtutem si petat ipsum.

—Let the wise bear the name of fool, the just of unjust, if he pursues virtue itself beyond what is sufficient.

Horace. *Ep.*, *Book 1*, 6, 15.

Insanire juvat.—It is pleasant to go mad.

Horace. *Odes*, *Book 3*, 19, 13.

Insanire parat certa ratione modoque.—He prepares to act the madman with a certain amount of motive and method.

Horace. *Sat.*, *Book 2*, 3, 271.

Insanis et tu, stultique prope omnes.—You yourself are mad, and almost all men are fools.

Horace. *Sat.*, *Book 2*, 3, 32.

Insaniunt omnes præter sapientem.—All are mad except the man who is wise.

Stoic Maxim.

Insanus medio flumine quæris aquam.—You madly search for water in the middle of the stream.

Pr.

Insanus omnis furere credit cæteros.—Every insane person believes other people to be mad.

Pr.

Inscitia est

Adversum stimulum calces.

—It is folly to kick against the spur.

Terence. *Phormio*, 2, 27, *Book 1*.

Insipientis est dicere, Non putaram.*—It is the part of a fool to say, I should not have thought.

Scipio Africanus.

(See *Cicero*, *De Off.*, 22, 81; and *Valerius Max.*, *Book 7*, 2, 2.)

Insita hominibus libidine alendi de industria rumores.—A desire having been placed in men eagerly to foment rumours.

Pr.

Insita mortalibus natura, propere sequi quæ piget inchoare.—It is natural to mortals to follow quickly what it is troublesome to begin.

Tacitus. *Hist.*, *Book 1*, 55.

Insita mortalibus natura, recentem aliorum felicitatem ægris oculis introspicere.—It is natural to mortals to look with sick eyes on the recent good fortune of others.

Tacitus. *Hist.*, *Book 2*, 20.

Insuperata accidunt magis sæpe quam quæ speres.—What is not hoped for happens much oftener than what you hope for.

Plautus. *Mostellaria*, *Act 1*, 3, 40.

Inspicere, tanquam in speculum, in vitas omnium

Jubeo; atque ex aliis sumere exemplum sibi.—I bid you look into the lives of all men, as into a mirror, and to take example to yourself from others.

Terence. *Adelphi*, 3, 3, 62.

Instar omnium.—As good as all; equal to all the others.

Cicero.

Integer vitæ, scelerisque purus, Non eget Mauris jaculis neque arcu.

—The man upright in his life, and free from crime, does not need Moorish javelins or bow.

Horace. *Odes*, *Book 1*, 22, 1.

Integra mens augustissima possessio.—A mind free from blame is the noblest of possessions.

Pr.

Intemperans adolescentia effetum corpus tradit senectuti.—An intemperate youth brings to old age a worn-out body.

Cicero. *De Senectute*, 9, 29.

Intentio inservire debet legibus, non leges intentioni.—The intention ought to be subservient to the laws, not the laws to the intention.

Coke.

Inter alia.—Among other things.

Inter canem et lupum.†—Between the dog and the wolf (between two fires).

Pr.

Inter cetera mala, hoc quoque habet stultitia, semper incipit vivere.—Among other evils folly possesses this, that it is always beginning to live.

Seneca. *Ep.* 13.

* The impenetrable stupidity of Prince George (son-in-law of James II.) served his turn. It was his habit, when any news was told him, to exclaim, "Est il possibile?"—"Is it possible?"

† See "Hæc urget,"

Inter delicias semper aliquid sævi nos strangulat.—In the midst of our delights there is always something harsh to choke us. **Pr.**

Inter Græcos græcissimus, inter Latinos latinissimus.—Most Greek among the Greeks, most Latin among the Latins.

Spoken of an accomplished scholar.

Inter indoctos etiam corydus sonat.—Among the uninstructed even the lark is musical. **Pr.**

Inter nos.—Between ourselves.

Inter pueros senex.—An old man among boys. **Pr.**

Inter pontem et fontem; inter gladium et iugulum.*—Between the bridge and the stream; between the sword and the throat. **Pr.**

Inter quadrupedes gloria prima lepus.—Among four-footed creatures the hare has the first rank (as food).

Martial. Epig., Book 13, 92.

Inter silvas Academi quærere verum.—To seek for truth among the woods of Academus. **Horace. Ep. 2, 2, 45.**

Inter spem curamque, timores inter et iras, Omnem crede diem tibi diluxisse supremum:

Grata superveniet, quæ non sperabatur, hora.

—In the midst of hope and anxiety, in the midst of fear and anger, believe every day that has dawned to be your last; happiness which comes unexpected will be the more welcome. (*More literally*: Suddenly, when we shall not be expecting it, the welcome hour will come.)

Horace. Ep., Book 1, 4, 13.

Inter utrumque tene.—Keep between either extreme. **Ovid. Metam., Book 2, 140.**

Inter nos sanctissima Divitiarum Majestas.

—Among us most sacred is the majesty of wealth. **Juvenal. Sat. 1, 113.**

Inter vivos.—Among the living.

Interdicit, ne cum maleficio

Usum bonus consociet ullius rei.

—This forbids a good man to consort for any purpose with an evildoer.

Phædrus. Fab., Book 4, 10, 20.

Interdum lacrimæ pondera vocis habent.† —Sometimes tears have the weight of words. **Ovid. Ep. ex Pont., Book 3, 1, 158.**

Interdum quies inquieta est.—Sometimes quiet is an unquiet thing.

Seneca. Epist., 56.

Interdum stultus bene loquitur.—Sometimes a fool speaks well. **Pr.**

Interdum vulgus rectum videt; est ubi peccat.—Sometimes the common people see correctly; there are occasions when they err.

Horace. Ep., Book 2, 1.

Interea dulces pendent circum oscula nati: Casta pudicitiam servat domus.

—Meantime his sweet children hang about his lips: his pure home preserves that which is decent. **Virgil. Georgics, 2, 523.**

Interea gustus elementa per omnia quærunt,

Nunquam animo pretiis obstantibus; interius si

Attendas, magis illa juvant, quæ pluris emuntur.

—Meantime they seek delicacies among all the elements, the price never standing in the way of their inclination; if you look more closely at it, those things please the more, the more they cost. **Juvenal. Sat. 11, 14.**

Interest reipublicæ ut quisque re sua bene utatur.—It is to the advantage of the commonwealth that everyone shall make good use of his property. **Pr.**

Interim fit aliquid.—In the meantime something is going on. **Terence.**

Interpone tuis interdum gaudia curis.—Mingle your cares with pleasure now and then.

Quoted by Rabelais: "Pantagruel" (1533).

Intolerabilius nihil est quam femina dives.—Nothing is more unbearable than a woman of wealth. **Juvenal. Sat. 6, 460.**

Intonuere poli, et crebris micat ignibus æther;

Præsentemque viris intentant omnia mortem.

—The heavens thundered and the air shone with frequent fire: and all things threatened men with instant death.

Virgil. Æneid, 1, 90.

Intonsi montes.—The wooded mountains.

Virgil. Ecl., 5, 63.

Intra domum sævus est; foris mitis.—In his own home he is a savage; out of doors he is mild-mannered.

Seneca. De Ira, Book 3, 10.

Intra muros.—Within the walls.

Intrat amor mentes usu: dediscitur usu.

Qui poterit sanum fingere, sanus erit.

—Love enters our minds by gradual familiarisation; it is taught by habit. He who can imagine that he is sound, shall be sound. **Ovid. Remedia Amoris, 203.**

* See Miscellaneous, p. 447.

† Also in Heroides, Ep. 3, 4: "Sed tamen et lacrimæ pondera vocis habent."

Introite, nam et hic dii sunt.—Enter, for here too are gods.

Tr. of Heraclitus (quoting Aristotle).

Intus et in jecore ægro
Nascuntur domini.

—Masters spring up within us and from a diseased liver. *Persius. Sat., 5, 129.*

Intus si recte ne labora.—If inwardly right do not vex yourself. *Pr.*

Intuta quæ indecora.—Things which are unbecoming are unsafe.

Tacitus. Hist., Book 1, 33.

Invendibili merce oportet ultro emptorem adducere;

Proba merx facile emptorem reperit, tametsi in abstruso sita sit.

—It is necessary to entice the buyer to unsaleable wares; good merchandise easily finds a buyer, even though it be hidden away. *Plautus. Poenulus, Act 1, 2, 129.*

Inveni portum; Spes et Fortuna valeat? *Virg.*
Sat me lusistis, ludite nunc alios.

—I have found the haven; Hope and Fortune, farewell! You have made sport sufficiently of me, now make sport of others.

*Translation of a Greek epitaph ascribed to Janus Pannonius; also to Prudentius.**

Invenit ille, nostra perfecit manus.—He was the author, our hand finished it.

Phædrus. Fab., Book 6, 20.

Inventas aut qui vitam excoluere per artes,
Quique sui memores alios fecere merendo.

—Men who have ennobled life by their discoveries in the arts, and who have earned by desert the remembrance of others.

Virgil. Æneid, 6, 663.

Invia virtuti nulla est via.—No way is impassable to virtue.

Ovid. Metam., Book 14, 113.

Invidia gloriæ comes.—Envy the companion of glory. *Pr.*

Invidia id loquitur quod videt, non quod subest.—Malice tells that which it sees and not what is underlying it (*i.e.* quotes the text and not the context).

Publilius Syrus.

Invidia Siculi non invenere tyranni

Majus tormentum.

—The Sicilian tyrants have not invented a worse torment than envy.

Horace. Ep., Book 1, 2, 58.

* See R. Burton, "Anat. Melan.": "Mine haven's found." These lines are sometimes quoted:

"Jam portum inveni, Spes et Fortuna valeat!
Nil mihi vobiscum est, ludite nunc alios."

Invidiam ferre aut fortis aut felix potest.
—A brave man or a fortunate one is able to bear envy. *Publilius Syrus.*

Invidiam placare paras, virtute relicta?—Are you attempting to appease envy by abandoning virtue?

Horace. Sat., Book 2, 3, 13.

Invidus alterius macrescit rebus optimis.—The envious man grows thin at another's prosperity. *Horace. Ep., Book 1, 2, 57.*

Invidus, iracundus, iners, vinosus, amator,
Nemo adeo ferus est ut non mitescere possit,
Si modo culturæ patientem commodet aurem.

—The envious man, the passionate, the idle, the drunken, the lewd, no one is so far unreclaimed that he cannot become civilised, if only he will lend a patient ear to culture.

Horace. Ep., Book 1, 1, 33.

Invisa nunquam imperia retinentur diu.—Governments which are hated never hold out long.

Seneca. Phœnissæ, Act 4, 660.

Invisa potentia, atque miseranda vita eorum, qui se metui quam amari malunt.—Their power is hated and their life is wretched who prefer that they should be feared rather than loved. *Cornelius Nepos.*

Inviso semel principe, seu bene seu male facta premunt.—A leader being once hated, his deeds, whether good or ill, tell against him. *Tacitus. Hist., Book 1, 7.*

Invita Minerva.—Minerva being unwilling (*i.e.* unwilling to bestow genius or inspiration).† *Horace. De Arte Poetica, 335.*

Invitat culpam qui peccatum præterit.—He invites guilt who overlooks crime.

Publilius Syrus.

Invitum qui servat idem facit occidenti.—He who rescues a man against his will does the same thing as if he killed him.

Horace. De Arte Poetica, 467.

Invitum sequitur honos.—Honour follows the unwilling. *Pr.*

Io triumphe.—Hail, conqueror!

Exclamation of the populace to Roman Emperors.†

Ipsa consuetudo assentiendi periculosa esse videtur, et lubrica.—The very habit of agreeing seems to be dangerous and slippery.

Cicero. Acad., 2, 21.

Ipsa dissimulatione famæ famam auxit.—By his very concealment he added fame to fame. *Tacitus. Agricola, 18.*

Ipsa mihi dixi: Si valet ille venit.—I said to myself, "If he is well he will come."

Ovid. Heroides, 2, 20.

† See "Tu nihil"; see also Cicero, "Epistles," Book 3, 1, 12, 25.

† See Horace, "Odes," Book 4, 2, 49.

Ipsa multarum artium scientia, etiam aliud agentes, nos ornat.—The knowledge of many arts is valuable to us even though we follow some other calling.

Tacitus. *Dialogus de Oratoribus*, 32.

Ipsa quidem pretium virtus sibi.—Each virtue is its own reward.

Claudian. *De Mallii Theod. Consul.*, 5, 1.

Ipsa quidem virtus sibimet pulcherrima merces.—Each virtue is the most perfect reward to itself.

Silius Italicus (A.D. 16-100).

Ipsa sibi obstat magnitudo.—His very greatness impedes him. **Pr.**

Ipsa dixit.—He himself has said it.

Quoted by Cicero, De Nat. Deorum, 1, 5, 10, as the unreasoning answer given by Pythagoras. (See p. 469.)

Ipse docet quid agam; fas est et ab hoste doceri.—He himself teaches me what to do; it is well to be taught even by an enemy.

Ovid. *Metam.*, Book 4, 428.*

Ipse Jupiter neque pluens omnibus placet, neque abstinens.—Jupiter himself cannot please all, whether sending rain or withholding it. **Pr.**

Ipse pavet; nec qua commissas flectat habenas, Nec scit qua sit iter; nec, si sciat imperet illis.

—He himself is scared; nor does he know how to turn the reins entrusted to him, nor which way to take; nor if he did know, could he control those horses.

Ovid. *Metam.*, 2, 169.

Ipse rursum concedite silvæ.—Again, ye woods, farewell! **Virgil.** *Ecl.*, 10, 63.

Ipse semet canit.—He himself sings of himself. **Pr.**

Ipsissima verba.—The very words themselves.

Ipsa facto.—By the fact itself.

Ipsa jure.—By the law itself.

Ira furor brevis est; animum rege, qui, nisi paret

Imperat: hunc frenis, hunc tu compesce catena.

—Anger is short madness; rule your mind, which if it does not obey will command; restrain it with a bit, restrain it with a chain.

Horace. *Ep.*, Book 1, 2, 62.

Ira quæ tegitur nocet;

Professa perdunt odia vindictæ locum.

—Anger which is covered up is dangerous; hatred openly expressed loses the opportunity of revenge. **Seneca.** *Medea*, Act 2, l. 154.

* See p. 468 for Greek equivalent, from Aristophanes, "Ἄν' ἐχθρὸν, κ.τ.λ.

Ira ruinis simillima, quæ super id quod oppressere, franguntur.—Anger is very like to ruins which break themselves upon what they fall. **Seneca.** *De Ira*, Lib. 1, 1.

Iracundiam qui vincit hostem superat maximum.—He who conquers his wrath overcomes his greatest enemy.

Publilius Syrus.

Irarum tantos volvis sub pectore fluctus? —Do you revolve such waves of wrath in your heart? **Virgil.** *Æneid*, 12, 831.

Iras et verba locat.—He (a barrister) lets out to hire his anger and words.

Seneca. *Herc. Fur.*, 173.

Iratus cum ad se redit sibi tum irascitur.—When the angry man comes to himself, then he is angry with himself.

Publilius Syrus.

Iratus etiam facinus consilium putat.—An angry man regards advice even as a crime.

Publilius Syrus.

Ire tamen restat Numa quo devenit et Ancus.—It yet remains for you to go where Numa and Ancus have gone.

Horace. *Ep.*, Book 1, 6, 27.

Irremeabilis unda.—The wave from which there is no return (the river Styx).

Virgil. *Æneid*, 6, 425.

Irreptit in hominum mentes dissimulatio.—Dissimulation creeps into the minds of men.

Cicero (adapted). *De Oratore*, Book 3, 53.

Icrtabis crabrones.—You will stir up the hornets. **Plautus.** *Amphitruo*, Act 2, 2, 75.

Is cadet ante senem qui sapit ante diem.—He who is wise before his time will die before he is old. **Pr.**

Is enim mihi videtur amplissimus, qui sua virtute in altiore locum pervenit, non qui ascendit per alterius incommodum, et calamitatem.—For he seems to me to be the greatest man, who rises to a higher position by his own merit, and not one who climbs up by the injury and disaster of another.

Cicero. *Pro Roscio Amerino*, 30.

Is est honos homini pudico, meminisse officium suum.—To a modest man it is an honour to have remembered his duty.

Plautus. *Trinummus*, Act 3, 2, 71.

Is maxime divitiis fruitur, qui minime divitiis indiget.—He most enjoys riches, who least needs riches. **Seneca.** *Ep.* 14.

Is mihi demum vivere et frui anima videtur, qui aliquo negotio intentus, præclari facinoris aut artis bonæ famam quærit.—He alone seems to me to live and to enjoy existence, who intent upon any business, seeks fame by some distinguished action or honourable art. **Salust.** *Catilina*, 2.

Is minimum eget mortalis, qui minimum cupit.—That mortal wants least who desires least.
Publius Syrus.

Is ordo vitio caret, cæteris specimen esto.—Let this rank (the nobility) be free from vice, and an example to others.

Twelve Tables at Rome.

Isque habitus animorum fuit, ut pessimum facinus auderent pauci, plures vellent, omnes paterentur.—Such was the condition of their minds that some few dared to commit the vilest crime, many were inclined to, and all permitted it. **Tacitus. Hist., Book 1, 23.**

Ista decens facies longis vitiabitur annis; Rugaque in antiqua fronte senilis erit.—That comely face will be spoilt by the long years; and the wrinkles of old age will be upon your aged brow.

Ovid. Tristia, Book 3, 7, 33

Istam

Oro (si quis adhuc precibus locus), exu mentem.

—I pray of you, if my entreaties as ye avail anything, put aside that intention.

Virgil. Aeneid, 4, 318.

Istic est thesaurus stultis in lingua situs, Ut quæstui habeant male loqui melioribus.—There is the treasure of fools, namely in their tongues, so that they can derive benefit by traducing their betters.

Plautus. Pænulus, Act 3, 3

Istuc est sapere, non quod ante pedes modo est

Videre, sed etiam illa quæ futura sunt Prospicere.

—This indeed is to be wise, not merely to see what is before one's feet, but also to look ahead at those things which are to be.

Terence. Adelphi, 3, 3, 33.

Ita amicum habeas, posse ut facile fieri hunc inimicum putes.—So possess your friend as though you thought that he might easily be transformed into an enemy.

Publius Syrus

Ita Dis placitum, voluptati ut mæro comes consequatur.—It has so pleased the God that grief should attend as the companion of pleasure.

Plautus. Amphitruo, Act 3

Ita fabulantur ut qui sciant Dominum audire.—They converse as those who know that God hears.

Tertullian. Apol., p. 36, ed. Rigalt.

Ita fugias ne præter casam.—So flee as not to get too far from your own abode.

Terence. Phormio, 5, 2, 3.

Ita lex scripta.—Thus is the law written.

Ita me Dii ament! ubi sim nescio.—So may the Gods love me! where I am I do not know.

Terence.

Ita oportuit intrare in gloriam suam.—So he ought to enter into his glory.

Adapted from Vulgate. St. Luke, 24, 26.

Ita vertere seria ludo.—Thus to turn serious matters to sport.

Horace. De Arte Poetica, 226.

Ita vita est hominum, quasi cum ludas tesseris;

Si illud, quod maxime opus est jactu, non cadit,

Illud, quod cecidit forte, id arte ut corrigas.

—The life of man is as when you play with dice; if that which you chiefly want to throw does not fall, you must by skill make good what has fallen by chance.

Terence. Adelphi, 4, 7, 21.

Ita voluerunt, ita factum est.—So they wished it, and so it is done. **Pr.**

Itan' comparatam esse hominum naturam omnium,

Aliena ut melius videant et dijudicent Quam sua?

—Is the nature of men so constituted that they can better perceive, and discriminate in, the affairs of others than their own?

Terence. Heautontimorumenos, 3, 2, 97.

Iter pigrorum quasi sepes spinarum.—The way of the slothful is as a hedge of thorns.

Vulgate. Prov., 15, 19.

Iterum ille eam rem judicatam judicat

Majore mulcta mulctat.

—He is trying over again a matter already tried, and fining us with a heavier fine.

Plautus. Rudens, Prolog., 19.

Ixion quod versari narratur rota

Volubilem fortunam jactari docet.

—What is told of Ixion turning on his wheel, teaches us that fortune revolves in a changeful way. **Phædrus.**

Jacet ecce Tibullus;

Vix manet e toto parva quod urna capit.

—Here lies Tibullus; of all that he was there scarcely remains enough to fill a small urn. **Ovid. Amorum, Book 3, 9, 39.**

Jacta alea esto.—Let the die be cast.

Suetonius. Cæs., 32.

(Cæsar, on crossing the Rubicon.)

Jactantius moerent, quæ minus dolent.—Those women who grieve least make the most lamentation. **Tacitus. Annals, 2, 77.**

Jactitatio.—Boasting; a false pretence or allegation. **Law.**

Jam desuetudine longa

Vix subeunt ipsi verba Latina mihi.

—From long disuse the Latin words scarcely recur to me. **Ovid. Tristia, Book 5, 6, 57.**

Jam Fides, et Pax, et Honos, Pudorque
Priscus, et neglecta redire Virtus
Audet; apparetque beata pleno
Copia cornu.

—Now Faith and Peace and Honour, and
ancient Modesty and neglected Virtue venture
to return; and blessed Plenty appears
with full horn.

Horace. *Carmen Seculare*, 57.

Jam fuerit, nec post unquam revocare
licebit.—Soon it will have been, nor will it
be allowable ever to recall it.

Lucretius. *De Rer. Nat.*, 3, 928.

Jam nunc minaci murmure cornuum
Perstringis aures; jam litui strepunt.

—Even now you bruise our ears with the
threatening murmur of horns; already the
trumpets resound.

Horace. *Odes*, Book 2, 1, 17.

Jam pauca aratro jugera regie
Moles relinquent.

—Presently the kingly pile will leave little
land to the plough. **Horace.** *Odes*, 2, 15, 1.

Jam proterva

Fronte petit Lalage maritum.

—Already, with unblushing face, Lalage
seeks for a husband.

Horace. *Odes*, Book 2, 5, 15.

Jam redit et Virgo, redeunt Saturnia
regna.—Now returns the Virgin (Justice),
and the reign of Saturn (the golden age)
returns. **Virgil.** *Eclogues*, 4, 6.

Jam sævus apertum

In rabiem verti cœpit focus, et per
honestas

Ire domos impune minax.

—Now the merciless jest began to be turned
into open rage, and to make its way with
impunity, in a threatening fashion, through
respectable houses.

Horace. *Ep.*, Book 2, 1, 148.

Jam satis, ohe!—Enough now of this,
stop! **Ausonius, Plautus, etc.**

Jam seges est ubi Troja fuit, resecandaque
falce

Luxuriat Phrygio sanguine pinguis humus.

—Fields are now where Troy was, and the
ground ready for sickle and fat with
Phrygian blood, brings forth abundantly.

Ovid. *Heroides*, 1, 53.

Jamque dies, ni fallor, adest; quem semper
acerbum,

Semper honoratum, sic Di voluistis habebō.

—And now, unless I am mistaken, the day is
at hand, which I shall ever regard as ill-
fated, or, if the gods have so willed it,
always as a day to be honoured.

Virgil. *Æneid*, 5, 49.

Jamque opus exegi, quod nec Jovis ira,
nec ignes,
Nec poterit ferrum, nec edax abolere
vetustas.

—And now I have completed a work which
neither the wrath of Jove, nor flame, nor
sword, nor devouring age, can have power
to destroy. **Ovid.** *Metam.*, Book 15, 827.

Janua lethi.—The gate of death.

Lucretius. *De Rer. Nat.*, 1, 1105
(*et passim*).

Januæ mentis.—Gates of the mind.

Januis clausis.—With closed doors.

Jejunus raro stomachus vulgaria temnit.

—The hungry stomach rarely despises
common food. **Horace.** *Sat.*, Book 2, 2, 38.

Jejunus venter non audit libenter.—The
hungry stomach does not listen willingly.

Mediæval.

Jesus Hominum Salvator ("I.H.S.")—
Jesus the Saviour of Men.

Jocandi sævitia.—Cruelty of joking.

Claudian. *In Eutrop.*, 1, 24.

Jocos et Dii amant.—Even the gods love
jokes. **Plato.** (*Trans.*) *Cratylus*.

**Jove enim tonante cum populo agi non
esse fas.**—When Jove is thundering it is not
right to be treating with the people.

Cicero. *Philippics*, 5, 3.

Jovis omnia plena.*—All things are full
of Jove. **Virgil.** *Eclogues*, 3, 60.

Jubilare Deo, omnis terra.—Rejoice in
God, every land. **Vulgate.** *Ps.*, 100, 1.

Jucunda et idonea dicere vitæ.—To tell of
what is pleasant and serviceable in life.

Horace. *De Arte Poetica*, 334.

**Jucunda memoria est præteritorum
malorum.**—The memory of past troubles is
pleasant. **Cicero.** *De Finibus*, Book 2, 32.

Jucunda rerum vicissitudo.—A pleasant
change of affairs.

Jucundi acti labores.—Labours accom-
plished are pleasant.†

Cicero. *De Finibus*, 2, 32.

**Jucundum et carum sterilis facit uxor
amicum.**—A barren wife makes a pleasant
and dear friend (*i.e.* to legacy-hunters).

Juvenal. *Sat.*, 5, 140.

**Jucundum nihil est nisi quod reficit
varietas.**—Nothing is pleasant except what
variety makes fresh. **Publius Syrus.**

Judex damnatur ubi nocens absolvitur.—
The judge is condemned when a guilty
person is acquitted. **Publius Syrus.**

* Imitated from Aratus. See also "Dei plena."

† Quoted by Cicero as a proverb. See "Suavis
laborum."

Judex non potest esse testis in propria causa.—A judge cannot be a witness in one of his own cases. **Coke.**

Judicandum est legibus non exemplis.—Judgment should be according to the laws, not according to the precedents. **Law.**

Judicata res pro veritate accipitur.—A matter adjudged is received as true. **Law.**

Judice te mercede caret, per seque petenda est

Externis virtus incommutata bonis.

—In your judgment virtue requires no reward, and is to be sought for itself, unaccompanied by external benefits.

Ovid. Ep. ex Pont., Book 2, 3, 35.

Judices qui ex lege judicatis, legibus obtemperare debetis.—Ye judges who give judgments by law, ought to be obedient to the laws. **Cicero.**

Judicis est judicare secundum allegata et probata.—It is the duty of a judge to judge according to what things are alleged and what things are proved. **Law.**

Judicis est jus dicere non dare.—It is the duty of a judge to administer the law, not to make it. **Law.**

Judicis officium est, ut res, ita tempora rerum

Querere.—It is the duty of a judge to enquire not only into the matter but into the circumstances of the matter.

Ovid. Tristia, Book 1, 1, 37.

Judicium a non suo judice datum nullius est momenti.—Judgment given not by the properly appointed judge, is of no consequence. **Law.**

Judicium Dei.—Judgment of God.

Judicium parium aut leges terræ.—The judgment of our equals or the laws of the land. **Law.**

Judicium subtile videndis artibus.—A fine judgment in discerning art.

Horace. Ep., Book 2, 1, 242.

Jugulare mortuos.—To stab the slain. **Pr.**

Juncta juvant.—Things united are helpful. **Pr.**

Junctæque Nymphis Gratia decentes.—And joined with the Nymphs the lovely Graces. **Horace. Odes, Book 1, 4, 6.**

Jungere dextras.—To join right hands.*

Jungere equos Titan velocibus imperat horis.—Titan commands the swift hours to yoke the horses (of the rising sun).

Ovid. Metam., Book 2, 118.

Juniores ad labores.—The younger men to work. **Pr.**

Jupiter est quocunque vides, quocunque moveris.—Jupiter is in whatever you see, and is wherever you go.

Lucanus. Pharsalia, 9, 580.

Jupiter ex alto perjuriam ridet amantum.—Jupiter from on high laughs at the perjuries of lovers.

Ovid. Ars Amat., Book 1, 633.

Jupiter in multos temeraria fulmina torquet, Qui poenam culpa non meruere pati.—Jupiter hurls chance thunderbolts at many who have not deserved to suffer the penalty of guilt. **Ovid. Ep. ex Pont., Book 3, 6, 27.**

Jupiter omnipotens, audacibus annue ceptis.—All powerful Jupiter, be favourable to our daring attempt.

Virgil. Æneid, 9, 625.

Jupiter tonans.—Thundering Jupiter.

Jura negat sibi nata; nihil non arrogat armis.—He denies that the laws were formed for him; there is nothing that he does not claim by force of arms.

Horace. De Arte Poetica, 122.

Jurare in verba magistri.—To swear by the words of a master; to argue in favour of a thing because "the master said so."

Said of the Pupils of Pythagoras. (See "Ipse dixit.")

Juravi lingua, mentem injuratum gero.—I have sworn with my tongue, but I bear a mind unsworn.

Euripides (as translated by Cicero, De Off., Book 3, 29, 108).

Jure divino.—By divine right.

Jure humano.—By human law.

Jure non dono.—Of right, and not as a gift.

Jure representationis.—By right of representation. **Law.**

Jurgia præcipue vino stimulata caveto.—Above all, avoid quarrels caused by wine.

Ovid. Ars Amat., Book 1, 591.

Juris utriusque doctor.—Doctor of both laws.

Jus aliquod faciunt affinia vincula nobis.—The links of connection make a certain kind of law between us.

Ovid. Ep. ex Pont., Book 4, 8, 9.

Jus civile.—The law of civil or private rights; the civil or common law.

Cicero. De Officiis, 3, 17.

Jus devolutum.—A right devolved. **Law.**

Jus et norma loquendi.—The law and rule of speech. **Horace. De Arte Poetica, 73.**

Jus gentium.—The law of nations.

Cicero. De Officiis, 3, 17.

* See "Dextræ jungere dextram."

Jus gladii.—The right of the sword.

Jus hominum.—Natural law; law of mankind. **Cicero.** *Tusc.*, 1, 26.

Jus humanæ societatis.—The law of human society. **Cicero.** *De Officiis*, 1, 7.

Jus in re.—A substantial right. **Law.**

Jus omnium in omnia, et consequenter bellum omnium in omnes.—The right of all to all things, and consequently the war of all against all. **Hobbes.**

Jus mariti.—The right of a husband. **Law.**

Jus postliminii.—The right or law of recovery of forfeited rights.

Digesta, 29, 15, 5. (See also **Cicero**, *Topica* 8, 26.)

Jus primogenituræ.—The right or law of primogeniture. **Law.**

Jus proprietatis.—The right or law of property. **Law.**

Jus regium.—Right of the crown. **Law.**

Jus sanguinis.—Right of blood or consanguinity. **Law.**

Jus summum sæpe summa est malitia.—The highest law is often the greatest roguery. **Terence.** *Heaut.*, 4, 5, 48.

Justa bella quibus necessaria.*—Wars are just to those to whom they are necessary.

Quoted by **Burke** (*Ref. on French Revolution*) as a Maxim denoting the only case in which any war can be just.

Justæ causæ facilis est defensio.—The defence of a just cause is easy. **Cicero.**

Justi ut sidera fulgent.—The just shall shine as stars.†

Justissimus unus
Qui fuit in Teucris, et servantissimus æqui.

—Amongst the Trojans the one most upright, and most observant of what is just. **Virgil.** *Æneid* 2, 427.

Justitia erga Deum religio dicitur; erga parentes pietas.—Justice to God is called religion; to our parents, piety.

Cicero. *De Partitione Orat.*, 22, 78 (adapted).

Justitia est constans et perpetua voluntas jus suum cuique tribuendi.—Justice is a firm and continuous desire to render to everyone that which is his due.

Justinian. *Inst.*, 1, 1.

Justitia est obtemperatio scriptis legibus.—Justice is compliance with the written laws. (This is stated by **Cicero**, only to be refuted by him.) **Cicero.** *De Legibus*, 1, 15.

Justitia nihil exprimit præmii, nihil pretii: per se igitur expetitur.—Justice extorts no reward, no kind of price: she is sought, therefore, for her own sake.

Cicero. *De Legibus*, 1, 18.

Justitia non novit patrem nec matrem; solum veritatem spectat.—Justice knows neither father nor mother, but has regard only to truth. **Law.**

Justitia tanta vis est, ut ne illi quidem qui maleficio et scelere pascuntur, possint sine ulla particula justitiæ vivere.—So great a force is justice that not even those who live by ill-doing and crime can manage to exist without some small share of justice.

Cicero. *De Off.*, 2, 11, 40.

Justitia virtutum regina.—Justice is the queen of virtues. **Pr.**

Justitiæ partes sunt non violare homines; verecundiæ non offendere.—It is the part of justice not to injure men, of propriety not to give them offence.

Cicero. *De Off.*, 1, 28, 90.

Justum est bellum, quibus necessarium; et pia arma, quibus nulla nisi in armis relinquitur opes.—To those to whom war is necessary it is just; and a resort to arms is righteous in those to whom no means of assistance remain except by arms.

Livy. *Hist.*, Book 9, 1.

Justum et tenacem propositi virum,
Non civium ardor prava jubentium,

Non vultus instantis tyranni,
Mente quatit solida.

—Neither the rage of the citizens commanding what is base, nor the angry look of the threatening tyrant, can shake the upright and determined man from his firm purpose.

Horace. *Odes*, Book 3, 31.

Justum judicium judicate.—Judge just judgment. **Vulgate.** *St. John*, 7, 24.

Justus ut palma florebit.—The just shall flourish as a palm-tree.

Vulgate. *Ps.*, 92, 12.

Juvante Deo.—God helping.

Juvat ipse labor.—The labour itself is a delight. **Martial.** *Epig.*, Book 1, 108, 8.

Juvenes, quæ causa subegit
Ignotas tentare vias?

—Young men, what cause impels you to attempt the unknown paths?

Virgil. *Æneid*, 8, 112.

Juvenile vitium regere non posse impetum.—It is the fault of youth not to be able to restrain its own violent impulse. **Seneca.**

Juxta fluvium puteum fodit.—He is digging a well near a stream. **Pr.**

Kyrie Eleeeison (Greek Latinised).—Lord have mercy.

* See "Justum est bellum."

† See *Daniel*, 12, 8.

Labitur occulte, fallitque volubilis ætas.—Times glides secretly on, and deceives us as it flows. **Ovid.** *Amorum*, Book 1, 8, 49.

Labor callum obducit dolori.—Labour makes us insensible to sorrow.

Cicero. *Tusc. Quæst.*, 2, 15.

Labor ipse voluptas.—Labour itself is a pleasure.

Motto. (See "*Labor, voluptasque.*")

Labor omnia vincit

Improbis, et duris urgens in rebus egestas.—Persistent labour overcomes all things, and poverty spurring us on through hard surroundings. **Virgil.** *Georgics*, 1, 145.

Labor, voluptasque, dissimillima natura, societate quadam inter se naturali sunt juncta.—Labour and pleasure, two things most unlike in their nature, are joined together by a certain natural association between them. **Livy.** *Hist.*, Book 5, 4.

Laborare est orare.—To work is to pray.

Pr. *Mediæval.* (See "*Orare est laborare.*")

Laborum

Dulce lenimen.

—The sweet solace of labour (i.e. music).

Horace. *Odes*, Book 1, 32.

Lacrimæque decoræ,

Gratior et pulchro veniens in corpore virtus.—His becoming tears, and his merit still more pleasing as appearing in his handsome form. **Virgil.** *Æneid*, 5, 344.

Lactuca innatat acri

Post vinum stomacho.

—Lettuce after wine floats upon the acrid stomach. **Horace.** *Sat.*, Book 2, 4, 59.

Læsæ majestatis.—The crime of high treason (of injury to majesty). French, *lèse-majesté*.

Ammianus (5th Century), 16, 8, 4.

Læso et invicto militi.—To our greatly-suffering but unconquered soldiery.

Inscription on Berlin Invalidenhaus.

Lætus in præsens animus, quod ultra est
Oderit curare, et amara lento
Temperet risu. Nihil est ab omni
Parte beatum.

—The mind, happy in the present, will hate to care for what is beyond, and will temper bitter things with an indifferent smile. There is nothing blessed in every particular.

Horace. *Odes*, Book 2, 16, 24.

Lætus sorte tua vives sapienter.—Contented with your lot, you will live wisely.

Horace. *Ep.*, 1, 10, 44.

Lætus sum

Laudari me abs te, pater, laudato viro.

—I am pleased to be praised by a man so praised as you, father. (Words used by Hector.) **Nævius.**

(Quoted by **Cicero**, *Tusc. Quæst.*, 4, 31, 67; and *Epist.*, Book 15, 6.)

Lapides loquitur; caveant lectores ne cerebrum iis excutiat.—He speaks stones; let his readers beware that he does not knock out their brains.

Plautus. *Aulul.* 2, 1, 29 (adapted).

Lapis philosophorum.—The philosophers' stone.

Lapsus calami.—A slip of the pen.

Lapsus linguæ.—A slip of the tongue.

Lapsus memoriæ.—A slip of the memory.

Lares et penates.—The tutelary and household gods.

Largitio fundum non habet.—Liberality has no limits. **Cicero.** *De Officiis*, Book 2, 1. (Quoted as a proverb.)

Lasciva est nobis pagina, vita proba est.—My pages are full of licence, but my life is right. **Martial.** *Epig.*, Book 1, 5, 8.

Lateat scintillula forsan.—A small spark may perhaps be lying hidden from sight. **Pr.**

Laterem lavem.—I may be washing a brick (i.e. losing my labour).

Terence. *Phormio*, 1, 4, 9. (Proverbial expression.)

Latet anguis in herba.—A snake lies hidden in the grass. **Virgil.** *Eclogues*, 3, 93.

Latus exercisæ pestis contagia serpent.—The contagion of the plague supposed to be extirpated spreads abroad still further (referring to the persecution of the Jews).

Rutilius. *Itinerar.*, 1, 397.

Latus regnes avidum domando
Spiritus, quam si Libyam remotis
Gadibus jungas, et uterque Pœnus
Serviat uni.

—By subduing a grasping disposition you will reign more extensively than if you were to join Libya (Africa) to the far-off Gades (island on the Spanish coast), and if the Carthaginian on either side were to obey you alone. **Horace.** *Odes*, Book 2, 2, 9.

Latrant me, lateo et taceo.—They bark at me, but I keep out of sight and hold my tongue. **Pr.**

Latrante uno, latrat statim et alter canis.—When one dog barks another dog begins to bark forthwith. **Pr.**

Latrantem curatne alta Diana canem?—Does the lofty Diana care about the dog barking at her. **Pr.**

Laudant illa sed ista legunt.—They praise those, but they read these books all the same. **Martial.** *Epig.*, Book 4, 49, 10.

Laudamus veteres, sed nostris utimur annis.—We praise the years of old, but make the most of our own.

Ovid. *Fast.*, 1, 225.

Laudant quod non intelligunt.—They praise what they do not understand. **Pr.**

Laudato ingentia rura,
Exiguum colito.
—Praise the farm of great extent, cultivate one which is small.

Virgil. Georgics, 2, 412.

Laudatur ab his, culpatur ab illis.—He is praised by these, he is blamed by those.

Horace. Sat., Book 1, 2, 11.

Laudatus abunde
Non fastiditus si tibi, lector, ero.
—Abundantly shall I be praised, reader, if I do not cause you to loathe me.

Ovid. Tristia, Book 1, 7, 31.

Laudem virtutis necessitati damus.—We give to necessity the praise of virtue.

Quintilian.

Laudibus arguitur vini vinosus Homerus.
—By his praises of wine Homer is proved a wine-bibber.

Horace. Ep., 1, 19, 6.

Laudis amore tumes?—Do you swell with the love of praise?

Horace. Ep., Book 1, 1, 36.

Laudo Deum verum, plebem voco, congrego
clerum,
Defunctos ploro, pestem fugo, festa decoro.
—I praise the true God, I call the people, I bring together the clergy, I mourn the dead, I put penitence to flight, I do honour to festivals.

Ancient inscription on a church bell.

Laudo, malum cum amici tuum ducis
malum.—I praise you when you regard the trouble of your friend as your own.

Plautus. Captivei, Act 1, 2, 43.

Laudo manentem; si celeres quatit
Pennas, resigno quæ dedit, et mea
Virtute me involvo, probamque
Pauperiem sine dote quaro.
—I praise her (Fortune) while she lasts; if she shakes her quick wings, I resign what she has given, and take refuge in my own virtue, and seek honest undowered Poverty.

Horace. Odes, Book 3, 23.

Laus Deo.—Praise to God.

Laus est facere quod decere, non quod licet.—It is praiseworthy to do what is right, not what is lawful.

Pr. (Adapted from Cicero.)*

Laus in proprio ore sordescit.—Praise of one's self (*lit.* praise in one's own mouth) is offensive.

Laus nova nisi oritur etiam vetus amittitur.—Unless new praise arises even the old is lost.

Publilius Syrus.

Legant prius, et postea despiciant.—Let them read first and despise afterwards.

Lope de Vega.

Lege dura vivunt mulieres,
Multoque iniquiore misere, quam viri.
—Wretched women live under a hard law, and one much more unjust than men live under.

Plautus. Mercator, Act 4.

Legite totum si vis scire totum.—Read the whole if you wish to understand the whole.

Pr.

Legem brevem esse oportet quo facilius ab imperitis teneatur.—It is right that a law should be short in order that it may be the more easily grasped by the unlearned.

Seneca. Ep. 94.

Legem solet oblivisci iracundia.—Wrath is wont to forget the law.

Publilius Syrus.

Leges a victoribus dicuntur, accipiuntur a victis.—The laws are laid down by the conquerors, and are accepted by the conquered.

Curtius.

Leges ad civium salutem civitatumque incolumitatem inventæ sunt.—Laws were devised for the safety of citizens and the preservation of states.

Cicero.

(Adapted from *De Legibus*, 2, 2, 11.)

Leges bonæ malis ex moribus procreantur.—Good laws are produced by bad manners (or customs).

Macrobius. Sat. 2, 13.

Leges egregias, exempla honesta, apud bonos ex delictis aliorum gigni.—The best laws, the noblest examples, are produced for the benefit of the good from the crimes of other men.

Tacitus. Annals, Book 15, 20.

Leges mori serviunt.—Laws are subservient to custom.

Plautus. Trinummus, Act 4, 3, 36.

Leges omnium salutem singulorum salutem anteponunt.—The laws place the safety of all before the safety of individuals.

Cicero. De Finibus, Book 3, 19.

Leges posteriores priores contrarias abrogant.—Later laws repeal former ones which are inconsistent.

Law.

Leges sunt inventæ quæ cum omnibus semper una atque eadem voce loquerentur.—Laws are so framed that they shall speak in all matters always with one and the same voice.

Cicero.

Legimus ne legantur.—We read lest they should be read (*i.e.* to prevent others reading).

Lactantius.

Legis constructio non facit injuriam.—The construction (or interpretation) of the law is not to do an injury to anyone (*i.e.* the law must be interpreted so as not to do obvious injury by strict literal interpretation).

Law.

* See "Quid deceat."

Legum ministri, magistratus; legum interpretes, iudices; legum denique idcirco omnes servi sumus, ut liberi esse possimus.—The magistrates are the ministers of the laws, the judges the interpreters of the laws; in short, we are all servants of the laws to the end that it may be possible for us to be free. **Cicero. Pro A. Cluentio, 53, 146.**

Lenior et melior fis, accedente senecta?—Do you grow gentler and better as old age creeps on? **Horace. Ep., Book 2, 2, 211.**

Leniter, ex merito quidquid patiari, ferendum est;

Quæ venit indignæ * poena, dolenda venit.—Whatsoever you suffer deservedly should be borne patiently; the punishment which comes to one undeserving of it, comes as a matter for bewailing. **Ovid. Heroides, 5, 7.**

Lentiscum mandere.—To chew a toothpick of mastic (to be fastidious or foppish). **Pr.**

Lento quidem gradu ad vindictam divina procedit ira, sed tarditatem supplicii gravitate compensat.—The divine wrath is slow indeed in vengeance, but it makes up for its tardiness by the severity of the punishment.† **Valerius Maximus. 1, 1, 3.**

Lentus in dicendo, et pene frigidus orator.—Slow in speech and an almost chilling orator. **Cicero. Brutus, 43, 178. ‡**

Leonem larva terres.—You frighten a lion with a mask. **Pr.**

Leonina societas.—A leonine partnership, a partnership where one has the lion's share. **Pr.**

Leporis vitam vivit.—He lives the life of a hare (i.e. is in continual fear). **Pr.**

Lepos et festivitas orationis.—The charm and playfulness of his talk.

Cicero. Adapted from De Oratore, 2, 56.

Letum non omnia finit.—Death does not end all things. **Propertius, 4, 7, 1.**

Leve est miseras ferre, perferre est grave.—To bear troubles is a light thing; to endure them to the end is a heavy thing.

Seneca. Thyestes, 307.

Leve fit quod bene fertur opus.—The burden which is rightly carried becomes light. **Ovid. Amorum, 1, 2, 10.**

Leve incommodum tolerandum est.—A light inconvenience is to be borne. **Pr.**

* Or "indigne" (i.e. "undeservedly").

† "Though the mills of God grind slowly, yet they grind exceeding small." See also Juvenal, "Sat.," 13, 100. The wording of Val. Max. seems to be suggested by Cicero's description of a spondee which "makes up for the paucity of its feet by the tardiness of its weight."—Or. 64, 212.

‡ Referring to T. Juventius.

Levia perpessæ sumus,

Si flenda patimur.

—We have endured light things if we suffer them merely as matters for weeping.

Seneca. Troades, Act 3, 411.

Leviora sunt, quæ repentino aliquo motu accidunt, quam ea quæ meditata et parparata inferuntur.—Those things which happen suddenly through some disaster are lighter than those which are produced designedly, and with preparation.

Cicero. De Officiis, 1, 8, 17.

Levis est dolor, qui capere consilium potest.—Grief which can form a resolution is light. **Seneca. Medea, Act 2, 155.**

Levis sit tibi terra.—May the earth be light upon thee.

Inscription frequent on tombstones of ancient Rome. Abbreviated "S. T. T. L."

Levissimus quisque, et futuri improvidus.—Every man being very light-minded and careless of the future.

Tacitus. Hist., Book 1, 88.

Levis solet timere qui propius timet.—He who fears something close at hand is wont to fear it less acutely.

Seneca. Troades, Act 3, 515.

Lex aliquando sequitur æquitatem.—Law sometimes follows equity. **Law.**

Lex appetit perfectum.—The law aims at perfection. **Law.**

Lex citius tolerare vult privatum damnum quam publicum malum.—The law will sooner tolerate a private injury than a public evil. **Coke.**

Lex neminem cogit ad impossibile.—The law forces no one to do what is impossible. **Law.**

Lex nemini operatur iniquum; nemini facit injuriam.—The law effects injustice to no one; and does injury to no one. **Law.**

Lex non exacte definit, sed arbitrio boni viri permittit.—The law is not exact upon the subject, but leaves it open to a good man's judgment. **Grotius.**

Lex non scripta.—The unwritten law; the "common law."

Lex prospicit non respicit.—The law is prospective not retrospective. **Law.**

Lex sumptuaria.—A sumptuary law.

Tacitus. Annals, Book 3, 52, etc.; also Cicero. Ep. ad Att., 13, 47, 1.

§ This expression is founded on several passages in Cicero, who, in "De Officiis," Book 1, 19, says that "it is difficult, when you desire to assist everyone, to preserve equity, which appertains most especially to justice."

|| See "Leges omnium."

Lex talionis.—The law of retaliation.

Lex terræ.—The law of the land.

Lex universa est quæ jubet nasci et mori.
—The universal law is that which ordains that we are to be born and to die.

Publilius Syrus.

Lex vera, atque princeps, apta ad iudicandum, et ad vetandum, ratio est recta summi Jovis.—The true law, and the highest, formed to ordain and to restrain, is the very reason of the all-ruling Jove.

Cicero. De Legibus, Book 2, 5, 10.

Lex videt iratum, iratus legem non videt.
—The law sees the wrathful man; the wrathful man does not see the law.

Publilius Syrus.

Liberenter homines id quod volunt credunt.
—Men freely believe that which they desire.
Cæsar. De Bello Gallico, 3, 18.

Libera Fortunæ mors est; capit omnia tellus Quæ genuit.

—Death is free from the restraint of Fortune; the earth takes everything which it has brought forth.

Lucanus. Pharsalia, Book 7, 818.

Libera me ab homine malo, a meipso.
—Deliver me from the evil man, even from myself.
St. Augustine.

Libera te metu mortis.—Free thyself from the fear of death.
Seneca.

Liberi parentes alant, aut vinciantur.
—Let children support their parents or be imprisoned.
Roman Law.

Libertas est potestas faciendi id quod jure licet.—Liberty is the power of doing what is allowed by law.
Law.

Libertas in legibus.—Liberty under the laws.
Pr.

Libertas, inquit, populi quem regna coercent, Libertate perit.

—The liberty of the people, he says, whom power restrains unduly, perishes through liberty.
Lucanus. Pharsalia, Book 3, 146.

Libertas, quæ sera, tamen respexit inermem.—Liberty which, though late, nevertheless regarded me, sluggish though I was.
Virgil. Eclogues, 1, 28.

Libertas ultima mundi, Quo steterit ferienda loco.

—The ultimate liberty of the world, to be stricken down in the place where it had taken its stand.

Lucanus. Pharsalia, Book 7, 580.

Librum arbitrium.—Free choice.

Libido effrenata effrenatam appetentiam efficit.—Unbridled wantonness caused unbridled desire.

Cicero. Tusc. Quest., 4, 7, 15.

Libra justa justitiam servat.—A just balance preserves justice.
Pr.

Liceat concedere veris.—It is right to yield to the truth.

Horace. Sat., Book 2, 4, 305.

Licet sapere sine pompa, sine invidia.—One may be wise without pomp and without envy.
Seneca. Epist., 103.

Licet superbus ambules pecunia, Fortuna non mutat genus.

—Though you march proudly by reason of wealth, fortune does not alter birth.

Horace. Epodon, Lib. 4, 5.

Licuit, semperque licebit, Signatum præsentem nota producere nomen.
—It has been allowable, and ever will be, to coin a word marked with modern significance.
Horace. De Arte Poetica, 53.

Licuit, semperque licebit, Parcere personis, dicere de vitiis.
—It has been allowable, and ever will be, to spare the persons but to proclaim the faults.

*Adapted from the foregoing and from Martial. Epig., 10, 33, 10.**

Lignum vitæ.—The wood (or tree) of life; applied also to boxwood.

Yulgate. Genesis, 2, 9; Prov., 13, 12; Prov., 15, 4, etc.

Limæ labor et mora.—The labour and delay of polishing (i.e. of revising and correcting one's work).

Horace. De Arte Poetica, 291.

Linquenda tellus, et domus, et placens Uxor.

—Your land, and home, and pleasant wife must be left behind.

Horace. Odes, Book 2, 14, 21.

Lingua mali loquax malæ mentis est indicium.—A tongue given to speaking evil is the sign of an evil mind.
Publilius Syrus.

Lingua mali pars pessima servi.—The tongue of a bad servant is his worst part.

Juvenal. Sat., 9, 120.

Lingua melior, sed frigida bello Dextera.

—Excellent with his tongue, but his right hand remiss in the battle.

Virgil. Æneid, 11, 333.

Lingua placabilis, lignum vitæ.—A gentle tongue is a tree of life.

Yulgate. Prov., 15, 4.

Lingua, sile; non est ultra narrabile quicquam.—Tongue, be silent; there is nothing else beside that can be told.

Ovid. Ep. ex Pont., Book 2, 2, 61.

* See "Parcere personis."

Linguae centum sunt, oraque centum
Ferreæ vox.

—It (rumour) has a hundred tongues, a hundred mouths, a voice of iron.

Virgil. *Georgics*, 2, 44 (adapted).*

Linguam compescere virtus non minima est.—To restrain the tongue is not the least of virtues.

Pr.

Lis est cum forma magna pudicitiae.—There is great strife between beauty and modesty.†

Ovid. *Heroides*, 16, 288.

Lis litem generat.—Strife begets strife.

Pr.

Lis nunquam; toga rara; mens quieta;

Vires ingenue; salubre corpus;

Prudens simplicitas; pares amici.

—Strife never; business seldom; a mind undisturbed; refined tastes; a healthy constitution; astute guilelessness; suitable friends.

Martial. *Epig.*, Book 10, 47, 5.

Lite pendente.—Whilst the lawsuit is pending.

Law.

Litem parit lis, noxa item noxam parit.—Strife produces strife, and injury produces injury.

Law.

Litera enim occidit, Spiritus autem vivificat.—The letter kills, but the spirit makes alive.

Vulgate. 2 Cor., 3, 6.

Litera scripta manet, verbum ut inane perit.—The written letter remains, as the empty word perishes.

Pr.

Literæ Bellerophonitis.—Letters of Bellerophon. (Bellerophon bore a letter to the king of Lycia, which, unknown to the bearer, contained a request that the king should put Bellerophon to death.)

Pr. *Plautus*, *Bacchides*, 4, 7, 12.

Literæ humaniores.—Literature of a specially civilised nature (i.e. "polite literature").‡

Pr.

Litigando jura crescunt.—By litigation laws (or legal rights) grow.

Law.

Litigando jus acquiritur.—By litigation right is acquired.

Law.

Littora nunquam

Ad visus reditura suos.

—Shores never to return to their sight.

Lucanus. *Pharsalia*. Book 3, 5.

Littore quot conchæ, tot sunt in amore dolores.—There are as many pangs in love as shells upon the shore.

Ovid. *Ars Amat.*, Book 2, 519.

Littus ama; altum alii teneant.—Love the shore; let others keep to the deep sea.

Virgil (adapted). *Æneid*, 6, 163-4.

* See "Non ego."

† See "Rara est."

‡ See "Literæ politioris humanitatis," Cicero, *De Orat.*, 2, 7, 28.

Lividi limis oculis semper aspiciunt aliorum commoda.—Envious men always look askance upon the good fortune of others.

Cicero.

Locus remotis qui latet, lex est sibi.—He who lives away from observation in remote parts is a law to himself.

Publius Syrus.

Loco citato.—In the place specified; the passage quoted. (Often expressed as *loc. cit.*)

Locum tenens.—Holding the place of.

Locus classicus.—The classical place.

Locus est et pluribus umbris.—There is room for several more uninvited guests.

Horace. *Ep.*, Book 1, 5, 28.

Locus in quo.—The place in which.

Locus penitentiae.—Place for repentance.

Locus sigilli.—The place of the seal (designated in documents, etc., by the letters L.S.).

Locus standi.—Place of standing; position assumed in arguing.

Longa est injuria, longæ

Ambages.

—The injury is long to relate, long are the labyrinths of the story.

Virgil. *Æneid*, 1, 341.

Longa est vita si plena est.—Life is long if it is full.

Seneca. *Epist.*, 95.

Longa mora est quantum noxæ sit ubique repertum

Enumerare: minor fuit ipsa infamia vero.

—It would mean long delay to enumerate how great a quantity of evil was everywhere revealed; even the ill report of it was less than the truth.

Ovid. *Metam.*, Book 1, 214.

Longe aberrat scopo.—He is very wide of the mark.

Pr.

Longe absit.—May it be far from me.

Longius jam progressus erat, quam ut regredi posset.—He was now advanced too far to be able to turn back.

Tacitus. *Hist.*, Book 3, 69.

Longo post tempore venit.—It (Liberty) came after long years (of servitude).

Virgil. *Eclogues*, 1, 30.

Longo sed proximus intervallo.—Nearest, but with a long interval between.

Virgil. *Æneid*, 5, 320.

Longum iter est per præcepta, breve et efficax per exempla.—Long is the way (to learning) by rules, short and effective by examples.

Seneca. *Ep.* 6.

Loquendum ut vulgus, sentiendum ut docti.—We should speak after the fashion of the multitude, and think as men of learning.

Coke.

Lotis (or lautis) manibus.—With clean hands.§

§ See "Illotis pedibus," p. 558.

Lubrica statio et proxima præcipitio.—A slippery spot, and very near a precipice. **Pr.**

Lubrici sunt fortunæ gressus.—The footsteps of fortune are slippery. **Pr.**

Lubricum linguæ non facile in penam est trahendum.—A slipperiness of the tongue (*i.e.* verbal errors) should not be easily made a matter of punishment. **Law.**

Lucem redde tuæ, dux bone, patriæ; Instar veris enim vultus ubi tuus Affulsit; populo gratior it dies,

Et soles melius nitent.

—Restore thy light, O excellent chief, to thy country; for it is like spring where thy countenance has appeared; to the people the day passes more pleasantly, and the sun shines more brightly.

Horace. Odes, Book 4, 5, 5.

Lucernam olet.—It smells of the lamp.

Pr. (See p. 454.)

Lucidus ordo.—Clear arrangement.

Horace. De Arte Poetica, 41.

Lucri bonus est odor, ex re

Qualibet.

—Good is the smell of gain, from whatever source of business. **Juvenal. Sat., 14, 204.**

Lucrum amare nullum amatorem decet.—It is not becoming for any lover to love gain. **Plautus.**

Lucrum est dolorem posse damno extinguere.—It is a gain, by the loss of something, to get rid of pain. **Publilius Syrus.**

Lucrum malum æquale dispendio.—Ill-gotten gain is as good as a loss. **Pr.**

Lucrum sine damno alterius fieri non potest.—Gain cannot be made without some other person's loss. **Publilius Syrus.**

Luctantem Icaris fluctibus Africum Mercator metuens, otium et oppidi Laudat rura sui; mox reficit rates Quassas, indocilis pauperiem pati.

—The merchant dreading the stormy south-west wind, battling with the waves of the Icarian sea, praises the ease of the fields of his native town; by and by he repairs his broken ships, impatient to endure poverty.

Horace. Odes, Book 1, 15.

Luctantes ventos tempestatesque sonoros Imperio premit.

—He (*Æolus*) represses by his authority the struggling winds and the resounding tempests. **Virgil. Æneid, 1, 53.**

Lucus a non lucendo.*—Lucus (a grove), so called from non lucendo (not admitting light). (This supposed derivation is referred to by Quintilian, 1, 16, and by numerous ancient authors and commentators.) **Pr.**

* "As by the way of innuendo
Lucus is made a non lucendo."

—**CHÆRILL:** "The Ghost," Book 2, v. 257

Ludere cum sacris.—To play with sacred matters. **Pr.**

Ludis me obscura canendo.—You banter me by discoursing obscurely.

Horace. Sat., Book 2, 5, 58.

Ludit in humanis divina potentia rebus, Et certam præsens vix habet hora fidem.—Divine power plays with human affairs, and the present hour scarcely obtains our sure belief in it.

Ovid. Ep. ex Pont, Book 4, 3, 49.

Ludus animo debet aliquando dari Ad cogitandum melior ut redeat tibi.—Recreation should sometimes be given to the mind, that it may be restored to you in better condition for thinking.

Phædrus. Fab., Book 3, 14, 12.

Ludus enim genuit trepidum certamen et iram;

Ira truces inimicitias et funebre bellum.—For play has produced serious contention and anger, and anger has led to enmities and deadly warfare.

Horace. Ep., Book 1, 19, 48.

Lugete, O Veneres, Cupidinesque!

—Mourn, O ye Venuses and Cupids!

Catullus. Carmen, 3, 1.

Lumen sicum optima anima.—The most perfect mind is a dry light.†

The "obscure saying" of *Heracitus*, frequently quoted by *Bacon*.

Lumen soli mutuum das.—You are lending light to the sun. **Pr.**

Lunæ radiis non maturescit botrus.—Grapes do not ripen in the rays of the moon. **Pr.**

Lupo agnum eripere postulant.—They entreat to be allowed to snatch the lamb from the wolf. (Proverbial expression applied to a difficult undertaking.)

Plautus. Pænulus, Act 3, 5, 31.

Lupo ovem commisti.—You have entrusted the sheep to the wolf.

Terence. Eunuchus, 5, 1, 16.

Lupus est homo homini.—Man is a wolf to man. **Plautus. Asinaria, Act 2.**

Lupus in fabula.—The wolf in the story (who appeared when spoken of).

Terence. Adelphi, 4, 1, 21.

Lupus in sermone.—The wolf in the tale. **Plautus. Stichus, Act 2, 5.**

† Explained by *Bacon* as meaning a mind not "steeped and infused in the humours of the affections."

Lusisti satis, edisti satis, atque bibisti;
Tempus abire tibi est.

—You have played enough, eaten enough, and drunk enough; it is time for you to depart. **Horace. Ep., Book 2, 2, 214.**

Lusus naturæ.—A freak of nature. **Pr.**

Lutum nisi tundatur non fit urceus.—Unless the clay is well pounded the vase is not fashioned. **Pr.**

Lux in tenebris.—Light in darkness. **Vulgate. St. John, 1, 5.**

Lux, etsi per immunda transeat, non inquinatur.—The light, even though it passes through pollution, is not polluted.

St. Augustine. In Joann., 4.*

Lux mundi.—The light of the world.

Vulgate. St. John, 8, 12.

Lux orta est.—Light has arisen.

Vulgate. Ps., 97, 11.

Luxum populi expiare solent bella.—Wars are wont to atone for a people's luxuriousness. **Pr.**

Luxuriæ desunt multa, avaritiæ omnia.—Luxury wants many things, avarice wants all things. **Publius Syrus.**

Luxuriant animi rebus plerumque secundis; Nec facile est æqua commoda mente pati.—Our dispositions generally run riot in prosperity, nor is it easy to bear pleasant fortune with a well-balanced mind.

Ovid. Ars Amat., Book 2, 437.

Lydius lapis.—A Lydian stone; a touchstone. **Pliny. 33, 8, 43.**

Macies et nova febrim

Terris incubuit cohors.

—Wasting and a new troop of fevers have settled upon the earth.

Horace. Odes, Book 1, 3, 30.

Macte nova virtute puer; sic itur ad astra.—All honour to thee, boy, in thy new virtue! Such is the way to the stars.

Virgil. Æneid, 9, 641.

Macte virtute.—All honour attend you in your valour.

Livy. Hist., Book 7, 36; Cicero. Tusc. Quest., 1, 17.

Macte

Virtute esto, inquit sententia diva Catonis.—All honour to you in your valour, as says the godlike phrase of Cato.

Horace. Sat., Book 1, 2, 31.

Maculæ quas incuria fudit.—The blemishes which carelessness has brought forth.†

Horace (adapted). De Arte Poetica, 352.

Mæcenas, atavis edite regibus,
O et præsidium et dulce decus meum.

—O Mæcenas, descended from ancient kings, my protection, and sweet source of honour to me. **Horace. Odes, Book 1, 1, 1.**

Magalia quondam.—Formerly cottages.

Virgil. Æneid, 1, 421.

Magis acri

Judicio perpende.

—With keen judgment weigh the matter carefully.

Lucretius. De Rerum Natura, Book 2, 1040.

Magis erit animorum quam corporum conjugium.—The wedlock of minds will be greater than that of bodies.

Erasmus. Procus et Puella.

Magis gaudet quam qui senectam exiit.—He rejoices more than one who has cast off old age (i.e. more than one who has become young again). **Pr.**

Magis illa juvant, quæ pluris emuntur.—Those things delight the more which are the more costly. **Juvenal. Sat., 11, 16.**

Magis magni clerici non sunt magis sapientes.—The specially great scholars are not specially wise. **Pr.**

Magis mutus quam piscis.—More dumb than a fish. **Pr.**

Magister alius casus.—Disaster is another master. **Pliny the Elder**

Magister artis ingenique largitor Venter.†

—The belly (i.e. necessity) is the teacher of art and the liberal bestower of wit.

Persius. Prologue to Satires, 10.

Magister dixit.—The master has said it.

Pr. §

Magistratum legem esse loquentem, legem autem mutum magistratum.—The magistrate is a speaking law, but the law is a silent magistrate. **Cicero. De Legibus, 3, 1, 2.**

Magistratus indicat virum.—Official position reveals the man (shows what a man is capable of).|| **Motto of Louther Family.**

Magna civitas magna solitudo.—A great city means a great loneliness.

Pr. from the Greek.

Magna comitante caterva.—A great crowd accompanying. **Virgil. Æneid, 2, 40.**

Magna dii curant, parva negligunt.—The gods are careful about great things, and neglect small ones.

Cicero. De Nat. Deorum, 2, 66,

† "The master of art or giver of wit, Their belly."

—BEN JONSON: "The Poetaster."

§ See "Ipse Dixit."

|| See Proverbs: "The office makes the man."

* See "Verum ubi."

† See Bacon, p. 14. "Solemnis"; also p. 7.

Magna est admiratio copiose sapienterque dicentis.—Great is our admiration of one who speaks fluently and wisely.

Cicero. *De Officiis*, 2, 14.

Magna est veritas et prævalet.*—Great is truth, and it prevails.

Vulgate. *1 Esdras*, 4, 41.

Magna est vis consuetudinis; hæc ferre laborem, contemnere vulnus et dolorem docet.—Great is the force of habit; it teaches us to bear labour and to scorn injury and pain.

Cicero. (*Adapted from Tusc.* 2, 15 and 17.)

Magna felicitas multum caliginis mentibus humanis objicit.—Great good fortune very much beclouds the human mind.

Seneca. *Adapted. De Brev. Vitæ*, 14.

Magna feres tacitas solatia mortis ad umbras, A tanto cecidisse viro.

—You carry with you the great solace to the silent shades of death, that you were vanquished by so great a man.

Ovid. *Metam.*, Book 5, 191.

Magna fuit quondam capitis reverentia cani; Inque suo pretio ruga senilis erat.

—Great was the reverence formerly paid to the hoary head; and the wrinkles of old age had a right value attached to them.

Ovid. *Fast.*, Book 5, 57.

Magna movet stomacho fastidia, seu puer unctis

Tractavit calicem manibus.

—An intense disgust turns the stomach, should the servant touch the cup with his greasy hands. Horace. *Sat.*, Book 2, 4, 78.

Magna otia cæli.—Great is the idleness which prevails in heaven.

Juvenal. *Sat.*, 6, 394.

Magna servitus est magna fortuna.—A great fortune is a great slavery.

Seneca. *De Consolat. ad Polyb.*, 26.

Magnæ fortunæ comes adest adulatio.—Flattery is the close attendant of great fortune.

Pr.

Magnæ fortunæ pericula.—The dangers of great fortune.

Tacitus. *Annals*, Book 4, 13.

Magnam rem puta unum hominem agere.—Consider it a great task to be always the same man.

Seneca. *Epist.*, 120.

Magnanimi heroes, nati melioribus annis.—Great-souled heroes, born in happier years.

Virgil. *Æneid*, 6, 649.

Magnas inter opes inops.—Penniless amid great plenty.

Horace. *Odes*, Book 3, 16, 23.

* Usually quoted, "prævaletbit" (it will prevail).

Magne pater divum, sævos punire tyrannos Haud alia ratione velis, quum dira libido Moverit ingenium ferventi tineta veneno; Virtutem videant, intabescantque relicta;

—Great Father of the Gods, may you choose no other way of punishing tyrants, when vile passion, mixed with raging venom, works in their minds; then may they see (the beauty of) virtue, and wither away through realising what they have lost.

Persius. *Sat.*, 3, 35.

Magni animi est magna contemnere, ac mediocria malle, quam nimia.—It is the part of a great mind to despise great things, and to prefer moderation to excess.

Seneca. *Ep.* 39.

Magni animi est proprium, placidum esse tranquillumque, et injurias atque offensiones semper despiciere.—It is the nature of a great mind to be calm and undisturbed, and ever to despise injuries and misfortunes.

Seneca. *De Clementia*, 1, 5.

Magni est ingenii revocare mentem a sensibus, et cogitationem a consuetudine abducere.—It is the part of a great genius to force the mind away from the emotions, and the reasoning faculty out of the rut of custom.

Cicero.

Magni nominis umbra.—The shadow of a great name.

Lucanus. *Pharsalia*, Book 1, 135.

Magni refert quibuscum vixeris.—It matters much with whom you have lived.

Magnis tamen excidit ausis.—Yet he failed in great and daring attempts.

Ovid. *Metam.*, 2, 328.

Magno cum periculo custoditur, quod multis placet.—That which pleases many is guarded with much danger.

Publius Syrus.

Magno de flumine malle, Quam ex hoc fonticulo tantundem sumere.—I would rather help myself from the great stream, than take just so much from this little fountain. Horace. *Sat.*, Book 1, 1, 55.

Magno jam conatu magnas nugas dixerit.—She will set forth great trifles with great effort.

Terence. *Heautontimorumenos*, 4, 1, 8.

Magnorum haud unquam indignus avorum.—Never at any time unworthy of his great ancestors. Virgil. *Æneid*, 12, 649.

Magnos homines virtute metimur, non fortuna.—We estimate great men by their virtues, not by their fortune.

Cornelius Nepos.

Magnum est argumentum in utroque fuisse moderatum.—It is a great argument in a man's favour to have shown moderation to both sides.

Pr.

Magnum hoc ego ducō,
Quod placui tibi qui turpi secernis
honestum,
Non patre præclaro, sed vita et pectore
puro.

—I hold this a great matter that I have
pleased you, who distinguish between the
base and the deserving, not according to
descent from a noble father, but according to
life and pure intention.

Horace. *Sat.*, Book 1, 6, 62.

Magnum hoc vitium vino est,
Pedes captat primum; luctator dolosu 'st.
—This is the great evil in wine, it first seizes
the feet; it is a cunning wrestler.

Plautus. *Pseudolus*, Act 5, 1, 5.

Magnum in parvo.—A great deal in a
small space. Pr.

Magnum narras vix credibile.—You relate
a great thing hardly to be believed.

Horace. *Sat.*, Book 1, 5, 52.

Magnum pauperies opprobrium jubet
Quidvis et facere et pati.

—Poverty, that great reproach, bids us do
or suffer anything.

Horace. *Odes*, Book 3, 24, 42.

Magnus ab integro sæclorum nascitur ordo.
—The great course of the ages is born anew.

Virgil. *Eclogues*, 4, 5.

Magnus Alexander corpore parvus erat.—
The great Alexander was small in body.

Pr.

Magnus amator mulierum.—A great lover
of women.

Plautus. *Menæchmi*, Act 2, 1, 43.

Magnus animus remissius loquitur et
securius.—A great mind speaks with more
ease and more composure. Seneca.

Magnus Apollo.—A great Apollo; a great
oracle. Pr.

Magnus sine viribus ignis
Incassum furit.

—A great fire rages in vain without any
power. Virgil. *Georgics*, 3, 99.

Major e longinquo reverentia.—Respect
is greater from a distance.*

Founded on Tacitus.

Major famæ sitis est quam
Virtutis, quis enim virtutem amplectitur
ipsam

Præmia si tollas?

—The thirst for fame is greater than that
for virtue; for who would embrace virtue if
you removed her rewards.

Juvenal. *Sat.*, 10, 140.

Major hereditas venit unicuique vestrum
in iisdem bonis, a jure et a legibus, quam ab
iis, quibus illa ipsa bona relicta sunt.—To
each of you there comes a greater inheritance
in connection with our possessions from
the constitution and laws, than from those
by whom those same possessions were left to
us. Cicero. *Pro. Cæcinâ*, 26.

Major privato visus, dum privatus fuit, et
omnium consensu capax imperii, nisi
imperasset.—He seemed greater than a
private citizen while he was one, and by the
consent of all would have been considered
capable of government, if he had not
governed. Tacitus. *Hist.*, 1, 49.

Major rerum mihi nascitur ordo,
Majus opus moveo.

—A greater train of events springs up
before me; I undertake a more difficult
task. Virgil. *Æneid*, 7, 44.

Major sum quam cui possit Fortuna nocere;
Multaque ut eripiat, multo mihi plura re-
linquet.

Excessere metum mea jam bona.

—I am greater than Fortune can injure;
though she snatches away many things, she
will leave me many more. My present
blessings exceed any apprehension.

Ovid. *Metam.*, Book 6, 195.

Majora credi de absentibus.—Greater
things are believed of those who are absent.

Tacitus. *Hist.*, Book 2, 83.

Majore tumultu
Planguntur nummi quam funera. Nemo
dolorem
Fingit in hoc casu, vestem deducere
summam

Contentus, vexare oculos humore coacto:

Ploratur lacrimis amissa pecunia veris.

—Loss of wealth is lamented with greater
outcry than the loss of friends. In the
former case no one pretends grief, nor is
satisfied with tearing off the upper garment,
and vexing the eyes with forced weeping;
money lost is mourned with real tears.

Juvenal. *Sat.*, 13, 130.

Majorem fidem homines adhibent iis quæ
non intelligunt.—Men put greater faith in
those things which they do not understand.

Anon.

Majores majora sonent; mihi parva locuto
Sufficit in vestras sæpe redire manus.

—Let greater men make greater poems; to
me who have uttered small efforts it is
enough that my book is often and repeatedly
in your hands.

Martial. *Epig.*, Book 9, 1, 7.

Majoresque cadunt altis de montibus
umbræ.—And the greater shadows fall from
the lofty mountains. Virgil. *Eclogue* 1, 84.

* See "Quæ ex longinquo."

Majori cedo.—I give way to a superior.

Majorque videtur
Et melior, vicina seges.
—And the crop of our neighbour seems
greater and better than our own.*
Juvenal. *Sat.*, 14, 142.

Majorum gloria posteris lumen est.—
Ancestral glory is a lamp to posterity.

Sallust. *Jugurtha*, 83.

Majorum nugæ negotia vocantur.—The
playthings of our elders are called business.

St. Augustine. *Conf.*, Book 1, 9, 15.

Majorum primus quisquis fuit ille tuorum,
Aut pastor fuit, aut illud quod dicere nolo.
—Whoever he was who was the first of your
ancestors, he was either a shepherd or some-
thing else which I am unwilling to mention.

Juvenal. *Sat.*, 8, 274.

Majus et minus non variant speciem.—
Greater and less do not alter kind. Pr.

Mala causa est quæ requirit misericordiam.
—It is a bad cause which asks for mercy.

Publilius Syrus.

Mala causa silenda est.—A bad cause
should be silent.

Ovid. *Ep. ex Pont.*, Book 3, 1, 147.

Mala est inopia ex copia quæ nascitur.—
Bad is want which is born of plenty.

Publilius Syrus.

Mala fides.—Bad faith.

Mala gallina, malum ovum.—Bad hen,
bad egg. Pr.

Mala grammatica non vitiat chartam.—
Bad grammar does not vitiate a document.

Coke.

Mala mali malo mala contulit omnia mundo,
Causa mali tanti foemina sola fuit.

—The jawbone of the evil one brought all
evil to the world by means of an apple; the
cause of so much evil was woman alone.

Mediæval.

Mala mens, malus animus.—A bad mind,
a bad disposition.

Terence. *Andria*, 1, 1, 137.

Mala merx hæc, et callida est.—This
woman is a bad bargain, and a schemer.

Plautus. *Cistellaria*, Act 4, 2, 21.

Mala ultro adsunt.—Evil things come
spontaneously. Pr.

Malam rem cum velis honestare, improbes.
—When you wish to dignify a thing which
is bad, disapprove it. Pubilius Syrus.

Male cuncta ministrat

Impetus.

—Impulse manages all things badly.

Statius. *Thebais*, Book 10, 704.

Male facere qui vult, nunquam non causam
invenit.—He who wishes to do ill is never at
a loss for a cause. Pubilius Syrus.

Male imperando summum imperium
amittitur.—By bad government the most
powerful government is lost. Pubilius Syrus.

Male narrando fabula depravatur.—A
story is ruined through being badly told.

Pr.

Male secum agit æger, medicum qui
hæredem facit.—A sick man does ill for
himself who makes the doctor his heir.

Pubilius Syrus.

Male si mandata loqueris,
Aut dormitabo, aut ridebo.

—If you speak what is assigned to you
badly, I shall either sleep or I shall laugh.

Horace. *De Arte Poetica*, 104.

Male verum examinat omnis
Corruptus judex.

—Every corrupt judge weighs the truth
badly. Horace. *Sat.*, Book 2, 2, 8.

Male vivunt qui se semper victuros
putant.—They live ill who think they will
live for ever.

Pubilius Syrus.

Maledicus a malefico non distat nisi
occasione.—An evil speaker does not differ
from an evil doer except as regards
opportunity. Quintilian.

Malignum

Spernere vulgus.

—To scorn the ill-conditioned rabble.

Horace. *Odes*, Book 2, 16, 39.

Malim equidem indisertam prudentiam,
quam stultitiam loquacem.—I prefer indeed
prudence which is not eloquent to folly which
is talkative. Cicero. *De Oratore*, 3, 35.

Malis avibus.—The birds (i.e. omens)
being evil. Cicero.

Malitia supplet ætatem.—Malice makes
up for want of age (i.e. evil intention
justifies punishment in spite of youth).

Law.

Malitia unius cito fit maledictum omnium.
—The malice of one man quickly becomes
the ill word of all. Pubilius Syrus.

Malivolus animus abditos dentes habet.—
An ill-disposed mind has its teeth concealed.

Pubilius Syrus.

Malivolus semper sua natura vescitur.—
An evil-disposed person feeds always upon
his own disposition. Pubilius Syrus.

Malo accepto, stultus sapit.—The fool
grows wise after the evil has come upon him.

Pr.

Malo benefacere tantumdem est periculum,
Quantum bono malefacere.

—To do well to a bad man is as great a
danger as to do ill to a good one.

Plautus. *Penulus*, Act 3, 3.

* See "Fertilior seges."

Malo in consilio feminae vincunt viros.—
Women beat men in evil counsel.

Publius Syrus.

Malo me fortunæ poeniteat, quam victoriæ pudeat.—I would rather that fortune should afflict me, than that I should have cause to be ashamed of victory.

Quintus Curtius, 4, 13.

Malo mihi male quam molliter esse.—I prefer that things should go ill for me than too luxuriously.

Seneca.

Malo mori quam foedari.—I would rather die than be disgraced.

Pr.

Malo nodo malus quærendus cuneus.—For a vile knot seek a tool to match.

Pr.

Malo, quam bene olere, nil olere.—I prefer rather than to smell well not to smell of anything at all.*

Martial. Epig., Book 6, 55.

Malo si quid beneficias, id beneficium interit,

Bono si quid malefacias, statem expetit.

—If you do a favour to a bad man, the favour is lost, if you do ill to a good man, it lasts for a length of time.

Plautus. Poenulus, Act 3, 3.

Malorum facinorum ministri quasi exprobrantes aspiuntur.—Those who have assisted in vile crimes are looked upon as though they are accusers (i.e. accomplices are regarded with suspicion).

Tacitus. Annals, Book 14, 62.

Malorum immensa vorago et gurgis.—An immense gulf and whirlpool of evils.

Adapted from Cicero.†

Malum bene conditum ne moveris.—Do not disturb an evil which is well buried.

Pr.

Malum consilium consultori, pessimum.—Evil counsel is worst of all for him who gives it.

Verrins Flaccus; and found in Aulus Gellius 4, 5.

Malum est consilium quod mutari non potest.—It is bad counsel which cannot be altered.

Publius Syrus.

Malum est mulier, sed necessarium malum.—Woman is an evil, but a necessary evil.

Tr. of Menander.

Malum est necessitati vivere; sed in necessitate vivere necessitas nulla est.—It is bad to live for necessity; but there is no necessity to live in necessity.

Seneca. Ep., 58.

Malum in se.—A thing bad in itself.

Law.

Malum ne alienum feceris gaudium tuum.—You should not make the evil fortune of another your pleasure.

Publius Syrus.

Malum prohibitum.—A thing bad because forbidden by law.

Law.

Malum vas non frangitur.—A worthless vessel does not get broken.

Pr.

Malus, bonum ubi se simulat, tunc est pessimus.—A bad man is worst of all when he pretends to be good.

Publius Syrus.

Malus clandestinus est amor; damnum 't merum.—Clandestine love is bad; it is sheer ruin.

Plautus. Curculio, Act 1, 49.

Malus enim custos diuturnitatis metus; contraque benevolentia fidelis vel ad perpetuitatem.—Fear is a bad preserver of constancy; on the other hand good-will is lasting even for ever.

Cicero. De Officiis, Book 2, 7.

Malus malum vult, ut sit sui similis.—A bad man wishes another to be bad, that he may be like himself.

Pr.

Malus usus est abolendus.—Custom which is bad should be abolished.

Law.

Mandamus.—We command.

Law.

Mandare suspendium alicui.—To order anyone to be hanged.

Appuleius.

Manebant etiam tum vestigia morientis libertatis.—There were still remaining then the footsteps of dying liberty.

Tacitus. Annals, Book 1, 74.

Manet alta mente repostum

Judicium Paridis, spreteque injuria formæ.

—The judgment of Paris, and the insult to her slighted beauty, stored in the recesses of her mind.

Virgil. Æneid, 1, 86.

Maniæ infinitæ sunt species.—The different sorts of madness are infinite (innumerable).

Avicenna.† According to Rabelais, "Pantagruel," Book 5, Prologue.

Manibus pedibusque.—With hands and feet; with all one's power.

Pr.

Manifesta phrenesis

Ut locuples moriaris, egenti vivere fato.

—It is evident insanity to live in penury in order that you may die rich.

Juvenal. Sat., 14, 136.

Manifesta causa secum habet sententiam.

—An obvious cause has its own decision with it.

Publius Syrus.

* See "Mulier recta."

† "Qui immensa aliqua vorago est, aut gurgis vitiorum turpitudinumque omnium."—Cicero, "In Verrem," 2, 3, 9, sec 28.

† Avicenna, Arabic physician, author of many treatises on medicine and science; b. 980, d. 1037.

Manliana imperia, or Manliana edicta.—Cruel and unjust commands or edicts like those of Manlius Torquatus.*

Mantua me genuit: Calabri rapuere; tenet nunc

Parthenope. Cecini pascua, rura, duces.
—Mantua bore me; the people of Calabria carried me off; Parthenope (Naples) holds me now. I have sung of pastures, of fields, of chieftains.

Virgil's Epitaph, said to be by himself.

Manu forti.—With a strong hand.

Manum de tabula!—Take your hand from the picture; desist from touching it up further.

Cicero. *Ep.* 7, 25, 1.

Manum non verterim, digitum non porrexerim.—I would not turn my hand, I would not stretch out a finger.

Pr.†

Manus e nubibus.—A hand from the clouds.

Pr.

Manus hæc inimica tyrannis.—This hand is a foe to tyrants.

Manus manum fricat, et manus manum lavat.—Hand rubs hand and hand washes hand (i.e. mutual help is part of our existence).

Petronius Arbitr. (*A Proverb also in Seneca, Apocol.*, 9, 4n.)

Mare apertum.—A sea open (to commerce).

Mare clausum.—A sea closed (to commerce).

Mare quidem commune certo 'st omnibus.—The sea indeed is assuredly common to all.

Plautus. *Rudens*, Act 4, 3.

Margarita e stercore.—A pearl from the dunghill.

Pr.

Maria montesque polliceri cœpit.—He began to promise seas and mountains.

Sallust. *Catiline*, 23, 3 (Pr.).‡

Mars gravior sub pace latet.—A more serious war is concealed beneath peace.

Claudian.

Martem accendere cantu.—To kindle war by song.

Virgil. *Æneid*, 6, 165.

Mater familias.—The mother of a family.

Mater sæva Cupidinum.—Cruel mother of the desires (Venus).

Horace. *Odes*, Book 1, 19, and Book 4, 1.

Materia medica.—Medicinal substance.

Materiam, qua sis ingeniosus, habes.—You have material whereby to show your talent.

Ovid. *Ars Amat.*, Book 2, 34.

Materiam superabat opus.—The work excelled the material. § Ovid. *Metam.*, 2, 5.

Matronæ, puerique, virginesque, Vobis pagina nostra dedicatur.

—Married ladies, boys, maidens, to you are our pages dedicated.

Martial. *Epig.*, Book 5, 2, 1.

Mature fieri senem, si diu velis esse senex.—You must become an old man in good time if you wish to be an old man long.

Cicero. *De Senectute*, 10 (mentioned as an "honoured proverb").

Mavelim mihi inimicos invidere, quam me inimicis meis;

Nam invidere alii bene esse, tibi male esse, miseria est.

—I would rather that my enemies envy me than that I should envy my enemies; for it is misery to be envious because it is well with another and ill with yourself.

Plautus. *Truculentus*, Act 4, 2, 30.

Maxima debetur puero reverentia.—The greatest regard is due to a child.

Juvenal. *Sat.*, 14, 47.

Maxima est enim factæ injuriæ poena, fecisse.—For the greatest punishment for having done an injury, is the fact of having done it. ||

Seneca. *De Ira*, 3, 26.

Maxima quæque domus servis est plena superbis.—Every very great house is full of proud servants.

Juvenal. *Sat.*, 5, 66.

Maxima res effecta, viri; timor omnis abesto

Quod superest.

—O men, the greatest part of our work is accomplished; away with all fear as to what remains.

Virgil. *Æneid*, 11, 14.

Maximam illecebram esse peccandi, impunitatis spem.—The hope of not being punished is the greatest incitement to sin.

Cicero. *Pro Milone*, 16.

Maximas virtutes jacere omnes necesse est, voluptate dominante.—Where pleasure is lord, needs must that all the chief virtues shall sink.

Cicero.

Maxime omnium teipsum reverere.—Most of all reverence thyself.

Quoted by Bacon in his "Table of the Colours."

Maximum remedium est iræ mora.—Delay is the greatest remedy for anger.

Seneca. *De Ira*, 2, 28.

§ Bacon, Essay on "Seditions," says that this quotation is exemplified in the Low Countrymen, "who have the best mines above ground in the world."

|| See "Prima et maxima."

¶ In "De Ira," Book 3, the maxim is repeated with the word "dilatio" instead of "mora."

* See Cicero, "De Finibus," Book 2, 32.

† See Cicero, "De Finibus," 3, 17, 57.

‡ See "Montes auri."

Maximus in minimis.—Very great in very small matters. **Pr.**

Maximus novator tempus.—Time is the greatest innovator. **Pr.**

Me duce, damnosas, homines, conspescite curas.—With me as your leader, restrain, ye men, your hurtful anxieties.

Ovid. Rem. Am., 69.

Me iudice.—In my judgment.

Horace. De Arte Poetica, 244.

Me literulas stulti docuere parentes.—My foolish parents taught me to read and write.

Martial. Epig., Book 9, 74, 7.

Me, me; adsum qui feci; in me converte ferrum.—Seize me, seize me! I am here who have done it; turn your sword against me.

Virgil. Æneid, 9, 427.

Me miseram, quod amor non est medicabilis herbis!—Oh unhappy wretch that I am, that love should not be curable by any herbs.*

Ovid. Heroides, 5, 149.

Me nemo ministro

Fur erit.

—No one shall be a thief with me as his helper.

Juvenal. Sat., 3, 46.

Me non oracula certum,
Sed mors certa facit.

—It is not oracles which make me certain of my course, but certain death makes me so.

Lucanus. Phars., Book 9, 582.

Me raris juvat auribus placere.—It is my delight to give pleasure to a select few.

Martial. Epig., Book 2, 86, 12.

Me tamen urit amor: quis enim modus adsit amor?—Love consumes me nevertheless; for what bounds are there to love?

Virgil. Eclogues, 2, 68.

Mea causa, causam hanc justum esse, animum inducite,

Ut aliqua pars laboris minuat mihi.

—For my sake, do get it into your minds that my cause is a just one, that some part of my labour, may thus be diminished.

Terence. Heautontimorumenos, Prologue, 41.

Mea culpa, mea culpa, mea maxima culpa.—My sin, my sin, my grievous sin.

Mea fraus omnis: nihil iste, nec ausus, Nec potuit; cœlum hoc, et conscia sidera testor.

—Mine is all the deceit: he neither dared nor was capable of, any part of it; this I call heaven to witness and the stars which know the truth.

Virgil. Æneid, 9, 423.

Mea nil refert, dum potiar modo.—It matters nothing to me (how the thing is obtained) as long as I only possess it.

Terence. Eunuchus, 2, 3, 28.

Mea

Virtute me involvo.

—I wrap myself up in my virtue.

Horace. Odes, Book 3, 29, 54.

Mecum facile redeo in gratiam.—I easily regain favour with myself.

Phædrus. Fab., Book 5, 3, 6.

Mecum tantum et cum libellis loquor.—I converse with myself alone and with my books.

Pliny the Younger. Ep., Book 1, 9.

Medice, cura teipsum.—Physician, heal thyself.

Vulgate. St. Luke, 4, 23.

Medici causa morbi inventa, curationem esse inventam putant.—Physicians, when the cause of disease is discovered, consider that the cure is discovered.

Cicero. Tusc. Quæst.

Medicina calamitatis est æquanimitas.—The medicine for disaster is even-mindedness.

Pubilius Syrus.

Medicina mortuorum sera est.—Medicine for the dead is too late.

Quintilian.

Medicus curat, natura sanat.—The physician cures, nature makes well.

Pr.

Medio de fonte leporum

Surgit amari aliquid, quod in ipsis floribus angat.

—From the midst of the fountains of pleasures there rises something of bitterness which torments us amid the very flowers.

Lucretius. De Rerum Nat., Book 4, 11, 26.

Medio tutissimus ibis.—You will go safest by the middle course.

Ovid. Metam., 2, 137.

Mediocres poetas nemo novit; bonos pauci.—Third-rate poets no one knows, and but few know those who are good.

Tacitus. Dialogus de Oratoribus.

Mediocria firma.—Things which are moderate (or mediocre) are sure.

Pr.

Mediocribus esse poetis, Non homines, non Di, non concessere columnæ.

—Neither gods, nor men, nor the bookstalls allow poets the favour of being mediocre.

Horace. De Arte Poetica, 372.

Melior est conditio possidentis, ubi neuter jus habet.—Where neither party has right, the better position is that of the possessor.

Law.

Melior tutiorque est certa pax, quam sperata victoria.—A certain peace is better and safer than a victory which is hoped for.

Livy.

Meliora sunt ea quæ natura, quam arte perfecta sunt.—Better are those things which are finished by nature, than those finished by art.

Cicero.

* See "Hei mihi,"

Meliores priores.—The better first.

Melius est pati semel quam cavere semper.—It is better to suffer once than to be continually on one's guard. **Julius Cæsar.**

Melius esset peccata cavere quam mortem fugere.—It would be better to beware of sin than to flee from death.

Thomas a Kempis. *Book 1, chap. 23, 1.*

Melius non tangere, clamo.—I declare that it is better for you not to touch me.

Horace. *Sat., Book 2, 1, 45.*

Melius pejus, prosit, obsit, nil vident, nisi quod lubet.—Be it better or worse, favourable or unfavourable, they see nothing but what pleases them.

Terence. *Eunuchus, 4, 1, 30.*

Mellitum venenum blanda oratio.—A flattering speech is a honeyed poison. **Pr.**

Membra reformidant mollem quoque saucia tactum;

Vanaque sollicitis incutit umbra metum.

—The wounded limbs recoil at even a gentle touch, and a vain shadow strikes the anxious with fear.

Ovid. *Ep. ex Pont., 7, 13.*

Memento mei, cum veneris in regnum tuum.—Remember me, when Thou comest into Thy kingdom.

Vulgate. *St. Luke, 23, 42.*

Memento mori.—Remember that you must die.

Memento semper finis, et quia perditum non redit tempus.—Remember always your end, and that lost time does not return.

Thomas a Kempis. *Book, 1, chap. 25, 11.*

Meminerunt omnia amantes.—Lovers remember all things. **Ovid.** *Heroides, 15, 43.*

Memini etiam quæ nolo; oblivisci non possum quæ volo.—I remember the very things I do not wish to; I cannot forget the things I wish to forget.

Cicero. *De Finibus, 2, 32.*

Memorem immemorem facit, qui monet quod memor meminit.—He who reminds a mindful man of what he remembers, makes him unmindful of it.

Plautus. *Pseudolus, Act 4, 1, 30.*

Memoria in æterna.—In perpetual memory.

Memoria justi cum laudibus.—The memory of the just is with praises.

Vulgate. *Prov., 10, 7.*

Memoria minuitur nisi eam exerceas.—Memory will diminish unless you give it exercise. **Pr.**

Memoria technica.—An artificial memory; memory by mnemonics.

Mendacem memorem esse oportet.—It is fitting that a liar should be a man of good memory. **Quintilian.** *4, 2, 91.*

Mendaces, ebriosi, verbosi.—Liars, drunkards, talkers.

Mendaci homini, ne verum quidem dicenti, credere solemus.—We are wont not to believe a liar even when he tells the truth.

Cicero. *De Divinatione, Book 2, 71, 146.*

Mendaciam neque dicebat, neque pati poterat.—He neither uttered falsehood, nor could endure it. **Cornelius Nepos.** *Atticus.*

Mendici, mimi, balatrones, hoc genus omne.—Beggars, actors, buffoons, and all that class of persons.

Horace. *Sat., Book 1, 2, 2.*

Mendico ne parentes quidem amici sunt.—Not even his own parents are friends to a beggar. **Pr.**

Mens agitat molem.—A mind moves (or directs) the mass. **Virgil.** *Æneid, 6, 727.*

Mens bona regnum possidet.—A good mind possesses a kingdom.

Seneca. *Thyestes, Act 2, 330.*

Mens cujusque is est quisque.—Each man's mind is himself. **Pr.**

Mens immota manet; lachrymæ volvuntur inanes.—His mind remains unshaken; the tears flow in vain.

Virgil. *Æneid, 1, 4, 449.*

Mens interrita lethi.—A mind undaunted by death. **Ovid.** *Metam., 10, 616.*

Mens invicta manet.—The mind remains unconquered. **Pr.***

Mens omnibus una sequendi.—All have the same inclination to follow.

Virgil. *Æneid, 10, 182.*

Mens peccat, non corpus; et unde consilium abfuit, culpa abest.—The mind sins, not the body; and where power of judgment has been absent, guilt is absent. **Livy.**

Mens sana. (*See "Orandum est."*)

Mens sibi conscia recti.—A mind conscious to itself of rectitude. **Virgil.** *Æneid, 1, 603.*

Mens sine pondere ludit.—The mind unburdened plays. **Pr.**

Mensa et thoro.—From bed and board.

Law.

Mensque pati durum sustinet ægra nihil.—A sick mind cannot endure any hard treatment.

Ovid. *Ep. ex Pont., Book 1, 5, 18.*

Mensuraque ficti crescit.—The proportions of a lie grow. **Ovid.** *Met., Book 12, 57.*

* See "Mens immota."

Mensuraque juris

Vis erat.

—And the measure of right was might.

Lucanus.

Mentiri splendide.—To lie magnificently.

Erasmus. *Fam. Coll.*

Mentis gratissimus error.—A most pleasing error of the mind.

Horace. *Ep.*, Book 2, 2, 140.

Mentis penetralia.—The innermost recesses of the mind.

Glaudian.

Meo sum pauper in ære.—I am poor in my own money (*i.e.* I am not in debt).

Horace. *Ep.*, Book 2, 112.

Meorum

Finis amorum.

—End (*i.e.* last and final) of my loves.

Horace. *Odes*, Book 4, 11, 31.

Merces virtutis laus est.—The reward of virtue is praise.

Pr.

Messe tenus propria vive.—Live within your harvest.

Persius. *Sat.*, 6, 25.

Metiri se quemque suo modulo ac pede, verum est.—It is reasonable that everyone should measure himself by his own standard and measurement.

Horace. *Ep.*, Book 1, 7, 98.

Metu magis quam benevolentia subjecti.—Subjects rather through fear than through good will.

Tacitus. *Annals*, Book 6, 36.

Metuenda corolla draconis.—The dragon's crest is to be feared.

Pr.

Metus improbos compescit, non clementia.—Fear, not clemency, restrains the wicked.

Publilius Syrus.

Meum est propositum in taberna mori; Vinum sit appositum morientis ori.

—It is my intention to die in a tavern; let the wine be placed near to my mouth as I expire.

Walter Mapes. *Goliæ Confessio*.

Meum et tuum.—Mine and thine.

Meus mihi, suus cuique est carus.—That which is mine is dear to me, and his own is dear to every man.

Plautus. *Captivi*.

Micat inter omnes

Julium sidus, velut inter ignes Luna minores.

—The Julian star (the fame of Marcellus married to Julia) shines out among them all, even as the moon among the lesser lights of heaven.

Horace. *Odes*, Book 1, 12, 46.

Migravit ab aure voluptas

Omnis ad incertos oculos, et gaudia vana.

—All pleasure has departed from the ear to the deceitful eyes and empty pleasures.

Horace. *Ep.*, Book 2, 1, 187.

Mihi forsitan, tibi quod negarit,

Porriget, hora.

—To me, perhaps, the hour will reach out what it denied to you.

Horace. *Odes*, Book 2, 16, 31.

Mihi istic nec seritur nec metitur.—In this affair there is neither sowing nor reaping for me.

Plautus. *Epidicus*, Act 2, 2, 80.

Mihi parta laus est, quod tu, quod similes tui,

Vestras in chartas verba transfertis mea.

—It brings praise to me that you and those like you, copy my words into your books.

Phædrus. *Fab.*, Book 5, *Prolog.* 17.

Mihi quidem in vita, servanda videtur illa lex, quæ in Græcorum convivii obtinetur: "Aut bibat," inquit, "aut abeat." Et recte. Aut enim fruatur aliquis pariter cum aliis voluptate potandi; aut, ne sobrius in violentiam incidat, ante discedat. Sic injurias fortunæ quas ferre nequeas, defugiendo relinquas.—It seems to me that that rule which holds in the feasts of Greeks, is to be observed, too, in life: "Either let him drink," they say, "or begone." And with justice. For either let a man enjoy with others the pleasure of drinking; or let him first depart, lest he, being sober, should meet with any violence. So you may escape the injuries of fortune, which you cannot endure, by fleeing from them.*

Cicero. *Tusc. Quæst.*, 5, 41.

Mihi res, non me rebus, subjungere conor.—I strive to subdue circumstances to myself, and not myself to circumstances.

Horace. *Ep.*, Book 1, 1, 19.

Mihi tarda fluunt ingrataque tempora.—The times pass slowly and disagreeably for me.

Horace. *Ep.*, Book 1, 1, 23.

Militare est credere nihil hominis superesse post mortem, nisi cadaver.—It is a sign of a soldier to believe that there is nothing left of man after death, except a corpse.

Erasmus. *Hippeus Anippos*.

Militat omnis amans.—Every lover is engaged in war.

Ovid. *Amorum*, Book 1, 9, 1.

Militiæ species amor est.—Love is a kind of warfare.

Ovid. *Ars Amat.*, Book 2, 233.

Mille ad hanc aditus patent.—A thousand approaches lie open to this (*i.e.* to death).

Seneca. *Phænissa*, Act 1, l. 154.

Mille animos excipe mille modis.—Treat a thousand dispositions in a thousand ways.

Ovid. *Ars Amat.*, Book 1, 756.

* See Greek Quotations, "H πῶτε."

Mille hominum species, et rerum discolor
usus;

Velle suum cuique est, nec voto vivitur uno.
—There are a thousand kinds of men, and
various is the nature of things; each man
has his own inclination, and no one lives by
the same ideal. **Persius. Sat., 5, 52.**

Mille mali species, mille salutis erunt.—
There are a thousand kinds of misfortune;
there shall be a thousand means of safety.

Ovid. Rem. Amoris, 526.

Mille modi Veneris.—There are a thousand
and ways of making love.

Ovid. Ars Amat., Book 3, 787.

Millia frumenti tua triverit area centum,
Non tuus hinc capiet venter plus ac meus.
—Though your threshing-floor grind a
hundred thousand bushels of corn, not for
that reason will your stomach hold more
than mine. **Horace. Sat., Book 1, 1, 45.**

Minatur innocentibus qui parcit nocenti-
bus.—He threatens the innocent who spares
the guilty. **Coke.**

Minimæ vires frangere quassa valent.—
The least strength suffices to break what is
bruised. **Ovid. Tristitia, Book 3, 11, 22.**

Minimum eripit fortuna cui neminem
dedit.—Fortune takes away least from him
to whom she has given least.

Publilius Syrus.

Ministri sceleribus.—Ministers to his
crimes. **Tacitus. Annals, Book 6, 36.**

Minor est quam servus dominus qui servos
timet.—The master who fears his servant is
less than a servant. **Publilius Syrus.**

Minoris Asiæ populis nulla fides est ad-
hibenda.—There is no trust to be placed in
the populations of Asia Minor.

*Founded on passages in Cicero's "Oratio
pro Flacco," in which want of good
faith is ascribed to the Greek race.*

Minuenter atræ

Carminè curæ.

—Gloomy cares will be made less by song.
Horace. Odes, Book 4, 11.

Minuit præsentia famam.—Things present
diminish a man's fame (i.e. fame grows
after death). **Claudian.**

Minus afficit sensus fatigatio quam cogi-
tatio.—Bodily fatigue affects the senses less
than thought. **Quintilian.**

Minus aptus acutis

Naribus horum hominum.

—Less ready against the sharp sneers of
these men. **Horace. Sat., Book 1, 3, 29.**

Minus decipitur cui negatur celeriter.—
He is less deceived (or disappointed) who is
promptly denied. **Publilius Syrus.**

Minus gaudent qui timuere nihil.—Those
who have feared nothing are less hearty in
their joy. **Martial. Epig., Book 11, 37, 4.**

Minus in parvis fortuna furit,
Leviusque ferit leviora Deus.

—Fortune is less severe against those of
lesser degree, and God strikes what is weak
with less power.

Seneca. Hippolytus, Act 4, 1124.

Minus sæpe pecces si scias quid nescias.—
Often you sin less if you know what you are
ignorant of. **Publilius Syrus.**

Minuti

Semper et infirmi est animi exiguique
voluptas

Ultio.
—Revenge is always the delight of a petty,
feeble, meagre mind.

Juvenal. Sat., 13, 189.

Mira quædam in cognoscendo suavitas et
delectatio.—There is a certain wonderful
sweetness and delight in knowledge. **Pr.**

Mirabile dictu.—Wonderful to say.

Cicero, Virgil, etc.

Miramur ex intervallo fallentia.—We
admire things which deceive us from a
distance. **Pr.**

Mirantur taciti, et dubio pro fulmine
pendent.—They wonder in silence, and
stand in anxious fear as to the uncertain
fall of the thunderbolt.

Statius. Thebaidos, Book 10, 920.

Miris modis Di ludos faciunt hominibus.
—In wondrous ways do the gods make sport
with men. **Plautus.**

Mercator, Act 2; and Rudens, Act 3, 1, 1.

Mirum est lolio vicitare te, tam vili
tritico.—It is strange that you should live on
tares when wheat is so cheap.

Plautus. Miles Gloriosus, Act 1.

Misce stultitiam consiliis brevem;

Dulce est desipere in loco.

—Mingle a short spell of folly with your
studies; it is sweet on occasion to play the
fool. **Horace. Odes, Book 4, 12, 27.**

Miscueruntque herbas, et non innoxia
verba.—And they mingled herbs (or grass)
and words not harmless. (Suggested as a
motto for golfers.)

Virgil. Georgics, Book 2, 129.

Misera contribuens plebs.—The wretched
tax-paying people. **Verböczy.**

Misera est magni custodia census.—The
care of a great fortune is wretchedness.

Juvenal. Sat. 14, 304.

Misera est servitus ubi jus est aut vagum
aut incognitum.—Service is a wretched thing
where the law is either unsettled or un-
known. **Law.**

Misera est voluptas ubi periculi memoria est.—Pleasure is wretched where there is the remembrance of danger (accompanying it). **Publius Syrus.**

Miseram pacem vel bello bene mutari.—A wretched peace may be well exchanged even for war. **Tacitus. Annals, Book 3, 44.**

Miserere jam crudelis, et sile tandem;
Aut, si tacere lingua non potest, ista
Aliquando narra, quod velimus audire.
—Unmerciful man, do at last take pity on us, and at length hold your peace; or if that tongue of yours cannot keep quiet, tell us for once something that we want to hear.

Martial. Epig., Book 4, 61, 14.

Miserere mei.—Have mercy on me.

Vulgate. Ps. 51, 1.

Misericordia Domini inter pontem et fontem.—The Lord's mercy (may be found) between bridge and stream. **St. Augustine.***

Miseros prudentia prima relinquit.—Prudence is the first thing to desert the wretched. **Ovid. Ep. ex Pont., 4, 12, 47.**

Miserrima est fortuna quæ inimico caret.—His must be a very wretched fortune who has no enemy. **Publius Syrus.**

Miserrimum est arbitrio alterius vivere.—It is the most wretched fate to live on the sufferance of another. **Publius Syrus.**

Miserrimum est timere, cum speres nihil.—It is most wretched to fear when you have no hope. **Seneca. Troades, Act 3, 425.**

Miserrum credo, cui placet nemo.—I consider him an unhappy man whom no one pleases. **Martial. Epig., Book 5, 29, 9.**

Miserrum est aliorum incumbere famæ,
Ne collapsa ruant subductis tecta columnis.
—It is a wretched thing to lean on the reputation of others, lest the pillars being withdrawn the roof should fall in ruins.

Juvenal. Sat., 8, 76.

Miserrum est tacere cogi quod cupias loqui.—It is wretched to be compelled to be silent on what you long to speak about.

Publius Syrus.

Miserrum istuc verbum et pessimum 'st,
Habuisse, et nihil habere.

—Wretched and very grievous is the confession, I had, but now I have nothing.

Plautus. Rudens, Act 5, 2, 34.

Mitte ambos nudos ad ignotos, et videbis.
Send them both naked among strangers, and you will see (which is a fool and which is not). **Apothegm quoted by Lord Bacon.**

Mitte hanc de pectore curam.—Dismiss this anxiety from your breast.

Virgil. Æneid, 6, 85.

Mitte leves spes et certamina divitiarum.
Put aside trifling hopes and strife for riches.

Horace. Epig., Book 1, 5, 8.

Mitte superba pati fastidia, spemque caducam

Despice; vive tibi, nam moriere tibi.

—Refuse to endure the haughty insolence (of patrons), and scorn transitory hope; live your own life, for you shall die your own death.

Anon. (Founded on Virgil, Ecl., 2, 15; Ovid, Met., 9, 579; and Seneca.)

Mobilis et varia est ferme natura malorum.
—The character of bad men (or of bad things) is almost always unstable and changeable. **Juvenal. Sat., 13, 236.**

Mobilitate viget, viresque acquirit eundo.
—It (Fame) thrives by movement, and gains strength as it goes. **Virgil. Æneid 4, 175.**

Mobilium turba Quiritium.—The crowd of changeable citizens.

Horace. Odes, Book 1, 1, 7.

Moderari vero et animo et orationi, cum sis iratus, aut etiam tacere, . . . est non mediocris ingenii.—Truly, to moderate your mind and speech, when you are angry, or else to hold your peace, is a sign of no ordinary nature.

Cicero. Ep. ad Quintum, Book 1, 1, 13.

Moderata durant.—Things used in moderation last a long while.

Seneca. Troades, Act 2, 250.

Modeste tamen et circumspecte judicio de tantis viris pronuncandum est, ne, quod plerisque accidit, damnetur quæ non intelligunt.—Judgment on men of such eminence should, however, be pronounced with diffidence and consideration, lest, as happens to many, the critics should condemn what they do not understand.

Quintilian. 10, 1, 26.

Modestæ fama, quæ neque summis mortalium spernenda est, et a Diis æstimatur.—The reputation of modesty which is not to be scorned by the highest of mortals, and is held in honour by the gods.

Tacitus. Annals, Book 15, 2.

Modicæ fidei, quare dubitasti?—O thou of little faith, wherefore didst thou doubt?

Vulgate. St. Matthew, 14, 31.

Modice et modeste melius est vitam vivere: Nam si ad paupertatem admigrant infamiæ, Gravior paupertas fit, fides sublestor.

—It is better to live temperately and within bounds; if dishonour is added to poverty, poverty becomes more intolerable, confidence more feeble.

Plautus. Persa, Act 3, 1, 18.

* See Miscellaneous (p. 447).

Modo, et modo, non habebant modum.—By and by never comes (*lit.*, Soon and soon have no finality).

St. Augustine. *Conf.*, Book 8, 5, 12.

Modo vir, modo femina.—Now as a man, now as a woman.

Ovid (*adapted*). *Am.*, Book 2, 3, 1.

Modus omnibus in rebus optimum est habitus.—Moderation in all things is the best of rules.

Plautus. *Poenulus*, Act 1, 2, 80.

Modus operandi.—Method of doing anything.

Modus vivendi.—A means of existing; said of a compromise effected.*

Molle meum levibus cor est violabile telis.—My tender heart is subject to injury from the tender arrows (of Cupid).

Ovid. *Heroides*, Ep., 15, 79.

Mollis illa educatio quam indulgentiam vocamus, nervos omnes et mentis et corporis frangit.—That tender education which we call kindness, destroys all the vigour of both mind and body.

Quintilian. 1, 2, 6.

Mollissima corda

Humano generi dare se Natura fatetur, Quæ lachrymas dedit; hæc nostri pars optima sensus.

—Nature, who gave us tears, thereby confesses to have given the softest hearts to the human race; this is the best part, indeed, of our nature.

Juvenal. *Sat.* 15, 131.

Mollissima tempora fandi.—The most impressionable time for speaking.

Virgil. *Aeneid*, 4, 293.

Molliter austerum studio fallente laborem.—By his eagerness gently beguiling the unpleasing labour.

Horace. *Sat.*, Book 2, 2, 12.

Molliter manus imposuit.—He laid hands upon a person without undue violence.

Law.

Molliter ossa cubent.—May his bones rest gently.

Ovid. *Heroides*, 7, 162.

Mone sale.—Advise with wit.

Pr.

Monere non punire stultitiam decet.—It is well to admonish folly, and not to punish it.

Publilius Syrus.

Moniti, meliora sequamur.—Admonished, let us follow better things.

Virgil. *Aeneid*, 3, 183.

Mons cum monte non miscbitur.—Mountain will not mix with mountain.

Pr.

Monstro, quod ipse tibi possis dare: semita certe

Tranquilla per virtutem patet unica vitæ.

Nullum numen habes, si sit prudentia; nos te,

Nos facimus, Fortuna, deam, cœloque locamus.

—I show you what you yourself can bestow upon yourself. The only path to a tranquil life is assuredly through virtue. Thou (Fortune) wouldst have no divine power, if there were sagacity. It is we, O Fortune, we who make thee a goddess, and place thee in the heavens.

Juvenal. *Sat.* 10, 363.

Monstrum horrendum, informe, ingens, cui lumen ademptum.—A monster frightful, formless, immense, with sight removed.

Virgil. *Aeneid*, 3, 658.

Monstrum nulla virtute redemptum

A vitiis.

—A monster redeemed by no single virtue from his vices.

Juvenal. *Sat.*, 4, 2.

Montes auri pollicens.—Promising mountains of gold.

Terence. *Phormio*, 1, 2, 18.

Mora omnis odio est, sed facit sapientiam.—All delay is hateful, but it causes wisdom.

Publilius Syrus.

Morbi perniciosiores pluresque sunt animi, quam corporis.—The diseases of the mind are more dangerous, and more numerous than those of the body.

Cicero. *Tusc. Quæst.*, Book 3, 3.

Mores majorum.—After the fashion of our ancestors.

Pr.

Mores suo.—After his usual fashion.

Pr.

Mores amici noveris non oderis.—You should know the customs of a friend but not take a dislike to them.

Pr.

Mores cuique sui fingunt fortunam.—Everyone's manners make his fortune.

Cornelius Nepos. *Vita Attici*, chap. 14.

Mores deteriores increbescunt.—Degenerate manners grow apace.

Plautus. *Mercator*, Act 5, 1, 9.

Mores dispares disparia studia sequuntur.—Different manners are given to different pursuits.

Cicero. *De Amicitia*, 20, 74.

Mores hominum moros et morosos efficit.—It (love) makes men's manners foolish and captious.

Plautus. *Trinummus*, Act 3, 2, 43.

Mores mali, Quasi herba irrigua succreverunt uberrime.—Evil manners will, like watered grass, grow up very plentifully.

Plautus. *Trinummus*, Act 1, 1, 8.

* Cicero, "De Senectute," 23, uses the expression "Vivendi modus" as nature's limit of life.

Mori est felicitas antequam mortem invocet.
—It is a sign of a fortunate man to die before he calls upon death. **Publilius Syrus.**

Moriamur, et in media arma ruamus.—Let us die, and rush into the midst of the combat. **Virgil. *Æneid* 2, 353.**

Moribus antiquis res stat Romana virisque.
—The Roman state stands by its customs and men of ancient times. **Ennius.**

Moribus et forma conciliandus amor.—Love is conciliated by pleasing manners and form. **Ovid. *Heroides*, Ep., 6, 94.**

Moriturus morituros salutant.—Those about to die salute those who are about to die. **Pr.**

Mors et fugacem persequetur virum.—Death pursues the man who flees. **Horace. *Odes*, Book 3, 2.**

Mors et vita in manibus linguæ.—Death and life are in the hands of the tongue. **Pr.**

Mors etiam saxis nominibusque venit.—Death comes even to the monumental stones, and the names inscribed thereon. **Ausonius. *Ep.*, 35, 9.**

Mors infanti felix, juveni acerba, minus sera est seni.—Death is fortunate to the infant, bitter to the young man, too late to the old. **Publilius Syrus.**

Mors ipsa refugit
Sæpe virum.
—Death itself has often run away from a man. **Lucanus. *Pharsalia*, Book 2, 74.**

Mors janua vitæ.—Death the gate of life.
Mors laborum ac miseriarum quies est.
Death is rest from labours and miseries. **Cicero (adapted). *Catil.*, 4, 4, 7.**

Mors omnibus communis.—Death is common to all. **Pr.**

Mors potius macula.—Death rather than a stain. **Pr.**

Mors sola fatetur
Quantula sint hominum corpuscula.—Death alone reveals how insignificant are the paltry bodies of men. **Juvenal. *Sat.*, 10, 172.**

Mors ultima linea rerum est.—Death is the final goal of things. **Horace. *Ep.*, Book 1, 16, 79.**

Mortale est quod quæris opus. Mihi fama perennis
Quæritur: in toto semper ut orbe canar.
—The work which you follow is mortal. Everlasting fame is my object, and that I may be celebrated for ever throughout the whole world. **Ovid. *Amorum*, Book 1, 15, 7.**

Mortales inimicitias, sempiternas amicitias.—Our enmities mortal, our friendships eternal. **Cicero. *Pro Rab. Postumo*, 12, 32.**

Mortalia acta nunquam Deos fallunt.—Mortal deeds never deceive the gods. **Pr.**

Mortalia facta peribunt;
Nedum sermonum stet honos, et gratia vivax.

—The actions of mortals shall perish; still less can the beauty and grace of what is spoken be long-lived. **Horace. *De Arte Poetica*, 68.**

Mortalis nemo est, quem non attingit dolor, Morbusque.
—There is no one mortal whom sorrow and disease do not touch. **Tr. of *Euripides* as cited by *Cicero. Tusc. Quæst.*, 3, 25, 59.**

Mortalitate relicta, vivit immortalitate indutus.—His mortality left behind, he lives clothed in immortality. **Mortalium rerum misera beatitudo.—Wretched is the bliss of mortal affairs. Boethius.**

Morte carent animæ: semperque, priore relicta
Sede, novis habitant domibus vivuntque receptæ.

—Souls have no death, and their former abode being left they ever live and dwell received into new habitations. **Ovid. *Metam.*, Book 15, 158.**

Morte magis metuenda senectus.—Old age more to be feared than death. **Juvenal. *Sat.*, 11, 45.**

Mortem effugere nemo potest.—No one can escape death. **Pr.**

Mortem, in tot malis hostium, ut finem miseriarum expecto.—In so many woes inflicted by my enemies, I await death as the end of miseries. **Tacitus. *Hist.*, Book 4, 58.**

Mortem ubi contempnas viceris omnes metus.—When you can despise death you have conquered all fears. **Publilius Syrus.**

Mortuis non conviciandum.—We must not revile the dead. **Pr.**

Mortuo leoni et lepores insultant.—Even hares insult a dead lion. **Pr.**

Mertuum flagellas.—You are beating the dead. **Pr.**

Mortuus per somnum vacabis curis.—If you are dead in your dreams (i.e. if you dream that you are dead) you will be free from care. **A Greek Superstition.**

Mors pro lege.—Custom in place of law. *** Law.**

* "Leges mori serviunt" (The laws obey custom).—**PLAUTUS, "Trinummus," 4, 3, 86.**

Motos præstat componere fluctus.—It is better to allay the troubled waters.

Virgil. *Æneid*, 1, 135.

Motu proprio.—Of his own accord.

Motus in fine velocior.—Motion (in a falling body) is swifter at the end of its descent.

Pr.

Moveor immotus.—Motionless I am moved.

Motto, said to be intended for the Mariner's Compass.

Movet cornicula risum,

Furtivis nudata coloribus.

—The little crow moves our ridicule, stripped of its stolen colours.

Horace. *Epig.*, Book 1, 3, 19.

Mugitum Labyrinthi.—(Why should I write of) the bellowing (of the Minotaur) of the labyrinth (a hackneyed theme).

Juvenal. *Sat.*, 1, 53.

Mulgere hercum.—To milk a he-goat. Pr.

Mulier, cum sola cogitat, male cogitat.—A woman who meditates alone meditates evil.

Publilius Syrus.

Mulier cupido quod dicit amanti,

In vento et rapida scribere oportet aqua.

—What a woman tells her lover should be written in the wind or in the running water.

Catullus. *Carmen*, 70.

Mulier profecto nata est ex ipsa mora.—Woman indeed was born of delay itself.

Plautus. *Miles Gloriosus*, Act 4, 7, 9.

Mulier recte olet ubi nihil olet.—A woman smells well when she smells of nothing.

Plautus. *Mostellaria*, 1, 3, 116.

Mulieres duas peiores esse quam unum.—Two women are worse than one.*

Plautus. *Curculio*, Act 5, 1, 2.

Multa dies, variusque labor mutabilis ævi, Retulit in melius.

—Many things have the day and the varied toil of changing ages restored to a better condition.

Virgil. *Æneid*, 11, 425.

Multa diuque tuli; vitilis patientia victa est.—Much and long have I endured, my patience is worn out by your faults.

Ovid. *Amorum*, Book 3, 11, 1.

Multa docet fames.—Hunger teaches many things. Pr.

Multa fero, ut placeam genus irritabile vatum,

Cum scribo, et supplex populi suffragia capto.

—I bear many things to please the waspish race of poets when I write, and as a humble suppliant strive after the suffrages of the people.

Horace. *Ep.*, Book 2, 2, 103.

Multa ferunt anni venientis commoda secum;

Multa recedentes adimunt.

—The years as they come bring with them many things to our advantage; as they leave they take many away.

Horace. *De Arte Poetica*, 175.

Multa fidem promissa levant.—Many promises impair confidence.

Horace. *Ep.*, Book 2, 2, 10.

Multa gemens.—Groaning much.

Virgil. *Æn.*, 1, 465.

Multa ignoscens fit potens potentior.—A powerful man forgiving much becomes the more powerful.

Publilius Syrus.

Multa me docuit usus, magister egregius.

—Experience, that excellent master, has taught me many things. Pliny the Younger.

(Adapted. *Ep.*, Book 1, 20.)

Multa miser timeo, quia feci multa proterve: Exemplumque metu torqueor ipse mei.

—Wretched, I fear many things because I have done many things myself shamelessly: and I am myself tormented by the fear of my own example.

Ovid. *Amorum*, Book 1, 4, 45.

Multa novit vulpis, sed felix unum magnum.

—The fox knows many devices, but the cat one great one only (i.e. climbing a tree). Pr.

Multa petentibus

Desunt multa.

Bene est, cui Deus obtulit

Parca, quod satis est, manu.

—Those who seek for much are left in want of much. Happy is he to whom God has given, with sparing hand, as much as is enough.

Horace. *Odes*, Book 3, 16, 42.

Multa quidem scripsi: sed quæ vitiosa putavi,

Emendaturis ignibus ipse dedi.

—Much I have written, but what I have considered faulty I have myself given to the flames, which will remove errors.

Ovid. *Tristia*, Book 4, 10, 61.

Multa renascentur quæ jam cecidere, cadentque

Quæ nunc sunt in honore vocabula, si volet usus,

Quem penes arbitrium est, et jus, et norma loquendi.

—Many words, which are now in disuse, will revive, and those which are now in vogue will fall into disuse, if custom so wills, in whose power are the decision and the law and the rules of speech.

Horace. *De Arte Poetica*, 70.

Multa rogant utenda dari; data reddere nolunt.—They ask many things to be given them for use; but when given they are not willing to return them.

Ovid. *Ars Amat.*, Book 1, 433.

* Quoted as a saying from an ancient poet.

Multi senem circumveniunt incommoda.
—Many disadvantages attend an old man.

Horace. *De Arte Poetica*, 169.

Multi sunt mulierum vitia, sed hoc e multis maximum est,

Cum sibi nimis placent, minusque operam dant ut placeant viris.

—Many are the faults of women, but out of many this is the chief, when they study their own pleasure over much, and take too little trouble about pleasing their husbands.

Plautus. *Poenulus*, Act 5, 4.

Multi tacere loquive paratus.—Ready either to keep silence about much or to speak of much.

Pr.

Multi tulit, fecitque puer, sudavit et alsit.—Many things has the boy borne and done, and he has both sweated and endured cold.

Horace. *De Arte Poetica*, 413.

Multi regum aures et oculi.—Many are the ears and eyes of kings.

Pr.

Multi viros nescire decet. Pars maxima rerum

Offendat, si non interiora tegas.

—It is well for men to be in ignorance of many things. The greatest part of affairs will be repulsive unless their secrets be hidden.

Ovid. *Ars Amat.*, Book 3, 229.

Multi terricolis linguæ, cœlestibus una.
—Many are the languages of the habiters of the earth, but one the language of the habiters of heaven.

Rev. H. Carey.

Multarum palmarum caudicibus.—A pleader of many successful causes.

Pr.

Multas amicitias silentium diremit.—Silence has been the loss of many friendships.

Pr.

Multi adorantur in ara qui cremantur in igne.—Many are worshipped at the altar who are burning in fire.

St. Augustine.

Multi mortales dediti ventri atque somno, indocti, incultique vitam sicuti peregrinantes transiere; quibus profecto contra naturam corpus voluptati, anima oneri.—Many mortals given up to the belly and to sleep, uninstructed and uncultured, have passed through life like sojourners in strange lands; whose bodies indeed have been given up to pleasure, and their souls to a heavy burden.

Sallust. *Catiline*, 2, 8.

Multi multa, nemo omnia novit.—Many have known many things, no one all things.

Coke.

Multi multa sapiunt, et seipsos nesciunt.—Many men are wise about many things, and are ignorant about themselves.

St. Bernard. *Cogit. de cogn. hum. cond.*

Multi præterea quos fama obscura recondit.—Many besides whom an obscure fame hides.

Virgil. *Æneid*, 5, 303.

Multi te oderint si teipsum ames.—Many will hate you if you love yourself.

Pr.

Multi tristantur post delicias, convivia, dies festos.—Many feel dejected after pleasures, banquets, and public holidays.

Pr.

Multimodis meditatus egomet mecum sum, et ita esse arbitror,

Homini amico, qui est amicus, ita uti nomen possidet,

Nisi deos, ei nihil præstare.

—I myself have thought the matter out in my mind in various ways, and I am of opinion that there is nothing, except the gods, better than a friendly man who is really a friend, so as to deserve the name.

Plautus. *Bacchides*, Act 3, 2, 1.

Multi ille bonis flebilis occidit

Nulli flebilior quam tibi, Virgili.

—He (Quintilian) died, causing the tears of many good men, and by none more lamented than by thee, Virgil.

Horace. *Odes*, Book 1, 24, 9.

Multi minatur, qui uni facit injuriam.—He who does an injury to one, threatens many.

Publilius Syrus.

Multi parasse divitias non finis miseriarum fuit, sed mutatio; non est in rebus vitium, sed in ipso animo.—To have obtained wealth has been to many not the end of distresses, but a change in them; the defect is not in the things themselves, but in a man's own disposition.

Seneca. *Ep.* 17.

Multi placere quæ cupit, culpam cupit.—She who desires to please many desires guilt.

Publilius Syrus.

Multi terribilis, caveo multos.—Being a cause of fear to many, beware of many.

Ausonius.*

Multi utile bellum.

Lucanus. *Pharsalia*, 1, 182.

Multitudinem decem faciunt.—Ten constitute a crowd.

Coke.

Multo melius est, multoque justius, unum pro multis, quam pro uno multos interire.—It is much better and much more just that one should die for many, than that many should die for one.

Suetonius. *Otho*, Cap. 10.

Multo plures satietas quam fames perdidit viros.—Over-feeding has destroyed many more than hunger.

Pr.

Multorum calamitate vir moritur bonus.—The calamity of many is death to a good man.

Publilius Syrus.

* See "Multos timere."

Multorum providus urbes
Et mores hominum inespexit.

—He (Ulysses) was a careful observer of the cities and the customs of many men. (See "Qui mores.")

Horace. *Ep.*, Book 1, 2, 19.

Multos castra juvant, et lituo tubæ
Permistus sonitus, bellaque matribus
Detestata.

—Camps please many men, and the confused sound of the trumpet and clarion, and wars hateful to mothers.

Horace. *Odes*, Book 1, 1, 23.

Multos in summa pericula misit
Venturi timor ipse mali.

—The very fear of evil coming has urged many into the greatest of dangers.

Lucanus. *Pharsalia*, Book 7, 104.

Multos ingratos invenimus, plures facimus.—We find many ungrateful men; we make more.

Pr.

Multos, qui confictari adversis videantur, beatos; ac plerosque, quanquam magnas per opes, miserrimos.—Many who appear to be struggling against adverse fortune are happy; and many, in spite of great riches, are most wretched.

Tacitus. *Annals*, Book 6, 22.

Multos timere debet, quem multi timent.
—He whom many fear ought to fear many.

Publius Syrus.

Multum est demissus homo.—He is a very unassuming man.

Horace. *Sat.*, Book 1, 3, 57.

Multum habet jucunditatis soli cœlique mutatio.—Change of soil and climate has in it much that is pleasurable.

Pliny the Younger.

Multum ille et terris jactatus et alto.—Much was he cast about both by land and by sea.

Virgil. *Æneid*, 1, 3.

Multum in parvo.—Much in little.

Pr.

Multum interest utrum peccare aliquis nolit an nesciat.—It makes a great difference whether a person is unwilling to sin, or does not know how.

Seneca. *Epist.*, 90.

Multum legendum esse non multa.—Read much, not many (things, or books).

Pliny the Younger. *Ep.*, Book 7, 9.

(Given as a saying.)

Multum sapit qui non diu desipit.—He is very wise who is not foolish for long.

Pr.

Mundæque parvo sub lare pauperum
Cœnæ, sine auleis et ostro,
Sollicitam explicuere frontem.
—A simple dinner in the small dwelling of the poor, without canopy or purple, has smoothed the wrinkles from the anxious brow.

Horace. *Odes*, Book 3, 29, 14.

Mundana sapientia est cor machinationibus tegere, sensum verbis velare, quæ falsa sunt vera ostendere, quæ vera sunt falsa demonstrare.—It is worldly wisdom to conceal the mind with cunning devices, to hide one's meaning with words, to represent falsehood as truth, and to prove truth to be falsehood.

Gregory I.

Munditiæ, et ornatus, et cultus hæc feminarum insignia sunt; his gaudet et gloriantur.—Elegance and dress, and such adornments are the characteristics of women; in these they rejoice and glory.

Livy.

Munditiis capimur.—We are taken by neatness.

Ovid. *Ars Amat.*, Book 3, 133.

Mundus est Dei viva statua.—The world is a living statue of God.

T. Campanella.

Mundus scena, vita transitus; venisti, vidisti, abiisti.—The world is a stage, life is a walk across it; you have come, you have seen, you have departed.

Anon.

Mundus universus exercet histrionem.—The whole world cultivates (the art of) the actor.

Petronius Arbiter.

Mundus vult decipi; ergo decipiatur.—The world wishes to be deceived; therefore let it be deceived.

Ascribed to Petronius.

Munera accipit frequens, remittit nunquam.—He often receives gifts, but never makes any return.

Plautus.

Munera, crede mihi, capiunt hominesque deosque;

Placatur donis Jupiter ipse datis.

—Believe me that gifts captivate both men and gods; Jupiter himself is appeased by the giving of offerings.

Ovid. *Ars Amat.*, Book 3, 653.

Munera magna quidem misit, sed misit in hamo;

Et piscatorem piscis amare potest?

—He sends out great gifts indeed, but he sends them as bait on a hook. And is it possible that the fish can love the fisherman?

Martial. *Epig.*, Book 6, 63, 5.

Munerum animus optimus est.—The best of all gifts is the good intention of the giver.

Pr.

Munit hæc et altera vincit.—This defends and that conquers.

Pr.

Munus Apolline dignum.—A present worthy of Apollo (said of a book or poem).

Horace. *Ep.*, Book 3, 216.

* Fragment preserved by John Sarisburie, "Polycratic," 3, 8. Montaigne quotes the last word as "histrionam."—Book 3, chap. 10.

* See "Populus vult decipi."

Munus nostrum ornato verbis quod poteris.
—Enhance our gift with words as much as you can. Terence. *Eunuchus*, 2, 1, 8.

Murum ligneum.—A wooden wall; the Delphic Oracle's expression, meaning a ship. Cornelius Nepos.

Murus aheneus conscientia sana.—A healthy conscience is like a wall of brass. Pr.

Mus in pice.—A mouse in tar. Pr.

Mus non uni fidit antro.—The mouse does not trust to one hole. Pr.

Musica est mentis medicina mœstæ.—Music is medicine for a sad mind. Pr.

Mutare vel timere sperno.—I scorn to change or to fear.

Motto of Dukes of Beaufort, and other families.

Mutatis mutandis.—Those things being exchanged which the sense requires should be changed. Law.

Mutavit mentem populus levis, et calet uno Scribendi studio.

—The fickle populace has changed its mind, and burns with single passion for writing. Horace. *Ep.*, Book 2, 1, 108.

Mutiana cautio.—Cunning like that of Mutius Scævola, an eminent Roman lawyer. Digesta, 35, 1, 99.

Mutum est pictura poema.—A picture is a dumb poem. Pr.

Nabis sine cortice.—You will swim without cork (i.e. you will get on without help). Horace. *Sat.*, Book 1, 4, 120.

Næ amicum castigare ob meritam noxiam Immune est facinus.

—Truly to reprove a friend for a fault which deserves it, is an action without reward. Plautus. *Trinummus*, Act 1, 1, 1.

Nam bonum consilium surripitur sæpissime, Si minus cum cura aut cate locus loquendi lectus est.

—For good counsel is very often stolen away from us, if the place of conference is chosen with too little care or sagacity. Plantus.

Nam curiosus nemo est, quin sit malevolus. —For no one is a busy-body without being also ill-disposed. Plantus. *Stichus*, Act 2, 1, 56.

Nam de mille fabæ modiis dum surripis unum, Damnum est, non facinus, mihi pacto lenius isto.

—If from a thousand pecks of beans you steal one, my loss indeed in that way is less serious, but not so your crime. Horace. *Ep.*, 1, 16, 55.

Nam dives qui fieri vult, Et cito vult fieri.

—For he who desires to become rich desires also to become rich quickly. Juvenal. *Sat.*, 14, 176.

Nam ego illum perisse duco, cui quidem perit pudor.—For I look upon him as lost, who has lost even his sense of shame. Plautus. *Bacchides*, Act 3, 3, 81.

Nam et ipsa scientia potestas est.—For knowledge, too, is itself a power. Bacon. *Treatise, De Hæresiis*.

Nam et stulte facere, et stulte fabulari, Utrumque, Lesbonicæ, in ætate haud bonum est.

—For to act foolishly and to tell tales foolishly, Lesbonicæ, are both bad at times. Plautus. *Trinummus*, Act 2, 4, 61.

Nam genus et proavos, et quæ non fecimus ipsi, Vix ea nostra voco.

—For birth and ancestry and those things which we have not brought about ourselves, I scarcely call those things our own. Ovid. *Metam.*, Book 13, 140.

Nam homo proponit, sed Deus disponit. —For man proposes, but God disposes. Thomas a Kempis.

De Imit. Christi, Book 1, 19, 2.

Nam mora dat vires, teneras mora percoquit uvas,

Et validas segetes, quod fuit herba, facit. —For delay gives strength; time ripens thoroughly the soft grapes, and turns the green blades into standing corn. Ovid. *Rem. Am.*, 83.

Nam multum loquaces merito omnes habemur.—For we (women) are all rightly considered very talkative. Plautus. *Aulularia*, Act 1, 2.

Nam neque divitibus contingunt gaudia solis Nec vixit male, qui natus moriensque fefellit. —For enjoyments do not appertain to the wealthy alone, nor has he lived badly who has been unnoticed either in his birth or death. Horace. *Ep.*, Book 1, 17, 9.

Nam nos decebat coetus celebrantis domum, Lugere, ubi esset aliquis in lucem editus, Humanæ vitæ varia reputantis mala; At qui labores morte finisset gravis, Hunc omnes amicos laude, et lætitia exsequi. —For we ought to assemble and lament at the house where one has been brought into the world, having regard to the varied woes of human life; but when one has by death finished his weary labours, him should all his friends follow to the grave with honour and rejoicing. Cicero (trans. of Euripides). *Tusc. Quæst.*, Book 1, 45.

Nam nunc mores nihil faciunt quod licet, nisi quod lubet.—For modern customs have no regard to what is right unless it is also enjoyable. **Plautus.**

Nam pro jucundis aptissima quæque dabunt Di.

Carior est illis homo, quam sibi.

—For the gods will give whatsoever things are most fitting rather than pleasant things. Man is dearer to them than to himself.*

Juvenal. Sat., 10, 349.

Nam qui ipse haud amavit, ægre amanti ingenium inspicit.—For he who has not himself loved, hardly understands a lover's feelings. **Plautus. Miles Gloriosus.**

Nam quis me scribere plures Aut citius possit versus?

—For who can write more verses or turn them out more quickly than I?

Horace. Sat., Book 1, 9, 23.

Nam quum magna malæ superest audacia causæ,

Creditur a multis fiducia.

—For when there is abundant impudence in a bad cause, it is regarded by the many as integrity. **Juvenal. Sat., 13, 109.**

Nam scelus intra se tacitum qui cogitat ullum,

Facti crimen habet.

—For he who meditates in silence a crime within himself, possesses the guilt of it as though it were done. **Juvenal. Sat., 13, 209.**

Nam tua res agitur, paries cum proximus ardet;

Et neglecta solent incendia sumere vires.

—For it is your concern surely when the wall of your neighbour's house is burning; and fire neglected is apt to gain in power.

Horace. Ep., Book 1, 13, 84.

Nam vita morti propior est quotidie.—For life is nearer every day to death.

Phædrus. Fab., Book 4, 25, 10.

Nam vitis nemo sine nascitur; optimus ille est,

Qui minimis arguetur.

—For no one is born without faults; he is best who is beset by least.

Horace. Sat., Book 1, 3, 63.

Namque erit ille mihi semper Deus.—For he shall always be to me as a God.

Virgil. Eclogues, 1, 7.

Namque est meminisse voluptas.—For it is a pleasure, too, to remember.

Ovid. Heroides, 18, 55.

Namque incitita est,

Adversum stimulum calces.

—For it shows want of knowledge to kick against the goad.

Terence. Phormio, 1, 24, 27.

Namque sub Auroram, jam dormitante lucerna,

Somnia quo cerni tempore vera solent.

—For those dreams are true which we chance to have in the morning, as the lamp is flickering out. **Ovid. Epist. 19, †**

Nascentes morimur, finisque ab origine pendet.—Even whilst being born we are dying, and our ending depends from our beginning. **Manilius. Astronomica, 4, 16.**

Nasci miserum, vivere poena, angustia mori.—It is a misery to be born, a pain to live, a trouble to die. **St. Bernard. Chap. 3.**

Nascimur poetæ, finis oratores.—We are born poets, we are made orators.

Attributed to Cicero.

Natales grate numeras? ignoscis amicis?

Lenior et melior fis accedente senectæ?

—Do you number your birthdays with thankfulness? Do you overlook the faults of your friends? Do you become gentler and better as old age comes upon you?

Horace. Ep., Book 2, 2, 210.

Natio comceda est.—The nation is like a comedy. **Juvenal. Sat., 3, 100.**

Natura abhorret vacuum.—Nature abhors a vacuum. **Pr.**

Natura beatiss,

Omnibus esse dedit, si quis cognoverit uti. —Nature has given to every man the power of being happy, if he but knew how to use it. **Claudian.**

Natura dedit usuram vitæ, tanquam pecuniæ, nulla prestituta die.—Nature has given us life, at interest, like money, no day being fixed for its return.

Cicero. Tusc. Quæst., Book 1, 39, 93.

Natura fieret laudabile carmen, an arte, Quæsitum est; ego nec studium sine divite vena,

Nec rude quid prosit video ingenium.

—The question is whether a noble song is produced by nature or by art. I neither believe in mere labour being of avail without a rich vein of talent, nor in natural cleverness which is not educated.

Horace. De Arte Poetica, 403.

Natura hominum novitatis avida.—Man's nature is greedy for novelty.

Pliny, apud Liliurn.

Natura naturans.—Nature causing nature. **Pr.**

Natura naturata.—Nature caused. **Pr.**

† See "Morning dreams"; also "Our minds, when dreaming."

‡ See "Gargantua" (1534), Book 1, chap. 5. Cicero ("De Fin." 5, 11, 31) gives a maxim: "Ab interitu naturam abhorre" (Nature abhors annihilation).

§ Sometimes given as "possit."

* See 1 St. Peter, 5, 7.

Natura nihil agit frustra.—Nature does nothing in vain.

Pr. Sir T. Browne ("Religio Medici," 1642) calls this "the only undisputed axiom in philosophy."

Natura non dat virtutem; nascimur quidem ad hoc, sed sine hoc.—Nature does not bestow virtue; we are born indeed for it, but without it. Cicero.

Natura non facit saltus.—Nature does not make leaps. Pr.

Natura, quam te colimus inviti quoque!—O Nature, how we worship thee even against our wills! Seneca. *Hippolytus*, Act 4, 1116.

Natura tenacissimi sumus eorum quæ pueri percipimus, ut sapor, quo nova vasa imbuntur, durat.—We are by nature most tenacious of those things which we notice in childhood, just as the flavour with which new vessels are imbued remains in them. Seneca.

Naturæ imperio gemimus.—We lament by the ordinance of Nature. Juvenal. *Sat.*, 15, 138.

Naturalem quandam voluptatem habet lusus jocusque, quorum frequens usus omne animis pondus, omnemque vim eripiet.—Play and joking should have a certain natural delight, but their frequent use deprives the mind of weight, and of all force. Seneca. *De Tranquil. Animi*, Book 1, 15.

Naturalia non sunt turpia.—Things which are of nature are not a cause of disgrace. Pr.

Naturam expellas* furca, tamen usque recurrit.—You may drive out nature with a fork, but she will ever return again. Horace. *Ep.*, Book 1, 10, 24.

Naturam voca, fatum, fortunamque sunt omnia unius et ejusdem Dei nomina.—Call it Nature, fate, fortune; all these things are names of the one and the selfsame God. Seneca. *De Beneficiis*, Book 4, 8.

Natus sum; esuriebam; querebam; nunc repletus requiesco.—I was born, I was hungry, I sought for food; now that I am satisfied I rest. Epitaph.

Nafragium in portu facere.—To make shipwreck in port. Quintilian.

Declam., 12, 23. (Pr.)

Nafragium sibi quisque facit.—Each man makes his own shipwreck. Lucanus. *Pharsalia*, 1, 499.

Navita de ventis, de tauris narrat arator; Enumerat miles vulnera, pastor oves.—The sailor speaks of winds, and the ploughman of oxen; the soldier tells his wounds, the shepherd his sheep. Propertius. 2, 1, 43.

* "Expelles" is the reading favoured by many commentators.

Ne admittas.—Do not admit. Law.

Ne Æsopum quidem trivit.—He has not even turned over Æsop. Pr.

Ne credas laudatoribus tuis.—Do not believe those who praise you. Pr.

Ne cuivis dextram injeceris.—Do not effusively offer your right hand to everyone. Pr.

Ne depugnes in alieno negotio.—Do not quarrel vehemently about other people's business. Pr.

Ne exeat regno.—Let him not quit the country. Law.

Ne fronti crede.—Do not put trust in appearance.

Ne Hercules quidem contra duos.—Not even Hercules could contend with two persons. Aulus Gellius.

(A Greek proverb, see p. 476.)

Ne Jupiter quidem omnibus placet.—Not even Jupiter satisfies all men. Pr.

Ne obliviscaris.—Do not forget. Motto.

Ne plus ultra.—No more beyond (i.e. There is nothing which surpasses this).

Ne præsentem aquam effundas, priusquam aliam sis adeptus.—Do not throw away the water you have before you have obtained more. Pr.

Ne prius antidotum quam venenum.—Do not take the antidote before the poison. Pr.

Ne puero gladium.—Do not give a child a sword. Pr.

Ne qua meis esto dictis mora.—Let there be no delay in carrying out my bidding. Virgil. *Æneid* 12, 565.

Ne quid abjecte, ne quid timide, ne quid ignave faciamus.—Let us do nothing in a spiritless fashion, nor anything timidly, nor anything slushily. Cicero. *Tusc. Quæst.*, 2, 23, 55.

Ne quid expectes amicos, quod tu possis agere.—Do not expect friends to do for you what you can do for yourself. Ennius (apud Aulus Gellius. Book 2, 29, 30.)

Ne quid falsi dicere audeat, ne quid veri non audeat.—Let him not dare to say anything false, let him not be afraid to say anything true. Cicero.

Ne quid nimis. (See "Id arbitror.")

Ne quid respublica detrimenti accipiat.—Let not the commonwealth suffer anything in the way of injury. Caesar. *Bellum Civile*, 1, 53, 3; and Cicero. *Pro Milone*, 26, 70; etc.

Ne scutica dignum horribili sectere flagello.—Do not pursue with a frightful scourge that which is only deserving of a whipping. **Horace. Sat., Book 1, 3, 119.**

Ne sus Minervam.—Do not offer a sow to Minerva.* **Pr.**

Ne sutor suprat crepidam.†—Let not the cobbler go above his last.

Pliny. N. H., 35, 36.

Ne sutor ultra crepidam.—Let not the cobbler go beyond his last.‡

* **Erasmus. (Quoted as a proverb.)**

Ne te longis ambagibus, ultra

Quam satis est, morer.

—Lest I delay you with long digressions beyond what is sufficient.

Horace. Ep., Book 1, 7, 32.

Ne te quæsieris extra.—Do not search for yourself beyond yourself. **Pr.**

Ne tempora perde precando.—Do not lose the time in praying. **Ovid. Metam. 11, 286.**

Ne utile quidem est scire quid futurum sit; miserum est enim nihil proficentem angere.—It is of no avail truly to know what shall be; for it is a misery to torment oneself in vain. **Cicero. De Nat. Deorum, 3, 6.**

Ne verba pro farina.—Do not give me words instead of meal. **Pr.**

Ne vile fano.—Bring nothing vile to the temple. **Pr.**

Ne vile velis.—Do not wish vilely.

Motto of Neville family.

Nec amet quemquam. nec ametur ab ullo.—Let him love no one, and be beloved by none. **Juvenal. Sat., 12, 130.**

Nec aspera terrent.—Nor do hardships terrify. **Motto.**

Nec belua tetrior ulla est,

Quam servi rabies in libera terga furentis.

—Nor is there any monster more hateful than the rage of a slave wreaking his madness on the backs of freemen.

Claudian.

Nec caput nec pedes.—Neither head nor feet (i.e. a thing in confusion).

Cicero. Ep. 7, 31, 2.

* From the Greek, "Υς Ἀθηνᾶν."

† More often quoted "ultra." The quotation in Pliny is: "(Sutor) ne supra crepidam judicaret," which, he adds, "has become a proverb."

‡ "Non sentis, inquit, te ultra malleum loqui?"—Do you not perceive that you are speaking beyond your hammer? (to a blacksmith criticising music).—**ATHENÆUS.**

§ Hazlitt says that the title of *Ultracrepidarian* critics has been given to those persons who find fault with small and insignificant details.—*Vide* "Table-talk" Essay, 22.

Nec cito credideris; quantum cito credere lædat,

Exemplum vobis, non leve, Procris erit.

—Do not believe hastily; Procris will be no slight warning of how dangerous hasty belief is. **Ovid. Ars Amat., Book 3, 685.**

Nec conjugis unquam

Præendi tædas, aut hæc in fœdera veni.

—I have never laid claim to lawful wedlock, nor entered into such a compact.

Virgil. Æneid, 4, 338.

Nec cui de te plusquam tibi credas.—Do not believe anyone about yourself more than yourself. **Pr.**

Nec cupias nec metuas.—Neither desire nor fear. **Pr.**

Nec deus intersit, nisi dignus vindice nodus.—Nor let a God intervene, unless the difficulty be worthy of his adjustment.

Horace. De Arte Poetica, 191.

Nec divis homines componer æquum est.—Nor is it fair to compare men with gods.

Catullus. Carm., 68, 141.

Nec domo dominus, sed domino domus honestanda est.—The master should not be respectable by reason of his house, but his house by reason of its master.

Cicero. De Officiis, Book 1, 39.

Nec facile invenias multis in millibus unum, Virtutem pretium qui putet esse sui.

—Nor can you easily find one man in many thousands who considers that virtue is its own reward. **Ovid. Ep. ex Pont., 2, 3, 7.**

Nec fuge colloquium, nec sit tibi janua clausa.—Do not flee conversation, nor let your door be always shut.

Ovid. Rem. Amoris, 587.

Nec habeo, nec careo, nec curo.—I have not, I want not, I care not. **Pr.**

Nec imbellem feroces

Progenerant aquilæ columbam.

—Nor do the fierce eagles bring forth the peaceful dove. **Horace. Odes, Book 4, 4, 31.**

Nec in negotiis erit negotii causa.—Nor will he be in business for the mere sake of being busy. **Seneca. Epist., 22.**

Nec levis, ingenuas pectus coluisse per artes, Cura sit; et linguas edidicisse duas.

—Let it be no light care to cultivate the mind with the honourable arts; and to learn well the two languages (Greek and Latin). **Ovid. Ars Amat., Book 2, 121.**

Nec loquor hæc, quia sit major prudentia nobis;

Sed sim, quam medico, notior ipse mihi.

—Nor do I say this because I possess greater sagacity; but I am better known to myself than to a physician.

Ovid. Ep. ex Pont., 1, 3, 92.

Nec luisse pudet, sed non incidere ludum.
—It is not shameful to have amused one's self, but it is shameful not to have left off doing so. **Horace. Ep., Book 1, 14, 36.**

Nec magis expressi vultus per athenae signa,
Quam per vatis opus mores animique virorum
Clarorum apparent.

—Nor are the features better preserved in sculptures of brass, than the minds and manners of illustrious men are made visible through the poet's work.

Horace. Ep., Book 2, 1, 248.

Nec magis incepto vultum sermone movetur
Quam si dura silex aut stet Marpesia cautes.
—Nor was she more moved in her expression by his words, than if she had stood there a piece of hard stone, or the rugged rock Marpesia.

Virgil. Aeneid, 6, 470.

Nec male notus eques.—A knight of no bad repute. **Pr.**

Nec me meminisse pigebit Elise:
Dum memor ipse mei, dum spiritus hos
reget artus.

—Nor shall it ever vex me to remember Elise; whilst I shall remember myself, or whilst life rules these limbs of mine.

Virgil. Aeneid, 4, 335.

Nec me pudet, ut istos, fateri nescire,
quod nesciam.—Nor am I ashamed, as they are, to confess that I am ignorant of what I do not know. **Cicero.**

Nec mihi jam patriam antiquam spes ulla
videndi,

Nec dulces natos.
—Nor have I now any hope of seeing my ancient country or my sweet children.

Virgil. Aeneid, 2, 137.

Nec mihi dicere promptum;

Nec facere est isti.

—Nor have I readiness in speaking, nor has he in doing. **Ovid. Metam., Book 13, 10.**

Nec minor est virtus quam quærere, parta
tueri:

Casus inest illic; hic erit artis opus.
—Nor is it less a virtue to take care of property than to acquire it. In the latter there is chance; the former will be a work of skill. **Ovid. Ars. Amat., Book 2, 13.**

Nec mirum, quod divina natura dedit
agros, ars humana ædificavit urbes.—Nor is it wonderful, seeing that divine nature has bestowed the fields, and human art has built the cities.* **Varro.**

Nec misere quisquam, qui bene vixit, obit.—
No one has died miserably who has lived well.

Quoted by Erasmus: Apotheosis Capitonis.

Nec mora nec requies.—Neither delay nor inactivity. **Virgil. Georgics, 3, 110.**

Nec morti esse locum.—Nor is there place for death. **Virgil. Georgics, 4, 226.**

Nec nimum vobis formosa ancilla
ministret.—Nor let too pretty a maid-servant wait upon you.

Ovid. Ars. Amat., Book 3, 665.

Nec nos obniti contra, nec tendere tantum
Sufficimus; superat quoniam Fortuna,
sequamur,
Quoque vocat vertamus iter.

—Nor have we power to strive against so great (a storm) nor even to attempt it; since Fortune is too much for us, let us follow her, and turn our course whither she bids.

Virgil. Aeneid, 5, 21.

Nec obolum habet unde restim emat.—
Nor has he a penny left to buy a rope with.

Pr.

Nec omnia, nec semper, nec ab omnibus.—
Neither all things, nor always, nor by all persons. **Pr.**

Nec placidam membris dat cura quietem.
—Nor does care grant quiet rest to the limbs.

Virgil. Aeneid, 4, 5.

Nec pluribus impar.—Not unequal to greater numbers. **Pr.**

Nec prece nec pretio.—Neither by prayer nor by purchase. **Pr.**

Nec pueros coram populo Medea trucidet.
—Nor let Medea (upon the stage) slaughter her children in the sight of the audience.

Horace. De Arte Poetica, 185.

Nec, quæ præterit, iterum revocabitur
unda:

Nec, quæ præterit, hora redire potest.
—Neither will the wave which has passed be called back; nor can the hour which has gone by return.

Ovid. Ars. Amat., Book 3, 63.

Nec quærere nec spernere honorem.—
Neither to seek nor to despise honour. **Pr.**

Nec quicquam ad nostras pervenit acer-
bius aures.—Nor has anything more distressing reached our ears.

Ovid. Ep. ex Pont., Book 1, 9, 5.

Nec regi, nec populo, sed utrique.—
Neither for king, nor for people, but for both. **Pr.**

Nec scire fas est omnia.—It is not allowed us to know everything.

Horace. Odes, Book 4, 4, 22.

Nec semper feriet quodcumque minabitur
arcus.—Nor will the arrow always strike that at which it was aimed.

Horace. De Arte Poetica, 350.

Nec servum meliorem ullum, nec deteri-
orem dominum fuisse.—There was never any better servant, nor any worse master.

Suetonius.

* See COWPER, p. 98

Nec si me subito videas, agnoscere possis.
Nor, if you were suddenly to see me, could you recognise me.

Ovid. *Ep. ex Pont.*, Book 1, 4, 5.

Nec si non obstat, propterea etiam permittitur.—Nor does it follow because a thing is not opposed that it is also permitted.
Cicero. *Philippics*, 13, 6, 14.

Nec sibi, sed toti genitum se credere mundo.—To believe himself born, not for himself, but for the whole world.

Lucanus. *Pharsalia*, 2, 333.

Nec sit terris ultima Thule.—Nor shall Thule be the extremity of the world.*

Seneca. *Med.*, Act 3, 375.

Nec soli cedit.—Nor does he yield even to the sun.

Pr.

Nec spes ulla fugæ.—Nor is there any hope of escape. Virgil. *Æneid*, 9, 131; 10, 121.

Nec sum adeo informis.—Nor am I so very ugly.

Virgil. *Eclogues*, 2, 25.

Nec sumit aut ponit securus

Arbitrio popularis aures.

—Nor does he assume or resign the supreme power at the bidding of popular favour.

Horace. *Odes*, Book 3, 2, 13.

Nec temere nec timide.—Neither rashly nor timidly.

Pr.

Nec tibi quid liceat, sed quid fecisse decebit Occurrat.

—Nor let it occur to you what it is lawful to do, but what it will be right to do.

Claudian. *Consul. Honorii*, 4, 267.

Nec timeo nec sperno.—I neither fear nor despise.

Pr.

Nec Veneris pharetris macer est, aut lam-pade fervet:

Inde faces ardent, veniunt a dote sagittæ.

—Nor is he thin from the quivers of Venus, nor does he glow with her torch; thence the torches burn, the arrows come from his wife's dowry.

Juvenal. *Sat.*, 6, 133.

Nec verbum verbo curabis reddere fidus

Interpres.

—Nor, as a faithful interpreter, need you take pains to translate word for word.

Horace. *De Arte Poetica*, 133.

Nec vidisse semel satis est; juvat usque morari,

Et conferre gradum, et veniendi discere causas.

—Nor is it enough to have seen him once; it is a pleasure ever to linger by him, and to come to close quarters with him, and to learn the causes of this coming.

Virgil. *Æneid*, 6, 487.

Nec visu facilis, nec dictu affabilis ulli.—Not easy to be seen, nor to be spoken in words to anyone. Virgil. *Æneid*, 3, 621.

Nec vultu destrue dicta tuo.—Nor with thy expression of face destroy the effect of thy words. Ovid. *Ars Amat.*, 2, 3, 12.

Necesse est cum insanientibus furere, nisi solus relinqueris.—With the mad it is necessary to be mad, unless you would be left all alone.

Petronius Arbiter.

Necesse est facere sumptum, qui quærit lucrum.—It is necessary that he who seeks gain should first have to incur expense.

Plautus.†

Necesse est minima maximorum esse initia.—The beginnings of the greatest things are of necessity very small. Publilius Syrus.

Necesse est ut multos timeat, quem multi timent.—It is necessary that he should fear many whom many fear. Publilius Syrus.‡

Necessitas dat legem, non ipsa accipit.—Necessity gives the law, and does not herself accept it.

Publilius Syrus.

Necessitas est lex temporis et loci.—Necessity is the law of time and place. Law.

Necessitas non habet legem.—Necessity has no law. Law.

Necessitas publica major est quam privata.—Public necessity is more important than private. Law.

Necessitati quodlibet telum utile est.—Any sort of weapon is useful against necessity. Publilius Syrus.

Necessitudinis et libertatis infinita est æstimatio.—An immense regard is due to necessity and to liberty. Law.

Nefas nocere vel malo fratri puta.—Regard it as impiety to hurt even a bad brother. Seneca. *Thyestes*, Act 2, 219.

Negandi causa avarum nunquam deficit.—A reason for refusing is never wanting to an avaricious man. Publilius Syrus.

Negligere quid de se quisque sentiat, non solum arrogantis est, sed etiam omnino dissoluti.—To be careless of what anyone thinks is a sign not only of a presumptuous person, but also of one altogether abandoned. Cicero. *De Officiis*, Book 1, 23.

Negotiis par.—Equal to business. Pr.

Nemine contradicente (or nemine dissen-tiente).—No one speaking to the contrary; or, no one differing in opinion.

Neminem, dum adhuc viveret, beatum dici debere arbitrabatur.—He (Solon) considered that no one ought to be called happy as long as he was alive.

Valerius Maximus. *Book 7, 2, ext. 2.*

† See "Non potest quæstus."

‡ See "Multis terribilis."

* See "Ultima Thule."

Neminem id agere, ut ex alterius prædetur inscitia.—No man should so act as to make a gain out of the ignorance of another.

Cicero. *De Officiis*, 3, 17, 72.

Nemini credo qui large blandus est.—I believe no one who is profuse with flattery.

Plautus. *Aulularia*, Act 2, 2, 19.

Nemini dixeris quæ nolis efferrî.—Tell no one what you do not wish to be repeated. **Pr.**

Nemini fidas, nisi cum quo prius multos modios salis absumpseris.—Trust no one unless you have eaten much salt with him.

Pr. *Referred to by Cicero, De Amic.*, 19, 67.

Nemo allegans suam turpitudinem audiendus.—No one testifying to his own baseness should be listened to. **Law.**

Nemo autem regere potest, nisi qui et regi.—For no one can rule except one who can be ruled. **Seneca.** *De Ira*, Book 3, 15.

Nemo dat quod non habet.—No one gives what he has not. **Law.**

Nemo debet bis puniri pro uno delicto.—No man ought to be twice punished for one crime. **Coke.**

Nemo debet bis vexari pro una et eadem causa.—No one ought to be twice troubled with one and the selfsame action. **Law.**

Nemo debet esse iudex in propria causa.—No one ought to be judge in his own case. **Law.**

Nemo doctus unquam mutationem consilii inconstantiam dixit esse.—No well-informed person has declared a change of opinion to be inconstancy.

Cicero. *Ep. ad Atticum*, Book 16, 8.

Nemo enim est tam senex qui se annum non putet vivere.—No one is so old a man that does not think he can live a year.

Cicero. *De Senectute*, 7, 24.

Nemo enim unquam imperium, flagitio quesitum, bonis artibus exercuit.—For no one ever turned to honourable account power which was obtained by guilt.

Tacitus. *Hist.*, Book 1, 36.

Nemo errat uni sibi, sed dementia spargit in proximos.—No one commits error alone for himself, but scatters his folly among those near him. **Seneca.**

Nemo ex proprio dolo consequitur actionem.—No one can bring an action upon his own fraud. **Law.**

Nemo impetrare potest a papa bullam nunquam moriendi.—No one can obtain from the pope a dispensation for never dying.*

Thomas à Kempis.

Nemo ire quendam public prohibet via.—No one forbids anyone to go by the public path (*i.e.* the ordinary and beaten path).

Plautus. *Curculio*, Act 1, 1, 35.

Nemo læditur nisi a seipso.—No one is injured except by himself. **Pr.**

Nemo malus felix, minime corruptor.—No evil man is happy, least of all a seducer.

Juvenal. *Sat.*, 4, 8.

Nemo mathematicus genium indemnatus habebit.—No uncondemned astrologer shall have talent. **Juvenal.** *Sat.*, 6, 562.

Nemo me impune læcessit.—No one provokes me with impunity.

Motto of the Scottish Order of the Thistle.

Nemo militans Deo implicetur secularibus negotiis.—No one in God's service should be involved in secular business. **Coke.**

Nemo mortalium omnibus horis sapit.—No one of mortals is wise at all times.

Pliny the Elder.

Nemo nascitur artifex.—No one is born an artificer. **Quoted by Erasmus.**

Nemo patriam in qua natus est exuere, nec ligeantiæ debitum ejurare possit.—No one can discard the country in which he was born, nor discharge himself of his duty of allegiance. **Law.**

Nemo paupertatem commendaret nisi pauper.—No man should commend poverty but he who is poor. **Bernard.** *Serm.*

Nemo potest esse felix sine virtute.—No one can be happy without virtue. **Cicero.**

Nemo potest mutare consilium suum in alterius injuriam.—No one can change his course of action (in law) to the injury of another person. **Law.**

Nemo potest nudo vestimenta detrahare.—No one can strip a naked person. **Law.**

Nemo presumitur alienam posteritatem suæ prætulisse.—No one is presumed to have preferred someone else's offspring to his own. **Law.**

Nemo propius ad deum accedit, quam qui hominibus salutem dat et beneficium.—No man comes so near to the gods as one who shows protection and kindness to men. **Seneca.**

Nemo punitur pro alieno delicto.—No one is punished for another person's crime. **Law.**

Nemo quam bene vivat, sed quamdiu, curat; quum omnibus possit contingere ut bene vivat, ut diu nulli.—No one is anxious about how well he may live, but about how long; whilst it is nevertheless possible for all to ensure good life, and for none to ensure long life. **Seneca.**

Nemo repente venit turpissimus.—No one ever became thoroughly bad all at once.

Juvenal. *Sat.*, 2, 33.

* See French Quotations: "On n'a point pour la mort," etc.

Nemo sibi nascitur.—No one is born for himself. **Pr.**

Nemo sine crimine vivit.—No one lives (who is) without a crime.

Cato. *Distich 1, 5.*

Nemo solus sapit.—No one is wise by himself. **Plautus.** *Miles Gloriosus, Act 3, 3, 12.*

Nemo tam divos habuit faventes Crastinum ut possit sibi polliceri.

—No one has had gods so favourable to him that he can promise himself a morrow.

Seneca. *Thyestes, Act 3, 619.*

Nemo tam pauper vivit quam natus est.—No one lives so poor as he is born.

Seneca. *Quare bonis viris, etc., fin.*

Nemo tenetur ad impossibile.—No one is bound by what is impossible. **Law.**

Nemo tenetur se ipsum accusare.—No one is obliged to accuse himself. **Law.**

Nemo timendo ad summum pervenit locum.—No one attains the highest position by being faint-hearted. **Publilius Syrus.**

Nemo vir magnus sine aliquo afflatu divino unquam fuit.—No one has become a great man without some degree of divine inspiration. **Cicero.** *De Nat. Deorum, 2, 66.*

Nequam illud verbum 'st, Bene vult, nisi qui bene facit.—That expression, "He means well," is useless unless he does well.

Plautus. *Trinummus, Act 2, 4, 37.*

Nequaquam satis in re una consumere curam.—It is by no means enough to spend all our pains upon one object.

Horace. *Sat., Book 2, 4, 48.*

Neque a Diis nisi justas supplicum preces audiri.—Nor are any prayers, unless righteous, heard by the gods.

Tacitus. *Annals, Book 3, 36.*

Neque cæcum ducem, neque amentem consultorem.—Neither choose a blind leader, nor a senseless adviser.

Translation from Aristophanes.

Neque cuiquam tam clarum ingenium est, ut possit emergere, nisi illi materia, occasio, fautor etiam commendatorque contingat.—No one has so splendid a genius that he can rise in the world unless he has "grit," the opportunity, a patron also, and one to recommend him. **Pliny the Younger.**

Ep., Book 6, 23, fin.

Neque culpa neque lauda teipsum.—Neither blame yourself nor praise yourself.

Pr.

Neque decipitur ratio, neque decipit unquam.—Reason is not deceived, nor does it ever deceive. **Pr.**

Neque enim eædem militares et imperatoris artes sunt.—Nor are the talents of the soldier and of the ruler the same.

Livy. *25, 19.*

Neque enim lex æquior ulla, Quam necis artifices arte perire sua.

—Nor is there any juster law than that the contrivers of death should perish by their own contrivance.

Ovid. *Ars Amat., Book 1, 655.*

Neque enim notare singulos mens est mihi, Verum ipsam vitam et mores hominum ostendere.

—Nor is it my wish to find fault with individuals, but truly to show forth the very life and the manners of mankind.

Phædrus. *Fab., Book 3, Prol., 49.*

Neque femina, amissa pudicitia, alia abnuerit.—Nor will a woman, her modesty being gone, refuse anything else.

Tacitus. *Annals, Book 4, 3.*

Neque hoc sine nomine letum

Per gentes erit.

—Nor shall this (thy) death be without honour among the peoples of the earth.

Virgil. *Æneid, 11, 846.*

Neque lac lacti magis est simile.—Nor is milk more like to milk.

Plautus. *Amphitruo, Act 2, 1, 54.*

Neque mala, vel bona, quæ vulgus putet.—The views of the multitude are neither bad nor good. **Tacitus.** *Annals, Book 6, 22.*

Neque opinione sed natura constitutum esse jus.—The law is founded not on theory but upon nature. **Cicero.** *De Legibus, 1, 10.*

Neque pauciores tribus, neque plures novem.—Not fewer than three nor more than nine.

The number for a dinner, according to a proverb as cited by Erasmus, Fam. Coll.

Neque quies gentium sine armis; neque arma sine stipendiis; neque stipendia sine tributis haberi queunt.—The peace of nations cannot be secured without arms, nor arms without pay, nor pay without taxes.

Tacitus. *Hist., Book 4, 29.*

Neque semper arcum

Tendit Apollo.

—Nor does Apollo keep his bow continually drawn. **Horace.** *Odes, Book 2, 10.*

Neque ulla est

Aut magno aut parvo leti fuga.

—Nor is there, to great or to small, any means of escape from death.

Horace. *Sat., Book 2, 6, 94.*

Neque volo, neque postulo, neque censeo: verum tamen

Is est honor homini pudico, meminisse officium suum.

—I neither desire it, nor demand it, nor give my opinion on it: but truly it is an honour to a man of integrity to be mindful of his duty. **Plautus.** *Trinummus, Act 3, 2.*

Nequeo monstrare, et sentio tantum.—I cannot describe it, I only feel it.

Juvenal. *Sat.*, 7, 56.

Nequicquam sapere sapientem, qui ipse sibi prodesse non quiret.—The wise man is wise in vain who cannot be wise to his own advantage.*

Ennius.

Quoted by Cicero, *De Off.*, 3, 15.

Nequicquam sapit qui sibi non sapit.—He is wise to no purpose who is not wise for himself.

Pr. (*Founded on the foregoing.*)

Nequitiam vinosa tuam convivia narrant.—Your drunken banquets tell your vileness.

Ovid. *Amorum*, Book 3, 1, 17.

Nervi belli pecunia infinita.—Endless money forms the sinews of war.

Cicero. *Philippics*, 5, 2, 5.

Nervis alienis mobile lignum.—A bit of wood moved by strings in someone else's hands (a puppet).

Horace. *Sat.*, 2, 7, 82.

Nervis omnibus.—With every nerve strained.

Pr.

Nescia mens hominum fati sortisque futuræ, Et servare modum, rebus sublata secundis.

—The mind of men is ignorant of fate, and of that which is to be their lot, and of how to preserve moderation when raised aloft by prosperity.

Virgil. *Æneid*, 10, 501.

Nescio qua natale solum dulcedine captos Ducit, et immemores non sinit esse sui.

—I cannot tell by what charm our native soil captivates us, and does not allow us to be forgetful of it.

Ovid. *Ep. ex Pont.*, Book 1, 3, 35.

Nescio qua præter solitum dulcedine læti.—Made joyful by I know not what extraordinary charm.

Virgil. *Georgics*, 1, 412.

Nescire autem quid antea quam natus sis acciderit, id est semper esse puerum. Quid enim est ætas hominis, nisi memoria rerum veterum cum superiorum ætate contextitur? —To be ignorant of what happened before you were born is to be ever a child. For what is man's lifetime unless the memory of past events is woven with those of earlier times?

Cicero. *Orator*, 34, 120.

Nescis quid serus vespere ferat.—You know not what the night may bring.

Pr.

Nescis tu quam meticulosa res sit, ire ad iudicem.—You do not know how hazardous a thing it is to go to law.

Plautus.

Mostellaria, Act 5, 1, 52.

Nescit plebs jejuna timere.—A starving populace knows nothing of fear.

Pr.

Neve putes alium sapiente bonoque beatum.—Nor can you suppose that anyone is happy but the man who is wise and good.

Horace. *Ep.*, Book 1, 18, 20.

Nihil ab illo [*i.e.* a Deo] vacat; opus suum ipse implet.—Nothing is void of God; He Himself fills His work.

Seneca. *De Beneficiis*, 4, 8.

Nihil agit qui diffidentem verbis solatur suis;

Is est amicus qui in re dubia re juvat, ubi re est opus.

—He does nothing who consoles a despairing man with his words; he is a friend who in a difficulty helps by deeds, where there is need of deeds.

Plautus. *Epidicus*, Act 1, 2, 9.

Nihil altum, nihil magnificum ac divinum suscipere possunt, qui suas omnes cogitationes abjecerunt in rem tam humilem, tamque contemptam.—They who devote all their thoughts to a matter so low and abject, cannot attempt anything exalted, noble, or divine.

Cicero. *De Amicitia*, 10, 32.

Nihil amare injurium est.—It is no injury to love a person.

Plautus. *Cistellaria*, Act 1, 106.

Nihil cum fidibus graculo.—A jackdaw has nothing to do with music.

A. Gellius. *Noct. Atticæ*, Preface, 19. (*Quoted as an ancient adage.*)

Nihil difficile est Naturæ, ubi ad finem sui properat . . . momento fit cinis, diu silva.—Nothing is difficult to Nature when she is making her way to an end. . . . Ashes are produced in an instant, a wood is long in making.

Seneca.

Nihil enim facilius quam amor recrudescit.—For nothing grows again more easily than love.

Seneca. *Epist.*, 69.

Nihil enim honestum esse potest, quod justitia vacat.—Nothing can be honourable where there is no justice.

Cicero. *De Officiis*, Book 1, 19.

Nihil enim lacryma citius arescit.—For nothing dries quicker than a tear.

Cicero. *Ad Herennium*, Book 2, 31, 50.

Nihil enim legit, quod non exciperet. Dicere etiam solebat, nullum esse librum tam malum, ut non aliqua parte prodesset.—For he read no book which he did not make extracts from. He was wont also to say that there was no book so bad but that profit might be derived from some part of it.

Pliny the Elder (*as quoted by his nephew, Pliny the Younger, Ep.*, Book 3, 5).

Nihil est ab omni Parte beatum.

—There is nothing blessed in every respect.

Horace. *Odes*, Book 2, 16.

* See the Greek, "Μισὸν σοφιστήν."

Nihil est aliud magnum quam multa minuta.—Greatness is nothing but many small littles. **Pr.**

Nihil est annis velocius.—Nothing is swifter than the years.

Ovid. Metam., 20, 520

Nihil est, Antipho,
Quin male narrando possit depravari.—
There is nothing, Antipho, which cannot be
perverted by being told badly.

Terence. Phormio, 4, 4, 15.

Nihil est aptius ad delectationem lectoris,
quam temporum varietates, fortunæque
vicissitudines.—Nothing is better suited to
cause delight to a reader than the differences
of different ages, and the vicissitudes of
fortune.

Cicero. Ep., Book 5, 12.

Nihil est audacius illis
Deprensus: iram atque animos a crimine
sumunt.

—Nothing is bolder than they when they
are caught: they gain fierceness and courage
from their very crime.

Juvenal. Sat., 6, 284.

Nihil est in intellectu nisi prius fuerit in
sensu.—There is nothing in the comprehen-
sion which has not previously existed in the
senses. **Pr.**

Nihil est miserius quam animus hominis
consciens.—Nothing is more wretched than
the mind of a man conscious of guilt.

Plautus. Mostellaria, Act 3, 1, 13.

Nihil est quod credere de se
Non possit, quum laudatur dis æqua po-
testas.*

—There is nothing which power cannot
believe of itself, when it is praised as equal
to the gods. **Juvenal. Sat., 4, 70.**

Nihil est quod Deus efficere non possit.—
There is nothing which God cannot effect.

Cicero. De Nat. Deorum, Book 3, 39, 92.

Nihil est quod non expugnet pertinax
opera, et intenta ac diligens cura.—There is
nothing which persevering effort and unceasing
and diligent care cannot overcome.

Seneca. Epist., 50.

Nihil est sanitati multo vino nocentius.—
Nothing is more hurtful to health than
much wine. **Pr.**

Nihil est tam populare quam bonitas.—
Nothing is so popular as kindness.

Cicero. Pro Ligar., 12.

* "O what is it proud slime will not believe
Of his own worth, to hear it equal praised
Thus with the gods?"

—JONSON: "Sejanus," Act 1.

Nihil est tam volucrum quam maledictum,
nihil facilius emittitur, nihil citius excipitur,
nihil latius dissipatur.—Nothing is so fleet
as calumny, nothing is more easily let loose,
nothing is more quickly accepted, nothing
more widely disseminated.

Cicero. Pro Plancio, 23, 57.

Nihil hic nisi carmina desunt.—Nothing but
songs is wanting here. **Virgil. Eclogues, 8, 67.**

Nihil homini amico est opportuno amicus.—
Nothing is dearer to a man than a
serviceable friend.

Plautus. Epidicus, Act 3, 3, 44.

Nihil in bellum oportere contemni.—
Nothing ought to be despised in war.

**Cornelius Nepos. Thrasybulus (quoted
as a precept).**

Nihil in discordiis civilibus festinatione
tutius.—In civil strife nothing is safer than
speed.

Tacitus. Hist., Book 1, 62.

Nihil in speciem fallacius, quam prava
religio, ubi deorum numen pretenditur
sceleribus.—Nothing is more deceitful in
appearance than superstition when the
authority of the god is used to cover crimes.

Livy. 39, 16.

Nihil jam præstare fortuna majus potest,
quam hostium discordiam.—Fortune can
give no greater advantage than disaffection
amongst the enemy. **Tacitus. Germania, 33.**

Nihil largiundo gloriam adeptus est.—
He obtained glory without giving bribes.

Sallust. Catilina, 54. (Of Cato.)

Nihil me, sicut antea, juvat
Scribere versiculos.

—Writing verses does not at all please me
as it formerly did. **Horace. Epodon, 11, 1.**

Nihil morosius hominum judiciis.—
Nothing is more captious than men's judg-
ments. **Erasmus.**

Nihil motum ex antiquo probabile est.—
Nothing removed from its ancient form is
reliable. **Livy. 34, 54.**

Nihil non acerbum prius quam maturum
fuit.—There is nothing which has not been
bitter before being ripe. **Publius Syrus.**

Nihil peccat, nisi quod nihil peccat.—He
has no fault except that he has no fault.

Pliny the Younger. Ep., Book 9, 26.

Nihil potest rex nisi quod de jure potest.
—The king can do nothing except what he
can do by law. **Law.**

Nihil pretio parco, amico dum opitulator.—
I spare no cost so long as I serve my friend.

Pr.

Nihil prodesse virtus, fors cuncta turbare,
et ignavorum sæpe telis fortissimi cadere.—
Valour is of no service, chance rules all, and
the bravest often fall before the weapons of
cowards. **Tacitus. Hist., Book 4, 29.**

Nihil prodest improbam mercem emere.—There is no profit in buying bad merchandise.

Pr.

Nihil quicquam factum nisi fabre.—Nothing at all done except in a workmanlike fashion. **Plautus. Cæcus. Fragm.**

Nihil quod est inconveniens est licitum.—Nothing which is inconvenient is allowable; the law will sooner suffer a private mischief than a public inconvenience. **Coke.**

Nihil quod tetigit non ornavit. (See "Nullum quod tetigit.")

Nihil sanantibus litteris.—Books which are worthless for any good purpose; unhealthy literature. **Seneca. Epist., 50.**

Nihil scire est vita jucundissima.—The happiest life is to know nothing. **Pr.**

Nihil scriptum miraculi causa.—Nothing written for the sake of exciting wonder. **Tacitus.**

Nihil simile est idem.—Nothing similar is the same. **Pr.**

Nihil simul inventum est et perfectum.—Nothing is invented and perfected at the same time. **Pr.**

Nihil sine ratione faciendum est.—Nothing is to be done without reason. **Seneca. De Beneficiis, Book 4, 10.**

Nihil sub sole novum.—There is nothing new under the sun. **Vulgate. Eccles., 1, 10.**

Nihil tam absurdum dici potest ut non dicatur ab aliquo philosophorum.—There is nothing which can be spoken so absurd that it might not be spoken by some one of the philosophers. **Cicero. De Divinat., 2, 58.**

Nihil tam certum est quam otii vitia negotio discuti.—Nothing is so certain as that the vices of leisure are dispersed by occupation. **Seneca. Epist., 56.**

Nihil tam firmum est, cui periculum non sit etiam ab invalido.—Nothing is so sure that it may not be in danger, even from a feeble person. **Quintus Curtius.**

Nihil tam munitum, quod non expugnari pecunia possit.—Nothing is so strongly fortified that it cannot be taken by means of money. **Cicero. Actio in Verrem, 1, 2, 4.**

Nihil turpius est, quam grandis natu senex, qui nullum aliud habet argumentum, quo se probet diu vixisse, præter ætatem.—Nothing is more dishonourable than an old man, heavy with years, who has no other evidence of his having lived long except his age. **Seneca. De Tranquillitate, 3, 7.**

Nihil unquam peccavit, nisi quod mortua est.—She never did wrong in any way, unless in the fact that she died.

Inscription on a wife's tomb at Rome.

Nihil videtur mundius.—Nothing seems more refined. **Terence. Eunuchus, 5, 412.**

Nihil vulgare te dignum videri potest.—Nothing common can seem worthy of you. **Cicero (to Cæsar).**

Nihili est qui nihil amat.—He is of no account who loves nothing. **Plautus. Persa, Act 2, 1.**

Nil actum credens, dum quid superesset agendum.—Believing nothing done whilst there remained anything else to be done. **Lucanus. Phars., Book 2, 657.**

Nil admirari, prope res est una, Numici, Solaque, quæ possit facere et servare beatum.—To wonder at nothing, Numicius, is almost the one and only thing which can make and keep a man happy. **Horace. Ep., Book 1, 6, 1.**

Nil æquale homini fuit illi.—There was nothing uniform about that man. **Horace. Sat., Book 1, 3, 9.**

Nil agit exemplum litem quod lite resolvit.—An example is of no use which illustrates one difficult point by raising another. **Horace. Sat., Book 2, 3, 104.**

Nil ait esse prius, melius nil cœlebre vita.—He declares that there is nothing to be preferred, nothing better than, a bachelor life. **Horace. Ep., Book 1, 1, 83.**

Nil aliud, quam bene ausus vana contemnere.—Nothing else than that he dared well to despise vain things. **Livy. Book 9, 17 (of Alexander).**

Nil consuetudine majus.—There is nothing greater than custom. **Ovid. Ars Amat., Book 2, 345.**

Nil credam et omnia cavebo.—I will believe nothing and be on my guard against all things. **Pr.**

Nil cupientium
Nudus castra peti.
—Naked I seek the camp of those who desire nothing. **Horace. Odes, Book 3, 16, 22.**

Nil debet.—He owes nothing. **Law.**

Nil desperandum.—There is nothing to despair about. **Motto. (Sometimes "Non desperandum.")**

—"It is not a matter for despair."
Bacon: "Impetus Philosophii."

Nil desperandum Teucro duce et auspice Teucro.—There is nothing to despair about with Teucer as our leader and Teucer as our protector. **Horace. Odes, Book 1, 7.**

Nil dicit.—He says nothing. **Law.**

Nil dictu fœdum visuque hæc limina tangat,
Intra quæ puer est.

—Let nothing which is disgraceful to be
spoken of, or to be seen, approach this place,
where a child is. **Juvenal. Sat., 14, 44.**

Nil dictum quod non dictum prius.—
Nothing is to be said which has not been
said before. **Law.**

Nil ego contulerim jucundo sanus amico.
—Whilst in my senses I shall prefer nothing
to a pleasant friend.

Horace. Sat., Book 1, 5, 44.

Nil erit ulterius, quod nostris moribus addat
Posteritas; eadem cupient facientque
minores.

Omne in præcipiti vitium stetit.

—There will be nothing further which pos-
terity can add to our manners; the gene-
ration to come will desire and do the same
things; every vice has reached its acme.

Juvenal. Sat., 1, 147.

Nil facimus non sponte Dei.—We do
nothing without the leave of God.

Lucanus. Pharsalia, Book 9, 574.

Nil feret ad manes divitis umbra suos.—
The shade of the rich man will carry nothing
to his abode in the other world.

Ovid. Tristia, Book 5, 14, 12.

Nil fuit unquam

Sic impar sibi.

—Nothing was ever so unequal to itself.

Horace. Sat., Book 1, 3, 18.

Nil habet infelix paupertas durius in se,
Quam quod ridiculos homines facit.

—Unhappy poverty has in it nothing harder
than the fact that it makes men a laughing-
stock.

Juvenal. Sat., 3, 152.

Nil igitur fieri de nilo posse fatendum est.—
It is to be admitted therefore that nothing
can be made out of nothing.

Lucretius. De Rer. Nat., 1, 206.

Nil intentatum nostri liquere poetæ.—The
poets have left us nothing unattempted.

Horace. De Arte Poetica, 285.

Nil interest habere ostium apertum, vultum
clausum.—It is not well to have an open
door and a locked-up countenance. **Cicero.**

Nil me officit unquam

Ditior hic, aut est quia doctior; est locus
uni

Cuique suus.

—It never hurts me at all because this man
is richer or more learned; to each man there
is his own place.

Horace. Sat., Book 1. 9. 50.

Nil metuunt jurare, nihil promittere
parcunt.—They fear not to swear anything,
they spare not to promise anything.

Catullus. Carm., 64, 145.

Nil mihi das vivus; dicis, post fata daturum;
Si non es stultus, scis, Maro, quid cupiam.

—You give me nothing whilst you are alive;
you say that you will give me something
after death; if you are not a fool, Maro,
you know what I desire.

Martial. Epig., 11, 68.

Nil mihi vis, et vis cuncta licere tibi.—
You wish nothing to be lawful to me, and
all things to you.

Martial. Epig., Book 11, 40, 8.

Nil mortalibus arduum est;

Cœlum ipsum petimus stultitia.

—Nothing is difficult to mortals; we strive
to reach heaven itself in our folly.

Horace. Odes, Book 1, 3, 37.

Nil nisi cruce.—Nothing unless in the
cross.

Motto.

Nil oriturum alias, nil ortum tale fatentes.
—Confessing that nothing equal to you will
arise or has at any time arisen.

Horace. Ep., Book 2, 1, 17.

Nil peccant oculi, si oculis animus
imperat.—The eyes do not go wrong if the
mind rules the eyes. **Publilius Syrus.**

Nil prodest, quod non lædere possit idem.
—Nothing is advantageous, which may not
also be injurious. **Ovid. Tristia, Book 2, 266.**

Nil proprium ducas quod mutari potest.—
You can never consider that as your own
which can be changed. **Publilius Syrus.**

Nil rectum, nisi quod placuit sibi ducunt.
—They hold nothing to be right except
what pleases themselves.

Horace. Ep., Book 2, 1, 83.

Nil sciri si quis putat, id quoque nescit,
An sciri possit, qui se nil scire fatetur.

—If anyone is of opinion that nothing can
be known, seeing that he professes that he
knows nothing, he cannot himself know
whether anything can be known.

Nil similis insano quam ebrius.—There
is nothing more like a madman than a
drunken person. **Pr.**

Nil sine magno

Vita labore dedit mortalibus.

—Life gives nothing to mortals except with
great labour. **Horace. Sat., Book 1, 9, 53.**

Nil sine te mei

Prosunt honores.

—Honours are of no advantage to me with-
out thee (the Muse).

Horace. Odes, Book 1, 26, 9.

Nil sole et sale utilis.—Nothing more useful than the sun and salt. **Pr.**

Nil spernat auris, nec tamen credat statim.—Let the ear despise nothing, nor yet believe anything forthwith.

Phædrus. Fab., Book 3, 10, 51.

Nil tam difficile est quin quærendo investigari possiet.—Nothing is so difficult that it may not be found out by research.

Terence. Heautontimorumenos, 4, 2, 8.

Nil tam difficile est quod non sollertia vincat.—There is nothing so difficult that cleverness cannot overcome it. **Pr.**

Nil tam incertum nec tam inæstimabile est quam animi multitudinis.—Nothing is so uncertain or so worthless as the judgments of the mob.

Livy. Book 31, chap. 34.

Nil temere novandum.—Let nothing be rashly altered. **Law.**

Nil temere uxori de servis crede querenti.—Do not rashly give any credence to a wife complaining of servants.

Cato. Dist., 4, 45.

Nil unquam longum est quod sine fine placet.—Nothing is ever long which gives endless pleasure. **Pr.**

Nil volitum quin præcognitum.—Nothing can be wished for unless we have had a pre-conception of it. **Pr.**

Nimia cura deterit magis quam emendat.—Too much care weakens rather than improves a work.

Nimia est miseria pulchrum esse hominem nimis.—It is an extremely wretched thing to be an over-handsome man.

Plautus. Miles Gloriosus, Act 1, 1, 68.

Nimia illæ licentia

Profecto evadet in aliquod magnum malum.

—That outrageous licence will assuredly develop into some great disaster.

Terence. Adelphi, 3, 4, 63.

Nimia subtilitas in jure reprobatur, et talis certitudo certitudinem confundit.—Too much subtlety in law is condemned, and so much exactitude destroys exactness. **Law.**

Nimia voluptas, si diu abfueris a domo, Domum si redieris, si tibi nulla est ægritudo animo obviam.

—Great is the delight, when you have been long away from home, if on your return there is no grief to confront your mind.

Plautus. Stichus, Act 4, 1, 19.

Nimio id quod pudet facilius fertur, quam illud quod piget.—That which gives us great cause for shame is more easily borne than that which vexes us.

Plautus. Pseudolus, 1, 3, 46.

Nimirum hic ego sum.—Here indeed I am; this is my position.

Horace. Ep., Book 1, 15, 42.

Nimirum insanus paucis videatur eo, quod Maxima pars hominum morbo jactatur eodem.

—Undoubtedly he would appear insane to few, since the greater part of mankind is troubled with the same disease.

Horace. Sat., Book 2, 3, 120.

Nimium altercando veritas amittitur.—In too much disputation the truth is lost.

Publius Syrus.

Nimium boni est, cui nil est mali.—He has too much of good who has nothing of evil.

Ennius.

(*Ap. Cicero, De Finibus, 2, 13, 41.*)

Nimium risus pretium est, si probitatis impendio constat.—The price of a laugh is too great if it involves the sacrifice of propriety.

Quintilian. 6, 3, 35.

Nimius in veritate, et similitudinis quam pulchritudinis amator.—Over anxious for truth, and more fond of likeness than of beauty.

Quintilian.

Nisi caste, saltem caute.—If not chastely, at all events cautiously. **Pr.**

Nisi Dominus frustra.—Unless the Lord keep the city the watchman waketh in vain (*lit.*, unless the Lord in vain).

Motto of City of Edinburgh (adapted from Ps. 127, 1, Vulgate).

Nisi per legale judicium parum suorum.—Unless by the lawful judgment of their peers. (Privilege of Barons of Parliament.)

Magna Charta.

Nisi per te sapias frustra sapientem audias.—Unless you grow wise of yourself you will listen in vain to the wise.

Publius Syrus.

Nisi prius.—Unless previously.* **Law.**

Nisi utile est quod facimus, stulta est gloria.—Unless what we do is useful, fame is folly.

Phædrus. Fab., Book 3, 17, 12.

Nitimur in vetitum semper, cupimusque negata.—We strive ever after what is forbidden, and desire the things which are denied us. **Ovid. Amorum, Book 3, 4, 17.**

Nitor in adversum; nec me, qui cætera, vincit Impetus; et rapido contrarius evehor orbi.

—I strive against opposition; nor does the shock which overcomes others, overcome me; and full of opposing strength, I am carried on the rapid wheel (of fortune).

Ovid. Metam., 2, 72.

* From the opening words of the sheriff's writ to the jurors: "Nisi prius iusticiarii nostri ad assisas capiendas venerint," etc. See Bacon: "Uses of the Law."

Nobilitas sola est atque unica virtus.—Virtue is the one and only nobility.

Juvenal. Sat., 8, 20.

Nobis non licet esse tam disertis,
Qui musas celumque severiores.

—To us who cultivate the stricter muses, it is not allowed to be so eloquent.

Martial. Epig., 9, 12, 16.

Nobis placeant ante omnia sylvæ.—The woods please us above all things.

Virgil. Eclogues, 2, 62.

Nocentem qui defendit sibi crimen parit.
—He who protects a guilty person is preparing a crime against himself.

Publius Syrus.

Nocere posse et nolle laus amplexissima est.
—To be able to injure, but to have no desire to, is the highest praise. **Publius Syrus.**

Noctemque diemque fatigant.—They wear out day and night. **Virgil. Aeneid, 8, 54.**

Noctis erat medium; quid non amor improbus audet?—It was midnight; what does not shameless love dare?

Ovid. Fast, 2, 331.

Nocturna versate manu, versate diurna.—Read (*lit.* turn over) with nightly and daily labour (the Greek authors).

Horace. De Arte Poetica, 269.

Notumcumentum documentum.—Injury serves as a lesson. **Pr.**

Nodum in scirpo queris.—You seek a knot in a bulrush (*i.e.* you find a difficulty where there is none).

Terence. Andria, 5, 5, 33 (*a proverb also found in other writers*).

Nolens volens.—Willing or unwilling. **Pr.**

Noli affectare quod tibi non est datum.—Do not grasp after what has not been given thee. **Phædrus. Fab., Book 3, 13, 14.**

Noli
Barbam vellere mortuo leoni.—Do not pluck the beard of a dead lion.

Martial. Epig., Book 10, 90.

Noli irritare leones.—Do not attempt to provoke lions. **Pr.**

Noli me tangere.—Do not wish to touch me; touch me not. **Vulgate. St. John, 20, 17.**

Noli metuere.—Do not fear.

Terence. Phormio, 3, 3, 23.

Noli pugnare duobus.—Do not fight against two adversaries. **Catullus. 63, 64.**

Nolite judicare.—Judge not.

Vulgate. St. Matt., 7, 1; St. Luke, 6, 37.

Nolite timere.—Fear not.

Vulgate. Genesis 43, 23. (Also Seneca, Ep., 12.)

Nolito fronti credere.—Do not trust to appearance. **Martial. Epig., Book 1, 25, 4.**

Nolle prosequi.—To be unwilling to prosecute. **Law.**

Nolo ego metui: amari mavolo.—I do not wish to be feared; I prefer to be loved.

Plautus. Asinaria, Act 5, 1, 8.

Nolo episcopari.—I am unwilling to be made a bishop. **Pr.**

Nolo virum, facili redimit qui sanguine famam;

Hunc volo, laudari qui sine morte potest.
—I do not care for the man who procures fame by freely-spilt blood; give me him who can earn praise without death.

Martial. Epig., Book 1, 9, 5.

Nolo, volo; nolo rursum: cape, cedo: Quod dictum, indictum est: quod modo erat ratum, irritum est.

—I wish it not, I wish it; I wish it and again I do not wish it; take it, I give it up; what has been said is unsaid; what was lately proved is now disproved.

Terence. Phormio, 5, 7, 57.

Nomen amicitia est; nomen inane fides.
—Friendship is a name: faithfulness but an empty name. **Ovid. Ars Amat., Book 1, 740.**

Nomen atque omen.—A name and also an omen. **Plautus.**

Nomen est quasi rei notamen.—A name is as it were the distinguishing mark of a thing. **Law.**

Nomen toto spargit in orbe suum.—He spreads his name throughout the whole world. **Martial. Epig., Book 6, 60, 2.**

Nomine poenæ.—Under name of a penalty (for non-payment of rent, etc.). **Law.**

Non adeo cecidi, quamvis abjectus, ut infra Te quoque sim; inferius quo nihil esse potest.
—However cast down, I have not fallen so low as to be beneath you; lower than whom nothing can be. **Ovid. Tristia, 5, 8, 1.**

Non ætate, verum ingenio, adipiscitur sapientia.—Not by age, but truly by capacity is wisdom attained.

Plautus. Trinummus, Act 2, 2.

Non amo te, Sabidi, nec possum dicere quare;

Hoc tantum possum dicere, non amo te.
—I do not love thee, Sabidius, nor can I tell why; this only I can tell, I do not love thee.* **Martial. Epig., Book 1, 33.**

Non ampliter, sed munditer convivium; plus salis quam sumptus.—A feast not profuse but elegant; more of salt (refinement) than of expense.

Quoted in this form by Montaigne (1580), Book 3, chap. 9.†

* Some authorities give the name as "Savidi" (*i.e.* Savidius).

† The first portion is from an ancient poet, cited by Nonnius Marcellus, 11, 19. The latter part is from Cornelius Nepos, "Life of Atticus," chap. 13.

Non Angli, sed Angeli.—Not Angles, but Angels.

Remark attributed to Gregory the Great on seeing British captives for sale at Rome.

Non annorum canities est laudanda,* sed morum.—Not the whiteness of years, but of morals, is praiseworthy.

Ambrosius. *Epistles*, 1, 18, 7.

Non assumpsit.—He did not undertake to do so and so. **Law.**

Non auriga piger.—No fat charioteer; no lazy person as manager. **Pr.**

Non bene conducti vendunt perjuriam testes.—Witnesses not hired in any honest fashion, sell their perjuries.

Ovid. *Amorum*, Book 1, 10, 37.

Non bene conveniunt, nec in una sede morantur, Majestas et amor.

—Majesty and love do not agree, nor abide in one place.

Non bene junctarum discordia semina rerum.—The offspring of things ill-mated is disagreement. **Ovid.** *Metam.*, 1, 9.

Non bene olet, qui bene semper olet.—He does not smell well who always has a nice scent upon him.

Martial. *Epig.*, Book 2, 12, 4.

Non bene pro toto libertas venditur auro; Hoc cæleste bonum præterit orbis opes.—Liberty is not well sold for all the gold of the world; this heavenly boon surpasses all the world's wealth. **Anon.**

Non bonus somnus est de prandio.—Sleep after luncheon is not good.

Plautus. *Mostell.*, 3, 2, 8.

Non caret effectu, quod voluere duo.—That which two persons desire does not lack performance. **Ovid.** *Amorum*, Book 2, 3, 16.

Non caret is qui non desiderat.—He who desires nothing is not in want. **Pr.**

Non censet lugendam esse mortem, quam immortalitas consequatur.—He (Ennius) does not consider that death is to be lamented which immortality follows.

Cicero. *De Senectute*, 20, 74.

Non compos mentis.—Not in full possession of the mind.

See Cicero. *In. L. Pisonem*, 20, 48.

Non constat.—It is not sure. **Law.**

Non convivere, nec videre saltem, Non audire licet; nec urbe tota Quisquam est tam prope, tam procul nobis.—I may not be in his company, nor even see him nor hear him; yet in all the city there is no one so near me and at the same time so far. **Martial.** *Epig.* Book 1, 87, 8.

Non credam nisi legero.—I will not believe it until I have read it.

Martial. *Epig.*, Book 12, 74.

Non credo tempori.—I do not trust to time. **Pr.**

Non cuicunque datum est habere nasum. It is not given to everyone to have a nose (i.e. skill in investigating matters).

Martial. *Epig.*, Book 1, 42, 18.

Non cuius homini contingit adire Corinthum.—It is not given to every man to reach Corinth. **Horace.** *Ep.*, Book 1, 17, 36.

Non de ponte cadit, qui cum sapientia vadit.—He does not fall from the bridge who walks with discrimination. **Mediæval.**

Non decet superbum esse hominem servum.—It is not becoming for a servant to be haughty. **Plautus.** *Asinaria*, Act 2, 4, 64.

Non decipitur qui scit se decipi.—He is not cheated who knows that he is being cheated. **Coke.**

Non deerat voluntas, sed facultas.—The will was not wanting, but the ability. **Pr.**

Non deos vulgi negare profanum, sed vulgi opiniones diis applicare profanum.—It is not profane to deny the gods of the common people, but it is profane to apply the ideas of the common people to the gods. **Tr. of Epicurus.**

Non eadem est ætas, non mens.—My age is not the same, nor my inclination.

Horace. *Ep.*, Book 1, 1, 4.

Non eadem ratio est, sentire et demerere morbos; Sensus inest cunctis; tollitur arte malum.—It is not the same affair to feel diseases and to remove them; the power of feeling exists in all; the evil is removed by skill.

Ovid. *Ep. ex Pont.*, 3, 9, 15.

Non ebur neque aureum Mea renidet in domo lacunar.—Neither ivory nor golden ceiling glitters in my house. **Horace.** *Odes*, Book 2, 18, 1.

Non ego, avarum Cum te veto fieri, vappam jubeo ac nebulonem.

—I do not bid you to be a rascal or good-for-nothing, when I forbid you to become a miser. **Horace.** *Sat.*, Book 1, 1, 103.

Non ego hoc ferrem, calidus juvena, Consule Planco.

—Nor would I have borne this, hot with youth, when Plancus was consul.

Horace. *Odes*, Book 3, 14, 27.

Non ego illam mihi dotem duco esse, quæ dos dicitur.

Sed pudicitiam, et pudorem, et sedatum cupidinem.

—I do not consider that a dowry to me which is called a dowry, but purity and modesty and quiet desire. **Plautus.** *Amph.*, 2, 2, 219.

* In some editions "laudata."

Non ego mendosos ausim defendere mores.
—I may not dare to defend habits blemished
by immorality. *Ovid. Amorum, Book 2, 4, 1*

Non ego mordaci distinxī carmine quen-
quam;

Nec meus ullius crimina versus habet.
—I have not put anyone on the rack by a
biting poem, nor does my verse accuse any
man's crimes. *Ovid. Tristium, 2, 563.*

Non ego omnino lucrum omne esse utile
homini existimo.—Nor do I at all esteem
all gain useful to man.

Plautus. Capt., 2, 75.

Non ego ventosæ plebis suffragia venor.
—I do not hunt for the suffrages of the
inconstant multitude.

Horace. Ep., Book 1, 19, 37.

Non enim gazæ, neque consularis
Summovet lictor miseros tumultus
Mentis, et curas laqueata circum
Tecta volantes.

—For neither wealth nor the consular lictor
expels the wretched tumults of the mind,
and the cares hovering round the roofs with
the panelled ceilings.

Horace. Odes, Book 2, 16, 9.

Non enim ignavia magna imperia con-
tineri.—For great empires are not main-
tained by cowardice.

Tacitus. Annals, Book 15, 1.

Non enim paranda nobis solum, sed
fructu sapientia est.—For it is not enough
that wisdom be merely set before us; it
must be made use of. *Cicero. De Fin., 1, 1.*

Non enim potest quæstus consistere, si
eum sumptus superat.—There cannot any
profit remain, if the cost exceeds it.

Plautus. Pænulus, Act 1, 2, 74.

Non enim tam auctores in disputando,
quam rationis momenta quærenda sunt.
—For in debate it is not so much the
authorities as the weight of reason which
should be looked for.

Cicero. De Nat. Deorum, Book 1, 5.

Non equidem hoc studeo, bullatis ut mihi
nugis

Pagina turgescat, dare pondus idonea fumo.
—Truly I do not take pains for this that my
page, fit only to give weight to smoke, may
swell with inflated nothings.

Persius. Sat., 5, 19.

Non equidem invidio; miror magis.
—Truly I do not envy, but I rather wonder.

Virgil. Eclogues, 1, 11.

Non equidem vellem; sed me mea fata
trahabant;

Inque meas pœnas ingeniosus eram.
—Would indeed I had not; but my fate
drew me on, and I was clever in bringing
about my own punishment.

Ovid. Tristium, 2, 341.

Non erat his locus.—For these there was
no place. *Horace. De Arte Poetica, 19.*

Non erit in Stygia notior umbra domo.—
There will not be a more notable shade in
the Stygian abode.

Martial. Epig., Book 12, 52, 12.

Non es tam simplex, quam vis, Callistrate,
credi;

Nam quisquis narrat talia, plura tacet.
—You are not so straightforward, Callistra-
tus, as you wish to be thought; for he who
tells such things, is silent about more things
than he tells. *Martial. Epig., Book 12, 35, 3.*

Non esse cupidum, pecunia est; non esse
emacem, vectigal est; contentum vero suis
rebus esse, maximæ sunt, certissimæque
divitiæ.—Not to be avaricious is money;
not to be fond of buying is a revenue; but
to be content with our own is the greatest
and most certain wealth of all.

Cicero. Paradoxa, 6, 3.

Non est ad astra mollis e terris via.—
There is no easy way to the stars from the
earth. *Seneca. Hercules Furens, Act 2, 437.*

Non est bonum ludere cum Diis.—It is
not good to sport with the gods. *Pr.*

Non est, crede mihi, sapientis dicere, Vivam.
Sera nimis vita est crastina; vive hodie.

—It is not, believe me, the sign of a wise
man to say, "I will live." Life put off till
the morrow is too late; live to-day.

Martial. Epig., Book 1, 16, 16.

Non est de pastu omnium quæstio, sed de
lana.—It is not a question of the feeding of
all the sheep, but of their wool (i.e. of their
fleeces). *Pius II.*

Non est de sacco tanta farina tuo.—All
that meal is not from your own sack.

Mediæval.

Non est ejusdem et multa et opportuna
dicere.—It is not the nature of one and the
same person to talk much and what is
suitable to the occasion. *Pr.*

Non est factum.—It is not my deed. *Law.*

Non est in medico semper relevetur ut
æger.—It is not always in the physician's
power to cure the sick person.

Ovid. Ep. ex Pont., Book 1, 3, 17.

Non est inventus.—He has not been
found. (Non est inventus locus ejus.—His
place has not been found. *Vulgate, Ps. 37,*
36.) *Law.*

Non est jocus esse malignum.—It is not
humour to be spiteful. *Pr.*

Non est nostri ingenii.—It is not of our
capacity. *Cicero.*

Non est ornamentum virile, concinnitas.
—Elegance is not an ornament worthy of
a man. *Seneca. Epist. 115.*

Non est
Piscis; homo est; hominem, Calliodore,
voras.

—It is not fish, it is man; you are devouring man, Calliodorus. (The allusion is to the extravagant price paid for fish by Roman epicures, the price of a slave being less than that given sometimes for a fish.)

Martial. *Book 10, 31, 6.*

Non est princeps super leges, sed leges
supra principem.—The prince is not above
the laws, but the laws above the prince.

Pliny the Younger. *Paneg. Traj., 65.*

Non est remedium adversus sycophantæ
morsum.—There is no remedy against the
bite of a flatterer. **Pr.**

Non est tuum, fortuna quod fecit tuum.
—What fortune has made yours is not
yours. **Seneca.** (*Quoted, in Ep. 8,
as a verse from Pubilius Syrus.*)

Non est ulla studiorum satiatio.—There
is no satiety in study.

Erasmus. *Familiaria Colloquia.*

Non est vivere, sed valere, vita.—Life is
not to be alive, but to be well.

Martial. *Epig., Book 6, 70, 15.*

Non ex quovis ligno fit Mercurius.—
Mercury is not carved out of every kind of
wood.

Appuleius. *Said to be taken from Pythagoras.*

Non exercitus, neque thesauri, præsidia
regni sunt, verum amici.—Truly not armies
nor treasures are the safeguards of a king-
dom, but friends. **Sallust.** *Jugurtha, 10.*

Non expedit omnia videre, omnia audire;
multæ nos injuriæ transeant.—It is not well
to see everything, to hear everything; let
many causes of offence pass by us unnoticed.

Seneca. *De Ira, Book 3, 11.*

Non formosus erat, sed erat facundus
Ulyx.—Ulysses was not beautiful, but he
was eloquent.

Ovid. *Ars Amat., Book 2, 123.*

Non fumum ex fulgore, sed ex fumo dare
lucem
Cogitat.

—He seeks not to produce smoke from light,
but light from smoke.

Horace. *De Arte Poetica, 143.*

Non habet commercium cum virtute volup-
tas.—Pleasure has no commerce with virtue.

Cicero (adapted). *De Senectute, 12, 42.*

Non habet in nobis jam nova plaga locum.
—There is no place now left in me for any
fresh wound.

Ovid (adapted). *Ep. ex Pont., 2, 7, 42.*

Non hæc humanis opibus, non arte magistra
Proveniunt; neque te, Ænea, mea dextera
servat:

Major agit Deus, atque opera ad majora
remittit.

—This has not happened by human power,
nor by the art of the master; nor, O Æneas,
is it my hand which has cured you. God,
more powerful, has done it, and restores you
to achieve greater labours.

Virgil. *Æneid, 12, 427.*

Non hæc jocosæ conveniunt lyræ.—These
things do not accord with humorous poetry.

Horace. *Odes, 3, 3, 69.*

Non hoc de nihilo est.—This does not
spring out of nothing. **Pr.**

Non hoc ista sibi tempus spectacula poscit.
—The present time does not require for itself
sights of that kind. **Virgil.** *Æneid, 6, 37.*

Non hominis culpa, sed ista loci.—The
fault is not of the man but of the place.

Ovid. *Tristium, 5, 7, 60.*

Non id quod magnum est, pulchrum est,
sed id quod pulchrum, magnum.—Not that
which is great is beautiful, but that which is
beautiful is great. **Pr.**

Non ignara mali, miseris succurrere disco.
—Not inexperienced in wretchedness, I have
learnt to succour the wretched.

Virgil. *Æneid, 1, 630.*

Non illa colo calathisve Minervæ
Fœmineas assueta manus.

—Her feminine hands were not accustomed
to the distaff or spinning baskets of Minerva.

Virgil. *Æneid, 7, 806.*

Non ille pro caris amicis,
Aut patria timidus perire.

—He was not afraid to die for friends whom
he loved, or for his native land.

Horace. *Odes, Book 4, 9, 51.*

Non in caro nidore voluptas

Summa, sed in te ipso est. In pulmentaria
quære
Sudando.

—Not in costly flavour is the greatest enjoy-
ment, but in yourself. Seek an appetite by
hard toil. **Horace.** *Sat., Book 2, 2, 19.*

Non incisa notis marmora publicis,
Per quæ spiritus et vita redit bonis
Post mortem duobus.

—Marbles inscribed with public inscriptions
do not constitute that by which the soul and
the life of noble leaders are continued after
their deaths. **Horace.** *Odes, Book 4, 8, 12.*

Non injussa cano.—I do not sing un-
bidden. **Virgil.** *Ecloques, 6, 9.*

Non intelligunt homines quam magnum
vectigal sit parsimonia.—Men do not realise
how great a revenue thrift is.

Cicero. *Paradoxa, 6, 3.*

Non invisa feres pueris munuscula parvis.
—You will bear no unwelcome presents to the little children. **Horace. Ep., Book 1, 7, 17.**

Non justa causa est quo curratur celeriter.
—A cause which is "rushed" is not a just one. **Plautus. Penulus, Act 3, 1, 30.**

Non licet hominem esse saepe ita ut vult, si res non sinit.—A man cannot often be what he wishes, unless circumstances permit.

Terence. Heautontimorumenos, 4, 1, 53.

Non licet in bello bis errare.—It is not allowed a man to err twice in war. **Pr.**

Non liquet.—It is not clear; it is not proven. **Law.**

Non magni pendis, quia contigit.—You do not value it at a high price, because it has happened. **Horace. Sat., Book 2, 4, 93.**

Non magnum est Hierosolymis fuisse, sed bene vixisse magnum est.—It is not a great thing to have been to Jerusalem, but to have lived well is a great thing.

Erasmus. De Colloquiorum Utilitate. (Quoted as a saying of St. Jerome.)

Non mala nulla meretrix est.—There is no immoral woman who is not bad.

Plautus. Miles Gloriosus, Act 3, 3, 21.

Non me pudet fateri nescire quod nesciam.
I am not ashamed to confess that I am ignorant of what I do not know.

Cicero. Tusc. Quest., 1, 25, 60.

Non me, quicumque es, inulto Victor, nec longum lætare: te quoque fata Prospectant paria.

—O vanquisher, whosoever thou art, not long shalt thou exult, nor shall I be unavenged: thee also a like fate awaits.

Virgil. Æneid, 10, 739.

Non mihi mille placent; non sum desultor amoris.—A thousand girls do not charm me; I am no inconstant person in love.

Ovid. Amorum, 1, 3, 15.

Non mihi sapit qui sermone, sed qui factis sapit.—He is not wise to me who is wise in words only, but he who is wise in deeds.

Gregory. Agrigent.

Non mihi si linguae centum sint, oraque centum,

Ferrea vox, omnes scelerum comprehendere formas,

Omnia poenarum percurrere nomina possim.
—Not if I had a hundred tongues, a hundred mouths, and a voice of iron, could I express all the forms of crime or run through all the names of its punishments.

Virgil. Æneid, 6, 625. (See also Virgil, Georgics, 2, 43.)

Nos minus sæpe fortuna in nos incurrit, quam nos in illam.—Fortune comes to meet us, not less often than we go to meet her.

Seneca. Ep. 37.

Non multa, sed multum.—Not many things, but much.

Non nobis, Domine, non nobis.—Not unto us, O Lord, not unto us.

Vulgate. Ps. 115, 1.

Non nobis solum nati sumus.—We are not born for ourselves alone. **Cicero (adapted).***

Non nostrum inter vos tantas componere lites.—It is not for us to settle such great disputes between you. **Virgil. Ecl., 3, 108.**

Non nunc agitur de vectigalibus, non de sociorum injuriis; libertas et anima nostra in dubio est.—It is not now a question of taxes, nor of injuries to our allies; our liberties and our lives are in danger.

Sallust. Catilina, 52.

Non obstante veredicto.—Notwithstanding the verdict. **Law.**

Non oculi tacuere tui.—Your eyes were not silent. **Ovid. Amorum, 2, 5, 17.**

Non olet?—Does it not betray itself by its smell? **Cicero. Orator, 45, 154.**

Non omnes arbusta juvant.—Trees do not delight all persons. **Virgil. Ecl., 4, 2.**

Non omnes eadem mirantur amantque.—All do not admire and love the same things.

Horace. Ep., Book 2, 2, 58.

Non omnia eadem æque omnibus suavia esse scito.—Know that the same things are not all sweet to all men alike. **Plautus.**

Non omnia possumus omnes.—We cannot all do all things. **Virgil. Ecl., 8, 63.**

Non omnibus dormio.—I do not sleep to all. **Cicero. Ep., Book 7, 24, 1.**

Non omnis error stultitia est dicendus.—Every error is not to be called folly. **Pr.**

Non omnis fert omnia tellus.—Every land does not produce everything. **Pr.**

Non omnis moriar; multaque pars mei Vitabit Libitinam.

—I shall not altogether die; a great part of me will escape Libitina (death).

Horace. Odes, Book 3, 30, 6.

Non opibus mentes hominum curæque levantur.—The minds of men and their cares are not lightened by riches.

Tiberius. 3, 3, 11.

Non opus est magnis placido lectore poetis; Quamlibet invitum difficilemque tenent.

—To great poets there is no need of a gentle reader; they hold him captive, however unwilling and unmanageable.

Ovid. Ep. ex Pont., 3, 4, 9.

Non placet quem scurræ laudant, manipulares müssant.—He does not please me whom the dandies praise and at whom the common soldiers mutter.

Plautus. Truc., 2, 6, 10.

* See "Non sibi sed patriæ."

Non plus aurum tibi quam monedulæ committebant.—They no more entrusted gold to you than to a jackdaw.

Cicero. *Pro L. Flacco*, 31.

Non posse bene geri rempublicam multorum imperiis.—Under the commands of many it is not possible for the commonwealth to be well administered.

Cornelius Nepos.

Non possidentem multa vocaveris Recte beatum; rectius occupat

Nomen beati, qui Deorum

Muneribus sapienter uti,

Duramque callet pauperiem pati, Pejusque leto flagitium timet.

—You will not rightly call him a happy man who possesses much; he more rightly earns the name of happy who is skilled in wisely using the gifts of the gods, and in suffering hard poverty, and who fears disgrace as worse than death.

Horace. *Odes* 9, Book 4, 9, 45.

Non possum ferre, Quirites, Græcam urbem.

—I cannot bear, O Roman citizens, to see the city (of Rome) made Grecian.

Juvenal. *Sat.*, 3, 60.

Non potest severus esse in iudicando, qui alios in se severos esse non vult.—He cannot be strict in judging, who does not wish others to be strict in judging him.

Cicero (*adapted*). *Imp. Pomp.*, 13, 38.

Non potui fato nobiliore mori.—I could not die by a nobler fate.

Martial. *Epig.*, Book 11, 70, 12.

Non progredi est regredi.—Not to advance is to go back.

Pr.

Non pronuba Juno

Non Hymenæus adest, non illo Gratia lecto; Eumenides stravere torum.

—Juno presiding over marriage was not present, nor Hymen (god of marriage), nor any of the Graces at that bed; the Eumenides (the Furies) strewed that wedding couch.

Ovid. *Metam.*, Book 6, lines 423-9 and 431.

Non pudeat dicere, quod non pudet sentire.—Do not be ashamed to say what you are not ashamed to think.

Anon.

Quoted by Montaigne, Book 3, chap. 5.

Non purgat peccata qui negat.—He does not cleanse himself of his sins who denies them.

Pr.

Non quam diu, sed quam bene vixeris refert.—It matters not how long you have lived, but how well.*

Seneca (*adapted*).

Ep., 101, *fin.*, and *Ep.*, 77, *fin.*

Non quare et unde; quid habeas, tantum rogant.—They do not ask wherefore or whence, but what you have and how much.†

Seneca. *Ep.*, 115, 50

(quoted from an older source.)

Non qui soletur, non qui labentia tarde

Tempora narrando fallat, amicus adest.

—There is no friend at hand to console me, none who with conversation will beguile the slowly passing time. Ovid. *Trist.*, 3, 3, 11.

Non quia tu dignus sed quia mitis ego.—Not because you were worthy, but because I was indulgent.

Ovid. *Heroides*, 6, 143.

Non refert quam multos sed quam bonos libros habeas.—It does not matter how many books you have, but how good the books are which you have.

Seneca. *Ep.*, 45.

Non rete accipitri tenditur, neque milvio, Qui male faciunt nobis: illis qui nil faciunt tenditur.

—The net is not spread for the hawk or the kite, which do us injury; it is spread for those (birds) which do us none.

Terence. *Phormio*, 2, 1, 16.

Non revertar inultus.—I will not return unavenged.

Motto.

Non satis est pulchra esse poemata; dulcia sunt,

Et quocunque volent animum auditoris agunto.

—It is not enough that poems be pretty; they must be sweet, and move at will the mind of the hearer.

Horace. *De Arte Poetica*, 99.

Non satis felix iter solere procedere quæ oculis agas alienis.—That business is apt not to proceed well which is done with the eyes of others.

Livy.

Non scholæ, sed vitæ discimus.—We learn not in the school, but in life.

Seneca.

Non scribit, cujus carmina nemo legit.—He is not a writer whose poems no one reads.

Martial.

Non semper ea sunt, quæ videntur; decipit

Frons prima multos; rara mens intelligit

Quod interiore condidit cura angulo.

—Things are not always what they seem; the first appearance deceives many; the intelligence of few perceives what has been carefully hidden in the recesses of the mind.

Phædrus. *Book* 4, *Pro*l. 5.

Non semper erit æstas.—It will not always be summer.

Tr. of Hesiod.

Non semper erunt Saturnalia.—The Saturnalia will not last for ever.

Pr.

Non sequitur.—It does not follow.

Non si male nunc, et olim sic erit.—If it be ill now, it will not be so hereafter.

Horace. *Odes*, Book 2, 10, 17.

* See "Quomodo fabula."

† See "Unde habeas" and "Rem facias."

Non sibi sed patriæ.—Not for himself but for his country. **Cicero.** *De Fin.*, 2, 14, 45.

Non sine numine.—Not without the Divine protection. **Motto.**

Non sine pulvere.—Not without dust (i.e. not without trouble). *Bengel uses this expression in referring to the parable of the lost piece of silver.**

Non solent quæ abundant vitiare scripturas.—Redundancy does not invalidate deeds. **Law.**

Non solum manus, sed etiam mentes puras habere.—To have not only clean hands, but also clean minds.

Valerius Maximus. *Book 7, 2, Ext. 8.†*

Non solum natura sed etiam legibus populorum constitutum est, ut non liceat sui commodi causa nocere alteri.—It is not only ordained by the law of nature but also by the law of nations that a man may not injure another to benefit himself.

Cicero (abbreviated). *De Officiis*, Book 3, 5, 23.

Non sum informatus.—I am not informed thereon. **Law.**

Non sum qualis eram, bonæ

Sub regno Cinaræ.

—I am not what I formerly was, when the good Cinara was my queen.

Horace. *Odes*, Book 4, 1, 3.

Non sum uni angulo natus; patria mea totus hic est mundus.—I am not born for one corner; the whole world is my native land. **Seneca.** *Ep.*, 23.

Non sunt amici qui degunt procul.—They are not friends who dwell far away. **Pr.**

Non tali auxilio, nec defensoribus istis

Tempus eget.

—Not such help as that, nor such defenders as those, does the time stand in need of.

Virgil. *Aeneid*, 2, 521.

Non tam commutandarum, quam evertendarum rerum cupidi.—Longing not so much to change things as to overturn them.

Cicero. *De Officiis*, 2, 1.

Non tam ovum ovo simile.—One egg is not so much like to another. **Pr.**

Non tam portas intrare patentes Quam fregisse juvat.—It does not delight him so much to enter open doors as to have forced them open.

Lucanus. *Pharsalia*, Book 2, 444.

Non tamen adeo virtutum sterile seculum, ut non et bona exempla prodiderit.—Yet the age was not so utterly destitute of virtues but that it produced some good examples.

Tacitus. *Hist.*, Book 1, 2.

Non tu corpus eras sine pectore. Di tibi formam,

Di tibi divitias dederunt, artemque fruendi.

—You were not made merely a body without soul. The gods have given you beauty; the gods have given you wealth, and the capacity of enjoying it.

Horace. *Ep.*, Book 1, 4, 6.

Non usitata, nec tenui ferar

Penna.

—Not on an accustomed, nor yet on a feeble wing shall I be borne.

Horace. *Odes*, Book 2, 20, 1.

Non ut diu vivamus curandum est, sed ut satis.—We ought not to care for living a long life, but for living a sufficient life.

Seneca.

Non uti libet, sed uti licet, sic vivamus.—Not as it pleases us, but as it is right for us, so let us live. **Pr.**

Non uxor saluum te vult, non filius; omnes Vicini oderunt, noti, pueri, atque puellæ.

—Neither wife nor son wishes you well; neighbours, acquaintances, boys and girls, all detest you. **Horace.** *Sat.*, Book 1, 1, 84.

Non verba sequi fidibus modulanda Latinis, Sed veræ numerosque modosque ediscere vitæ.—Not to seek out words modulated to suit Latin lutes, but to learn thoroughly the measure and poetry of a true life.

Horace. *Ep.*, Book 2, 2, 143.

Non versiones sed eversiones.—Not versions but perversions.

St. Jerome (of the versions of Scripture current in his day).

Non vincitur sed vincti qui cedit suis.—He is not overcome but overcomes who yields to his own friends. **Publius Syrus.**

Non vis esse iracundus? Ne sis curiosus. Qui inquit quid in se dictum est, qui malignos sermones, etiam si secreto habiti sint, eruit, se ipse inquietat.—Do you wish not to be angry? Do not be inquisitive. He who asks what has been said about him, who digs out malicious talk, even if it has been private, disturbs his own peace.

Seneca. *De Ira*, Book 3, 11.

Non zelus, sed charitas.—Not your good words but your charity. **Mediaeval Pr.**

Nondum omnium dierum sol occidit.—The sun of all the days has not yet set. **Pr.**

Nonnullis solet nobilitas generis parere ignobilitatem mentis.—In some greatness of birth is apt to produce meanness of mind. **Gregory.** *Dial.*

Nonnumque prematur in annum.—Let it (what you have written) be kept back until the ninth year.

Horace. *De Arte Poetica*, 338.

* See Horace, Epist., Book 1, 1, 51.

† Given as a saying of Thales. See "Illostis pedibus," p. 553.

Noris quam elegans formarum spectator fien?—Have you not heard what a choice connoisseur in beauty I am become?

Terence. *Eunuchus*, 3, 15, 18.

Nos, animorum

Impulsu et cæca magnaue cupidine ducti, Conjugium petimus.

—We, led by the impulse of our minds and by blind passion, desire marriage.

Juvenal. *Sat.*, 10, 350.

Nos duo turba sumus.—We two (Deucalion and Pyrrha, after the deluge) form a multitude.

Ovid. *Metam.*, 1, 355.

Nos fragili vastum ligno sulcavimus æquor. —We have ploughed the vast ocean in a fragile bark.

Ovid. *Ep. ex Pont.*, 1, 14, 35.

Nos hæc novimus esse nihil.—We have known these things to be nothing.

Martial.

Nos numerus sumus, et fruges consumere nati.—We form a mere cipher, and were born to consume the fruits of the earth.

Horace. *Ep.*, Book 1, 2, 27.

Nos patriæ fines et dulcia linquimus arva. —We leave the boundaries of our native land and our beloved fields.

Virgil. *Eclagues*, 1, 3.

Nos populo damus.—We give ourselves to the people; we go with the crowd.

Seneca. *Ep.* 99.*

Nosce te.—Know yourself (sentence of the Delphic Oracle); also given "Nosce teipsum."

Seneca. *De Consolatione*, 11.†

Nosce tempus.—Know your time.

Pr.

Noscenda est mensura sui spectandaue, rebus

In summis minimisque.

—In the smallest and greatest things a man should know and bear in mind his own measure.

Juvenal. *Sat.* 11, 35.

Noscitur a sociis.—He is known by his companions.

Pr.

Nosse omnia hæc, salus est adolescentulis. —It is safety to young men to know all these things.

Terence. *Eunuchus*, 5, 4, 18.

Nosse velint omnes, mercedem solvere nemo.—All wish to know, but no one to pay the fee.

Juvenal. *Sat.*, 7, 157.

Nostra nos sine comparatione delectant; nunquam erit felix quem torquet felicior. —Our own things delight us if we do not make comparisons; he will never be a happy man whom it torments to see a happier.

Seneca.

Nostra sine auxilio fugiunt bona. Carpite florem;

Qui, nisi carptus erit, turpiter ipse cadet.

—Our good fortune flees from us of its own accord. Pluck the flower, which if not plucked will itself droop in wretchedness.

Ovid. *Ars Amat.*, Book 3, 79

Nostri nosmet poenitet.—We despise our own belongings.†

Terence. *Phormio*, 1, 3, 20.

Nota bene.—Note well.

Nota mala res optima est.—A bad thing is best known.

Plautus.

Noti magis quam nobiles sunt.—Known men are greater than mere noblemen.

Seneca. *De Ben.*, 3, 28.

Novacula in cotem.—The razor against the whetstone.

Pr.

Novi ego hoc sæculum, moribus quibus siet.—I have known this age, and what its customs are.

Plautus. *Trinummus*, Act 2, 2, 6.

Novi ego hominum mores.—I have known the manners of men.

Plautus. *Truculentus*, Act, 1, 2.

Novi ingenium mulierum; nolunt ubi velis, ubi nolis, cupiunt ultro.—I have known the disposition of women: when you wish a thing they are unwilling; when you are not desirous of anything they want it all the more.

Terence. *Eunuchus*, 4, 7, 42.

Novos amicos dum pares, veteres cole.—When you are forming new friendships cultivate the old.

Pr.

Novum et ad hanc diem non auditum.—A new and, until this day, unheard of thing.

Cicero.

Novus homo.—A new man (one who has risen).

Pr.

(Cicero, *Ep.*, 5, 18; Sallust, *Catilina*, 23, etc.)

Nox atra cavā circumvolat umbrā.—Black night flies round them with her hollow shade.

Virgil. *Aeneid* 2, 360.

Noxiæ poena par esto.—Let the punishment be equal with the offence.

Cicero. *De Legibus*, Book 3, 20.

Nudaque veritas.—And naked truth.

Horace. *Odes*, Book 1, 24.

Nudo detrahare vestimenta me jubes.—You command me to strip myself when I am naked.

Plautus. *Asinaria*, Act 1, 1, 78.

Nudum pactum.—A naked agreement (i.e. a bare promise; a contract without quid pro quo).

Law.

* See "Nunquam volui" (p. 620).

† See pp. 450 and 469; also "E corlo," p. 524.

† Montaigne (Book 3, chap. 5) translates this, "We count our existence as an offence." (Nous estimons à vice nostre estre.)

Nugis addere pondus.—To lend weight to trifles. **Horace. Ep., Book 1, 19, 42.**

Nulla ætas ad perdiscendum est.—No age is given to learning thoroughly.

St. Ambrose.

Nulla autem reconciliare facilius benevolentiam multitudinis possunt ii, qui reipublicæ præsumunt, quam abstinencia et continentia.—By nothing can those who are in authority over the commonwealth better conciliate the goodwill of the mob, than by abstinence and moderation. **Cicero. De Officiis, Book 2, 22.**

Nulla bona.—No effects; no goods. **Law.**

Nulla capitalior pestis quam voluptas corporis hominibus a natura data.—No more deadly pest has been given to men by nature, than sensual pleasure. **Cicero. De Sen., 12, 39.**

Nulla dies abeat quin linea ducta supersit.—Let no day pass without some line being left behind it.

*Proverbial verse referring to the industry of the painter, Apelles.**

Nulla dies sine linea.—No day without a line. **Pr. Derived from the same.**

Nulla discordia major quam quæ a religione fit.—There is no disagreement greater than one which proceeds from religion. **Montanus. In Micah.**

Nulla est sincera voluptas; Sollicitique aliquid lætis intervenit.—There is no unalloyed pleasure; some tinge of anxiety mingles with our joys. **Ovid. Metam., Book 7, 453.**

Nulla est tam facilis res, quin difficilis siet Quam invitus facias.

—There is nothing so easy but what seems to be difficult if you do it against your will. **Terence. Heauton., 4, 6, 1.**

Nulla falsa doctrina est, quæ non permisceat aliquid veritatis.—There is no false teaching which has not some admixture of truth. **Pr.**

Nulla fere causa est in qua non femina litem Moverit.—There is scarcely any action in which a woman has not been the cause of the quarrel. **Juvénal. Sat., 6, 242.**

Nulla fides pietasque viris, qui castra sequuntur.—No faith and no honour is found in men who follow camps. **Lucanus. Pharsalia, 10, 406.**

Nulla fides regni sociis, omnisque potestas Impatiens consortis erit.

—No trust is to be placed in colleagues in government, and every sort of authority will be impatient of a partner.

Lucanus. Pharsalia, 1, 92.

* See Pliny, 35, 10, 36, sec. 83.

† In a preface to Erasmus's "Colloquies" (ed. 1631) John Clarke substitutes "Qui præla sequuntur"—i.e. "men who follow (or correct) the printing press."

Nulla meis sine te quæretur gloria rebus, Seu pacem, seu bella geram: tibi maxima rerum

Verborumque fides.

—Whether in peace or war, there shall be no glory to my deeds without thee; in thee both in deeds and words is placed my fullest confidence. **Virgil. Æneid, 9, 278.**

Nulla placere diu, vel vivere carmina possunt Quæ scribuntur aquæ potioribus.

—No verses can please long, or live, which are written by water drinkers.

Horace. Ep., Book 1, 19, 2.

Nulla potentia supra leges esse debet.—No power ought to be above the laws.

Cicero. (See "Pro Domo sua," 17, 43.)

Nulla remedia tam faciunt dolorem quam quæ sunt salutaria.—No remedies cause so much pain as those which are efficacious.

Quoted by Francis Bacon in letter to Lord Henry Howard.

Nulla res tantum ad dicendum; profuit quantum scriptio.—Nothing is so helpful to speaking as writing down [what one desires to remember].

Cicero. Brutus, 24, 92.

Nulla reparabilis arte Læsa pudicitia est.—By no art can chastity be repaired when once injured.

Ovid. Heroides, 5, 103.

Nulla salus bello; pacem te poscimus omnes.—There is no safety in war; we all entreat thee for peace.

Virgil. Æneid, 11, 362.

Nulla scabies scabiosior superstitione.—No itch is more infectious than superstition.

Jovian. Pont. Ant. Dial.

Nulla 'st voluptas navitis, Messenio, Major, meo animo, quam quando ex alto procul

Terram conspiciunt.

—No pleasure that the sailor has, Messenio, is greater, to my mind, than when from the sea he sees the land afar.

Plautus. Menæchmi, Act 2, 1, 1.

Nulla servitus turpior est quam voluntaria.—No slavery is more disgraceful than voluntary slavery.

Seneca. Ep., 47.

Nulla tam bona est fortuna, de qua nihil possis queri.—There is no fortune so good that you can find nothing to complain of in it. **Publius Syrus.**

Nulla unquam de morte hominis cunctatio longa est.—No delay concerning the death of a man is ever long.

Juvénal. Sat., 6, 221.

‡ Sometimes misquoted "discendum," i.e. "learning" instead of "speaking."

Nulla venenato littera mixta joco est.—And not a letter of my writings is corrupted by a malignant jest. **Ovid.** *Trist.*, 2, 566.

Nulla vitæ pars vacare officio potest.—No part of life can be free from duty.

Cicero. *De Off.*, Book 1, 2, 4.

Nullæ sunt occultiores insidiæ quam eæ quæ latent in simulatione officii, aut in aliquo necessitudinis nomine.—There are no acts of treachery more deeply concealed than those which lie hid under the pretence of duty, or under some profession of necessity.

Cicero. *In Verr.*, Book 1, 15, 39.

Nullam ætatem non decet religio.—There is no age which religion does not become.

Erasmus. *Fam. Coll.*, *Pietas Puerilis*.

Nullam habent personarum rationem.—They have no regard for persons. **Cicero.**

Nullam rem citiorem apud homines esse, quam famam, reor.—I believe there is nothing amongst mankind swifter than rumour. **Plautus.** *Fragm.* From a play lost.

Nullaque mortales præter sua littora norant.—And (when) mortals knew no shores beyond their own.

Ovid. *Metam.*, 1, 96.

Nulli certa domus.—To none of us is there any sure abode. **Virgil.** *Æneid*, 6, 673.

Nulli desperandum, quam diu spirat.—No one is to be despaired of as long as he breathes. (While there is life there is hope.)

Erasmus. *Colloqu.*, *Epicureus*, fin.

Nulli est homini perpetuum bonum.—No man has blessings which last for ever.

Plautus. *Curculio*, Act 1, 3, 33.

Nulli nocendum.—No one should be injured. **Phædrus.** *Fab.*, Book 1, 26, 1.

Nulli jactantius morerent quam qui maxime lætantur.—None mourn more ostentatiously than those who are rejoicing most.

Tacitus. *Annals*, Book 2, 77.

Nulli negabimus, nulli differemus justitiam.—To no one will we deny justice, to no one will we delay it.

Magna Charta.

Nulli non sua forma placet.—To no woman is her own personal appearance displeasing. **Ovid.** *Ars Amat.*, Book 1, 64.

Nulli secundus.—Second to none.

Livy, etc.

Nulli suis peccatis impediuntur quominus alterius peccata demonstrare possint.—None are prevented by their own faults from pointing out those of another.

Pr.

Nulli tam feri affectus ut non disciplina perdomentur.—No inclinations are so fierce that they may not be subdued by discipline.

Pr.

Nulli te facias nimis sodalem :

Gaudebis minus et minus dolebis.

—Make yourself a boon companion to no one; you will have less pleasure, and less pain. **Martial.** *Epig.*, Book 12, 34, 10.

Nulli ut displiceas, nullum invitare memento.—That you may displease no one, take care to invite no one.

Pr. (*Erasmus*, *Colloqu.*, *Poludaitia*.)

Nullis fraus tuta latebris.—Fraud is safe in no hiding place. **Camerarius.**

Nullius addictus jurare in verba magistri, Quo me cunque rapit tempestas, deferor hospes.

—Pledged to swear by the words of no particular master, I am brought, an unknown guest, whithersoever the tempest drives me.

Horace. *Ep.*, Book 1, 1, 14.

Nullius boni sine socio jucunda possessio.—A pleasant possession is of no good without a comrade. **Seneca.** *Ep.* 6.

Nullum a labore me reclinat otium :

Urget diem nox, et dies noctem.

—No period of rest releases me from my labour; night presses upon day and day upon night. **Horace.** *Epidon*, 17, 25.

Nullum anarchia majus est malum.—There is no evil greater than anarchy. **Pr.**

Nullum est jam dictum, quid non dictum sit prius.—There is no saying now which has not been said before.

Terence. *Eunuchus*, Prologue, 41.

Nullum est malum majus quam non posse ferre malum.—There is no greater evil than not to be able to bear what is evil. **Pr.**

Nullum est sine nomine saxum.—There is no stone without its name.

Lucanus. *Pharsalia*, 9, 973.

Nullum imperium tutum nisi benevolentia munitum.—No government is safe unless buttressed by goodwill.

Cornelius Nepos. *Dion.*

Nullum intra se manet vitium.—No vice remains complete within itself (i.e. one vice leads to another). **Seneca.** *Epist.*, 95.

Nullum magnum ingenium sine mixtura dementiæ fuit.—There was never any great genius without an admixture of madness (quoted by Seneca as a saying of Aristotle).

Seneca. *De Tranquil.* *Animi*, Book 1, 15.

Nullum magnum malum quod extremum est.—No evil is great which is the last.

Cornelius Nepos.

Nullum numen abest si sit Prudentia.—No divinity is absent if Prudence is present.

Proverb (*founded on Juvenal*, *Sat.*, 10, 365; see "*Monstro*").

Nullum quod tetigit non ornavit.—He touched nothing which he did not adorn.

Epitaph by Dr. Johnson on Goldsmith.

Nullum scelus rationem habet.—No crime is founded upon reason. Livy. Book 28, 28.

Nullum simile quatuor pedibus currit.—No simile (or resemblance) runs on all fours.

Proverb quoted in Coke upon Littleton.

Nullum sine auctoramento malum est.—There is no evil without its compensation.

Seneca. Epist., 69.

Nullum tam imprudens mendacium est ut teste careat.—There is no lie so reckless as to be unprovided with some voucher.

Pliny the Elder. 8, 22.

Nullum tempus occurrit regi.—No period of time runs against the king (i.e. against the rights of the crown).

Law.

Nullus argento color est

... nisi temperato

Splendeat usu.

--There is no beauty in money unless it shines by proper use. Horace. Odes, Book 2, 2, 1.

Nullus commodum capere potest de injuria sua propria.—No person can take advantage of wrong committed by himself.

Law.

Nullus dolor est quem non longinquitas temporis minuat ac molliat.—There is no grief which length of time does not diminish and soften.

Cicero.*

Nullus tantus quæstus quam quod habes parcere.—There is no such gain as to be sparing with what you have.

Pr.

Nullus unquam amator adeo 'st callide Facundus, quæ in rem sint suam, ut possit loqui.

—There was never a lover so cleverly eloquent as to be able to say what was for his own interest. Plautus. Mercator, Prol., 35.

Nun vobis tiniebant aures?—Did not your ears tingle?

Plautus.

Nunc animis opus, Ænea, nunc pectore firmo.—Now, Æneas, there is need of valour, and of a stout heart.

Virgil. Æneid, 6, 261.

Nunc aut nunquam.—Now or never.

Pr.

Nunc dimittis servum tuum, Domine.—Now, O Lord, lettest thou thy servant depart.

Vulgate. St. Luke, 2, 29.

Nunc est bibendum, nunc pede libero Pulsanda tellus.

—Now is the time for drinking, and now with sportive foot to beat the earth.

Horace. Odes, Book 1, 37, 1.

Nunc frondent sylvæ, nunc formosissimus annus.—Now (in Spring) the woods are in leaf, now the year is in its greatest beauty.

Virgil. Eclogues, 3, 57.†

Nunc patimur longæ pacis mala; sævior armis

Luxuria incubuit, victumque ulciscitur orbem.

—Now we suffer the ills of a long peace; luxury more cruel than warfare has overshadowed us, and avenges a conquered world.

Juvenal. Sat., 6, 292.

Nunc positis novus exuviis, nitidusque juvena.—Now renewed, with slough cast off, and shining in his youth.

Virgil. Æneid, 2, 473.

Nunc prece, nunc diotis virtutem accendit amaris.—Now with entreaty, and now with bitter words, he inflames their valour.

Virgil. Æneid, 10, 353.

Nunc pro tunc.—Now for then.

Law.

Nunc scio quid sit amor.—Now I know what love is.

Virgil. Eclogues, 8, 43.

Nunquam ad liquidum fama perducitur.—Report can never be brought to state things with precision.

Pr.

Nunquam aliud natura, aliud sapientia dicit.—Nature never says one thing, and wisdom another.

Juvenal. Sat., 14, 321.

Nunquam erit alienis gravis, qui suis se concinnat levem.—He will never be dull to strangers who joins in sport with his own family.

Plautus. Trinummus, Act 3, 2, 53.

Nunquam est fidelis cum potente societas.—Companionship with a powerful person is never to be trusted.

Phædrus. Fab., Book 1, 5, 1.

Nunquam igitur satis laudari digne poterit philosophia, cui qui pareat, omne tempus ætatis sine molestia possit degere.—Never therefore can philosophy be worthily praised, for he who obeys her can pass every portion of his life free from trouble.

Cicero. De Senectute, 1.

Nunquam in vita fuit mihi melius.—Never in my life were things better with me.

Plautus.

Nunquam ita quisquam bene subducta ratione ad vitam fuit,

Quin res, ætas, usus, semper aliquid apportet novi,

Aliquid moneat: ut illa, quæ te scire credas, nescias;

Et, quæ tibi putaris prima, in experiundo ut repudies.

—Never had anyone so correct an estimate

* See "De Fin.," Book 1, 12, 40.

† See "Formosissimus annus" (p. 540, note).

of life but that circumstances, time and experience ever bring him something new, and ever instruct him; so that you understand that you are ignorant in matters where you thought you knew; and the things which you thought of the first importance you reject on making trial of them.

Terence. *Adelphi*, 5, 4, 1.

Nunquam libertas gratior exstat
Quam sub rege pio.

—Never does liberty show itself more pleasant than under a righteous king.

Claudian.

Nunquam naturam mos vinceret; est enim ea semper invicta.—Never can custom conquer nature; for she is ever unconquered.

Cicero. *Tusc. Quest.*, 5, 27.

Nunquam nimis curare possunt suum parentem filiae.—Daughters can never take too much care of their father.

Plautus.

Nunquam nimis dicitur, quod nunquam satis discitur.—That is never said too often which is never learnt sufficiently.

Seneca.

Nunquam non paratus.—Never unprepared.

Motto.

Nunquam periculum sine periculo vincitur.—A danger is never overcome without danger.

Publilius Syrus.

Nunquam potest non esse virtuti locus.—There can never be want of room for virtue.

Seneca.

Nunquam præponens se aliis; ita facillime Sine invidia invenias laudem, et amicos pares.

—Never preferring himself to others; thus very readily you may find praise without envy, and friends to your taste.

Terence. *Andria*, 1, 1, 38.

Nunquam se minus otiosum esse quam cum otiosus; nec minus solum quam cum solus esset.—That he was never less at leisure than when at leisure; nor that he was ever less alone than when alone.*

Cicero. *De Off.*, Book 3, 1. (Quoted by Cicero as a saying of Scipio Africanus.)

Nunquam sunt grati qui nocere sales.—Witticisms which hurt are never welcome.

Fr.

Nunquam tu odio tuo me vinces.—You shall never vanquish me by your hatred.

Terence. *Phormio*, 5, 6, 9.

Nunquam tuta fides.—Confidence is never safe. (Sometimes given: "Nunquam tuta fides."—Nowhere is confidence safe.)

Virgil. *Æneid*, 4, 373.

Nunquam vidi iniquius
Concertationem comparatam.

—Never did I see a more unequal contest.

Terence. *Adelphi*, 2, 2, 3.

Nunquam vidi vultum minus nuptialem.—Never have I seen a less marriage-like face.

Erasmus. *Gamos*.

Nunquam vir æquus dives evasit cito.—Never did a just man come out suddenly as a rich man.

Tr. of Menander.†

Nunquam volui populo placere.—I have never desired to please the people.

Seneca. *Ep.*, 29.

Nunquid vitæ mimum commode peregrisset?—Whether he had not well played his part in the comedy of life?

Augustus Cæsar's question on his deathbed.

Nuper idoneus.—Formerly fit.

Horace. *Odes*, 3, 26, 1.

Nusquam enim est, qui ubique est.—For he is nowhere who is everywhere.

Seneca. *Ep.*, 2.

Nusquam nec opera sine emolumento, nec emolumentum ferme sine impensa opera est.—Never is there either work without reward, nor reward without work being expended.

Livy. *Hist.*, 5, 4.

Nutrimētum spiritus.—Food for the soul.

Inscription on Berlin Royal Library.

Nutrit pax Cererem, pacis amica Ceres.—Peace maintains Ceres, Ceres is the friend of peace.

Ovid. *Fast.*, 1, 704.

Nutritur vento, vento restinguitur ignis; Lenis alit flammam, grandior aura necat.—Fire is fed by the wind and put out by the wind; a gentle breeze gives life to the flames, a stronger destroys them.

Ovid. *Remed. Am.*, 807.

Nutu Dei, non cæco casu, regimur et nos et nostra.—By the ordinance of God, not by blind chance, we and our affairs are ruled.

Anon.

O beata sanitas! te præsentem amicum Ver floret gratiis; absque te nemo beatus.—O blessed health! with thee the pleasant spring blooms in its beauty; without thee no one is happy.

Anon.

O cæca nocentum
Consilia! O semper timidum scelus!
—O blind counsels of the guilty! O vice, ever cowardly!

Statius. *Thebaidos*, Book 2, 489.

O cives, cives, quærenda pecunia primum; Virtus post nummos.

—O citizens, citizens, money is the foremost thing to seek; cash first and virtue afterwards.

Horace. *Ep.*, Book 1, 1, 53.

* See Byron, "Childe Harold," c. 3, st. 90 (p. 53).

† See p. 476.

O Corydon, Corydon, secretum divitis ullum
Esse putas? Servi ut taceant, jumenta
loquuntur,

Et canis, et postes, et marmora.

—O Corydon, Corydon, do you suppose that
anything appertaining to a wealthy man
can be kept secret? If his servants should
keep silence, his beasts of burden, his dog,
his gates, and his marbles speak.

Juvenal. Sat., 9, 102.

O curas hominum! O quantum est in
rebus inane!—O human cares! Oh what
emptiness there is in the affairs of men!

Persius. Sat., 1, 1.

O curvae in terris animæ et cælestium
inanes!—O souls, bent down to earth, and
void of heavenly things.

Persius. Sat., 2, 61.

O diem lætum, notandumque mihi
candidissimo calculo.—O happy day, and
one to be marked for me with the whitest of
chalk. *Pliny the Younger. Ep., Book 6, 11.*

O dominus dives, non omni tempore vives;
Fac bona dum vivis, post mortem vivere
si vis.

—O rich lord, thou livest not for all time;
do good whilst thou livest if thou wishest
to live after death.

Mediæval Inscription. Tamworth Church.

O faciles dare summa Deos, eademque tueri
Difficiles.

—Oh, how willing the Gods are in giving
the highest blessings, and how unwilling in
preserving them to us!

Lucanus. Pharsalia, Book 1, 506.

O fallacem hominum spem!—Oh, how
deceitful is the hope of men! *Cicero.*

O fama ingens, ingentior armis.—Great
by report, greater in deeds.

Virgil. Æneid, 11, 124.

O famuli turpes, servum pecus!—O base
servants, O servile herd!

Lucanus. Pharsalia, Book 6, 150.

O formose puer, nimium ne crede colori.—
O beautiful boy, do not trust too much to
outward complexion.

Virgil. Eclogues, 2, 17.

O fortes, pejoraque passi
Mecum sæpe viri, nunc vino pellite curas;
Cras ingens iterabimus æquor.

—O brave men, and sufferers often with me
of worse things, dispel now your cares in
wine; to-morrow we will journey upon the
vast sea. *Horace. Odes, Book 1, 7, 31.*

O fortuna, viris invida fortibus,
Quam non æqua bonis præmia dividis!

—O fortune, ill-natured to men of capacity,
how unequally for those who are good do
you divide your rewards!

Seneca. Herc. Furens, Act 2, 524.

O fortunatam natam, me consule, Romam.
—O fortunate Rome, born when I was
Consul (a line generally ridiculed and con-
demned for its cacophony).

Cicero (quoted by Juvenal, Sat., 10, 122).

O fortunate adolescens, qui tuæ virtutis
Homerum præconem inveneris.—O fortunate
youth, who hast found a publisher of thy
valour in Homer.

*Alexander the Great at Achilles' tomb.
(Traditional.)*

O fortunati mercatores! gravis annis
Miles ait, multo jam fractus membra
labore;

Contra mercator, navim jactantibus austris,
Militia est potior.

—O happy merchants! says the soldier
heavy with years, and his limbs bent with
much toil; on the other hand the merchant,
with his ship dashed about by the stormy
winds, declares that military service is
preferable to his lot.

Horace. Sat., Book 1, 1, 4.

O fortunatos nimium, sua si bona norint,
Agricolæ!

—O how happy beyond measure would be
the husbandmen if they knew their own
good fortune. *Virgil. Georgics, 2, 453.*

O gens

Infelix! cui te exitio fortuna reservat?
—O unhappy race! For what destruction
has fortune reserved you?

Virgil. Æneid, 5, 624.

O hebetudo et duritia cordis humani, quod
solum præsentia meditatur, et futura non
magis prævidet!—Oh the dulness and hard-
ness of the human heart which only considers
present things, and does not look forward to
futurity.

Thomas à Kempis.

De Imit. Christi, Book 1, 23, 1.

O homines, ad servitutem paratos!—O
men, made for slavery! (A saying of
Tiberius.) *Tacitus. Annals, Book 3, 65.*

O hominis impudentem audaciam!—O the
shameless audacity of man!

Terence. Heautontimorumenos, 2, 3, 72.

O imitatores, servum pecus!—O imitators,
servile herd! *Horace. Ep., Book 1, 19, 19.*

O longum memoranda dies!—O day, long
to be remembered!

Statius. Sylvæ, Book 1, 13.

O magna vis veritatis, quæ contra
hominum ingenium, calliditatem, sollertiam,
contraque fictas omnium insidias, facile se
per se ipsam defendat!—O, mighty power of
truth, which can easily defend itself by itself
against the skill, the craft, the ingenuity of
men, and against all treacherous inventions!

Cicero. Pro M. Coelio, 26.

O major tandem, parcas, insane, minori!
—O greater madman, pray have mercy
upon a lesser one!

Horace. *Sat.*, Book 2, 3, 326.

O matre pulchra filia pulchrior.—O more
beautiful daughter of a beautiful mother.

Horace. *Odes*, Book 1, 16, 1.

O mihi præteritos referat si Jupiter annos!
—O that Jupiter would give back to me
the years that are past!

Virgil. *Æneid*, 8, 560.

O mihi tum quam molliter ossa quiescant,
Vestra meos olim si fistula dicat amores!
—O how peacefully then shall my bones
rest, if your reed shall make music of my
loves!

Virgil. *Eclogues*, 10, 33.

O miseras hominum mentes!
O pectora cæca!

—Oh, how wretched are the minds of men,
how blind their hearts!

Lucretius. *De Rerum Nat.*, Book 2, 14.

O miseri, quorum gaudia crimen habent! —
O wretched men, whose joys are mixed with
crime!

Pseudo-Gallus.

O munera nondum
Intellecta Deum.

—O gifts of the gods, not yet understood.

Lucanus. *Pharsalia*, Book 5, 525.

O nimium faciles! O toto pectore captæ!
—O too credulous people! O people utterly
possessed!

Ovid. *Fast.*, Book 6, 509.

O nimium, nimiumque oblite tuorum! —
O too, too forgetful of your own kin.

Ovid. *Heroides*, 1, 41.

O noctes, cœnæque Deum! —O nights
and banquets of the gods!

Horace. *Sat.*, 2, 6, 65.

O nomen dulce libertatis! —O sweet name
of liberty!

Cicero. *In Verrem*, Book 5, 63, 162.

O passi graviora! —O ye who have suffered
greater woes.

Virgil. *Æneid*, 1, 199.

O præclarum diem, cum ad illud divinum
animorum consilium cœtumque proficiscar,
cumque ex hac turba et colluvione discedam!
—O greatest of days, when I shall hasten to
that divine assembly and gathering of souls,
and when I shall depart from this crowd
and rabble of life!

Cicero. *De Senectute*, 23, 85.

O pudor! O pietas! —Oh modesty! O
piety!

Martial.

O qualis facies et quali digna tabella! —O
what a face, and of what a picture would it
be a worthy subject!

Juvenal. *Sat.*, 10, 157.

(Spoken contemptuously.)

O quam cito transit gloria mundi. —O how
quickly passes away the glory of the world!
Thomas a Kempis. *De Imit. Christi*,
Book 1, 3, 6.

O quam contempta res est homo nisi
super humana se erexerit. —O how con-
temptible a thing is man unless he can raise
himself above what is human.

Attr. to Seneca.*

O quanta species cerebrum non habet! —
O that such an imposing appearance should
have no brain!

Phædrus. *Fab.*, Book 1, 7, 2. (Remark
of the Fox on finding a tragic mask.)

O, quid solutis est beatius curis! —Oh,
what more blissful than cares set at rest!

Catullus. 31, 7.

O rabies miseranda ducis! —O wretched
madness of the leader!

Lucanus. *Pharsalia*, Book 2, 546.

O rus, quando te aspiciam? quandoque
licebit,

Nunc veterum libris, nunc somno et
inertibus horis,

Ducere sollicitæ jucunda oblivæ vitæ!

—O country, when shall I see thee? When
will be allowed me to enjoy the sweet for-
getfulness of life's anxieties, either with the
books of the old writers, or with sleep and
idle hours!

Horace. *Sat.*, Book 2, 6, 60.

O sacer, et magnus vatum labor! Omnia fato
Eripis, et populis donas mortalibus ævum.

—O sacred and great achievement of the
poets! You wrest all things from fate, and
give lasting existence to mortal people.

Lucanus. *Pharsalia*, Book 9, 980.

O sancta simplicitas! —O holy simplicity.

O, si sic omnia! —Oh, if all things were
thus! or Oh, if all things had thus been
done!

O, si tacuisses! philosophus mansisses. —
O, if you had been silent! you would have
then remained a philosopher.

Boëthius.

O suavis anima, quale in te dicam bonum
Ante hac fuisse; tales cum sint reliquæ!

—O sweet essence! How good, I should
say, were your former contents, when the
remains of them smell so delicious! (The
Ass to the empty Wine-jar.)

Phædrus. *Fab.*, 3, 1, 5.

O tandem magnis pelagi defuncte periculis!
Sed terra graviora manent.

—O thou who hast at length escaped from
the great dangers of the sea! Yet greater
dangers remain for you by land.

Virgil. *Æneid*, 6, 84.

O tempora! O mores! —O times! O
manners!

Cicero. *In Catilinam*, Book 1, 1.

* See p. 105, note.

O vitæ philosophia dux! O virtutis indagatrix, expultrixque vitiorum! Quid non modo nos, sed omnino vita hominum sine te esse potuisset? Tu urbes peperisti; tu dissipatos homines in societatem vitæ convocasti.—O philosophy, life's guide! O searcher-out of virtue and expeller of vices! What could we and every age of men have been without thee? Thou hast produced cities: thou hast called men scattered about into the social enjoyment of life.

Cicero. *Tusc. Quæst.*, Book 5, 2, 5.

O vitam misero longam, felici brevem!—O how long life is to the wretched, how short to the fortunate.

Publilius Syrus.

Obiter cantare.—To sing by the way.

Obiter dicta.—Remarks by the way.

Objurgari in calamitate gravius est quam calamitas.—To be rebuked in disaster is worse than the disaster.

Publilius Syrus.

Oblatam occasionem tene.—Seize an opportunity when it is offered.

Cicero.

Obrepsit non intellecta senectus, Nec revocare potes, qui periere, dies.

—Old age has crept upon us unperceived, nor can you recall the days that have passed.*

Ausonius. *Epig.*, 13, 3.

Obruat illud male partum, male retentum, male gestum imperium.—May that ill-begotten, ill-retained, and ill-administered government fall to pieces.

Cicero.

Obscuris vera involvens.—Entangling truth with obscurity.

Virgil. *Æneid*, 6, 100.

Obscurum per obscurius.—Something obscure (explained) by something more obscure.†

Pr.

Obsecro, tuum est? vetus credideram.—Really, is it yours? I had supposed it was something old.

Pr.

Addressed to a plagiarist.

Obsequio vinces.—By deference you shall prevail.

Quoted by Burton, *Anat. Melan.*, 1621.

Obsequium amicos, veritas odium parit.—Deference to others obtains friends, truth brings hatred.

Terence. *Andria*, 1, 1, 41.

Observantior æqui

Fit populus, nec ferre vetat, cum viderit ipsum

Auctorem parere sibi.

—The people become more subservient to justice, nor do they refuse to obey, when they see the author of a law obeying it himself.

Claudian. *Cons. Honorii*, 4, 297.

* See "Festinat enim."

† See Burke: "Impeachment of Warren Hastings," May 3, 1789.

Obstupui, steteruntque comæ, et vox faucibus hæsit.—I was astounded, my hair stood on end, and my voice stuck in my throat.

Virgil. *Æneid*, 2, 774, and 3, 43.

Obtrectatio et livor pronis auribus accipiuntur.—Detraction and spite are received with eager ears.

Tacitus. *Hist.*, Book 1, 1.

Occasionem cognosce.—Recognise your opportunity.‡

Pr.

Occisissimus sum omnium qui vivunt.—Of all men living I am the most completely beaten down.

Plautus. *Casina*, Act 3, 5, 53.

Occidis sæpe rogando.—You slay me with frequent asking.

Horace. *Epodon*, 14, 5.

Occidit miseros crambe repetita magistros.—The warmed-up cabbage (i.e. the stale repetition) kills the wretched masters of the schools.

Juvenal. *Sat.*, 7, 154.

Occidit, occidit

Spes omnis, et fortuna nostri

Nominis, Asdrubale interempto.

—It falls, all hope falls, and the fortune of our name, Asdrubal being killed.

Horace. *Odes*, Book 4, 4.

Occultare morbum funestum.—To hide disease is fatal.

Pr.

Occupet extremum scabies!—Plague seize the hindmost!

Horace. *De Arte Poetica*, 417.

Oceani fluctus me numerare jubes.—You bid me to number the waves of the ocean.

Martial. *Epig.*, Book 6, 34, 2.

Oculi, tanquam speculatores, altissimum locum obtinent.—The eyes, like sentinels, hold the highest place in the body.

Cicero. *De Nat. Deorum*, Book 2, 56.

Oculus dexter mihi salit.—My right eye is twitching (a sign of the approach of some person desired or expected).

Pr.

Oderint dum metuant. §—Let them hate as long as they fear.

Cicero. *Pro Sextio*, 48, and *Philippic*

1, 14: Seneca. *De Ira*, Book 1, 16,

and *De Clementia*, Book 1, 12, and

Book 2, 2.

Odero, si potero: si non, invitus amabo.—If I can I will hate; if not I will unwillingly love.

Ovid. *Amorum*, Book 3, 11, 35.

Oderunt hilarem tristes, tristemque jocos. Sedatum celeres, agilem gravumque remissi.—The sad hate the merry man; the merry hate the sad man; the swift hate the slow; and the inactive hate the brisk and energetic.

Horace. *Ep.*, Book 1, 18, 89.

‡ See "Nosce"; also "Oblatam occasionem."

§ Quoted by Cicero as an ancient saying; and denounced by Seneca as a vile, detestable, and deadly sentiment.

Oderunt peccare boni virtutis amore.—The good hate to sin through love of virtue.

Horace. *Ep.*, 1, 16, 52.

Odi ego aurum; multa multis sæpe suasit perperam.—I hate gold; it has persuaded many men in many matters to do evil.

Plautus. *Capteivi*, Act 2, 2, 78.

Odi et amo. Quare id faciam, fortasse requiris.

Nescio: sed fieri sentio, et excrucior.

—I hate and I love. Why do I do so, you perhaps ask. I cannot say; but I feel it to be so, and I am tormented accordingly.

Catullus. *Carmen*, 85.

Odi memorem compotorem.—I hate a boon companion who has a memory.

*Translated from the Greek.**

Odi profanum vulgus et arceo.

Favete linguis.†

—I hate the uncultivated crowd and keep them at a distance. Favour me by your tongues (keeping silence).

Horace. *Odes*, Book 3, 1.

Odia in longum jaciens, quæ reonderet, auctaque promeret.—In planting hatreds of long duration in his mind, that he might store them up, and produce them grown by keeping.

Tacitus. *Annals*, 1, 69.

Odia qui nimium timet,

Regnare nescit.

—He who fears odium over much, does not know how to rule.

Seneca. *Œdipus*, Act 3, 703.

Odimus accipitrem quia semper vivit in armis.—We hate the hawk because he always lives in arms.

Ovid. *Ars Amat.*, 2, 147.

Odiōsas res sæpe, quas argumentis dilui non facile est, joco, risuque dissolvit.—He often disposes of disagreeable matters, which it is not easy to deal with by arguments, by means of joking and mirth.

Cicero. *De Oratore*, 2, 53.

Odiūm effugere est triumphare.—To avoid hatred is to triumph.

Pr.

Odiūm theologicū.—Theological hatred.

Pr.

Odora canum vis.—The keen-scented power of dogs.

Virgil. *Æneid*, 4, 132.

Ohe!

Jam satis est.

—No there! there is now enough.

Horace. *Sat.*, Book 1, 5, 12; and

Martial. *Epig.*, Book 4, 91, 1.

Oleo tranquillior.—Smoother than oil. Pr.

Olet lucernam.—It smells of the lamp.

Pr.†

*Oleum adde camino.—To add fuel to the fire. (Proverbial expression).

Horace. *Sat.*, Book 2, 3, 321.

Oleum et operam perdidit.—I have lost both my oil and my work (i.e. both time and trouble).

Plautus, Cicero, etc. (Proverbial expression.)

Olla male fervet.—The pot boils badly (i.e. things do not go favourably).

Pr. Petronius, 38, 13.

Ollæ amicitia.—Pot friendship; cupboard love.

Pr.

Omina sunt aliquid.—Omens are (i.e. mean) something.

Ovid. *Amorum*, Book 1, 12, 3.

Omissis jocis.—Joking set aside.

Pliny the Younger. *Ep.* 1, 21.

Omne actum ab agentis intentione judicandum.—Every deed is to be judged by the doer's intention.

Law.

Omne ævum curæ; cunctis sua displicet ætas.—Cares possess every age; their own age is distasteful to all.

Anonius.

Omne animal seipsum diligere.—Every animal loves itself.

Cicero. *De Finibus*, Book 5, 10.

Omne animi vitium tanto conspectus in se Crimen habet, quanto major, qui peccat, habetur.

—Every vice of the mind possesses so much more glaring guilt according to the rank of the person who offends.‡

Juvenal. *Sat.*, 8, 140.

Omne corpus mutabile est; . . . ita efficitur ut omne corpus mortale sit.—Everybody is subject to change; so it comes to pass that everybody is mortal.

Cicero. *De Nat. Deorum*, Book 3, 12.

Omne crimen ebrietas et incendit, et detegit.—Drunkenness both aggravates every crime and makes it more clearly a crime.

Coke on Littleton. *Inst.*, Book 3, Sec. 405.

Omne ignotum pro magnifico est.—Everything which is unknown is taken for magnificent.

Tacitus. *Agricola*, 29.

Omne malum nascens facile opprimitur: inveteratum fit plerumque robustius.—Every evil thing is easily stifled at its birth; allowed to become old it generally becomes too powerful.

Cicero. *Philippics*, Book 5, 11.

* See "Mior" (p. 474).

† "Favete linguis" is an expression also found in Cicero, Ovid, etc.

‡ See pp. 454 and 473.

§ See "Quanto splendoris."

Omne nimium vertitur in vitium.—All excess turns into vice. **Pr.**

Omne pulchrum amabile.—Everything beautiful is lovable. **Pr.**

Omne rarum carum, vilescit quotidianum.—All that is rare is dear, that which is everyday is cheap. **Pr.**

Omne solum forti patria est.—To a brave man every land is a native land.

Ovid. Fast., 1, 493.

Omne tulit punctum qui miscuit utile dulci, Lectorem delectando, pariterque monendo.—He obtains universal approval who has mingled what is useful with what is pleasant, by delighting and at the same time admonishing the reader.

Horace. De Arte Poetica, 343.

Omne vitium in proclivi est.—Every vice is downward in tendency. **Pr.***

Omne vovemus
Hoc tibi; ne tanto careat mihi nomine charta.

—I dedicate all this to you, that my book may not be without so great a name (as yours). **Tibullus. Book 4, 1, 26.**

Omnem movere lapidem.—To turn every stone (i.e. to leave none unturned). **Pr.**

Omnes amicos habere operosum est; satis est inimicos non habere.—It is a difficult task to have all men for your friends; it is sufficient not to have enemies. **Seneca.**

Omnes artes quæ ad humanitatem pertinent, habent quoddam commune vinculum, et quasi cognatione quadam inter se continentur.—All the arts appertaining to man have a certain common bond, and are as it were connected by a sort of relationship.

Cicero. Pro Archia, 1.

Omnes attrahens ut magnes lapis.—Attracting all like a loadstone. **Pr.**

Omnes autem et habentur et dicuntur tyranni, qui potestate sunt perpetua, in ea civitate quæ libertate usa est.—For all men are esteemed and declared tyrants who secure permanent power in a State which has enjoyed liberty. **Cornelius Nepos.**

Omnes composui.—I have settled them all (in their funeral urns).

Horace. Sat., Book 1, 9, 23.

Omnes, cum secundæ res sunt maximæ, tum maxime
Meditari secum oportet, quo pacto adversam seruumam ferant.

—All men, when prosperity is at its height, ought then chiefly to consider within themselves in what way they shall endure disaster. **Terence. Phormio, 1, 5, 11.**

* "Non pronum iter est ad vitia, sed præceps." (The road to vices is not only smooth, but steep.)—**SENeca, Ep., 97.**

Omnes eodem cogimur; omnium
Versatur urna serius ociosus
Sors exitura, et nos in æternum
Exsiliū impositura cymbe.

—We are all compelled by the same force; the lot is cast into the urn, sooner or later to be drawn forth, to send us to the boat of Charon for our eternal exile.

Horace. Odes, Book 2, 3, 25.

Omnes hi metuunt versum, odere poetas.—All these fear verses and hate poets.

Horace. Sat., Book 1, 4, 33.

Omnes homines, qui de rebus dubiis consultant, ab odio, amicitia, ira, atque misericordia vacuos esse decet.—It becomes all men who are engaged in settling difficult questions to be devoid of hatred, of friendship, of anger, and of soft-heartedness.

Sallust. Catilina, 51, 1. (From Cæsar's Oration.)

Omnes in malorum mari navigamus.—We are all embarked on a sea of troubles. **Pr.**

Omnes pari sorte nascimur, sola virtute distinguimur.—We are all born equal, and are distinguished alone by virtue. **Pr.**

Omnes, quibus res sunt minui secundæ, magis sunt, nescio quo modo
Suspiciosi: ad contumeliam omnia accipiunt magis:

Propter suam impotentiam se semper credunt negligi.

—All men in less prosperous circumstances are by some means, I know not how, suspicious: they take all things more readily as of the nature of an insult; and believe that they are always being neglected on account of their helplessness.

Terence. Adelphi, 4, 3, 14.

Omnes sapientes decet conferre et fabulari.—It becomes all wise men to confer and hold converse.

Plautus. Rudens, Act 2, 3, 8.

Omnes sibi malle melius esse, quam alteri.—We all wish things to go better with ourselves than with someone else.

Terence. Andria, 2, 5, 16.

Omnes una manet nox,
Et calcanda semel via leti.
—One night is awaiting us all, and the way of death must be trodden once.

Horace. Odes, Book 1, 23, 15.

Omni ætati mors est communis.—Death is common to every age. **Cicero.**

Omni autem in re consensus omnium gentium lex naturæ putanda est.—But in every matter the consensus of opinion among all nations is to be regarded as the law of nature.

Cicero. Tusc. Quæst., 1, 13, 30.†

† See "Quod Naturalis."

Omni malo punico inest granum putre.—In every pomegranate there is a rotten pip.
Pr.

Omni personarum delectu et discrimine remoto.—Every partiality for, or distinction between, persons, being laid aside.

Cicero (*adapted*). *De Fin.*, Book 4, 25, 69.

Omnia appetunt bonum.—All things seek after [their own] good.

Pr. *Quoted, Anat. Melan.*, 1621.

Omnia autem probate: quod bonum est tenete.—But prove all things: hold that which is good. **Vulgate.** *1 Thess.*, 5, 21.

Omnia bene, sine pœna, tempus est ludenti,

Absque mora venit hora libros deponendi.

—All things have been done well, there is no punishment to be suffered, the time for play is come, and the hour for putting away our books has come undelayed.

Old School Rhyme.

Omnia bonos viros decent.—All things are becoming to good men. **Pr.**

Omnia Castor emis, sic fiet ut omnia vendas.—You buy all things, Castor, so it will come to pass that you will have to sell all things. **Martial.** *Epig.*, Book 7, 97.

Omnia conando docilis sollertia vicit.—Ready cleverness has overcome all things by determination. **Manilius.** *1*, 95.

Omnia cum amico delibera, sed de te ipso prius.—Consult with a friend about all things, but especially about yourself.

Seneca.

Omnia desuper.—All things are from above. **Pr.**

Omnia ejusdem farinae.—All things are of the same meal (or material). **Pr.**

Omnia enim vitia in operto leviora sunt: morbi quoque.—For all vices are less serious when they are open; and so too with diseases. **Seneca.** *Epist.*, 56.

Omnia fert ætas, animum quoque.—Age carries all things away, even the mind.

Virgil. *Eclogues*, 9, 51.

Omnia fert ætas secum, aufert omnia secum; Omnia tempus habent, omnia tempus habet.—Age brings all things with it, and takes all things away with it; all things have time, and time has all things.

Anon. (*See preceding quotation.*)

Omnia Græce,

Quum sit turpe magis nostris nescire Latine. (The second line is believed to be a spurious interpolation).—All things have to be in Greek, when it should be rather disgraceful to us (Romans) to be ignorant of Latin.

Juvenal. *Sat.*, 6, 187.

Omnia idem pulvis.—All things are dust alike. **Pr.**

Omnia inconsulti impetus cepta, initis valida, spatio languescunt.—All undertakings of ill-considered impulse, though strong in their beginnings, languish with time. **Tacitus.** *Hist.*, Book 3, 58.

Omnia jam fient, fieri quæ posse negabam; Et nihil est de quo non sit habenda fides.

—All things will now be accomplished which I used to deny were possible; and there is nothing concerning which we may not feel confidence. **Ovid.** *Trist.*, 1, 8, 7.

Omnia mala exempla ex bonis initis orta sunt.—All bad examples of anything came originally from good beginnings.

Sallust. *Catilina*, 51.*

Omnia mea porto mecum.—I carry all my possessions with me.

Cicero. *Paradoxa*, 1, 2. (*Quoted as a saying of Bias*).†

Omnia munda mundis.—To the pure all things are pure. **Vulgate.** *Titus*, 1, 15.

Omnia mutantur, nihil interit.—All things change, nothing perishes.

Ovid. *Metam.*, 15, 165.

Omnia mutantur, nos et mutamur in illis.—All things change, and we change in them.† **Borbonius.**

Omnia non pariter rerum sunt omnibus apta.—All things are not equally suitable to all men. **Propertius.** *Book* 3, 9, 7.

Omnia orta occident.—All things risen will fall. **Sallust.** *Jugurtha*, 2.

Omnia patefacienda, ut ne quid omnino, quod venditor norit, emptor ignoret.—All things should be laid bare, so that the buyer may not be in any way ignorant of any thing which the seller knows.

Cicero. *De Officiis*, Book 3, 12, 51.

Omnia perdidimus, tantummodo vita relicta est.—We have lost all, yet life is still left. **Ovid.** *Ep. ex Pont.*, 4, 16, 49.

Omnia perversas possunt corrumpere mentes.—All things can corrupt perverted minds. **Ovid.** *Trist.*, 2, 301.

Omnia præcepi, atque animo mecum ante peregi.—I have anticipated all things, and have transacted them all beforehand in my mind. **Virgil.** *Æneid*, 6, 105.

* From Sallust's version of the oration of Caius Caesar.

† Valerius Maximus (Book 7, 2, Ext., 3) gives the saying: "Bona mea mecum porto" (I carry my goods with me). Seneca (Ep. 9) states that "Omnia bona mea mecum sunt" was the answer of Stilpon to Demetrius Polioctes.

‡ See "Tempora mutantur."

Omnia præclara rara.—All things which excel are rare. **Cicero.**

Omnia præsumuntur legitime facta, donec probetur in contrarium.—All things are presumed to be done in legal form, until it is proved to the contrary. **Coke.**

Omnia præsumuntur rite et solenniter esse acta.—All things are presumed to have been done with due observance and custom. **Law.**

Omnia prius experiri verbis, quam armis, sapientem decet.—It becomes a wise man to try everything that he can do by words, before having resort to arms.

Terence. Eunuchus, 4, 7, 19.

Omnia profecto, cum se a cælestibus rebus referet ad humanas, excelsius magnificentiusque et dicet et sentiet.—When a man, from the contemplation of heavenly things, brings himself to consider things human, he will certainly speak and feel everything in a higher and nobler manner.

Cicero. Orator, 34, 119.

Omnia quæ nunc vetustissima creduntur, nova fuere . . . et quod hodie exemplis tuetur, inter exempla erit.—All things which are now regarded as of great antiquity were once new, and that which we maintain to-day by precedents will be among the precedents.

Tacitus. Annals, Book 11, 24.

Omnia, quæ secundum naturam fiunt, sunt habenda in bonis.—All things which are done according to nature are to be accounted for good.

Cicero. De Senect., chap. 19.

Omnia quæ sensu voluntur vota diurno Pectore sopito reddit amica quies.

—Friendly repose brings back to the slumbering breast all the wishes which are circling in our mind throughout the day.

Claudian. In Sext., Cons. Hon. Aug., Pref., 1.

Omnia risus, omnia pulvis, et omnia nil sunt.—All things are a mockery, all things are dust, and all things are nothing. **Pr.**

Omnia Romæ

Cum pretio.

—All things at Rome have their price. **Juvenal. Sat., 3, 183.**

Omnia serviliter pro dominatione.—Everything servilely for the sake of power.

Tacitus. Hist., Book 1, 36.

Omnia si perdas, famam servare memento . . . Qua semel amissa, postea nullus eris.

—Though you lose all things, remember to preserve your good name, which, once lost, you will be as if you did not exist. **Anon.**

Omnia subjecisti sub pedibus ejus, oves et boves.—Thou hast put all things under his feet, sheep and oxen.*

Vulgate. Ps., 8, 7.

Omnia sunt hominum tenui pendencia filo ; Et subito casu, quæ valvere, ruunt.

—All the affairs of men are hanging by a slender thread ; and those which have become of worth, fall with a sudden crash.

Ovid. Ep. ex Pont., 4, 3, 35.

Omnia sunt ingrata : nihil fecisse benigne est.—All things are ungrateful ; it is nothing to have conferred a favour.

Catullus. Carmen, 7, 3.

Omnia tuta timens.—Fearing all things which are safe. **Virgil. Æneid, 4, 298.**

Omnia venalia Romæ.—All things are saleable at Rome. **Sallust. Jugurtha, 8.**

Omnia vincit amor, nos et cedamus amori.—Love conquers all, and let us too yield to love. **Virgil. Eclogues, 10, 69.**

Omnibus bonis expedit rempublicam esse salvam.—It is to the interest of all good men that the commonwealth should be safe.

Cicero. Philippicæ, 13, 8, 16.

Omnibus hoc vitium est cantoribus, inter amicos

Ut nunquam inducant animum cantare rogati, Injussi nunquam desistant.

—There is this vice in all singers, that when asked among friends they can never bring their minds to sing, but when unbidden they will never leave off.

Horace. Sat., Book 1, 3, 1.

Omnibus hostes Reddite nos populis, civile avertite bellum.—Let us be enemies to every people, but keep from us civil war.

Lucanus. Pharsalia, Book 2, 52.

Omnibus idem.—To all men the same. **Virgil. Æneid, 10, 112.**

Omnibus in terris, quæ sunt a Gadibus usque

Auroram et Gangem, pauci dignoscere possunt

Vera bona atque illis multum diversa, remota

Erroris nebula.

—In all lands which extend from Gades (Cadiz) to the far east and the Ganges, few are able to distinguish, by setting aside the clouds of error, true good from what is widely different from it.

Juvenal. Sat., 10, 1.

* These words, with the omission of "æjus," are the motto of the Company of Butchers, London.

Omnibus modis, qui pauperes sunt homines, miseri vivunt, Præsertim quibus nec quæstus est, nec didicere artem ullam.

—Those who are poor live wretchedly in every way, and especially those who have no means of getting a living, and who have learnt no kind of handicraft.

Plautus. *Rudens*, Act 2, 1, 1.

Omnibus nobis ut res dant sese, ita magni atque humiles sumus.—As matters turn out for us, so are we all either elated or cast down.

Terence. *Hecyra*, 2, 3, 20.

Omnibus una quies operum, labor omnibus idem.—There is the same rest to all from their work, and to all there is the same amount of labour.

Virgil. *Georgics*, 4, 184.

Omnino (ut mihi quidem videtur) studiorum omnium satietas, vitæ facit satietatem.—For indeed, as it seems to me, the loathing of all pursuits is simply and solely the cause of the loathing of life.

Cicero. *De Senectute*, 20.

Omnis ars imitatio est naturæ.—Every art is an imitation of nature.

Seneca. *Ep.*, 65.

Omnis commoditas sua fert incommoda secum.—Every advantage brings its disadvantages with it.

Pr.

Omnis definitio periculosa est.—Every definition is dangerous.

Pr. *Quoted by Emerson.*

Omnis doctrinæ ac scientiæ thesaurus altissimus.—A vast treasury of all learning and knowledge.

Pr.

Omnis dolor aut est vehemens, aut levis; si levis, facile fertur; si vehemens, certe brevis futurus est.—All pain is either great or slight. If slight it is easily borne; if great it will certainly be of short duration.

Cicero (adapted).

(See *De Fin.*, Book 1, 12, 40.)

Omnis enim res, Virtus, fama, decus, divina humanaque, pulchris

Divitis parent; quas qui construxerit ille Clarus erit, fortis, justus.

—Everything indeed, virtue, fame, and honour, human or divine, all are subject to beautiful wealth; and he who has amassed this will be distinguished, brave, upright.

Horace. *Sat.*, 2, 3, 94.

Omnis fama a domesticis emanat.—All report of us emanates from our servants.

Pr.

Omnis feret omnia tellus.—Every land shall produce all things that it requires (an imaginary and impossible condition of plenty).

Virgil. *Eclogues*, 4, 33.

Omnis homo mendax.—Every man is a liar.

Vulgate. *Ps.*, 116, 11.

Omnis poena corporalis, quamvis minima, major est omni poena pecuniaria, quamvis maxima.—Every bodily punishment, even the slightest, is greater than a monetary punishment, even the heaviest.

Law.

Omnis sors ferendo superanda est.—Every lot is to be overcome by endurance.

Pr.

Omnis stultitia laborat fastidio sui.—All folly is oppressed by a loathing of itself.

Seneca. *Ep.*, 9, fin.

Omnium artium domina [eloquentia].—[Eloquence] the mistress of all the arts.

Tacitus. *Dialogus de Oratoribus*, 32.

Omnium autem rerum, ex quibus aliquid acquiritur, nihil est agricultura melius, nihil uberius, nihil dulcius, nihil homine, nihil libero dignius.—Of all things from which any gain is obtained there is nothing better than agriculture, nothing more productive, nothing sweeter, nothing more worthy of a man, or of one who is free.

Cicero. *De Officiis*, Book 1, 42.

Omnium enim rerum principia parva sunt.—For the beginnings of all things are small.

Cicero. *De Finibus*, 5, 21, 58.

Omnium enim rerum voluptas, apud imperitos, ipso quo fugare debet periculo, crescit.—The pleasure of all things, amongst the uninstructed, increases with the very danger which should repel.

Seneca. *De Beneficiis*, Book 7, 9.

Omnium horarum homo.—A man of all hours (i.e. ready for anything).

Pr. (Quintilian. *Book* 6, 3.)

Omnium pestium pestilentissima est superstitio.—Of all pests the most pestilent is superstition.

Pr.*

Omnium rerum, heus, vicissitudo est!—Mark this, that there is change in all things.

Terence. *Eunuchus*, 2, 2, 45.

Omnium rerum quarum usus est, potest esse abusus, virtute sola excepta.—All things which have a use are capable of abuse, virtue alone excepted.

Law.

Omniumque quæ diceret, atque ageret, arte quadam ostentator.—One who paraded with a certain amount of art all that he said or did.

Tacitus. *Hist.*, Book 2, 80.

Onus probandi.—The burden of proving.

Law.

Onus segni impone asello.—Place the burden on the slow-paced ass.

Pr.

* See "Nulla scabies."

Opem ferre in tempore.—To bring help in time. **Pr.**

Opera nequidquam perit.—The work perishes fruitlessly.

Phædrus. Fab., Book 2, 5, 24.

Operæ pretium est (or videtur).—It is worth while (or seems worth while). **Lit.,** There is a reward for what is done.

Cicero, etc.

Operosa parvus

Carmina fingo.

—A small man, I fashion laborious songs.

Horace. Odes, Book 4, 2, 31.

Operose nihil agunt.—They laboriously do nothing.

Seneca. De Brev. Vitæ, Book 1, 13.

Opes regum, corda subditorum.—The riches of kings are the hearts of their subjects. **Pr.**

Opiferque per orbem
Dicor.

—I am known over the world as renderer of help.

Ovid. Metam., 1, 521. (Said of Apollo.)

Opinio veritate major.—Supposition is greater than truth.

Quoted by Bacon: Letter to Lord Essex, 1596.

Opinionum enim commenta delet dies, naturæ judicia confirmat.—Time wipes out the fancies of imagination, and strengthens the judgments of nature.

Cicero. De Nat. Deor., Book 2, 2, 5.

Oportet testudinis carnes aut edere aut non edere.—You must either eat the flesh of the turtle or not eat it.

This proverb, signifying that a thing must be done thoroughly or not at all, is derived from the idea that the flesh of turtle, indigestible in small quantities, was wholesome if freely partaken of.

Oppida tota canem venerantur, nemo Dianam.—Whole towns worship the dog, but no one worships Diana.

Juvenal. Sat., 15, 8.

Opprobrium medicorum.—The reproach of physicians (diseases said to be incurable). **Pr.**

Optandum est uti, qui præsumunt reipublicæ, legum similes sint, quæ ad puniendum non iracundia, sed æquitate ducuntur.—It were to be wished that those who are at the head of the commonwealth were like the laws, which are moved to punish, not by anger, but by justice. **Cicero. De Officiis, 1, 25, 89.**

Optat ephippia bos piger, optat arare caballus.—The fat ox desires the trappings of the horse; the horse desires to plough.

Horace. Ep., Book 1, 14, 43.

Optima quæque dies miseris mortalibus ævi Prima fugit; subeunt morbi, tristisque senectus;

Et labor, et duræ rapit inclementia mortis.

—The best day of life flies quickest to unhappy mortals; diseases and sad old age creep on us; and labour and the rigour of cruel death seize our bodies.

Virgil. Georgics, 3, 66.

Optimi consilii mortui.—The dead are the best advisers.* *Referring to books.*

Optimum elige; suave et facile illud faciet consuetudo.—Choose what is best; custom will make it agreeable and easy.

Pythagoras (tr. by Francis Bacon).

Optimum est aliena frui insania.—It is a very good thing to profit by the wrong-headedness of others. **Cato.**

Optimum obsonium labor.—Labour is the best appetiser. **Pr.**

Optimus atque

Interpres legum sanctissimus.

The best and most blameless interpreter of the laws. **Juvenal. Sat., 4, 78.**

Opum furia cupidus.—The mad lust for wealth. **Ovid. Fast., Book 1, 211.**

Opus opificem probat.—The work proves the workman. **Pr.**

Ora et labora.—Pray and work. **Pr.**

Orandum est, ut sit mens sana in corpore sano.—A sound mind in a sound body is a thing to be prayed for.

Juvenal. Sat., 10, 356.

Orate pro anima.—Pray for the soul of.

Orate pro nobis.—Pray for us. **Vulgate. 2 Thess., 3, 1.**

Orationis summa virtus est perspicuitas.—Perspicuity is the chief virtue of a speech. **Quintilian (adapted). (See "Perspicuitas.")**

Orator improbus leges subvertit.—An unprincipled orator subverts the laws. **Pr.**

Orci habet galeam.—He has the helmet of Orcus (i.e. of Pluto, whose helmet rendered the wearer invisible). **Pr.**

Ordine gentis

Mores, et studia, et populos, et prælia dicam.—In due order I will tell the manners, the pursuits, the peoples, and the battles of the race. **Virgil. Georgics, Book 4, 4.**

Ore rotundo.—With a good delivery (lit., with round mouth).

Horace. De Arte Poetica, 333.

Ore tenuis.—From the mouth only; oral evidence. **Law.**

* Bacon paraphrases the saying, "Books will speak plain when counsellors blanch."

Os dignum æterno nitidum quod fulgeat auro,
Si mallet laudare Deum; cui sordida monstra
Prætulit, et liquidam temeravit crimine vocem.

—A splendid countenance worthy to shine in lasting gold, if he had preferred to praise our God; to whom he preferred base monsters, and defiled his flowing voice with sin.

Prudentius.

Os hebes est, positæque movent fastidia mensæ:

Et queror, invisi cum venit hora cibi.

—My appetite is dulled; the tables when set out move my disgust; and I complain when the hour comes for hated food.

Ovid. Fast., Book 1, 10, 7.

Os homini sublime dedit, cœlumque tueri.
—He (the Deity) gave to man a countenance exalted, and made him to contemplate the heavens.

Ovid. Metam., Book 1, 85.

Os, orare, vale, communio, mensa negatur.—Speech, prayer, greeting, intercourse, food are denied.

Metrical version of sentence of excommunication.

Oscitante uno deinde oscitat et alter.—When one yawns another yawns after him.

Mediæval.

Osculum pacis.—The kiss of peace (formerly part of the celebration of the mass).

Ossa quieta, precor, tuta requiescite in urna;

Et sit humus cineri non onerosa tuo.

—May your bones rest gently, I pray, in their secure urn; and may the ground not be heavy upon your ashes.

Ovid. Amorum, Book 3, 9, 67.

Otia corpus alunt, animus quoque pascitur illis;

Immodicus contra carpit utrumque labor.

—Leisure nourishes the body, and the mind also is fed thereby; on the other hand, immoderate labour exhausts both.

Ovid. Ep. ex Pont., 1, 4, 21.

Otia securis invidiosa nocent.—Idleness, so much envied, is injurious to the self-confident.

Pr.

Otia si tollas, periire Cupidinis arcus.—Remove idleness, and Cupid's artillery perishes.

Ovid. Rem. Amoris, 139.

Otio qui nescit uti, plus negoti habet,

Quam cum est negotium in negotio.

—He who does not know how to employ leisure, makes more of a business of it than there is business in business itself.

Ennius (adapted). Quoted by Aulus Gellius, Book 18, 10.

Otiosa sedulitas.—Idle industry. (*See Horace, Ep., 1, 7, 8.*)

Otiosis nullus adstittit Deus.—No deity stands by the idle.

Otiosus animus nescit quid volet.—The idle mind knows not what it wants.

Ennius (adapted). Iphigenia, chorus. (From Aulus Gellius, Book 18, 10.)

Otium cum dignitate.—Ease (or leisure) with dignity.

Pr.

Otium naufragium castitatis.—Idleness is the shipwreck of chastity.

Pr.

Otium sine literis mors est, et hominis vivi sepultura.—Leisure without books is death, and burial of a man alive.

Seneca. Ep., 82.

Otium umbratile.—Retired leisure (*lit.*, leisure in the shade).

Pr.

Ovem lupo commisti.—You have entrusted the sheep to the wolf.

Pr.

(*Terence. Eunuchus, 5, 1, 16.*)

Pabulum Acheruntis.—Food of Acheron (*i.e.* of the grave; spoken of one fit to die).

Plautus. Casina, Act 2, 1, 11.

Pabulum animi.—The food of the mind (knowledge).

Pr.

Pace tanti viri.—With the leave of so great a man.

Pr.

Pacem hominibus habe, bellum cum vitis.—Have peace with men, war with their vices.

Pr.

Pacta cementa.—Conditions agreed upon.

Pr.

Pactum non pactum est; non pactum pactum est; quod vobis lubet.—A bargain is not a bargain; and that which was no bargain becomes one; whichever suits you best.

Plautus. Aulularia, Act 2, 1, 82.

Palam mutire plebeio piaculum* est.—To mutter about anything openly is as bad as a crime in a plebeian.

Phædrus. Fab., Book 4, 25, 34. (Quoted from an older poet.)

Palinodiam canere.—To recant.

Macrobius. Sat. 7, 5.

Pallentes procul hinc abite curæ.—Begone far hence, ye cares which make us pale.

Martial. Epig., Book 11, 7, 6.

Pallentesque habitant Morbi, tristisque Senectus,
Et Metus et malesuada Fames, et turpis Egestas.

—Pale Disease dwells there, and sad Old Age, and Fear, and Famine persuading to evil, and hateful Want.

Virgil. Æneid, 6, 275.

* Another reading has "periculum" (*i.e.* a danger).

Pallida mors æquo pulsat pede pauperum tabernas,
Regumque turres.

—Pale death knocks with impartial foot at the cottages of the poor and at the towers of kings. **Horace. Odes, Book 1, 4, 13.**

Palma non sine pulvere.—The prize not without dust (i.e. effort). **Pr.**

Palmarum qui meruit ferat.—Let him bear the palm who has deserved it. **Pr.**

Par bene comparatum.—A pair well matched. **Pr.**

Par negotiis neque supra erat.—He was equal to his business but not beyond it. **Tacitus. Annals, Book 6, 39.**

Par nobile fratrum.—A noble pair of brothers. **Horace. Sat., 2, 3, 243.**

Par pari referto.—Give him as good as he gives. **Pr.**

Par ternis suppar.—A pair almost equal to three. **Pr.**

Parasiticam coenam querit.—He seeks the banquet of a parasite; he cadges for a dinner. **Pr.**

Parce, precor, precor.—Spare me, I pray, I pray. **Horace. Odes, Book 4, 1, 2.**

Parce puer, stimulis, et fortius utere loris.—Spare the spurs, boy, and hold the reins more firmly. **Ovid. Metam., 2, 127.**

Parcendum est animo miserabile vulnus habenti.—We must make allowances for the mind which has received a grievous wound. **Ovid. Ep. ex Pont., 1, 5, 23.**

Parcere personis, dicere de vitiis.—To spare the persons, but to publish the crimes. **Martial. Epig., Book 10, 33, 10.**

Parcere subjectis, et debellare superbos.—To spare those who are cast down, and to subdue those who have set themselves up. **Virgil. Æneid, Book 6, 353.**

Parciit
Cognatis maculis similis fera.

—The wild beast of the same species spares those of kindred spots. **Juvenal. Sat., 15, 159.**

Parcite paucarum diffundere crimen in omnes.—Forbear to distribute amongst all women the guilt of a few. **Ovid. Ars Amat., Book 3, 9.**

Parcus Deorum cultor, et infrequens, Insanientis dum sapientie
Consultus erro; nunc retrorsum

Vela dare, atque iterare cursus
Cogor relictos.

—A sparing and infrequent worshipper, whilst I stray learned in raving philosophy; I am now compelled to sail back again, and to journey once more on the course which I had abandoned. **Horace. Odes, Book 1, 34, 1.**

Parens patriæ.—Parent of his country (applied to Cicero). **Pliny. Book 7.**

Parens rerum.—The parent of things. **Lucanus. Pharsalia, Book 2, 7.**

Pares autem cum paribus, veteri proverbio, facillime congregantur.—For like associates most easily with like, according to the ancient proverb. **Cicero. De Senectute, 3.**

Pari passu.—With equal step (i.e. proceeding side by side at the same pace).

Pari ratione.—By equal reason.

Pari sorte scelus et sceleris voluntas.—Crime and inclination to crime are equal in their nature. **Law.**

Paribus sententiis reus absolvitur.—The accused is acquitted where the opinions are equally divided. **Coke.**

Paritur pax bello.—Peace is produced by war. **Cornelius Nepos.**

Parliamentum indoctorum.—The Parliament of the unlearned (i.e. of 6 Henry IV., from which all lawyers were excluded).

Pars benefici est quod petitur si belle neges.—It is the part of an obliging man to refuse a favour gracefully. **Publilius Syrus.**

Pars hominum vitiis gaudet constanter, et urguet

Propositum: pars multa natat, modo recta capessens,

Interdum pravus obnoxia.

—A portion of mankind glory uniformly in their vices and keep to their purpose: a large portion drift, sometimes clutching at what is right, and occasionally compliant to what is evil. **Horace. Sat., Book 2, 7, 6.**

Pars minima est ipsa puella sui.—The girl herself is the least part of herself. **Ovid. Rem. Amoris, 344.**

Pars sanitatis velle sanari fuit.—It was a sign of health that he was willing to be cured. **Seneca. Hippolytus, Act 1, 249.**

Pars tui melior immortalis est.—The better part of you is immortal. **Seneca.**

Parsimonia est scientia vitandi sumptus supervacuos, aut ars re familiari moderate utendi.—Frugality is the science of avoiding unnecessary expenditure, or the art of managing our property with moderation. **Seneca. De Beneficiis, Book 2, 34.**

Parta tueri.—Keep what you have acquired. **Pr.**

Parthis mendacior.—More lying than the Parthians (an Oriental race regarded as specially untruthworthy).

Horace. Ep., Book 2, 1, 112.

* Another reading has "cito" for "belle" (i.e. "promptly" for "gracefully").

Partibus locare.—To let on sharing terms.
Law.

Particeps criminis.—An accessory in the crime.
Law.

Parturiunt montes; nascetur ridiculus mus.—The mountains are in labour; an absurd mouse will be born.

Horace. *De Arte Poetica*, 139.

Parum lauda, vituperare parcius.—Be sparing in praising and more so in blaming.

Quoted in "*Piers Plowman*," 1362.

Parva leves capiunt animos.—Small things captivate light minds.

Ovid. *Ars Amat.*, Book I, 159.

Parva sunt hæc; sed parva ista non contemnendo majores nostri maximam hanc rem fecerunt.—These are small things, but it was by not despising those small things that our ancestors accomplished this very great thing.
Livy. *Hist.*, Book 6, 41.

Parvi enim sunt foris arma, nisi consilium domi.—For arms are of little avail abroad, unless there is good counsel at home.

Cicero. *De Officiis*, I, 22.

Parvis componere magna.—To compare great things with small.
Virgil. *Ecl.*, I, 24.

Parvula (nam exemplo est) magni formica laboris

Ore trahit, quodcumque potest, atque addit acervo

Quem struit; haud ignara ac non incanta futuri.

—For example, the tiny ant, a creature of great industry, drags with its mouth whatever it can, and adds it to the heap which she is piling up, not unaware nor careless of the future.
Horace. *Sat.*, Book I, 1, 33.

Parvula scintilla sæpe magnum suscitavit incendium.—A tiny spark often brings about a great conflagration.
Pr.

Parvum non parvæ amicitiae pignus.—A small token of no small friendship.
Pr.

Parvum parva decent.—Small things become a small man.
Horace. *Ep.*, Book I, 7, 44.

Parvus pumilio, licet in monte constiterit; colossus magnitudinem suam servabit, etiam si steterit in puteo.—A dwarf is small even if he stands on a mountain; a colossus keeps his height, even if he stands in a well.
Seneca. *Ep.* 76.

Pascitur in vivis livor; post fata quiescit, Cum suus, ex merito, quemque tuetur honos. Ergo etiam, cum me supremus adderit ignis, Vivam: parsque mei multa superstes erit. —Malice feeds on the living; after life is over it rests, whilst honour preserves everyone according to his desert. Therefore, indeed, when the funeral flame has consumed me, I shall live; and a great part of me shall survive me.
Ovid. *Amorum*, Book I, 15, 39.

Passibus ambiguus Fortuna volubilis errat, Et manet in nullo certa tenaxque loco.

—Volatile Fortune wanders with uncertain steps, and remains in no place with any assured or lasting stay.

Ovid. *Trist.*, 5, 8, 15.

Pater familias.—Father of a family.

(See *Pliny the Younger*, *Ep.*, Book 5, 19.)

Pater ipse colendi

Haud facilem esse viam voluit.

—The Father of all did not will that the way of cultivating (the soil) should be easy.

Virgil. *Georgics* I, 121.

Pater noster, qui es in cælis.—Our Father, which art in heaven.

Vulgate. *St. Matt.*, 6, 9.

Pater patriæ.*—Father of his country.

Juvenal. *Sat.*, 8, 244; Cicero, etc.

Pati natæ.—[Women are] born to suffer.

Seneca. *Epist.* 95.

Pati necesse est multa mortalem mala.—It is necessary for mortal man to suffer many evils.

Nævius.

Pati

Nos oportet quod ille faciat cujus potestas plus potest.

—It behoves us to endure what he does whose power is greater than ours.
Plautus.

Patientes vincunt.†—The patient conquer.

Pr.

Patientia læsa fit furor.—Patience abused becomes madness.

Patientia, quæ pars magna justitiæ est.—Patience, which is a great part of justice.

Pliny the Younger.

Patientissimus veri.—Most patient of the truth; willing to endure plain-speaking.

Tacitus. *Dialogus de Oratoribus*, 8.

Patitur poenas peccandi sola voluntas.—The very inclination to sin entails penalties.

Juvenal. *Sat.*, 13, 208.

Patitur qui vincit.—He suffers who conquers.

Pr.

Patria cara, carior libertas.—Country is dear, but liberty dearer still.

Pr.

Patriæ quis exul

Se quoque fugit?—What exile from his country escapes from himself?

Horace. *Odes*, Book 2, 16, 19.

Patriæ fumus igne alieno luculentior.—The smoke from our own native land is brighter than fire in a foreign country.
Pr.

* Title given to Cicero by decree of the Senate; the title had also been given to Augustus and several of his successors.

† "Quoth Peers the Ploughman 'patientes vincunt.'"—"*Piers the Plowman*" (1362), *Passus* 16, l. 132.

Patriæ infelici fidelis.—Faithful to an unfortunate country. **Pr.**

Patriæ pietatis imago.—The picture of filial duty. **Virgil.**

(*Adapted from Æneid 9, 294, and 10, 824.*)

Patriæ solum omnibus carum est.—The soil of our native land is dear to us all.

Cicero (adapted).

(*See Or. in Catil., 4, 8, 16.*)

Patricius consul maculat quos vendit honores;

Plus maculat, quos ipse gerit.

—Patricius, the consul, stains the honours which he sells; still more he stains those which he himself bears.

Claudian. *In Eutropium, Book 2, 561.*

Patrimonium non comesus sed devoratum.

—A patrimony not merely wasted but utterly demolished. **Quintilian.**

Patris est filius.—He is his father's son.

Pauca abunde mediocribus sufficiunt.—A few things are abundantly sufficient for the moderate. **Pr.**

Pauca Catonis

Verba, sed a pleno venientia pectore veri.—The words of Cato were few but proceeding from a heart full of truth.

Lucanus. *Pharsalia, Book 9, 188.*

Pauci ex multis sunt amici homini qui certis.—Of many friends there are few on whom a man can rely. **Plautus.**

Pauci vident morbum suum, omnes amant.—Few see their own disease, all love it.

Paucis carior est fides quam pecunia.—To few is good faith dearer than money.

Sallust. *Jugurtha, 16.*

Paucis temeritas est bono, multis malo.—Rashness proves a good thing to a few, but a bad thing to many.

Phædrus. *Fab., Book 5, 4.*

Paucos servitus, plures servitutum tenent.—Slavery enchains a few; more enchain themselves to slavery. **Seneca.** *Epist., 22.*

Paulo majora canemus.—Let us sing of somewhat greater matters.

Virgil. *Eclogues, 4, 1.*

Paulo post futurum.—A little after the future, i.e. indefinitely remote.

Paulum sepulcræ distat inertiam Celata virtus.

—Worth concealed differs little from buried indolence. **Horace.** *Odes, Book 4, 9, 29.*

Pauper enim non est cui rerum suppetit usus. Si ventri bene, si lateri, pedibusque tuis, nil Divitiæ poterunt regalia addere majus.

—He is not poor who has enough for his needs. If it is well with your stomach, your lungs, and your feet, royal wealth can add nothing more. **Horace.** *Ep., Book 1, 12, 4.*

Pauper sum; fateor, patior; quod Di dant fero.—I am poor; I confess it and endure it; what the gods give I put up with. **Plautus.**

Pauper ubique jacet.—Everywhere the poor man is despised.

Ovid. *Fastorum, Book 1, 218.*

Pauperies immunda domu procul absit.—May foul poverty be far from your home.

Horace. *Ep., Book 2, 2, 199.*

Pauperis est numerare pecus.—It is natural for a poor man to count his flock.

Ovid. *Metam., 13, 824.*

Paupertas est non quæ pauca possidet, sed quæ multa non possidet.—Poverty consists not in the possession of few things, but in the non-possession of many things.

Seneca. *Ep. 87.*

Paupertas est odibile bonum.—Poverty is a hateful blessing. **Vincent of Beauvais.** "*Speculum Historiale,*" *Book 10, chap. 71.*

Paupertas fecit, ut ridiculus forem.—Poverty causes me to be laughable.

Plautus. *Stichus, 1, 3, 20.*

Paupertas fugitur, totoque arcessitur orbe.—Poverty is avoided and treated as a crime all over the world. **Lucanus.**

Paupertas impulit audax

Ut versus facerem.

—Daring poverty urges me on to write poetry. **Horace.** *Ep., Book 2, 2, 51.*

Paupertas . . . omnes artes perdocet.—Poverty is a thorough instructress in all the arts. **Plautus.** *Stichus, Act 2, 1.*

Paupertas omnium artium reperitrix.—Poverty is the discoverer of all the arts.

Apollonius. *De Magia, p. 285, 35.*

Paupertatis onus patienter ferre memento.—Remember to bear patiently the burden of poverty. **Cato.** *Distich, 1, 21.*

Paupertatis pudor et fuga.—The shame and ostracism of poverty.

Horace. *Ep., Book 1, 18, 24.*

Pavore carent qui nihil commiserunt; at penam semper ob oculos versari putant qui peccarunt.—Those who have done nothing are without fear; but those who have sinned always imagine the punishment of their guilt to be hovering before their eyes. **Anon.**

Pax Cererem nutrit; pacis alumnus Ceres.—Peace is the nurse of Ceres, and Ceres is the foster child of peace.

Ovid. *Fastorum, 1, 704.*

Pax huic domui.—Peace be to this house. **Yulgate.** *St. Matt. 10, 12; St. Luke 10, 5.*

Pax in bello.—Peace in war; leniency in war.

Pax potior bello.—Peace is more powerful than war. **Pr.**

Pax vobiscum.—Peace be with you.
Vulgate. Genesis, 43, 23, etc.

Peccare docentes
Fallax historias monet.
—Full of deceit, he relates stories which teach to sin. **Horace. Odes, Book 3, 7, 19.**

Peccare nemini licet.—It is lawful for no one to sin. **Cicero. Tusc. Quæst. Book 5, 19.**

Peccavi.—I have sinned.

Pectus est quod disertos facit.—It is the heart which makes men eloquent.

Quintilian, 10, 7.

Pectus præceptis format amicis.—He moulds the disposition by the precepts of friends.
Horace. Ep., Book 2, 1, 128.

Pecunia regimen est rerum omnium.—Money is the ruling spirit of all things.

Publilius Syrus.

Pecuniæ alienæ non appetens, suæ parvus, publicæ avarus.—Not covetous of the money of others, sparing of his own, miserly with that of the public.

Tacitus. Hist., Book 1, 49.

Pecuniæ fugienda cupiditas; nihil enim est tam angusti animi, tamque parvi, quam amare divitias.—The desire for money is to be shunned; for nothing is so characteristic of a narrow and little mind as to love riches.
Cicero. De Officiis, Book 1, 20.

Pecuniæ obediunt omnia.—All things are obedient to money. **Pr.**

Pecuniam accipere docuimus.—We have taught them to accept money.

Tacitus. Germania, 15.

Pecuniam in loco negligere, maximum interdum est lucrum.—To despise money on occasion is now and then a very great gain.
Terence. Adelphi, 2, 2, 8.

Pecuniam perdidisti: fortasse illa te perderet manens.—You have lost your money: perhaps it would have lost you had it remained. **Pr.**

Pedibus timor addidit alas.—Fear gave wings to his feet. **Virgil. Æneid, 8, 224.**

Pejor odio amoris simulatio.—Pretence of love is worse than hatred.

Pliny the Younger. Paneg. Traj., 85.

Pelion imposuisse Olympo.—To pile Pelion upon Olympus. **Horace. Odes, Book 3, 4, 52.**

Pendent opera interrupta.—The work is suspended through interruption.

Virgil. Æneid, 4, 88.

Pendente lite. (See "Lite.")

Penelopæ telam retexens.—Unravelling the web of Penelope.

Cicero. Acad. Quæst., Book 4, 29, 95.

Penitus toto divisos orbe Britannos.—The Britons, separated from almost the whole world. **Virgil. Eclogues, 1, 67.**

Per accidens.—Through some accidental or external cause (as opposed to *per se*).

Per aspera ad astra.—Through rugged ways to the stars. **Motto.**

Per capita.—By the head. **Law.**

Per fas et nefas.—By right means and wrong: **Pr.**

Per incuriam.—Through carelessness.

Per mare per terram.—By sea and by land. **Pr.**

Per mare per terras.—By sea and by land.
Ovid. Heroides, 7, 88; 14, 101.

Per populos dat jura, viamque affectat Olympo.—He gives laws to the peoples, and makes himself a way to the heavens.
Virgil. Georgics, 4, 562.

Per quod servitium amisit.—By which a person has lost services to be rendered.

Law.

Per risum multum possis cognoscere stultum.—You may know a fool by his much laughing. **Mediæval.**

Per saltum.—By a leap.

Per scelera semper sceleribus tutum est iter.—The safe way to crime is always through crime.

Seneca. Agamemnon, Act 2, 115.

Per se.—By itself.

Per stirpes.—According to the original stock. **Law.**

Per testes.—By witnesses. **Law.**

Per undas et ignes fluctuat nec mergitur.—Through waves and flames she is tossed about but not submerged. **Matthew of Paris.**

Per varios casus, per tot discrimina rerum.—Through various chances and so many dangers.
Virgil. Æneid, 1, 204.

Peragit tranquilla potestas

Quod violenta nequit, mandataque fortius urget
Imperiosa quies.

—Quiet power accomplishes what violent power cannot, and calmness more effectually carries out masterful edicts. **Claudian.**

Peras imposuit Jupiter nobis duas.
Propriis repletam vitiis post tergum dedit;
Alienis ante pectus suspendit gravem.

—Jupiter has placed upon us two wallets. Hanging behind each person's back he has given one full of his own faults; in front he has hung a heavy one full of other people's. **Phædrus. Fab., Book 4, 9, 1.**

Percunctare a peritis.—Seek information from the experienced.

Cicero. *In Somn. Scip.*, 1. Percunctatorem fugito; nam garrulus idem est;

Nec retinent patulæ commissa fideliter aures.

—Avoid a person who asks questions, for such a man is a talker; nor will open ears keep faithfully the things entrusted to them.

Horace. *Ep.*, Book 1, 18, 69.

Perdere iste sciet, donare nesciet.—He may know how to waste (*lit.* to lose), he will not know how to give.

Tacitus. *Hist.*, Book 1, 30.

Perdet te pudor hic.—This modesty will be the ruin of you.

Martial. *Epig.*, Book 10, 93, 11.

Perdidisse honeste mallem quam accepisse turpiter.—I would rather have lost honourably than gained basely. **Pubilius Syrus.**

Perdidit arma, locum virtutis deseruit, qui Semper in augenda festinat et obruitur re.

—He has lost his arms and deserted the post of honour who is always busy and immersed in increasing his possessions.

Horace. *Ep.*, Book 1, 16, 67.

Perdifficile est, cum præstare ceteris concupieris, servare æquitatem.—It is a very difficult thing to preserve justice, when you are trying to excel others. **Cicero.**

Perdis, et in damno gratia nulla tuo.—You lose, and have no thanks in your loss.

Ovid. *Ars Amat.*, 1, 434.

Perditio tua ex te.—Your ruin is due to yourself. **Pr.**

Pereant amici, dum una inimici interdicant.—Let our friends perish, provided that our enemies fall with them.

Cicero. (*Proverb condemned by him.*)

Pereant qui ante nos nostra dixerunt.—May those perish who have said our good things before us.

Donatus. (*Also attributed to St. Augustine or St. Austin.*)

Perenne conjugium animus non corpus facit.—Mental, not bodily qualities, make lasting wedlock. **Pubilius Syrus.**

Pereunt et imputantur.—They (the hours) pass by, and are put to our account.

Martial. *Epig.*, Book 5, 21, 13.

Perfer et obdura; dolor hic tibi proderit olim.—Endure and persist; this pain will turn to your good by and by.

Ovid. *Amorum*, Book 3, 11, 7.

Perfer et obdura; multo graviora tulisti.—Endure and persist; you have borne heavier fortunes by far.

Ovid. *Tristia*, Book 5, 11, 7.

Perfervidum ingenium Scotorum.—The very ardent disposition of the Scotch. **Pr.**

Perfida, sed quamvis perfida, cara tamen.—She is false, but however false, she is still dear. **Tibullus.** *Book 3*, 7, 24.

Perfidiosus est amor.—Love is perfidious.

Plautus. *Cistellaria*, Act 1, 1, 75.

Pergis pugnancia secum Frontibus adversis componere?

—Do you persist in trying to reconcile things at variance with themselves, with natures opposed to each other?

Horace. *Sat.*, Book 1, 1, 102.

Percula qui audet, ante vincit quam accipit.—He who dares dangers overcomes them before he incurs them.

Pubilius Syrus.

Percula timidus etiam quæ non sunt videt.—The timid sees even dangers which do not exist. **Pubilius Syrus.**

Perculosæ plenum opus aleæ

Tractas, et incedis per ignes

Suppositos cineri doloso.

—You are dealing with a work full of dangerous hazard, and you are venturing upon fires overlaid with treacherous ashes.

Horace. *Odes*, Book 2, 1, 6.

Perculosior casus ab alto.—A fall from a height is the more dangerous. **Pr.**

Perculosum est credere et non credere;

Ergo exploranda est veritas multum, prius Quam stulta prave judicet sententia.

—It is dangerous to believe and to disbelieve; therefore it is far better that the truth should be thoroughly searched, than that a foolish opinion should pervert your judgment.

Phædrus. *Fab.*, Book 3, 10, 1, and 5, 6.

Perculum ex aliis facito, tibi quod ex usu siet.—Take from other people's danger such example as shall be of use to you.

Terence. *Heautontimorumenos*, 2, 1, 8 (*and see l. 36*).

Periere mores, jus, decus, pietas, fides, Et, qui redire cum perit nescit, pudor.

—Manners, justice, honour, reverence and good faith, have gone, and shame, which knows no return when it once departs.

Seneca. *Agamemnon*, Act 2, 112.

Perierunt tempora longi

Servitii.

—The time of my long bondage has passed. **Juvenal.** *Sat.* 3, 124.

Perissem nisi perissem.—I should have been lost if I had not gone through it. **Pr.**

Perimus licitis.—We are lost by what is lawful; we are demoralised by indulgence in things which are not contrary to law.

Used by Sir Matthew Hale. Founded; perhaps, on passages in St. Gregory (*Moral.*, Book 5, and *Homily 35*, "in *Evang.*"), in which he urges care and moderation in things lawful.

Perit omnis in illo
Nobilitas, cujus laus est in origine sola.
—All nobility is lost in him whose only merit is in his birth.

Anon. *Panegyric of Piso.*

Perit quod facis ingrato.—What you do for an ungrateful man is lost. Pr.

Peritura parcere chartæ.—To spare the paper doomed to perish (*i.e.* to abstain from literary composition).

Juvenal. *Sat.*, 1, 13.

Perjuria ridet amantum
Jupiter.

—At lovers' perjuries Jove laughs.*

Tibullus. *Book 4*, 7, 17.

Perjuri poena divina exitium, humana dedecus (one of the laws of the Twelve Tables).—The divine punishment of perjury is destruction; the human punishment is disgrace.

Permissu superiorum.—By the permission of the authorities.

Permitte Divis cætera.—The rest leave to the gods. Horace. *Odes*, Book 1, 9, 9.

Perpetuo risu pulmonem agitare solebat
Democritus.

—Democritus (the laughing philosopher) was wont to shake his lungs with perpetual laughter. Juvenal. *Sat.*, 10, 33.

Perpetuus nulli datur usus, et hæres
Hæredem alterius, velut unda supervenit undam.

—Perpetual use of anything is given to no one, and heir follows heir as wave succeeds on wave. Horace. *Ep.*, Book 2, 2, 175.

Persevera, Per severa, Per se vera.—Persevere, through difficulties, true in herself. Motto on the carriages of the Oxford, Worcester and Wolverhampton Railway.

Personæ mutæ.—Dumb characters; "supers."

Perpicuitas in verbis præcipuam habet proprietatem.—Clearness is the most important matter in the use of words.

Quintilian. 8, 2, 1.

Pessimum inimicorum genus, laudantes.—That worst class of enemies, those who praise you. Tacitus. *Agricola*, 41.

Petere honorem pro flagitio, more fit.—It is the fashion to seek honour for disgraceful conduct. Plautus. *Trinummus*, Act 4, 3, 23.

Petitio principii.—Begging the chief point (*i.e.* begging the question).

Pharmaca das ægroto; aurum tibi porrigit æger.

Tu morbum curas illius, ille tuum.

—You give medicine to a sick man; the sick man hands you gold in return. You cure his disease, he cures yours.

Anon. *To a Doctor.*

Philosophia simulari potest, eloquentia non potest.—Philosophy may be pretended, eloquence cannot be. Quintilian.

Phœbo digna locuti.—Men who have said things worthy of Phœbus.

Virgil. *Æneid*, 6, 662.

Phœnices primi, famæ si creditur, usi
Mansuram rudibus vocem signare figuris.

—The Phœnicians, if report may be believed, were the first who employed rough characters to indicate the spoken word, to be made thereby enduring.

Lucanus. *Pharsalia*, Book 3, 221.

Phosphore, redde diem! quid gaudia nostra moraris?

Cæsare venturo, Phosphore, redde diem!

—O Phosphor (morning star), bring back the day! Why do you delay our delight? Cæsar is coming to us; O Phosphor, bring us back the day! Martial. *Ep.*, Book 8, 21, 1.

Phrygem plagis fieri solere meliorem.—A Phrygian is wont to be improved by blows.

Cicero. *Pro Flacco*, 27, 65. (*Quoted as a Prov.*)

Piæ fraudes.—Pious frauds.

Religio Medici (1642). *Part 1*, sec. 23.

Pictoribus atque poetis
Quidlibet audendi semper fuit æqua potestas.

—To poets and painters alike there has always been a capacity for daring anything. Horace. *De Arte Poetica*, 9.

Pietas fundamentum est omnium virtutum.
—Piety is the foundation of all virtues.

Cicero. *Pro Plancio*, 12.

Pietas mea,
Serva me, quando ego te servavi sedulo.

—Preserve me, O my integrity, since I have diligently preserved thee.

Plautus. *Curculio*, Act 5, 2, 40.

Pietate ac religione, atque hac una sapientia, quod Deorum immortalium numine omnia regi gubernarique perspeximus, omnes gentes nationesque superavimus.—By reverence and religion, and this, the only wisdom, that all things are ruled and governed by the disposition of the immortal gods, we have subdued all nations and races. Cicero.

* See "Jupiter exalto."

Pigra extulit arctis
Haud umquam sese virtus.
—Indolent ability hardly ever raises itself out of narrow fortunes.

Silius. Punic., 13, 733.

Pingere cum gladio.—To paint with a sword threatening one.

Pinguis venter non gignit sensum tenuem.
—A fat belly does not produce a fine sense.

St. Jerome.

Pirata est hostes humani generis.—A pirate is an enemy of the human race.

Coke.

Piscator ictus aspiet.—The fisherman when stung will grow wise.

Pr.

Piscem natate doces.—You are teaching a fish to swim.

Pr.

Placeat homini quidquid Deo placuit.—Let that which has pleased God please man.

Seneca.

Placet ille meus mihi mendicus, suus rex reginæ placet.—That beggar of mine pleases me, as her king pleases a queen.

Plautus. Stichus, Act 1, 2.

Plato enim mihi unus est instar omnium. (See "Instar omnium.")

Platonem non accepit nobilem philosophia, sed fecit.—Philosophy did not find Plato noble, it made him so. *Seneca. Epist., 44.*

Plausibus ex ipsis populi, lætoque favore, Ingenium quodvis incaluisse potest.

—Any nature whatsoever might warm with the very applause of the people, and their wild enthusiasm.

Ovid. Ep. ex Ponto, 3, 4, 29.

Plausus tunc arte carebat.—In those days applause was without art.

Ovid. Ars Amat., Book 1, 113.

Plena fuit vobis omni concordia vita, Et stetit ad finem longa tenaxque fides.

—All your life there was perfect agreement between you, and to the end your long and faithful friendship endured.

Ovid. Amorum, Book 2, 6, 13.

Plene administravit.—He administered in full.

Law.

Plenus inconsideratissimæ ac dementissimæ temeritatis.—Full of the most reckless and insane rashness.

Cicero. De Harusp. Resp., 26, 55.

Plenus rimarum sum, hac et illuc perfluo.—I am full of leaks, and I let secrets out hither and thither.

Terence. Eunuchus, 1, 2, 25.

Plerique enim lacrymas fundunt, ut ostendant; et toties siccos oculos habent, quoties spectator defuit.—Many indeed shed tears for show, and as soon as an onlooker is gone they have dry eyes.

Seneca. De Tranquil. animi, 15.

Plerumque gratæ divitibusque vices.—Change is generally pleasing to the rich.

Horace. Odes, Book 3, 23, 13.

Plerumque modestus
Occupat obscuri speciem, taciturnus acerbis.
—Commonly a modest man obtains the character of being reserved, and a silent man of being disagreeable.

Horace. Ep., Book 1, 18, 94.

Ploratur lacrymis amissa pecunia veris.—Lost money is mourned with genuine tears.

Juvenal. Sat., 13, 134.

Ploravere suis non respondere favorem Speratum meritis.

—They lamented that the expected approbation did not correspond with their merits.

Horace. Ep., Book 2, 1, 9.

Pluma haud interest.—It matters not a feather (i.e. there is not the difference of a feather). *Plautus. Mostellaria, Act 2, 1, 60.*

Plura faciunt homines e consuetudine quam e ratione.—Men do more things through habit than through reason.

Pr.

Plura mala contingunt quam accidunt.—More evils reach us than happen by chance (i.e. we bring more evils on ourselves than happen in the ordinary course of life).

Pr.

Plura sunt, Lucili, quæ nos terrent, quam quæ premunt; et sæpius opinione quam re laboramus.

—There are more things, Lucilius, to alarm than to injure us; and we are more often afflicted by fancy than by fact.

Seneca. Ep., 13.

Plures adorant solem orientem quam occidentem.—More people admire the rising than the setting sun.

Sylla (according to Bacon).

Plures amicos mensa quam mens concipit.—The table attracts more friends than the mind.

Publius Syrus.

Plures crapula quam gladius.—Drunkenness kills more than the sword.

Pr.

Pluribus intentus, minor est ad singula sensus.—Our perception, when intent on too many things, is less able to grasp matters singly.

Pr.

Plurima sunt quæ
Non audient homines pertusa dicere læna.

—There are many things which men dare not say when their clothes are in holes.

Juvenal. Sat., 5, 130.

Pluris est oculatus testis unus, quam auriti decem;

Qui audiunt, audita dicunt: qui vident plane sciunt.

—One eye-witness is better than ten hearsay witnesses. Those who hear speak mere talk; those who see know beyond doubt.

Plautus. Truculentus, Act 2, 6, 8.

Plus a medico quam a morbo periculi.—More of danger from the physician than from the disease. **Pr.**

Plus aliis de te quam tu tibi credere noli.—Do not believe others concerning yourself more than you believe yourself. **Cato 1, 14.**

Plus aloes quam mellis habet.—She has more of aloes (bitterness) than of honey (sweetness). **Juvenal. Sat., 6, 181.**

Plus dolet quam necesse est qui ante dolet quam necesse est.—He grieves more than he needs, who grieves before he needs.

Seneca. Epist., 95.

Plus etenim fati valet hora benigni, quam si nos Veneris commendet epistola Marti.

—An hour of good fortune is worth more indeed to us (as soldiers) than if a letter from Venus recommended us to Mars.

Juvenal. Sat., 16, 4.

Plus exemplo quam peccato nocent.—They (our rulers) do more harm by their evil example than by their actual sin.

Cicero. De Legibus, Book 3, 14.

Plus impetus, majorem constantiam, penes miseros.—More energy and greater perseverance are found among the wretched.

Tacitus. Agricola, 15.

Plus in amicitia valere similitudinem morum quam affinitatem.—Similarity of manners is of more importance in friendship than relationship.

Cornellus Nepos. Atticus.

Plus in posse quam in actu.—More in possibility than in fact. **Pr.**

Plus minusve.—More or less. **Pr.**

Plus ratio quam vis cæca valere solet.—Reason is apt to be of more avail than blind force. **Gallus.**

Plus salis quam sumptus habebat.—He had more of salt than of profusion. (More taste than wealth).

Cornellus Nepos. Atticus.

Plus sapit vulgus, quia tantum, quantum opus est, sapit.—The common crowd is wiser because it is just as wise as it need be.

Lactantius. Div. Instit., 3, 5.

Plus scire satius est, quam loqui, Servum hominem; ea sapientia est.

—It is better for a man who is a servant to know more than he speaks; that is wisdom on his part. **Plautus. Epidicus, Act 1.**

Plus sonat quam valet.—It has more sound than value. **Seneca. Epist., 40.**

Plus vetustis nam favet Invidia mordax, quam bonis præsentiibus.

—Biting malice is kinder to good things which are old than to those which are modern.

Phædrus. Fab., Book 5, Prol. No. 2, 9.

Pœnas garrulus iste dabit.—The talkative will make his own punishment.

Ovid. Amor., Book 2, 2, 60.

Pœsis est vinum dæmonum.—Poetry is devil's wine. **St. Austin.**

Pœta nascitur, non fit.—A poet is born, not made. **Pr.**

Pœtam natura ipsa valere, et mentis viribus excitari, et quasi divino quodam spiritu inflari.—A poet possesses force by his very nature, and is prompted by the force of his mind, and as it were filled by a sort of divine inspiration. **Cicero. Pro Archia., 8.**

Pœtica surgit

Tempesta.

—A poetical tempest arises.

Juvenal. Sat., 12, 24.

Pol me occidistis, amici, Non servastis, ait; cui sic extorta voluptas, Et demptus per vim mentis gratissimus error.

—By Pollux, friends, you have undone me, he says, you have not preserved me; whose pleasure is thus wrested by you, and the most delightful error of the mind taken by force. **Horace. Ep., Book 2, 2, 138.**

Pol meo animo omnis sapientissimum officium Æquum 'st colere, et facere.

—By Pollux, in my opinion it is right that all wise men should attend to their duty, and do it. **Plautus. Stichus, Act 1, 1, 34.**

Polyphi mentem obtine.—Get the faculty of the polypus (supposed to be able to change its colour to suit its surroundings). **Pr.**

Poma dat autumnus: formosa est messibus æstas:

Ver præbet flores: igne levatur hiems.

—Autumn gives us fruit; summer is comely with crops; spring supplies us with flowers; winter is alleviated by fire.

Ovid. Rem. Amor., 187.

Pomifer auctumnus. — Fruit-bearing autumn. **Horace. Odes, Book 4, 7, 11.**

Pompa mortis magis terret quam mors ipsa.—The pomp of death alarms us more than death itself.

(Attributed by Francis Bacon to Seneca).*

Ponamus nimios gemitus; flagrantior æquo Non debet dolor esse viri, nec vulnere major.

—Let us put away excessive lamentation; a man's grief ought not to be more vehement than is natural, nor greater than the wound received. **Juvenal. Sat., 13, 11.**

* "Pompa mortis" occurs in Seneca's "Œdipus," l. 126; but the passage Bacon seems to have had in mind is "Stultitia est timore mortis mori" (It is folly to die of the fear of death).—**Ep., 69.**

Ponderanda sunt testimonia, non numeranda.—Testimonies are to be weighed, not counted. **Pr.**

Pone irā frenā modumque,
Pone et avaritiā.
—Place a curb and a drag on your passion;
put a restraint also on your avarice.

Juvenal. Sat., 8, 88.

Pone metum; valeo.—Dismiss your fear;
I am well. **Ovid. Tristia, Book 5, 2, 3.**

Pone seram; cohibe; sed quis custodiet ipsos
Custodes? Cauta est, et ab illis incipit uxor.
—Fasten the bolt; restrain her; but who
shall keep the keepers themselves? The
wife is cunning, and begins with them.

Juvenal. Sat., 6, 347.

Pons Asinorum.—The asses' bridge.* **Pr.**

Ponto nox incubat atra;
Intonuere poli, et crebris micat ignibus
æther.

—Black night broods over the deep; the
sky thunders, and the air sparkles with in-
numerable fires. **Virgil. Æneid, 1, 89.**

Populares
Vincentem strepitus.
—Vanquishing the clamour of the mob.
Horace. De Arte Poetica, 81.

Populi contemnere voces.—To despise the
popular talk. **Horace. Sat., Book 1, 165.**

Populi imperium juxta libertatem.—The
supremacy of the people tends to liberty.
Tacitus. Annals, Book 6, 42.

Populus me sibilat; at mihi plaudo
Ipse domi, simul ac nummos contempler in
arca.

—The people hiss at me; but I myself
applaud myself at home, when I gaze at the
money in my coffers.

Horace. Sat., Book 1, 1, 66.

Populus vult decipi; decipiatur.—The
people wish to be deceived; let them be
deceived.

*Cardinal Carafa (d. 1591), Legate of
Paul IV., is said to have used this ex-
pression in reference to the devout
Parisians.†*

Porro unum est necessarium.—Still there
is one thing needful.

**Vulgate. St. Luke, 10, 42. Motto of
Duke of Wellington.**

Portatur leviter quod portat quisque
libenter.—What anyone bears willingly he
bears easily. **Pr.**

Poscentes vario multum diversa palato.—
With differing tastes asking for widely dif-
fering things. **Horace. Ep., Book 2, 2, 62.**

* Applied to Proposition 5 of the first book of
Euclid.

† See "Notes and Queries," **June 25, 1853.**

Posse comitatus.—The power or force of
the county, which may be raised by the
sheriff under certain circumstances. **Law.**

Possum nil ego sobrius.—I, for my part,
can do nothing when sober.

Martial. Ep., Book 11, 7, 12.

Possunt quia posse videntur.—They are
possible because they seem to be possible.

Virgil. Æneid, 5, 231.

Post acclamationem bellicam jacula
volant.—After the shout of war the darts
begin to fly. **Pr.**

Post bellum auxilium.—Help after the
battle. **Pr.**

Post calamitatem memoria alia est cala-
mitas.—After disaster the memory of it is
another disaster. **Publius Syrus.**

Post Diluvium.—Subsequent to the flood
(denoted by the initials P.D.). **Pr.**

Post epulas stabis vel passus mille meabis.
—After meals you should either stand or
walk a mile.

Maxim of Salerno School of Health.
(See Proverbs: "After supper walk a mile.")

Post equitem sedet atra cura.—Behind the
horseman sits black care.

Horace. Odes, Book 3, 1, 40.

Post factum nullum consilium.—After the
deed no counsel is of any avail. **Pr.**

Post festum venire miserum est.—It is a
wretched thing to arrive after the feast. **Pr.**

Post hoc; ergo propter hoc.—After this;
therefore on account of this. **Pr.**

Post malam segetem serendum est.—After
a bad crop you should sow. **Seneca.**

Post mediam noctem visus, quum somnia
vera.—Seen past midnight when visions are
true: **Horace. Sat., Book 1, 10, 33.**

Post mortem nihil est, ipsaque mors nihil.
—After death there is nothing, and death
itself is nothing.

Seneca. Troades, Act 2, 2, 397.

Post mortem nulla voluptas.—No pleasure
after death. **Epicurean maxim.**

Post nubila Phœbus.—After the clouds
the sun. **Motto.**

Post prandium stabis, post cenam
ambulabis.—Rest after lunch; after supper
(or dinner) walk.

Maxim of Salerno School of Health.

Post proelia præmia.—After battles
rewards. **Pr.**

Post tenebras lux.—After darkness light.
Pr.

Post tot naufragia portum.—After so
many shipwrecks, the harbour. **Pr.**

Posthabui tamen illorum mea seria ludo.
—Yet I have postponed my serious business
for their sport. **Virgil. Eclogues 7, 18.**

Potentes ne tentes aemulari.—Do not
attempt to rival the powerful. **Plautus.**

Potentiam cautis, quam acerbis consiliis,
tutius haberi.—Power is to be possessed
more safely by cautious counsel than by
severity. **Tacitus. Annals, Book II, 29.**

Potentissimus est qui se habet in potestate.
—He is most powerful who has himself in
his own power. **Seneca. Epist., 90.**

Potest exercitatio et temperantia etiam in
senectute conservare aliquid pristini roboris.
—Exercise and temperance can preserve
something of our early strength even in old
age. **Cicero.**

Potuit fortasse minoris
Piscator, quam piscis, emi.

—The fisherman could perhaps be bought
for less than the fish. **Juvenal. Sat., 4, 26.**

Præcedentibus insta.—Follow closely upon
those who go before. **Pr.**

Præceps in omnia Cæsar.—Cæsar rapid in
everything.

Lucanus. Book 2, 656 (transposed).

Præcepta ducunt et exempla trahunt.—
Precepts lead and examples draw. **Pr.**

Præcepto monitus sæpe te considera.—
Warned by counsel, examine yourself often.

Phædrus. Fab., Book 2, 8, 1.

Præceptum auriculis hoc instillare me-
mento.—Remember to instil this precept into
his ears. **Horace. Ep., Book 1, 8, 16.**

Præcipuum munus annalium reor, ne
virtutes sileantur, utque pravis dictis fac-
tisque, ex posteritate et infamia metus sit.—
I consider it to be the chief office of history
that the virtuous qualities of men be not un-
recorded, and that evil words and deeds
may incur the fear of posterity and future ill
report. **Tacitus. Annals, Book 3, 65.**

Præda caballorum.—Eaten up by horses
(i.e. by the expense of them).

Juvenal. Sat. II, 193.

Præferre patriam liberis regi decet.—It
becomes a king to prefer his country to his
children. **Seneca. Troades, Act 2, 332.**

Præmia virtutis honores.—Honours are
the rewards of virtue (or of valour).

Pr. (See Cicero. Brutus 81, 231.)

Præmonitus, præmunitus.—Forewarned,
forearmed. **Pr.**

Præmonstro tibi
Ut ita te aliorum miserescat, ne tui alios
miseret.

—I warn you beforehand so to have pity on
others that others may not have to take pity
on you. **Plautus. Trinummus, Act 2, 61.**

Præpropera consilia raro sunt prospera.—
Over-hasty counsels are rarely prosperous.

Coke.

Præsens numen, inempta salus.—Un-
bought health, a deity presiding over the
affairs of men. **Claudian. Idyll, 6, 76.**

Præsentemque refert qualibet herba
Deum.—And every herb reveals a present
God. **Anon.**

Præsertim ut nunc sit mores; adeo res reddit,
Si quis quid reddit, magna habenda est
gratia.

—It is very characteristic of our present
manners that things have come to such a
pass that if anyone repays a debt, it must be
regarded as an immense favour.

Terence. Phormio, 1, 2, 5.

Præsis ut prosis.—Be first that you may
be of service. **Pr.**

Præstant æterna caducis.—Things eternal
are better than things which are transitory.

Pr.

Præstat amicitia propinquitati.—Friend-
ship excels relationship. **Cicero.**

Præstat cautela quam medela.—Pre-
caution is better than cure. **Coke.**

Præstat habere acerbos inimicos, quam
eos amicos qui dulces videantur.—It is
better to have harsh foes than those friends
who seem to be sweet. **Cato.**

Præstat otiosum esse quam male agere.—
It is better to be idle than to do wrong. **Pr.**

Præsto et persto.—I excel and persevere.
Motto.

Præter speciem stultus es.—You are a
bigger fool than you look.

Plautus. Mostellaria, Act 4, 2, 48.

Prætulit arma togæ, sed pacem armatus
amavit.—He preferred arms to civil office,
but when armed he loved peace.

Lucanus. Pharsalia, 9, 199.

Prævisus ante, mollior ictus venit.—Fore-
seen, the blow comes more lightly. **Pr.**

Prava
Ambitione procul.
—Far removed from base ambition.

Horace. Sat., Book 1, 6, 51.

Pravo favore labi mortales solent.—
Mortals are wont to come to grief through
misdirected partiality.

Phædrus. Fab., Book 5, 5, 1.

Preces armatæ.—Prayers backed by arms.
Pr.

Preces erant, sed quibus contradici non
posset.—They were petitions, but such as
could not be refused.

Tacitus. Hist., Book 4, 46.

Pretio parata pretio vendita justitia.—Justice put up at a price is sold at a price.

Quoted by Bacon, Essay "Of a King."

Pretium ob stultitiam fero.—I gain the reward of my folly.

Terence. Andria, 3, 5, 4.

Prima caritas incipit a seipso.—Charity first begins with one's self (i.e. at home).

Pr.

Prima docet rectum sapientia.—Wisdom first teaches that which is right.

Juvenal. Sat., 13, 189.

Prima et maxima peccantium est poena peccasse.—The chief and greatest punishment of sinners is the fact of having sinned.

Seneca. Ep. 97.

Prima peregrinos obscena Pecunia mores Intulit, et turpi frugerunt sæcula luxu Divitiæ molles.

—Immoral money first brought in foreign manners, and enervating riches corrupted the age with vile luxury.

Juvenal. Sat., 6, 293.

Prima quæ vitam dedit hora, carpit.—The first hour which has given us life plucks it.*

Seneca. Herc. Fur., Act 3, Chor. v. 874.

Prima virtus est vitio carere.—The first virtue is to be without vice.

Quintilian.

(See "*Virtus est vitium fugere*.")

Primo avulso, non deficit alter Aureus.

—The first being torn away, another of gold is not lacking.

Virgil. Æneid, 6, 143.

Primo intuitu.—At first glance.

Primum militiæ vinculum est religio, et signorum amor.—The chief bond of military service is religious belief, and the love of banners.

Seneca. Ep. 95.

Primum mobile.—The first motive power.

Primus in orbe Deos fecit timor.—Fear first made gods in the world.

Statius. Theb., 3, 661.

Primus inter pares.—First among equals.

Primus non sum nec imus.—I am not the first nor the last.

Primus sapientiæ gradus est falsa intelligentia.—The first step to wisdom is to recognise things which are false.

Pr.

Princeps Reipublicæ gratia constituitur, non Reipublica Princeps causa.—The Prince exists for the sake of the State, not the State for the sake of the Prince.

Erasmus. Fam. Coll.

Principes mortales, rempublicam æternam.—Chiefs are mortal, the commonwealth is eternal.

Tacitus. Annals, Book 3, 6.

Principia probant non probantur.—First principles prove and are not proved.

Law.

Principibus placuisse viris non ultima laus est.—It is not the least praise to have pleased distinguished men.

Horace. Ep., Book 1, 17, 35.

Principiis obsta: sero medicina paratur, Cum mala per longas convaluerunt moras.

—Withstand the beginnings: the remedy is prepared too late when, through long delays, diseases have become rooted.

Ovid. Rem. Amor., 91.

Principis est virtus maxima nosse suos.—It is a very great virtue in a chief to have known his own followers (or subjects).

Martial. Epig., Book 8, 15, 8.

Principium dimidium totius.—The beginning is half of the whole.

Pr.

Prisca juvent alios: ego me nunc denique natum

Gratulo. Hæc ætas moribus apta meis.

—Let ancient matters delight others: I rejoice that I am born in these latter days.

This age fits in well with my habits.

Ovid. Ars Amat., Book 3, 121.

Prisciani caput frangere.—To break the head of Priscian (grammarian of the middle ages).

Mediæval.

Pristinæ virtutis memores.—Mindful of the valour of former days.

Sallust. Catilina, 60.

Prisquam incipias, consulto; et ubi consulueris, mature facto opus est.—Before you begin anything take counsel, and when you have taken counsel, then is the full time for action.

Sallust. Catilina, 1.

Privatorum conventio juri publico non derogat.—An agreement between private individuals does not repeal a public law.

Law.

Privatum commodum publico cedit.—Private advantage yields to that of the public.

Law.

Privatus illis census erat brevis,

Commune magnum.

—Their private fortune was small, the common fortune great.

Horace. Odes, Book 2, 15, 13.

Privilegium est quasi privata lex.—Privilege is as it were a private law.

Law.

Privilegium non valet contra rempublicam.—Privilege does not avail against the commonwealth.

Law.

Pro alieno facto non est puniendus.—A man is not to be punished for another man's actions.

Law.

Pro aris et focis.—For altars and hearths.†

Pro bono publico.—For the public good.

Pr.

* See "*Nascentes morimur*."

† See "*Pro patria, pro liberia*."

Pro Christo et patria.—For Christ and country. **Motto.**

Pro Deo et rege.—For God and king. **Motto.**

Pro forma.—For form's sake; formally.

Pro hac vice.—For this occasion.

Pro interesse suo.—As to his interest.

Pro libertate patriæ.—For the country's liberty.

Pro patria et rege.—For country and king. **Motto.**

Pro patria, pro liberis, pro aris atque focus suis.—For their country, for their children, for their altars and their hearths. (Catiline's exhortation to his followers.)

Sallust. *Catilina*, 59.

Pro peccato magno paulum supplicii satis est patri.—For a great sin a slight submission is sufficient in a father's eyes.

Terence. *Andria*, 5, 3, 32.

Pro quibus ut meritis referatur gratia, jurat Se fore mancipium, tempus in omne, tuum.—For which, that worthy thanks may be returned, he swears that he will be your servant for all time.

Ovid. *Ep. ex Pont.*, 4, 5, 40.

Pro rata.—In proportion.

Pro re nata.—For some special circumstance which has arisen.

Pro rege, grege, et lege.—For king, people, and law. **Motto.**

Pro salute animæ.—For the salvation of the soul.

Pro tanto.—For so much.

Pro tempore.—For the time.

Pro virtute felix temeritas.—In place of valour he (Alexander) possessed a lucky rashness.

Proba merx facile emptorem reperit.—Good merchandise easily finds a buyer.

Plautus. *Poenulus*, Act 1, 2, 128.

Probatum est.—It has been settled.

Probitas laudatur et alget.—Integrity is praised and starves. Juvenal. *Sat.*, 1, 74.

Probo bona fama maxima est hereditas.—To an upright man a good reputation is the greatest inheritance. Publius Syrus.

Probum patrem esse oportet, qui gnatum suum

Esse probiorem, quam ipse fuerit, postulat.—It behoves the father to be virtuous who desires his son to be more virtuous than he has been. Plautus. *Pseudolus*, Act 1.

Procellæ quanto plus habent virum, tanto minus temporis.—The more force storms have, the shorter time they endure. Seneca.

Proclivius est evocare cacodæmon quam abigere.—It is easier to call up an evil spirit than to allay it.

Erasmus. *Coll., Conv. Poet.* (Quoted as an old saying.)

Procul a Jove, procul a fulmine.—Far from Jove, far from his thunder. **Pr.**

Procul hinc, procul este severæ!—Hence, far hence, ye prudes!

Ovid. *Amorum*, Book 2, 1, 3.

Procul, O procul este, profani!—Keep far off, far off, ye profane ones!

Virgil. *Æneid*, 6, 258.

Procul omnis esto

Clamor et ira!

—Far off be tumult and wrath!

Horace. *Odes*, Book 3, 8, 15.

Prodent auctorem vires.—His powers betray the author.

Ovid. *Ep. ex Pont.*, 4, 13, 11.

Prodesse quam conspici.—To be of use rather than to be conspicuous. **Motto.**

Prodigus et stultus donat quæ spernit et odit; Hæc seges ingratos tulit, et feret omnibus annis.

—The prodigal and fool give what they despise and hate; this seed has produced, and ever will produce in all time, a crop of ungrateful persons.

Horace. *Ep.*, Book 1, 7, 20.

Proditionem amo, sed proditorem non laudo.—I love the treason, but I do not praise the traitor. *Tr. from Plutarch.*

Proditor pro hoste habendus.—A traitor is to be regarded as an enemy. **Cicero.**

(Adapted. See "*Pro Sulla*," 31, 88; and "*De Finibus*," 3, 19, 64.)

Proditores, etiam iis quos anteponunt, invidi sunt.—Betrayers are hated even by those whom they benefit.

Tacitus. *Annals*, Book 1, 58.

Profecto deliramus interdum senes.—In truth, we old men are sometimes out of our senses. **Plautus.**

Profundæ impensæ abeunt in rem maritimum.—Great expense is involved in naval matters. **Cicero.**

Proh superi! quantum mortalia pectora cæcæ Noctis habent!

—Oh ye gods! what darkness of night there is in mortal minds!

Ovid. *Metam.*, 6, 472.

Prohibenda autem maxime est ira in puniendo.—Anger is to be very specially avoided in inflicting punishment.

Cicero. *De Officiis*, Book 1, 25.

Prohibetur ne quis faciat in suo, quod nocere potest in alieno.—It is not allowable that anyone should do to his own property what can injure another's. **Law.**

Projice tela manu, sanguis meus.—Put away the weapon from your hand, you who are my own flesh and blood.

Virgil. *Aeneid*, 6, 835.

Projicit ampullas et sesquipedalia verba, Si curat cor spectantis tetigisse querela.

—He lays aside bombast and words a foot-and-a-half long, if his object is to move the heart of the bystander with his complaint.

Horace. *De Arte Poet.*, 97.

Promiscuam habere et vulgarem clementiam non decet; et tam ignoscere omnibus crudelitas est quam nulli.—It is not right to show promiscuous and general clemency; and to forgive everyone is as much cruelty as to forgive no one. Seneca.

Promissio boni viri fit obligatio.—The promise of a good man becomes a legal obligation. Pr.

Promittas facito; quid enim promittere lædit?

Pollicitis dives quilibet esse potest.

—Make a point of promising; for what harm can it do to promise? Anyone can be rich in promises. Ovid. *Ars Amat.*, Book 1, 443.

Pronuntiatio est, ex rerum et verborum dignitate, vocis et corporis moderatio.—Delivery is the management of the voice and the body according to the value of the circumstances or the words.

Cicero. *De Inventione*, Book 1, 7.

Pronuntiatio est vocis, vultus, gestus moderatio cum venustate.—Delivery is the management, with grace, of voice, countenance, and gesture.

Cicero. *Ad Herennium*, Book 1, 2.

Prope ad summum, prope ad exitum.—Near to the top, near to a fall. Pr.

Properat cursu

Vita citato.

—Life hastens on with increased speed.

Seneca. *Herc. Furens*, Act 1, 178.

Propone Deum ante oculos.—Set God before your eyes. Cicero.

Proposuit perfice, dixit, opus.—Finish thoroughly, he said, the work you have set yourself. Ovid. *Rem. Amor.*, 40.

Propria domus omnium optima.—Your own house is the best of all houses. Pr.

Propria telluris herum natura, neque illum, Nec me, nec quemquam statuit. Nos expulit ille:

Ilum aut nequities, aut vatri inscitia juris, Postremo expellet, certe vivacior hæres.

—Nature has appointed neither him, nor me, nor anyone else, as lord of this particular land. He has ejected us, and eventually either extravagance, or ignorance of the subtleties of law, or at least some heir surviving him, will expel him.

Horace. *Sat.*, Book 2, 2, 129.

Propria quæ maribus tribuuntur mascula dicas.—You may call those things masculine which appertain to males.

First lines of *Grammar*.

Proprio motu.—Of one's own motion.

Proprio vigore.—Of one's own strength.

Proprium humani ingenii est, odisse quem læseris.—It is natural to the human character to hate him whom you have injured.

Tacitus. *Agricola*, 42.

Proque sua causa quisque disertus erat.—Everyone was eloquent in behalf of his own cause. Ovid. *Fast.*, 4, 112.

Prosit tibi.—May it be well with thee!

Prospera lux oritur; linguisque animisque favete;

Nunc dicenda bono sunt bona verba die.

—The prosperous day dawns, be propitious with your tongues and thoughts; now on this happy day happy words are to be said.

Ovid. *Fast.*, 1, 71.

Prosperum ac felix scelus

Virtus vocatur.

—Crime which is prosperous and lucky is called virtue.

Seneca. *Herc. Furens*, Act 2, 251.

Prosperare in pace oportet quod bellum juvet.—In peace it is wise to look out for what will be helpful in war.

Publius Syrus.

Protectio trahit subjectionem, et subiectio protectionem.—Protection involves dependence, and dependence protection.

Law.

Protenus ad censum, de moribus ultima fiet Quæstio.

—First as to his fortune, for the last question that will be asked will be as to his morals.

Juvenal. *Sat.*, 4, 140.

Protenus apparet quæ arbores frugiferæ futuræ.—It will soon be seen which trees will be fruitful. Pr.

Prout res nobis fluit, ita et animus se habet.—As our affairs go with us, so also is our mind affected. Pr.

Provocarem ad Philippum, inquit, sed sobrium.—I would appeal to Philip, she said, but to Philip sober.*

Valerius Maximus. *Book 6, 2, Ext. 1.*

Proximorum incuriosi, longinqua sectamur.—Careless of things which are near, we pursue eagerly things which are far away.

Pliny the Younger. *Ep.*, Book 8, 20.

Proximus a tectis ignis defenditur ægre.—When a neighbour's house is on fire the flames are with difficulty kept from your own. Ovid. *Rem. Amor.*, 625.

Proximus ardet
Ucalegon.

—The house of Ucalegon, your next-door neighbour, is burning. (A warning of danger.) Virgil. *Aeneid*, 2, 311.

Proximus sum egomet mihi.—I am myself my own nearest of kin; I am dearest to myself. Terence. *Andria*, 4, 1, 12.

Prudens futuri temporis exitum
Caliginosa nocte premit Deus,
Ridetque, si mortalis ultra

Fas trepidat.

—The wise god covers with the darkness of night the issues of the future, and laughs if a mortal is anxious beyond what is right.

Horace. *Odes*, Book 3, 29, 30.

Prudens in flammam ne manum injicito.—If you are prudent, do not thrust your hand into the fire. Proverb quoted by St. Jerome.

Prudentis est mutare consilium; stultus sicut luna mutatur.—It is natural for a wise man to change his opinion; a fool keeps on changing like the moon. Pr.*

Prudentis est nonnunquam silere.—It is the part of a wise man sometimes to be silent. Pr.

Prudentis vultus etiam sermonis loco est.—Even the face of a wise man is as good as conversation. Publilius Syrus.

Psallere et saltare elegantius quam necesse est probere.—She (Sempromia) was wont to play and to dance more skilfully than is necessary in an honest woman.

Sallust. *Catiline*, 25.

Publicum bonum privato est preferendum.—The public good is to be preferred to private welfare. Law.

Pudet non esse impudentem.—We are ashamed of not being shameless.

St. Augustine. *Conf.*, Book 2, 9, 17.

Pudor dimissus nunquam redit in gratiam.—Modesty, once banished, never returns to favour. Publilius Syrus.

Pudor doceri non potest, nasci potest.—Modesty cannot be taught, it may be born. Publilius Syrus.

Pudor, et Justitiæ soror,
Incorrupta Fides, nudaque Veritas.
—Modesty, and Faith unstained, sister to Justice, and naked Truth.

Horace. *Odes*, Book 1, 24, 6.

Pudore et liberalitate liberos
Retinere, satius est credo, quam metu.

—I believe it is better to restrain children by feeling of shame, and by kindness, than by fear. Terence. *Adelphi*, 1, 1, 32.

Puellis nuper idoneus.—Fitted for girls; a ladies' man. Horace. *Odes*, Book 2, 26, 1.

Pugna suum finem, quum jacet hostis, habet.—The battle has its ending when the enemy is down. Ovid. *Trist.*, 3, 5, 34.

Pugnam sperate parati.—Being ready, hope for the battle. Virgil. *Aeneid*, 9, 153.

Pulchra

Edepol pecunia dos est.

—By Heaven, money is a beautiful dowry.

Plautus. *Epidicus*, Act 2, 1, 10.

Pulchras vult virgunculas,

Turpes pellit feminas.

—He chooses fair young girls, vile women he rejects. Mediæval Chant.

Pulchre! bene! recte!—Beautiful! good! perfect! Horace. *De Arte Poetica*, 423.

Pulchritudo mundi, ordo rerum cœlestium, conversio solis, lunæ, siderumque omnium, indicant satis aspectu ipso ea omnia non esse fortuita.—The beauty of the world, the order of the celestial system, the revolution of the sun, of the moon, of all the stars, indicate sufficiently, at a very glance, that all these things are not merely accidental.

Attr. to Cicero. (Apparently adapted from several similar passages in *De Nat. Deorum*.)

Pulchrorum autumnus pulcher.—The autumn of the beautiful is beautiful.

Quoted by Bacon, *Essay*, "Of Beauty."

Pulvis et umbra sumus.—We are but dust and shadow. Horace. *Odes*, Book 4, 7, 16.

Punctum comparationis.—The point (or standard) of comparison.

Punica fides.—Punic faith (*i.e.* treachery).†

Pr.

Punitis ingeniis, gliscit auctoritas.—When men of ability are punished their authority spreads. Tacitus. *Annals*, Book 4, 35.

Puras Deus non plenas aspicit manus.—God regards pure hands, not full. Pr.

Pythagoras non sapientem se, sed studiosum sapientiæ vocari voluit.—Pythagoras wished himself to be called not wise but a student of wisdom. Quintilian.

Qua vincit victos protegit ille manu.—With the same hand with which he conquers he protects the conquered.

Ovid. *Amorum*, 1, 2, 52.

Quacumque potes dote placere, place.—By whatever gift (or talent) you are able to please, please. Ovid. *Ars Amat.*, 1, 596.

Quadrupedante putrem sonitu quatit ungula campum.—The hoof with its four-footed reverberation shakes the crumbling field. Virgil. *Aeneid*, 8, 596.‡

* See Proverbs: "A wise man changes," etc.

† See "Fides punica."

‡ Often cited as an example of onomatopœia.

Quadrupedumque putrem cursu quatit ungula campum.—And the hoof of the horses shakes the crumbling field as they run.

*Virgil. Æneid, 11, 875.**

Quæ caret ora cruore nostro?—What shore is without our blood? (i.e. unstained by the blood of our soldiers).

Horace. Odes, Book 2, 1, 36.

Quæ comœdia, minus

Quis melior plorante gula?

—What comedy, what actor is better than disappointed hunger?

Juvenal. Sat. 5, 157.

Quæ culpæ soles, ea tu ne feceris ipse; Turpe est doctoris cum culpa redarguit ipsum.

—Do not yourself do the things which you are in the habit of blaming; it is an evil thing when the fault of a teacher refutes him.

Cato.

Quæ dant, quæque negant, gaudent tamen esse rogatæ.—Whether they give or refuse, it delights women just the same to have been asked.

Ovid. Ars Amat., Book 1, 345.

Quæ dubitationis tollendæ causa contractibus inferuntur, jure commune non lædunt.—Things introduced into contracts for the sake of removing doubt, do not affect injuriously any common law right.

Law.

Quæ e longinquo magis placent.—Things from afar please us the more.

Quæ ex longinquo in majus audiebantur.—Which coming from afar were reported of in exaggerated style.

Tacitus. Annals, Book 4, 23.

Quæ fuerant vitia mores sunt.—What used to be vices are become fashions.

Seneca.

Quæ fugiunt, celeri carpite poma manu.—With quick hand pluck at the fruit which passes away from you.

Ovid. Ars Amat., 3, 576.

Quæ fuit durum pati
Meminisse dulce est.

—What was grievous to endure is sweet to remember.

Seneca. Herc. Furens, Act 3, 656.

Quæ in aliis libertas est, in aliis licentia vocatur.—What in some is called liberty, in others is called licence.

Quintilian. 3, 3, 48.

Quæ infra (or supra) nos nihil ad nos.—Things which are below us (or above) are nothing to us.

Pr.

Quæ in testamento ita sunt scripta ut intelligi non possint, perinde sunt ac si scripta non essent.—All things which are so written in a will as to be unintelligible are to be on that account regarded as though they were not written.

Law.

* Often cited as an example of onomatopoeia.

Quæ lædunt oculum festinas demere; si quid Est animum, differs curandi tempus in annum.

—Things which hurt the eye you make haste to remove; but if anything hurts the soul you put off its cure for a year.

Horace. Ep., Book 1, 2, 38.

Quæ legi communi derogant strictè interpretantur.—Things which restrict the common law are to be interpreted rigidly.

Law.

Quæ lucis miseris tam dira cupido?—Why is there this cruel craving for light (i.e. life) in the wretched?

Virgil. Æneid, 6, 721.

Quæ nescieris, ut bene nota refer.—What you are ignorant of, relate as if you knew it well.

Ovid. Ars Amat., Book 1, 222.

Quæ nimis adparent retia, vitat avis.—The bird avoids the snares which show too conspicuously.

Ovid. Rem. Amor., 516.

Quæ non prosunt singula, multa juvant.—Things which are not of value singly, are useful collectively.

Ovid. Rem. Amor., 420.

Quæ non valeant singula juncta juvant.—Things which are worthless singly are useful when united.

Law.

(A version of the foregoing passage.)

Quæ peccamus juvenes ea luimus senes.—The sins we commit as young men we pay the penalty for as old men.

Maxim.

Quæ regio in terris nostri non plena laboris?—What region in the world is not full of our labour? (i.e. of the story of our labour).

Virgil. Æneid, 1, 460.

Quæ res
Nec modum habet neque consilium, ratione
modoque
Tractari non vult.

—A matter which has in it neither moderation nor judgment cannot be dealt with either by moderation or by judgment.

Horace. Sat., Book 2, 3, 265.

Quæ sint, quæ fuerint, quæ mox ventura trahantur.—The things which are, which have been, which may happen in time to come.

Virgil. Georgics, 4, 393.

Quæ sunt igitur epularum aut ludorum, aut scortorum voluptates, cum his voluptatibus comparandæ?—What then are the pleasures of feasts, or games, or women, compared with these (intellectual) pleasures.

Cicero.

Quæ te dementia cepit?—What madness has taken possession of you?

Virgil. Eclogues, 6, 47.

Quæ tibi, quæ tali, reddam pro carmine dona?—What gifts shall I give to you, what gifts, in reward for such a song?

Virgil. Eclogues, 5, 81.

Quæ uncis sunt unguibus ne nutrias.—Do not foster animals with hooked claws. **Pr.**

Quæ venit ex tuto minus est accepta voluptas.—Pleasure which is derived from what is safe is the less valued.

Ovid. Ars Amat., Book 3, 603.

Quæ virtus et quanta, boni, sit vivere parvo.—What virtue, and of what great value, good friends, there is in living upon little.

Horace. Sat., Book 2, 2, 1.

Quæ volumus et credimus libenter, et quæ sentimus ipse, reliquos sentire putamus.—The things which we desire and readily believe, and ourselves feel, we imagine that the rest of the world also feels.

Cæsar.

Quelibet concessio fortissima contra donatorem interpretanda est.—Any grant is to be construed most strictly against the giver.

Law.

Quelibet in quemvis opprobria fingere sævus.—Fierce to invent some sort of scandal against someone.

Horace. Ep., Book 1, 15, 30.

Quæque ipse miserrima vidi,
Et quorum pars magna fui.

—Most unhappy events which I myself saw, and in which I was myself a chief participant.

Virgil. Æneid, 2, 5.

Quære peregrinum, vicinia rauca reclamationem.—Seek a stranger (to tell it to), shout the bellowing neighbours.

Horace. Ep., Book 1, 17, 62.

Quære verum.—Seek the truth.

Querens quem deoret.—Seeking whom he may devour.

Vulgate. 1, Pet. 5, 8.

Querere ut absument, absumpta requirere certant;

Atque ipsæ vitis sunt alimenta vices.

—They struggle to obtain in order that they may spend, and then to re-obtain what they have spent; and their very vicissitudes are nourishment to their vices.

Ovid. Fast., 1, 213.

Quæris quo jaceas, post obitum, loco?
Quo non nata jacent.

—Will you know the place where you will be when dead? There, where the unborn are.

Seneca. Troades, Act 2, Chorus, v. 30.

Quærit aquas in aquis.—He (Tantalus) seeks water in the midst of water.

Ovid. Amorum, 2, 2, 43.

Quærit, posito pignore, vincat uter.—He asks, the stake being deposited, which wins.

Ovid. Ars Amat., 1, 168.

Quæritur, Sine æquum amicos cognatis anteferre?—It is asked, Is it not right to prefer friends to relatives?

Cicero.

Quæstio fit de legibus, non de personis.—The question is what is the law, not who are the parties.

Law.

Quæstio vexata.—A vexed question.

Quævis terra alit artificem.—Any country supports the skilled workman.

Pr.

Quale sit id, quod amas, celeri circumspecte mente;

Et tua læsuro subtrahe colla iugo.

—Examine carefully with keen intelligence what sort of an object it is that you love, and withdraw your neck from a yoke which will gall you.

Ovid. Rem. Amor., 89.

Qualem commendes, etiam atque etiam aspice, nec mox

Incutiant aliena tibi peccata pudorem.

—Whomsoever you commend, study carefully and repeatedly, lest by and by the sins of another cover you with shame.

Horace. Ep., Book 1, 13, 76.

Quales sunt summi civitatis viri, talis est civitas.—Such as are the leading men of the State, such is the State itself.

Cicero.

Qualis avis, talis cantus; qualis vir talis oratio.—Such bird, such song; such man, such style of speech.

Pr.

Qualis sit animus, ipse animus nescit.—The mind itself does not know what the mind is.

Cicero.

Quam ad probos propinquitatem proxime te adjunxeris,

Tam optimum est.

—The nearer you can associate yourself with the good, the better.

Plautus. Aulularia, Act 2, 2, 59.

Quam bene vivas, non quamdiu, refert.—How well you live matters, and not how long.

Seneca. Ep., 101.

Quam inique comparatum est; ii qui minus habent,

Ut semper aliquid addant divitioribus!

—How unequally things are arranged, that those who have less should always be adding something to the possessions of the more wealthy.

Terence. Phormio, 1, 1, 7.

Quam iniqui sunt patres in omnes adolescentes iudices!—What harsh judges fathers are in regard to all young men!

Terence. Heautontimorumenos, 2, 1, 1.

Quam miser est qui excusare se non potest.—How pitiable is he who cannot excuse himself.

Publilius Syrus.

Quam miserum est id quod pauci habent amittere!—How wretched a thing it is to lose that which few people possess!

Publilius Syrus.

Quam multa injusta ac prava fiunt moribus.—How many things become wrong and corrupt through the evil manners of the age.

Terence. *Heautontimorumenos*, 4, 7, 11.

Quam non est facilis virtus! Quam vero difficilis ejus diuturna simulatio.—How far from easy is virtue! How difficult is even a continual pretence of virtue!

Cicero. *Ep. ad Atticum*, Book 7, 1.

Quam parva sapientia regatur!—With how little wisdom the world is governed!

Quoted by Dr. Arbuthnot (in letter to Swift, 1732-3), "Quam pauca sapientia mundus regitur."*

Quam prope ad crimen sine crimine!—How near to guilt without actual guilt! Pr.

Quam quisque norit artem, in hac se exerceat.—Whatever art a man has learned, let him exercise himself in that art.

Cicero. *Tusc. Quæst.*, Book 1, 18.†

Quam sæpe forte temere
Eveniunt, quæ non audeas optare.
—How often things happen by chance which you would not dare to hope for.

Terence. *Phormio*, 5, 1, 31.

Quam temere in nosmet legem sancimus iniquam!—How rashly we sanction a law unfair to ourselves.

Horace. *Sat.*, Book 1, 3, 67.

Quam veterimus homini optimus est amicus!—How much the best of a man's friends is his oldest friend!

Plautus. *Truc.*, 1, 2, 71.

Quamdiu se bene gesserit.—So long as he shall conduct himself properly. Pr.

Quamquam medio in spatio integræ ætatis ereptus, quantum ad gloriam, longissimum ævum peregit.—Although taken away in the very prime of life, yet, if his career were measured by his glory, he had lived a very prolonged period. Tacitus. *Agricola*, 44.

Quamvis acerbus qui monet, nulli nocet.—However bitter an adviser is, he hurts no one. Publilius Syrus.

Quamvis digressu veteris confusus amici, Laudo tamen.

—However much troubled I am by the departure of my old friend, I praise him nevertheless. Juvenal. *Sat.* 3, 1.

Quamvis sublimes debent humiles metuere, Vindicta docili quæ patet sollertia.

—However exalted men are, they should fear those of low estate, because vengeance lies open to patient craft.

Phædrus. *Fab.*, Book 1, 28, 1.

Quando aliquid prohibetur, prohibetur et omne per quod devenitur ad illud.—When anything is forbidden, everything which leads to the same result is also forbidden. Law.

Quando jus domini regis et subditi concurrunt, jus regis præferri debet.—Where the king's right and the right of a subject are at variance, the king's right should be preferred. Law.

Quando terra iter facere possis, ne mari facias.—Whenever you can make your journey by land, do not make it by sea.†

Apostolius. (1653 ed.) *Cent.* 2, pr. 54.

Quando ullum inveniet parum?—When shall another equal to him be found?

Horace. *Odes*, Book 1, 24, 8.

Quandoque bonus dormitat Homerus.—Sometimes the good Homer grows drowsy.

Horace. *De Arte Poetica*, 359.

Quandoquidem inter nos sanctissima Divitiarum

Majestas.
—Since the majesty of wealth is most sacred with us. Juvenal. *Sat.*, 1, 118.

Quamquam ridentem dicere verum
Quid veiat? Ut pueris olim dant crustula blandi

Doctores, elementa velint ut discere prima.
—What forbids a laughter to speak the truth? As good-natured teachers often give little cakes to their boys when they desire to teach them the rudiments of learning.

Horace. *Sat.*, Book 1, 1, 24.

Quanta est gula quæ sibi totos
Ponit apros, animal propter convivia natum!
—O what gluttony is his who has whole boars served up for himself, an animal born for banquets! Juvenal. *Sat.*, 1, 140.

Quanta patimur!—What great troubles we endure!

Quanta sit admirabilitas coelestium rerum atque terrestrium!—How great is the wonderfulness of heavenly and earthly things! Cicero. *De Nat. Deorum*, 2, 36.

Quantæ sunt tenebræ! vae mihi, vae mihi, vae!—How great is the darkness! woe to me, woe to me, woe! Mediæval.

Quanti est æstimanda virtus, quæ nec eripi nec surripi potest unquam; neque naufragio neque incendio amittitur!—How great the worth of virtue, which cannot ever be snatched from us, nor stolen by underhand means, nor be lost either by shipwreck or by fire! Cicero. *Paradoxa*, 6, 3.

Quanti est sapere! Nunquam accedo ad te, quin abs te abeam doctor.—How great a thing it is to have wisdom! I never come to you but what I go away wiser.

Terence. *Eunuchus*, 5, 1, 21.

† Cato Major (according to Plutarch) repented of three things in his life: (1) That he had entrusted a secret to a woman. (2) That he had gone by sea when he might have gone on foot. (3) That he had lost a day through idleness. See p. 457, "The three things to be repented of."

* See p. 461.

† Quoted as a proverb of the Greeks.

Quanto plura recentium, seu veterum revolve, tanto magis ludibria rerum mortalium cunctis in negotiis observantur.—The more I turn over in my mind the affairs of modern times or of ancient times, the more do I see the mockery of human affairs in all transactions.

Tacitus. *Annals*, Book 3, 18.

Quanto quisque sibi plura negaverit, A Dis plura feret.

—The more a man denies himself, the more will he obtain from the gods.

Horace. *Odes*, Book 3, 16, 21.

Quanto sibi in proelio minus pepercissent tanto tutiores fore.—The less careful they were of themselves in battle, the safer they were.

Sallust. *Jugurtha*, 104.

Quanto spei est minu'; tanto magis amo.—The less hope there is, the more do I love.

Terence. *Eunuchus*, 5, 9, 23.

Quanto splendoris honore celsior quisque est, tanto si delinquit peccato major est.—According as a man is higher by a position of distinction, by so much, if he falls into sin, is his sin the greater.

Isidorus.

Quanto superiores sumus, tanto nos geramus submissius.—The more we are exalted, the more humbly let us bear ourselves.

Cicero. *De Officiis*, I, 26, 30.

Quantum a rerum turpitudine abes, tantum te a verborum libertate sejungas.—The more you are averse to base actions, the more you should keep yourself from licence in language.

Cicero. *Pro Caelio*, 3, 8.

Quantum meruit.—As much as he has deserved.

Law.

Quantum mutatus ab illo!—How changed from him whom we knew.

Virgil. *Aeneid*, 2, 274.

Quantum nobis nostrisque hac fabula de Christo profuerit, notum est.—It is well known how much this story about Christ has profited us and ours.

Leo X.

Quantum quisque ferat, respiciendus erit.—Each man will be worthy of regard according to what he brings with him.

Ovid. *Amorum*, I, 8, 33.

Quantum quisque sua nummorum servat in arca,

Tantum habet et fidei.

—According to the amount of money a man has in his coffers, so much respect does he also obtain.

Juvenal. *Sat.*, 3, 143.

Quantum sufficit.—As much as suffices.

Quantum valeat.—So much as it may be worth.

Quantum vertice ad auras
Æthereas, tantum radice in Tartara tendit.
—It extends its root as far down into the infernal regions as it stretches its head aloft into the air of heaven.

Virgil. *Aeneid*, 4, 445.

Quare fremuerunt Gentes?—Why do the nations rage?

Vulgate. *Ps.*, 2, 1.

Quare impedit?—Why has he prevented?

Law.

Quare obstruxit?—Why has he obstructed?

Law.

Quare vitia sua nemo confitetur? Quia etiam nunc in illis est. Somnium narrare vigilantis est.—Why does no one confess his sins? Because he is yet in them. It is for a man who has awoke from sleep to tell his dreams.

Seneca. *Ep.*, 53.

Quarta luna nati.—Born in the fourth day after new moon.

Pr.

Quas dederis, solas semper habebis opes.—The wealth you give away is the only wealth you will always possess.

Martial.

Quasi mures semper edimus alienum cibum.—Like mice, we always eat the food of other people.

Plautus. *Persa*, Act 1, 2, 6.

Quem dii diligunt, Adolescens moritur, dum valet, sentit, sapit.—He whom the gods love dies young, whilst he is full of health, perception, and judgment.

Plautus. *Bacchides*, Act 4, 7, 18.*

Quem diligas ni recte moneas, oderis.—Whom you love, unless you properly admonish him, you hate.

Pubilius Syrus.

Quem ferret, si parentem non ferret suum?—Whom should he bear with if he should not bear with his own father?

Terence. *Heautontimorumenos*, I, 2, 23.

Quem Jupiter vult perdere, prius dementat.—Whom Jupiter wishes to ruin, he first drives mad.

Translated from the Greek by Joshua Barnes (1654-1712).†

Quem lapide illa diem candidiore notat.—Which day she (the goddess) marks with a whiter stone.

Catullus. *Carmen*, 69, 144.

Quem metuit quisque, perisse cupit.—Whom a man fears he wishes to perish.

Ovid. *Amorum*, Book 2, 10.

Quem poenitet peccasse pene est innocens.—He who repents having sinned is almost innocent.

Seneca. *Agamemnon*, Act 2, 243.

* For the Greek version, from Menander, see P. 476.

† The proverb, as quoted by Euripides, will be found on p. 476.

Quem recitas, meus est, O Fidentine, libellus,
Sed male cum recitas, incipit esse tuus.

—The work which you recite, Fidentinus, is mine, but when you recite it badly, it begins to be your own. **Martial. Epig., Book 1, 39.**

Quem res plus nimio delectavere secundæ,
Mutatæ quatient.

—When good fortune elates a man unduly, changed fortunes will cause him extreme alarm. **Horace. Ep., Book 1, 10, 30.**

Quem sæpe casus transit, aliquando inveniet.—Whom chance often passes by, it will one day discover.

Seneca. Herc. Furens, Act 2, 323.

Quemcunque miserum videris, hominem scias.—Whomsoever you see wretched, you may know that he is a man.

Seneca. Herc. Furens, Act 2, 463.

Quemcunque populum tristis eventus premit,
Periculatur magnitudo principum,
Minuta plebes facili præsidio latet.

—Whatsoever people direful fate oppresses, the greatness of the chief men places them in danger, but the small folk escape notice in easy safety. **Phædrus. Fab., Book 3, 5, 11.**

Qui a nuce nucleum esse vult, frangit nucem.—He cracks the nut, who wishes to have the kernel out of the nut.

Plautus. Curculio, Act 1, 1, 55.

Qui alterum inculcat probi, eum ipsum se intueri oportet.—He who accuses another man of shameful conduct should take care to keep himself blameless.

Plautus. Truc., 1, 2, 53.

Qui amat, tamen hercle si esurit, nullum esurit.—He who is in love, even if he is hungry in sooth, is not hungry at all.

Plautus.

Qui amicus est, amat; qui amat, non utique semper amicus est. Itaque amicitia semper prodest; amor etiam aliquando nocet.—He who is a friend, loves; he who loves is not therefore always a friend. So friendship profits always; but love sometimes is hurtful. **Seneca. Epist., 35.**

Qui Bavius non odit, amat tua carmina, Mævi.—He who does not hate Bavius (a third-rate poet), loves your poems, Mævi.

Virgil. Eccl., 3, 90.

Qui bene imperat, paruerit aliquando necesse est.—It is necessary that he who commands well, should have at some time obeyed. **Cicero. De Legibus, Book 3, 2.**

Qui bellus homo, Cotta, pusillus homo est.—He, Cotta, who is a pretty man (an effeminate fop), is a paltry man.

Martial. Epig., Book 1, 10.

Qui cadit a syllaba cadit a tota causa.—He who falls in one small particular, fails in the whole action. **Law maxim (condemned).**

Qui cum triste aliquid statuit, fit tristis et ipse;

Cuique fere poenam sumere poena sua est.

—One who, when he resolves upon a sad decision, becomes sad also himself; and to whom it is almost a punishment to inflict punishment. **Ovid. Ep. ex Pont., 2, 2, 119.**

Qui Curios simulant, et Bacchanalia vivunt.—Who pretend to be men of the austere pattern of Curius, and who live the life of Bacchanals. **Juvenal. Sat. 2, 3.**

Qui dedit beneficium, taceat; narret qui accepit.—Let him who has bestowed a kindness be silent about it; let him who has received it tell it abroad.

Seneca. De Beneficiis, Book 2, 11.*

Qui dedit hoc hodie, cras, si volet, auferet.—He who has given this to-day, may, if he pleases, take it away to-morrow.

Horace. Ep., Book 1, 16, 33.

Qui deliberant, desciverunt.—Those men who take counsel together are men who have become disaffected.

Tacitus. Hist., Book 2, 77.

Qui desiderat pacem, præparet bellum.—Who desires peace, let him make ready for war. (See “*Si vis pacem*.”)

Vegetius. De Re Militari, 3. Prolog.

Qui enim poterit aut corporis firmitati, aut fortunæ stabilitati confidere?—Who can put trust in the strength of the body or in the stability of fortune?

Cicero. Tusc. Quest., Book 5, 14, 40.

Qui ex damnato coitu nascuntur, inter liberos non computantur.—Those who are born from illicit intercourse are not reckoned amongst a person's children. **Law.**

Qui facit per alium facit per se.—He who does a thing by another's agency does it himself. **Coke.**

Qui fert malis auxilium, post tempus dolet.—He who renders succour to the wicked, grieves for it after a time.

Phædrus. Fab., Book 4, 18, 1.

Qui finem queris amoris,
Cedit amor rebus; res age, tutus eris.

—You who wish to put an end to your love, know that love gives place to business; attend to business and you will be safe.

Ovid. Rem. Amor., 144.

Qui fingit sacros auro, vel marmore vultus,
Non facit ille deos: qui rogat, ille facit.
—He who fashions sacred images of gold or marble does not make them gods; he makes them such who prays to them.

Martial. Epig., Book 8, 24, 5.

Qui fit, Mæcenas, ut nemo, quam sibi sortem
Seu ratio dederit, seu fors objecerit, illa
Contentus vivat: laudet diversa sequentes?
—Whence is it, Mæcenas, that no one lives
content with that lot which reason has
assigned him or chance has thrown in his
way; but praises those who follow other
fortunes? **Horace. Sat., Book 1, 1, 1.**

Qui fugit molam, farinam non invenit.—
He who avoids the mill gets no flour. **Pr.**

Qui genus jactat suum,
Aliena laudat.
—Who boasts of his descent praises things
which do not appertain to himself.

Seneca. Herc. Furens, Act 2, 340.

Qui gravis es nimium, potes hinc jam
lector abire.—Reader, who art too seriously
disposed, you may take yourself far away
hence. **Martial. Epig., Book 11, 17.**

Qui histronibus dat, demonibus sacrificat.
—Who gives to actors sacrifices to devils.
Peter Cantor. Chap. 47.

Qui homo mature quesivit pecuniam,
Nisi eam mature parsit, mature esurit.
—He who has acquired wealth betimes,
unless he has saved it betimes, will have
consumed it betimes.

Plautus. Curculio, Act 3, 10.

Qui in amorem,
Præcipitavit, pejus perit quam si saxo
saliat.
—He who plunges into love is more lost
than if he leapt from a rock.

Plautus. Trinummus, Act 2, 1, 30.

Qui in jus dominiumve alterius succedit,
jure ejus uti debet.—He who succeeds to
the rights or property of another person,
ought to enjoy his rights also. **Law.**

Qui invidet minor est.—He who envies is
inferior. **Motto of Earls Cadogan.**

Qui jacet in terra non habet unde cadat.
—He who lies upon the ground has no
chance of falling. **Alain de Lille.**

Qui jure suo utitur neminem lædit.—He
who exercises his own right injures no one.
Law.

Qui jussu judicis aliquod fecerit, non
videtur dolo malo fecisse, quia parere
necesse est.—He who has done anything
by order of a judge, is not regarded as
having done it for any evil purpose, since
it is incumbent on him to obey. **Law.**

Qui laborat, orat.—He who labours,
prays. **Attr. to St. Augustine.***

* See "Qui orat," p. 651; also "Laborare est
orare." Carlyle ("Past and Present," Chap. 12)
refers to the saying as that of "the old monks,"
and adds (Chap. 16), "What worship, for example,
is there not in mere washing!"

Qui legitis flores et humi nascentia fraga,
Frigidus, O pueri, fugite hinc; latet anguis
in herba.

—O boys, who pluck the flowers and straw-
berries springing from the ground, flee
hence; a cold snake lies hidden in the grass.
Virgil. Eclogues, 3, 92.

Qui male agit odit lucem.—He who does
evil hates the light. **Vulgate. St. John, 3, 20.**

Qui mare teneat, eum necesse est rerum
potiri.—He who has possession of the sea
must of necessity be master of the situation.
Cicero.

Qui medice vivit misere vivit.—Who lives
medically lives miserably.

*Quoted by Burton (Anat. Melan., 1621),
as "a saying."*

Qui mentiri aut fallere insuerit patrem, aut
Audebit, tanto magis audebit ceteros.

—He who has been in the habit of lying to
or deceiving his father, or who will dare to
do so, will be all the more daring in attempt-
ing the same with others.

Terence. Adelphi, 1, 1, 30.

Qui mentitur fallit quantum in se est.—
He who lies deceives as much as is in his
power. **Aulus Gellius. Book 11, 11.**

(Quoted as a saying of P. Nigidius.)

Qui monet amat. Ave et cave.—He loves
who advises. Farewell and beware.

*Quoted by Burton (Anat. Melan., 1621) as
"a saying."*

Qui monet quasi adjuvat.—He who
advises, as it were helps.

Plautus. Curculio, Act 3, 1, 89.

Qui mores hominum multorum videt et
urbes.—Who saw the manners of many men
and their cities.†

Horace. De Arte Poetica, 142.

Qui mori didicit, servire dedidit; supra
omnem potentiam est, certe extra omnem.—
He who has learnt to die, has unlearned
slavery; he is above all power, certainly
beyond all. **Seneca.**

Qui neminem habet inimicum, eum nec
amicum habet quenquam.—He who has no
enemy, has not any friend. **Pr.**

Qui nescit dissimulare, nescit regnare.—
He who does not know how to dissemble,
does not know how to reign. **Louis XI.**

Qui nil molitur inepte.—One who never
undertakes anything ineffectually.

Horace. De Arte Poetica, 140.

Qui nil potest sperare, desperet nihil.—
Let him who cannot hope for anything, not
despair about anything.

Seneca. Medea, Act 2, 163.

† See "Multorum providus."

Qui nimium multis,
Non amo, dicit: amat.
—He who protests overmuch to many, "I do not love," he is in love.

Ovid. *Rem. Amor.*, 648.

Qui nolet fieri desidiosus, amet.—Let a man who does not wish to become slothful, fall in love. Ovid. *Amorum*, Book 1, 9, 46.

Qui non est hodie, cras minus aptus erit.—He who is not prepared to-day, will be less so to-morrow.

Ovid. *Rem. Amor.*, 94.

Qui non moderabitur iræ,
Infectum volet esse, dolor quod suaserit et mens.

—He who does not moderate his anger, will wish that undone which his vexation and temper prompted him to do.

Horace. *Ep.*, Book 1, 2, 59.

Qui non prohibet quod prohibere potest, assentire videtur.—He who does not prevent what he has the power to prevent, is regarded as assenting to it.

Law.

Qui non vetat peccare, cum possit, jubet.—He who does not forbid sin when he can, encourages it.

Seneca. *Troades*, Act 2, 291.

Qui novit mollissima fandi tempora.—Who knew the most effective time for speaking. Virgil (*adapted*). *Æneid*, 4, 293.

Qui nullum fere scribendi genus non tetigit; nullum tetigit quod non ornavit.—Who scarcely left any kind of authorship untouched; (and who) touched none which he did not adorn.

Goldsmith's epitaph in *Westminster Abbey*; not traced to any earlier source.

Qui nunc it per iter tenebricosum
Illuc, unde negant redire quenquam.

—Who now travels, by that shadowy way, thither whence, they say, no one returns.

Catullus. 3, 11.

Qui omnes insidias timet, in nullas incidit.—He who fears all snares falls into none.

Publilius Syrus.

Qui omnia se simulant scire, nec quicquam sciunt.

Quod quisquam animo habet, aut habiturus est, sciunt;

Idque quod in aurem rex reginæ dixerit, Sciunt; quod Juno fabulata est cum Jove; Quæ neque futura, neque facta sunt, tamen ii sciunt.

—Who pretend to know all things, nor know anything. They know what every man has or is about to have in his mind;

* See "Si quis non vult," etc., Vulgate, 2 Thess., 2, 10.

and that which the king has whispered into the queen's ear they know; what Juno has chattered to Jove, they know; and things which neither will happen nor have happened they know none the less.

Plautus. *Trinummus*, Act 1, 2.

Qui orat et laborat, cor levat ad Deum cum manibus.—He who prays and labours lifts his heart to God with his hands.†

St. Bernard. *Ad sororem*.

Qui parcit virgæ, odit filium suum.—He that spareth the rod hateth his own son.

Vulgate. *Prov.*, 13, 24.

Qui patitur vincit.—He who suffers conquers.

Pr.

Qui, pauperiem veritus, potiore metallis Libertate caret, dominum vehet improbus, atque

Serviet æternum, quia parvo nescit uti.

—He who, afraid of poverty, gives up liberty, more valuable than precious metals, shall, wretch that he is, carry his master and serve him for ever, because he knew not how to be content with a little.

Horace. *Ep.*, Book 1, 10, 39.

Qui peccat ebrius luat sobrius.—He who offends when drunk pays for it when sober.

Law.

Qui pendet alienis promissis, sæpe decipitur.—He who trusts to the promises of others is often deceived.

Pr.

Qui per virtutem peritat, non interit.—He who dies on account of his virtue, does not perish. Plautus. *Cupideinet*, Act 3, 5, 32.

Qui pessime canit, primus incipiet.—He who sings worst will begin first.

Pr.

Qui potest mulieres vitare, vitet.—He who can avoid women, let him avoid them.

Plautus. *Stichus*, Act 1, 2.

Qui prior est tempore, potior est jure.—He who is first in time has the advantage in right.

Coke.

Qui pro innocenti dicit satis est eloquens.—He who speaks on behalf of an innocent man is eloquent enough. Publilius Syrus.

Qui pro quo.—Who for whom; one thing for another very different thing.

Qui proficit in litteris et deficit in moribus, plus deficit quam proficit.—He who is proficient in learning but deficient in morals, is more deficient than he is proficient.

Pr.

† A similar expression is found in the works of Gregory the Great, "Moral. in Lib. Job," Book 18, 4; also in "Pseudo-Hieron," in "Jerem.," Thren. 3, 41.

‡ Said to be a false reading for "perit," another reading is "peribat."

Qui replicat, multiplicat.—He that replies, multiplies.

Quoted by Bacon as "the saying of an obscure fellow."

Qui scit, scit; nescit qui sit.—He who knows, knows; but who he may be he does not know. **Publius Syrus.**

Qui se committit homini tutandum improbo, Auxilia dum requirit, exitum invenit.

—He who gives himself up to the charge of an unprincipled man, when he wants help finds ruin. **Phædrus. Fab., Book 1, 31, 1.**

Qui se existimat stare, videat ne cadat.—Let him that thinketh that he standeth take heed lest he fall. **Vulgate. 1 Cor., 10, 12.**

Qui se laudari gaudent verbis subdolis, Sæpe dant pœnas turpes poenitentia.

—Those who delight to be praised with crafty words, bring upon themselves the ignominious penalties of repentance when it is too late. **Phædrus. Fab., Book 1, 13, 1.**

Qui se ultro morti offerant, facilius repêriunt, quam qui dolorem patienter ferant.

—Those who will of their own accord give themselves to death are more easily found than those who can bear pain with patience. **Cæsar.**

Qui seipsum laudat, cito derisorem invenit.—He who praises himself will soon find someone to deride him.

Publius Syrus.

Qui semel aspexit quantum dimissa petitis Prestant, mature redeat, repetatque relicta.

—Let him who has once recognised how much the things he has rejected excel what he has sought, return betimes, and seek again what has been neglected.

Horace. Ep., Book 1, 7, 96.

Qui semel est læsus fallaci piscis ab hamo, Omnibus unca cibus æra subesse putat.

—The fish which has once been injured by the deceitful hook, believes that the barbed metal lies hidden in all food.

Ovid. Ep. ex Pont., 2, 7, 9.

Qui semel scurra nunquam paterfamilias.—He who has once been a man given to gaiety and buffoonery will never make a father of a family. **Cicero.**

(Adapted from Or. pro P. Quintio, 17, 55.)

Qui sentit commodum, sentire debet et onus.—He who feels the advantage, ought also to feel the burden (or expense). **Law.**

Qui sibi amicus est, scito hunc amicum omnibus esse.—When a man is his own friend you may know him to be a friend to all men. **Seneca. Ep. 6, fin.**

Qui silêst est firmus.—He who holds his tongue is strong. **Ovid. Rem. Amor., 697.**

Qui simulat verbis, nec corde est fidus amicus,

Tu quoque fac simile, et sic ars deluditur arte.—If one pretends with his words, and at heart is not a true friend, do you do the same to him, and so art will be foiled by art. **Cato.**

Qui spe aluntur, pendent non vivunt.—Those who are fed on hope do not live but hang on. **Pr.**

Qui statuit, aliqua parte inaudita altera, Æquum licet statuerit, haud æquus fuit.

—He who comes to a conclusion when the other side is unheard, may have been just in his conclusion, but yet has not been just in his conduct. **Seneca. Medea, Act 2, 199.**

Qui stultis videri eruditi volunt, stulti eruditus videntur.—Those who wish to appear wise to fools, appear fools to the wise. **Quintilian.**

Qui suis rebus contentus est, huic maximæ ac certissimæ divitiæ.—He who is contented with his own lot has the greatest and surest of riches. **Maxim.**

Qui terret plus ipse timet.—He who terrifies others is more afraid himself.

Claudian. 4, Consul. Honorii, 290.

Qui timide rogat

Docet negare.

—He who asks faint-heartedly teaches how to refuse. **Seneca. Hippolytus, Act 2, 593.**

Qui uti scit, ei bona.—He has wealth who knows how to use it. **Pr.**

Qui utuntur vino veteri, sapientis puto, Et qui libenter veteres spectant fabulas.

—I regard those as wise who employ old wine and freely study old stories.

Plautus. Casina, 1, Prol., 5.

Qui vult decipi, decipiatur.—Let him who wishes to be deceived, be deceived. **Pr.***

Quia perire solus nolo, te cupio perire mecum.—Because I do not wish to perish alone, I desire you to perish with me.

Plautus. Epidicus, Act 1.

Quibus honorem et gloriam Fortuna tribuit, sensum communem abstulit.—Fortune has deprived those of common sense to whom she has given honour and glory. **Phædrus. Fab., Book 1, 7, 3.**

Quibus in solo vivendi, causa palato est.—Whose reason of living is in their palate alone. **Juvenal. Sat., 11, 11.**

Quibus res timida aut turbida 'st, Pergunt turbare usque, ut nequid possit conquescere.

—They whose affairs are in a dangerous or confused state, proceed to make them more confused, so that nothing can be settled.

Plautus. Mostellaria, Act 5, 1, 11.

* See "Populus vult decipi."

Quicquid ages igitur, magna spectabere scena.—Whatsoever therefore you do, you will be the object of observation upon a great stage. *Ovid. Ep. ex Pont., 3, 1, 59.*

Quicquid agunt homines, votum, timor, ira, voluptas, Gaudia, discursus, nostri est farrago libelli.—Whatever men do, wishes, fears, anger, pleasure, joys and different pursuits, of these is the hotch-potch of our book. *Juvenal. Sat., 1, 25.*

Quicquid dicam aut erit, aut non : Divinare etenim magnus mihi donat Apollo.—Whatever I state either will come to pass or will not; truly the great Apollo has given me the art of divination. *Horace. Sat., Book 2, 5, 59.*

Quicquid dignum sapiente bonoque est.—Whatsoever is worthy of a good and wise man. *Horace. Ep., Book 1, 4, 5.*

Quicquid est boni moris levitate extinguitur.—Whatever there is that is good is lost through levity of conduct. *Seneca.*

Quicquid est illud, quod sentit, quod sapit, quod vult, quod viget, cœlestis et divinum est, ob eamque rem æternum sit necesse est.—Whatever that may be which feels, which has knowledge, which wills, which has the power of growth, it is celestial and divine, and on that account it must of necessity be eternal.

Cicero. Tusc. Quest., Book 1, 27, 66.

Quicquid excessit modum Pendet instabili loco.—Whatsoever has exceeded due bounds hangs from an unsafe resting-place. *Seneca. Edipus, Act 4, 909.*

Quicquid in altum Fortuna tulit, ruitura levat.—Whatever fortune has placed on high, she lifts to throw it down again. *Seneca. Agamemnon, Act 2, 100.*

Quicquid in linguam venerit effundere.—To utter whatever has come to one's tongue. *Pr.*

Quicquid multis peccatur inultum est.—Whatsoever sin is committed by many remains unpunished. *Lucanus. Pharsalia, Book 5, 257.*

Quicquid plantatur solo, solo cedit.—Whatever is placed into the soil belongs to the soil. *Law.*

Quicquid sibi imperavit animus, obtinuit.—Whatsoever the mind has ordained for itself, it has achieved. *Seneca.*

Quicquid vult habere nemo potest.—No one can have whatever he wishes. *Pr.*

Quicumque amisit dignitatem pristinam, Ignavis etiam jocus est in casu gravi.—Whoever has lost his former high position, becomes in distress a jest even to the lowest. *Phædrus. Fab., Book 1, 21, 1.*

Quicumque turpi fraude semel innotuit, Etiam si verum dicit, amittit fidem.—Whoever has once become known as guilty of some shameful deceit, forfeits belief even if he speaks the truth. *Phædrus. Fab., Book 1, 10, 1.*

Quicumque, ubique sunt, qui fuere, quique futuri sunt post hac, Stulti, stolidi, fatui, fungi, bardi, blenni, buccones, Solus ego omnes longo ante eo stultitia et moribus inductis.

—Whoever and wherever they are, have been or ever shall be in time to come, fools, blockheads, senseless, idiots, dunderheads, dullards, blunderers, I alone far exceed them all in folly and want of sense. *Plautus. Bacchides.*

Quicumque vult servari.—Whosoever desires to be saved. *Athanasian Creed.*

Quid ad farinas?—How will this bring you meal? (i.e. What profit will it bring you?). *Pr.*

Quid admirer, quid rideam, ubi gaudeam, ubi exultem, spectans tot ac tantos reges, qui in cælum recepti nuntiabuntur cum ipso Jove, et ipsis suis testibus, in imis tenebris congemiscentes!—How shall I admire, how laugh, how rejoice, how exult, on beholding so many and so great kings, who shall be reported of in heaven to be consigned with Jove himself and his followers, to groan in the lowest depths of darkness! *Tertullian. De Spectaculis, 30.*

Quid afferre consilii potest, qui seipse eget consilio?—What advice can he bring to others who needs advice himself? *Cicero.*

Quid arenæ semina mandas? Non profecturis litura bubus aras.—Why do you plant seed in the sand? You vainly plough the shores of the sea with your oxen. *Ovid. Her., 5, 115.*

Quid brevi fortes jaculamur ævo Multa? Quid terras alio calentes Sole mutamus?

—Why do we in our short term of life strive with might and main for so many things? Why do we change for lands warmed by another sun? *Horace. Odes, Book 2, 16, 17.*

Quid cæco cum speculo?—What has a blind man to do with a mirror? *Pr.*

Quid crastina volveret ætas Scire nefas homini.—It is not lawful for man to know what the morrow may bring round. *Statius. Thebais, 3, 562.*

Quid datur a Divis felici optatius hora?—What is there given by the gods more to be desired than a happy hour?

Catullus. *Carm.*, 62, 29.

Quid de quoque viro, et cui dicas, sæpe videto.—Ever have an eye as to what and to whom you speak concerning any man.

Horace. *Ep.*, Book 1, 13, 63.

Quid deceat, quid non, obliiti.—Persons forgetful of what is right and of what is not.

Horace. *Ep.*, Book 1, 6, 62.

Quid deceat, quid non; quo virtus, quo ferat error.—What is right, what is not; whither virtue leads us, and whither error.

Horace. *De Arte Poetica*, 308.

Quid deceat vos, non quantum liceat vobis, spectare debetis.—You ought to have regard to what is proper for you, not to how much is allowable.*

Cicero. *Pro R. Posthumo*, 5, 11.

Quid dem? quid non dem? renuis tu quod jubet alter:

Quod petis, id sane est invisum, acidumque duobus.

—What shall I give? What shall I not give? You refuse that which another commands. What you desire is certainly odious and unpalatable to two other persons.

Horace. *Ep.*, Book 2, 2, 63.

Quid dignum tanto feret hic promissor hiatu?—What will this boaster produce worthy of such inflated language?

Horace. *De Arte Poetica*, 133.

Quid domini facient, audent quum talia fures?—What will not the masters do, when their rascals dare to do such things?

Virgil. *Eclogues*, 3, 16.

Quid dulcius hominum generi a natura datum est, quam sui cuique liberi?—What is there sweeter given by nature to the race of mankind, than each man's own children?

Cicero. *Ad Quir. post Reditum*, 1.

Quid ego ex hac inopia nunc capiam?—What am I now to take out of all this scarcity?

Terence. *Phormio*, Act 1, 3, 14.

Quid enim ratione timemus

Aut cupimus?—What is there forsooth that we fear or desire with reason?

Juvenal. *Sat.*, 10, 4.

Quid enim refert, quantum habeas? Multo illud plus est, quod non habes.—What does it matter how much you have? What you have not amounts to much more.

Seneca (as quoted by Aulus Gellius, Book 12, 2).

Quid enim salvus infamia nummis?—What indeed is infamy as long as our money is safe?

Juvenal. *Sat.*, 1, 48.

Quid est autem turpius quam senex vivere incipiens?—What is more disgraceful than an old man just beginning to live?

Seneca. *Epist.*, 13.

Quid est dignitas indigno, nisi circulus aureus in naribus suis?—What is honour to the unworthy but a gold ring in a swine's snout?

Silvianus.

(Founded on *Vulgate*, *Prov.*, 11, 22.)

Quid est enim novi, hominem mori, cujus tota vita nihil aliud quam ad mortem iter est?—What new thing then is it for a man to die, whose whole life is nothing else but a journey to death?

Seneca. *De Consol. ad Polyb.*, 30.

Quid facies odio, sic ubi amore noces?—What will you do in your hatred, when you are so cruel in your love?

Ovid. *Heroides*, 21, 56.

Quid facis, infelix? Perdis bona vota!—What are you doing, unhappy one? You are losing our good wishes.

Ovid. *Amorum*, 3, 2, 71.

Quid faciunt pauci contra tot millia fortes?—What can a few brave men do against so many thousands?

Ovid. *Fast.*, 2, 219.

Quid habet pulchri constructus acervus?—What is there of beauty in a piled-up heap (of money)?

Horace. *Sat.*, Book 1, 44.

Quid igitur agendum est?—What then is to be done?

Quid juvat immensum te argenti pondus et auri

Furtim defossa tinidum deponere terra?

—What can it avail you to have placed, with stealth and fear, a measureless mass of silver and gold in a hole in the ground?

Horace. *Sat.*, Book 1, 1, 41.

Quid leges sine moribus Vanæ proficiunt?—Of what use are empty laws without morals?

Horace. *Odes*, Book 3, 35.

Quid magis est durum saxo, quid mollius unda?

Dura tamen molli saxa cavantur aqua.

—What is more hard than rock, what is softer than the wave? Yet hard rocks are hollowed by the soft water.

Ovid. *Ars Amat.*, Book 1, 475.

Quid me alta silentia cogis

Rumpere?

—Why do you compel me to break the deep silence?

Virgil. *Æneid*, 10, 63.

Quid mea cum pugnat sententia secum? Quod petiit, spernit; repetit quod nuper omisit?

Æstuat, et vitæ disconvenit ordine toto?

—What of me when my judgment wars with itself? When it despises what it

* See "Laus est facere."

sought; when it seeks again what it lately rejected? When it boils with excitement and disturbs the whole course of life?

Horace. *Ep.*, Book 1, 1, 97.

Quid mentem traxisse polo, quid profuit altum

Erexisse caput, pecudum si more pererrant?—What avails it to have a soul derived from above, and to lift the head on high, if, after the manner of beasts, men go astray?

Claudian. *De Raptu Proserpinæ*, Book 3, 41.

Quid nisi victis dolor?—What is there but wretchedness for the vanquished? Pr.

Quid non cogit amor?—What does not love compel us to do?

Martial. *Epig.*, Book 5, 49, 1.

Quid non ebrietas designat? Operta recludit;

Spes jubet esse ratas; in proelia trudit inertem; Sollicitis animis onus eximit; addocet artes.—What does not drunkenness contrive? It looses secrets; bids our hopes to be confirmed; urges the inactive into battles; removes the burden from anxious minds; teaches accomplishments.

Horace. *Ep.*, Book 1, 5, 16.

Quid non mortalia pectora cogis, Auri sacra fames?

—To what dost thou not compel the minds of mortals, thou accursed hunger for gold?

Virgil. *Æneid*, 3, 56.

Quid non speremus amantes?—What may we not hope for when we are in love?

Virgil. *Eclogues*, 8, 26.

Quid nos dura refugimus
Ætas? Quid intactum nefasti
Liquimus?

—What have we, a hardened age, avoided? What have we left untouched, impious that we are? Horace. *Odes*, Book 1, 35, 34.

Quid nunc?—What now? (A newsmonger or inquisitive person.)

Quid obseratis auribus fundis preces?—Why do you pour your prayers into ears stopped up? Horace. *Epod.*, 17, 53.

Quid oportet

Nos facere, a vulgo longe longaque remotos?—What ought we to do, far, far removed in our views from the vulgar?

Horace. *Sat.*, Book 1, 6, 18.

Quid opus est verbis?—What need is there for words? Terence. *Andria*, 1, 1, 138.

Quid pro quo.—Something for something. (An equivalent in return.)

Quid quæris, quamdiu vixit? Vixit ad posteros.—Why do you ask, how long has he lived? He has lived to posterity.

Seneca. *Epist.*, 93.

Quid quisque amat laudando commendat sibi.—A man commends himself in praising that which he loves. Publius Syrus.

Quid quisque vitet, nunquam homini satis

Cautum est, in horas.

—What a man should shun from hour to hour, he is never sufficiently on his guard against.

Horace. *Odes*, Book 2, 13, 13.

Quid Romæ faciam? mentiri nescio.—What can I do at Rome? I do not know how to lie. Juvenal. *Sat.*, 3, 41.

Quid si nunc coelum ruat?—What if the heavens should now fall?

Terence. *Heautontimorumenos*, 4, 3, 41.

Quid sit futurum cras fuge quærere, et Quem sors dierum cunque dabit, lucro Appone.

—Avoid inquiring what is to be to-morrow, and whatsoever day fortune shall give you, count it as a gain.

Horace. *Odes*, Book 1, 9, 13.

Quid sit pulchrum, quid turpe, quid utile, quid non.—(Homer tells) that which is excellent, that which is base, that which is useful, that which is not.

Horace. *Ep.*, Book 1, 2, 3.

Quid te exempta juvat spinis de pluribus una.—What does it avail you to have one thorn out of many plucked out?

Horace. *Ep.*, Book 2, 2, 212.

Quid te igitur retulit

Beneficium esse oratione, si ad rem auxilium emortuum est?

—What then does it signify that you are generous in talk, if, when it comes to the point, your help has died out?

Plautus. *Epidicus*, Act 1, 2, 14.

Quid tibi cum gladio? Dubiam rege, navita, pinum:

Non sunt hæc digitis arma tenenda tuis.

—What have you to do with the sword? Guide the uncertain vessel, mariner; these arms are not to be grasped by your fingers.

Ovid. *Fast.*, 2, 100.

Quid tibi cum pelago? Terra contenta fuisses.—What have you to do with the sea? You should have been content with land.

Ovid. *Amorum*, 3, 8, 49.

Quid timeam ignoro: timeo tamen omnia demens.—Why I fear I know not; but yet as one deprived of sense I fear all things.

Ovid. *Heroides*, 1, 71.

Quid tristes querimonie

Si non supplicio culpa reciditur?

—What do sad laments avail, if the offence is not extirpated by the penalty?

Horace. *Odes*, Book 3, 24, 33.

Quid turpius quam illudi?—What is vile than to be laughed at? Cicero. *De Amicitia*.

Quid velit et possit rerum concordia discors.—What the discordant concord of things wills and can bring about.

Horace. *Ep.*, Book 1, 12, 19.

Quid verum atque decens curo et rogo, et omnis in hoc sum.—I care and pray for what is true and right, and for this I am all in all.

Horace. *Ep.*, Book 1, 1, 11.

Quid vesper ferat incertum est.—What the evening may bring forth is uncertain.

Livy. *Book 45*, 8.

Quid victor, gaudes? Hæc te victoria perdet.—Why, victor, dost thou exult? This victory will be your ruin.

Ovid. *Fast.*, 2, 111.

Quid violentius aure tyranni?—What is more furious than the ear of a tyrant?

Juvenal. *Sat.*, 4, 86.

Quidam ex vultu conjecturam faciunt, quantum quisque animi habere videatur.—Some can form an opinion from the countenance as to how much ability a man possesses.

Cicero.

(Adapted from *Pro Murena*, 21, 44)

Quidnam beneficio provocati facere debemus? An imitari agros fertiles, qui multo plus afferunt, quam acceperunt?—What, then, ought we to do, when incited by some benefit conferred? Should we not imitate the fruitful fields, which return far more than they have received?

Cicero. *De Officiis*, Book 1, 15.

Quidquid Amor jussit, non est contemnere tutum.—Whatever love has ordained, it is not safe to despise.

Ovid. *Heroides*, 4, 11.

Quidquid dicunt, laudo; id rursum si negant, laudo id quoque.

Negat quis? Nego. Ait? Aio.

—Whatever they say I praise; if again they deny it I praise that also. Does anyone deny a thing? I deny it. Does anyone affirm a thing? I affirm it.

Terence. *Eunuchus*, 2, 2, 20.

Quidquid erit, superanda omnis fortuna ferendo est.—Whatever it be, every fortune is to be overcome by bearing it.

Virgil. *Æneid*, 5, 710.

Quidquid id est, timeo Danaos, et dona ferentes.—Whatever it be, I fear the Greeks even when bringing gifts.

Virgil. *Æneid*, 2, 49.

Quidquid præcipies, esto brevis; ut cito dicta

Percipiant animi dociles, teneantque fideles; Omne supervacuum pleno de pectore manat.—Whatever you teach, be brief, for minds grasp with readiness what is said shortly, and retain it firmly; all that is unnecessary overflows from the charged mind.

Horace. *De Arte Poetica*, 335.

Quidquid præter spem eveniat, omne id deputare esse in lucro.—Whatever happens beyond expectation is all to be set down as so much gain.

Terence. *Phormio*, 1, 5, 16.

Quidquid principes faciunt præcipere videntur.—Whatever princes do they seem to command it.

Quintilian. *Declam.*, 3.

Quiete et pure atque eleganter actæ ætatis, placida et lenis recordatio.—The remembrance of a lifetime spent calmly, purely, and with refinement, is pleasing and gentle.

Cicero (adapted). *De Senectute*, 5.

Quin dicant non est: merito ut ne dicant, id est.—That they speak (evil of me) is not the point; that they do not speak it justly, that is the point.

Plautus. *Trinummus*, Act 1, 2.

Quin corpus, onustum

Hesternis vitiis, animum quoque prægravat una,

Atque adfligit humo divinæ particulam auræ.—So that the body, laden with the vices of yesterday, weighs down also the soul at the same time, and fastens a particle of God's heaven into the earth.

Horace. *Sat.*, Book 2, 2, 77.

Quique aliis cavit, non cavet ipse sibi.—And he who has safeguarded others, does not himself safeguard his own person.

Ovid. *Ars Amat.*, Book 1, 84.

Quis desiderio sit pudor aut modus Tam cari capitis?

—What shame or what measure can there be in our grief for the loss of one so dear?

Horace. *Odes*, Book 1, 24, 1.

Quis est enim, quem non moveat clarissimis monumentis testata consignataque antiquitas?—Who is there then whom an antiquity, witnessed and sealed by signal testimony, does not move?

Cicero. *De Divinat.*, 1, 40.

Quis est enim, qui totum diem jaculans, non aliquando collineat?—For who is there who, aiming for the whole day, will not at length hit the mark?

Cicero. *De Divinat.*, 2, 59.

Quis fallere possit amantem?—Who can deceive a lover?

Virgil. *Æneid*, 4, 296.

Quis famulus amantior domini quam canis?—What servant is more attached to his master than his dog?

Columella.

Quis fuit horrendus primus qui protulit enses? Quam ferus, et vere ferreus ille fuit!

—Who was the man who first produced the fear-inspiring sword? How cruel and truly steely-hearted was he!

Tibullus. *Book 1*, 11, 1.

Quis furor est, census corpore ferre suo?—What sort of madness is it to carry one's fortune upon one's body?

Ovid. *Ars Amat.*, Book 3, 172.

Quis legem det amantibus?

Major lex amor est sibi.

—Who can give law to lovers? Love is a greater law to itself.

Boëthius. *De Consolatione Philosophiæ*, Book 3, Met. 12, 47.

Quis nescit, primam esse historiæ legem, ne quid falsi dicere audeat, deinde ne quid veri non audeat?—Who does not know that it is the first law of history that it shall not dare to state anything which is false, and consequently that it shall not shrink from stating anything that is true?

Cicero. *De Oratore*, Book 2, 15.

Quis non odit sordidos, varios, leves, fuitiles?—Who does not hate the low-minded, fickle, light-minded, and trifling?

Cicero. *De Finibus*, Book 3, 11, 38.

Quis scit an adiciant hodiernæ crastina summe

Tempora Di superi?

—Who knows whether the gods above will add the morrow's time to the sum total of to-day?

Horace. *Odes*, Book 4, 7, 17.

Quis separabit?—Who shall separate?

Motto of Order of St. Patrick.

Quis sit homo nescio,

Neque novi; neque natus necne is fuerit, id solide scio.

—Who the man is I know not, nor have I known, nor do I know for a certainty whether he was ever born or not.

Plautus. *Trinummus*, Act 4, 2, 7.

Quis sum, qualis eram, quid ero tu mitte rogare:

Nil mea vita refert; ducere discis tuam.

—Who I am, what manner of person I was, what I shall be, refrain from asking; my life matters naught to you; study to lead your own.

Epitaph at Reading.

Quis talia fando

Temperet a lacrymis?

—Who in telling such things can refrain from tears?

Virgil. *Æneid* 2, 11, 6 and 8.

Quisnam hominum est, quem tu contentum videris uno

Flagitio?

—What man can you find anywhere who is contented with one crime only?

Juvenal. *Sat.*, 13, 243.

Quisnam igitur liber? Sapiens, sibi qui imperiosus;

Quem neque pauperies, neque mors, neque vincula terrent;

Responsare cupidinibus, contemnere honores

Fortis; et in seipso totus, teres atque rotundus.

—Who then is free? The wise man who is lord over himself; whom neither poverty nor death, nor chains alarm; strong to withstand his passions and to despise honours, and who is completely finished and rounded off in himself.

Horace. *Sat.*, Book 2, 7, 83.

Quisque suos patimur manes.—Each of us suffers his own punishment in the lower world.

Virgil. *Æneid*, 6, 743

Quisquis amores

Aut metuet dulces, aut experietur amarus.

—Whosoever shall either fear the sweets of love, or experience its bitters.

Virgil. *Eclogues*, 3, 109.

Quisquis ubique habitat, Maxime, nusquam habitat.—He who dwells everywhere, Maximus, never dwells anywhere.

Martial. *Epig.*, Book 7, 72, 6.

Quo ad hoc.—So far as this matter (is concerned).

Quo animo.—With what intention.

Quo bene cœpisti, sic pede semper eas.—In the path where you have begun well, may you always continue to tread.

Ovid. *Tristia*, Book 1, 9, 66.

Quo Deus, et quo dura vocat fortuna, sequamur.—Where God and hard fortune call us, let us follow.

Virgil. *Æneid*, 12, 677.

Quo fata trahunt, retrahuntque, sequamur.—Let us go wheresoever the fates propel us or drive us back.

Virgil. *Æneid*, 5, 709.

Quo jure?—By what right?

Law.

Quo jure, quaque injuria.—By any sort of right or wrong.

Terence. *Andria*, 1, 3, 9.

Quo major gloria, eo propior invidia est.—The greater the glory the nearer it is to envy.

Livy.

Quo me, Bacche, rapis, tui

Plenum?

—Whither, O Bacchus, wilt thou lead me, full of thee?

Horace. *Odes*, Book 3, 15, 1.

Quo mihi fortunam, si non conceditur uti?—For what purpose is fortune given me, if it is not granted me to use it?

Horace. *Ep.*, Book 1, 4, 12.

Quo moriture ris? majoraque viribus audes?—Where are you rushing, O man about to perish? And why do you attempt things beyond your power?

Virgil. *Æneid*, 10, 811.

Quo nihil majus meliusve terris

Fata donavere bonique Divi,

Nec dabunt, quamvis redeant in aurum

Tempora prisicum.

—Than which thing the fates and the good gods have given nothing better or greater to the earth, nor will give anything, even though the time should return to the ancient age of gold.

Horace. *Odes*, Book 4, 2, 87.

Quo non prastantior alter

Ære ciere viros, Martemque accendere cantu.

—Than whom no one else was more apt to rouse men with the trumpet, and to kindle the battle with its sound.

Virgil. *Æneid*, 6, 164.

Quo quisque stultior, eo magis insolenscit.
—The more foolish a man is, the more insolent does he grow. **Fr.**

Quo res cunque cadent, unum et commune periculum,
Una salus ambobus erit.

—However things may befall, there shall be to both of us one common danger, one source of safety. **Virgil. Æneid, 2, 709.**

Quo ruitis, generosa domus? Male creditur hosti.

Simplex nobilitas, perfida tela cave!

—O high-born house, to what ruin are you impelled? It is evil to trust the enemy. O simple nobility, beware of treacherous weapons. **Ovid. Fast., 2, 225.**

Quo semel est imbuta recens servabit odorem Testa diu.

—The vessel will long retain the odour (of the liquor) with which when new it was once saturated. **Horace. Ep., Book 1, 2, 69.**

Quo tamen adversis fluctibus ire paras?—Where then are you trying to go against the adverse waves? **Ovid. Heroides, Ep., 7, 40.**

Quo tendis inertem

Rex periture, fugam? Nescis heu, perditæ! nescis

Quem fugias; hostes incurris, dum fugis hostem.

Incidis in Scyllam cupiens vitare Charybdim.
—Where, O king, destined to perish, are you directing your unavailing flight? Alas, lost one, you know not whom you flee; you are running upon enemies, whilst you flee from your foe. You fall upon the rock Scylla desiring to avoid the whirlpool Charybdis.

Philip Gauthier de Lille. Alexandriad., Book 5, 293.

Quo teneam vultus mutantem Protea modo?—By what means can I hold this Proteus who changes his shapes?

Horace. Ep., Book 1, 1, 90.

Quo timoris minus est, eo minus ferme periculi est.—The less there is of fear, so much the less generally is there of danger.

Livy. 22, 5.

Quo tua non possunt offendi pectora facto; Forsitan hoc alio iudice crimen erit.

—The action which cannot injure your feelings will perhaps, in someone else's judgment, be deemed a crime.

Ovid. Remedia Amoris, 427.

Quocirca vivite fortes,
Fortiaque adversis opponite pectora rebus.

—On that account live as brave men, and oppose brave hearts to adverse fate.

Horace. Sat., Book 2, 2, 135.

Quocunque aspicias, nihil est nisi pontus et aer;

Nubibus hic tumidis, fluctibus ille minax.

—Wherever you look, there is nothing but sea and air; this thick with clouds, that threatening with waves.

Ovid. Trist., 1, 2, 23.

Quocunque aspicio, nihil est nisi mortis imago.—Wheresoever I look there is nothing but the shape of death.

Ovid. Trist., 1, 11, 23.

Quocunque domini præsentis oculi frequenter accessere, in ea parte majorem in modum fructus exuberat.—Wherever the eyes of the master, himself upon the spot, have been frequently cast, in that part the fruit will ripen in greater profusion.

Columella. Book 3.

Quocunque nomine gaudet.—Whatever name he rejoices in.

Quod ab initio non valet, tractu temporis convalescere non potest.—What is not valid from the beginning cannot become so by lapse of time.

Law.

Quod absurdum est.—Which thing is absurd.

Euclid. (Tr.)

Quod alibi diminutum, exsequatur alibi.—What has been reduced in one way may be made up in another.

Pr.

Quod avertat Deus.—Which God forefend!

Quod caret alterna requie durabile non est.—What is without alternations of rest is not lasting.

Ovid. Heroides, 4, 89.

Quod certaminibus ortum, ultra metam durat.—What is begun in strife lasts beyond our measurement.

Vallæus Paternulus.

Quod cibus est aliis, aliis est atre venenum.—What is food for some is black poison to others.

Pr.

Quod cito fit, cito perit.—What is quickly accomplished quickly perishes.

Pr.

Quod commune cum alio est, desinit esse proprium.—That which is common property with another, ceases to be one's own.

Quintilian.

Quod decet honestum est, et quod honestum est decet.—What is fitting is honourable, and what is honourable is fitting.

Cicero. De Off., 1, 27, 93.

Quod defertur non aufertur.—What is put off is not removed.

Pr.

Quod Di dant, fero.—What the gods give, I bear.

Plautus. Aulularia, Act 1.

Quod enim munus reipublicæ afferre majus, meliusve possumus, quam si doceamus, atque erudimus juventutem?—What greater gift or better can we offer to the state than if we teach and train up youth?

Cicero. De Divinatione, 2, 2.

Quod eorum minimis, mihi.—What (you have done) to the least of them (you have done) to me.* **Motto.**

Quod erat demonstrandum.—Which was to be shown. **Euclid. (Tr.)**

Quod erat faciendum.—Which was to be done. **Euclid. (Tr.)**

Quod est absurdum.—Which is an absurdity. **Euclid. (Tr.)**

Quod est ante pedes nemo spectat: coeli scrutantur plagas.

—What is before one's feet no one looks at; they gaze at the regions of heaven. **Ennius. (Quoted by Cicero, De Divinat., 2, 13.)**

Quod est inconveniens et contra rationem non est permissum in lege.—What is inconsistent and contrary to reason is not allowed by law. **Law.**

Quod est venturum, sapiens ut præsens cavet.—The wise man is on his guard against what is to come as if it were the present. **Publilius Syrus.**

Quod est violentum, non est durable.—What is violent is not lasting. **Pr.**

Quod facere ausa mea est, non audent scribere, dextra.—What my right hand has dared to do, it does not dare to write. **Ovid. Heroides, 12, 115.**

Quod fieri non debuit, factum valet.—What ought not to have been done holds good when it is done. **Coke.**

Quod in corde sobrii, id in lingua ebrii.—What is kept in the heart of a man sober is in the tongue of a man drunk. **Pr.**

Quod instat agamus.—Let us do what is immediately upon us.† **Pr.**

Quod latet ignotum est, ignoti nulla cupido.—What lies hid is unknown, and there is no desire for the unknown. **Ovid. Ars Amat., 3, 197.**

Quod licet ingratum est, quod non licet acrius urit.—What is allowed us is disagreeable, what is denied us causes us intense desire. **Ovid. Amor., Book 2, 19, 3.**

Quod licet Jovi non licet bovi.—What is lawful to Jupiter is not lawful to the ox. **Pr.**

Quod magnificum referente alio fuisset, ipso qui gesserat recensente, vanescit.—What would have been a great source of honour if another had related it, becomes nothing when the doer narrates it himself. **Pliny the Younger. Book 1, Epist. 8.**

Quod male fers, assuesce; feres bene. Multa vetustas lenit.

* Vulgate, St. Matt. 25, 40: "Quamdiu fecistis uni ex his fratribus meis minimis, mihi fecistis."† See "Hoc age," p. 552.

—What you bear ill, get accustomed to; you will bear it well. Length of time mollifies many things.

Ovid. Ars Amat., 2, 647.

Quod medicorum est promittunt medici; tractant fabrilis fabri; Scribimus indocti doctique poemata passim.—Physicians cultivate that which belongs to the profession of physicians; smiths handle their own tools; but learned and unlearned we write our poems without distinction. **Horace. Ep., 2, 1, 115.**

Quod naturalis ratio inter omnes homines constituit, . . . vocatur jus gentium.—That which natural reason has established amongst all men is called the law of nations. **Gaius. Inst. Jur. Civ., 1, 1, 1.**

Quod nescias damnare est summa temeritas.—To condemn what you are ignorant of is the height of rashness. **Pr.**

Quod nimis miseri volunt, Hoc facile credunt.—What the wretched wish for intensely, that they believe without difficulty. **Seneca. Herc. Furens, Act 2, 213.**

Quod non opus est, asse carum est.—That which is not required is dear at a farthing. **Cato. As quoted by Seneca, Ep., 94.**

Quod non potest, vult posse, qui nimium potest.—He who is able to do too much wants to be able to do more than he is able. **Seneca. Hippolytus, Act 1, 215.**

Quod non vetat lex, hoc vetat fieri pudor.—Modesty forbids that to be done which the law does not forbid. **Seneca. Troades, Act 2, 234.**

Quod nunc ratio est, impetus ante fuit.—What is now reason was formerly impulse. **Ovid. Rem. Amor., 10.**

Quod petis hic est: Est Ulubris, animus si te non deficit æquus.—What you seek is here: it is in deserted Ulubrae, if you are not lacking in an evenly balanced mind. **Horace. Ep., Book 1, 11, 30.**

Quod potui perfeci.—I have accomplished what I was able to. **Pr.**

Quod præstare potes, ne bis promiseris ulli; Ne sis verbosus, dum vis urbanus haberi.—What you are able to do to serve anyone, do not promise twice over; and do not be wordy if you wish to be esteemed as a man of discernment. **Cato.**

Quod pudet socium, prudens celare memento.—What causes shame to a friend, remember as a wise man to keep concealed. **Pr.**

Quod ratio nequit, sæpe sanavit mora.—What reason has been unable to manage, delay (i.e. lapse of time) has often cured.

Seneca. *Agamemnon*, Act 2, 130.

Quod satis est cui contingit, nihil amplius optet.—Let him desire nothing further, whom a sufficiency has befallen.

Horace. *Ep.*, Book 1, 2, 46.

Quod scimus loquimur, et quod vidimus testamur.—What we know we speak, and what we have seen we testify.

Vulgate. *St. John*, 3, 11.

Quod scis, nihil prodest; quod nescis, multum obest.—What you know avails nothing; what you do not know hinders much.

Cicero.

Quod scripsi, scripsi.—What I have written, I have written.

Vulgate. *St. John*, 19, 22.

Quod semper, quod ubique, et quod ab omnibus.—What has always, everywhere, and by all (been believed).

Pr.

Quod senior loquitur, omnes consilium putant.—What an elder speaks all imagine to be good advice.

Publius Syrus.

Quod sequitur, fugio; quod fugit, usque sequor.—What follows I flee; what flees I ever pursue.

Ovid. *Amorum*, 2, 19, 36.

Quod si deficient vires, audacia certe

Laus erit; in magnis, et voluisse sat est.

—What if strength fails, boldness shall assuredly be a source of praise; even to have wished to achieve is enough in great undertakings.

Propertius. *Book* 2, 10, 5.

Quod si quis existimat me aut voluntate esse mutata, aut debilitata virtute, aut animo fracto, vehementer errat.—If anyone fancies that I am changed in my inclination or weakened in my courage, or broken in my resolution, he very grossly errs.

Cicero. *Ad Quirites post Reditum*.

Quod sis, esse velis, nihilque malis:

Summum nec metuas diem, nec optes.

—Wish to be what you are, and prefer nothing thereto; and neither fear your last day, nor wish for it to come.

Martial. *Epig.*, Book 10, 47.

Quod sors feret, feremus æquo animo.—What fortune offers let us accept with unmoved mind.

Terence. *Phormio*, 1, 2, 88.

Quod sursum volo videre.—I wish to see that which is above.

Pr.

Quod tacitum esse velis nemini dixeris.—What you wish to be kept quiet you should tell to no one.

Ascribed to Seneca; also to St. Martin, Archbishop of Braga, c. A.D. 560.

Quod tibi fieri non vis, alteri ne facias.—What you do not wish done to yourself, do not to another.

Lampridius Alex. *Seso.*, 51.*

Quod timeas citius quam quod speres evenit.—That which you fear happens sooner than that which you hope.

Publius Syrus.

Quod tuum est, teneas tuum.—What is thine own hold as thine own.

Plautus. *Cistellaria*, Act 4, 2, 105.

Quod verum est, meum est.—That which is true is mine.

Seneca.

Quod verum, simplex, sincerumque est, id esse naturæ hominis aptissimum.—What is true, simple and sincere is most congenial to man's nature.

Cicero. *De Officiis*, Book 1, 4.

Quod verum tutum.—What is true is safe.

Pr.

Quod vide.—Which see (generally written *q.v.*).

Quod vile est carum, quod carum est vile, putato;

Sic sibi nec parcus, nec avarus habebereis ulli.

—Consider that which is of little value as dear, what is dear as of little value; so you will not be reckoned sparing to yourself, nor stingy to anyone.

Cato.

Quod vocis pretium?—What is the price of your voice? (referring to a barrister's fee).

Juvenal. *Sat.*, 7, 119.

Quod volunt homines, se bene velle putant.—What men desire they consider that they rightly desire.

Pr.

Quod vos jus cogit, id voluntate impetret.—What the law compels you to do, let him obtain as of free will.

Terence. *Adelphi*, 3, 4, 44.

Quodcumque ostendis mihi sic, incredulus odi.—Whatever you display before me in such a way, I, disbelieving, hate.

Horace. *De Arte Poetica*, 188.

Quomodo fabula, sic vita: non quam diu, sed quam bene acta sit, refert.—As is a tale, so is life: not how long it is, but how good it is, is what matters.

Seneca.

Ep., 87, *ad fin.* (See "Non quam diu," p. 614.)

Quomodo habeas, illud refert; jurene an injuria.—How you get it, that is the question; by right or by wrong.

Plautus. *Rudens*, Act 4, 4, 25.

Quomodo lucem diemque omnibus hominibus, ita omnes terras fortibus viris natura aperuit.—As light and the day are free to all men, so nature has left all lands open to brave men.

Tacitus. *Hist.*, Book 4, 64.

* See "Ab alio," p. 483.

Quondam etiam victis redit in præcordia virtus.—Sometimes valour returns even to the hearts of the conquered.

Virgil. *Æneid*, 2, 367.

Quoniam id fieri, quod vis, non potest, Velis id quod possit.

—Since that cannot be done which you wish, wish that which can be done.

Terence. *Andria*, 2, 1, 6.

Quorum æmulare exoptat negligentiam Potius, quam istorum obscuram diligentiam.—Whose negligence of style he rather chooses to imitate, than their painstaking obscurity.

Terence. *Andria*, Prologue, 20.

Quot capitum vivunt, totidem studiorum Millia.

—There are as many thousands of tastes as there are of persons living.

Horace. *Sat.*, Book 2, 1, 27.

Quot cælum stellas, tot habet tua Roma puellas.—Your Rome has as many girls as the sky has stars. Ovid. *Ars Amat.*, 1, 59.

Quot homines, tot sententiæ; suus cuique mos.—So many men, so many opinions; everyone has his own fancy.

Terence. *Phormio*, 2, 3, 14.

Quot linguas calles, tot homines vales.—You are worth as many men as you know languages. *Attributed to Charles V.*

Quot servi, tot hostes.—So many servants, so many enemies.

Cato. *Quoted as a proverb by Seneca.**

Quotidie aliquid addiscentem senescere.—To grow old in learning something new every day. *Solon's Saying.*

Valerius Maximus. *Book 8, 7, 14.*

Quotidie morimur.—We are dying daily (or day by day).

Seneca. *Ep.*, 24.

Quotiescumque gradum facies, toties tibi tuarum virtutum veniat in mentem.—As often as you shall take a step, so often shall the memory of your valour come into your mind.

Cicero. *De Oratore*, Book 2, 61. (*Said by his mother to Spurius Carvilius, badly lamed by a wound in battle.*)

Quosque tandem abutere, Catilina, patientia nostra?—How far, Catiline, will you abuse our patience?

Cicero. *In Catilinam*, 1, 1.

Quum moriar, medium solvar et inter opus.—When I die, may I be taken in the midst of work. Ovid. *Amorum*, 2, 10, 36.

Quum res animum occupavere, verba ambiunt.—When things have taken thorough possession of the mind, words are plentiful.

Seneca. *Controvers.*, 3, *Prem.*

Quum sunt partium jura obscura, reo potius favendum est quam auctori.—When the rights of parties are doubtful, the defendant is to be favoured rather than the plaintiff. *Law.*

Quum talis sis, utinam noster esses.—When you are such a man, I would that you were one of us. *Pr.*

Radit usque ad cutem.—He shaves to the very skin. *Pr.*

Rapiamus, amici, Occasionem de die.

—Let us seize, friends, our opportunity from the day as it passes. *Horace. Epodon*, 13, 3.

Rapior, et quo nescio, Sed rapior.

—I am taken captive and I know not by whom, but I am taken.

Seneca. *Thyestes*, Act 2, 261.

Rara avis in terris, nigroque simillima cygno.—A rare bird upon the earth, and exceedingly like a black swan.

Juvenal. *Sat.*, 6, 165.

Rara est adeo concordia formæ Atque pudicitia.

—So rare is the agreement between beauty and modesty.† *Juvenal. Sat.*, 10, 297.

Rara juvant; primis sic major gratia pomis; Hibernæ præmium sic meruere rosæ.

—Rare things please us; so there is greater relish for the earliest fruit of the season, and roses in winter command a high price.

Martial. *Book 4, 29, 3.*

Rara temporum felicitate, ubi sentire quæ velis, et quæ sentias dicere licet.—The happiness of the times being extraordinary, when it was lawful to think what you wished, and to say what you thought.

Tacitus. *Hist.*, Book 1, 1.

Rari quippe boni; numero vix sunt totidem quot

Thebarum portæ, veldivitis ostia Nili.

—Rare indeed are good men; in number they are scarcely as many as the gates of Thebes, or the mouths of the wealthy Nile.

Juvenal. *Sat.*, 13, 26.

Raro antecedentem scelestum Deseruit pede poena claudo.

—Rarely does punishment, with lame foot abandon the pursuit of the criminal in front of it. *Horace. Odes*, Book 3, 2, 31.

Rarum est enim ut satis se quisque vereatur.—For it is rare that anyone reverences himself enough. *Quintilian*, 107.

Rarus enim ferme sensus communis in illa Fortuna.

—Generally common sense is rare in that (higher) rank.† *Juvenal. Sat.*, 8, 73.

* See "Totidem esse."

† See "Lis est."

‡ See Voltaire: "Le sens commun," etc.

Rarus sermo illis, et magna libido tacendi.
—Rare is their speech and great their passion for silence. **Juvenal. Sat., 2, 14.**

Ratio et auctoritas, duo clarissima mundi lumina.—Reason and authority, the two brightest lights of the world. **Coke.**

Ratio et oratio, quæ conciliat inter se homines, conjungitque naturali quadam societate. Neque ulla re longius absumus a natura ferarum.

—Reason and speech, which bring men together, and unite them in a sort of natural society. Nor in anything are we further removed from the nature of wild beasts.

Cicero. De Finibus, Book 1, 16.

Ratio justifica.—Reason acting justly (justifying). **Pr.**

Ratio suavior.—The persuasive reason. **Quintilian.**

Ratione et concilio propriis ducis artibus.
—By reason and calm judgment, the qualities specially appertaining to a leader.

Tacitus. Hist., Book 3, 20.

Ratione non vi vincenda adolescentia est.
—Youth is to be brought into subjection by reasoning, not by force. **Publius Syrus.**

Re infecta discedere.—To go away without having accomplished the business.

Cæsar.

Re ipsa repperi,
Facilitate nihil esse homini melius, neque clementia

—By personal experience I have discovered that nothing is more valuable to a man than courtesy and mildness.

Terence. Adelphi, 5, 4, 7.

Re opitulandum non verbis.—Help should be given in deeds, not in words. **Pr.**

Re secunda fortis est, dubia fugax.—In prosperity he is brave, in doubtful fortune a runaway. **Phædrus. Fab., Book 5, 2, 13.**

Rebus angustis animosus atque
Fortis appare; sapienter idem
Contrahe vento nimium secundo
Turgida vela.

—Resolutely and bravely make ready against misfortune; wisely, too, you will draw in your sails swollen with too much prosperity. **Horace. Odes, Book 2, 10.**

Rebus cunctis inest quidam velut orbi.—In all things there is a kind of law of cycles.

Tacitus. Annals, Book 3, 55.

Rebus in angustis facile est contemnere vitam;

Fortiter ille facit, qui miser esse potest.

—In straitened circumstances it is easy to despise life; he bears himself bravely who although wretched can endure to live.

Martial. Book 11, 57, 15.

Rebus secundis etiam egregios duces inolescere.—Even the greatest generals are apt to behave extravagantly in prosperity.

Tacitus. Hist., Book 2, 7.

Rebus sic stantibus.—Such being the state of things.

Recenti mens trepidat metu.—My mind is agitated with recent fear.

Horace. Odes, Book 2, 19, 5.

Recepto

Dulce mihi furere est amico.

—It is delightful to me to go mad over a friend restored to me.

Horace. Odes, Book 2, 7, 27.

Recipiunt feminæ sustentacula a nobis.—Women receive supports from us.

Motto of the Pattenmakers' Company.

Recte et suaviter.—Uprightly and agreeably.

Recte facti fecisse merces est.—The reward of a thing rightly done is to have done it. **Seneca. Epist., 81.**

Rectius vives, Licini, neque altum
Semper urgendo; neque, dum procellas
Cautus horrescis, nimium premendo

Littus iniquum.

—You will live the more uprightly, Licinius, by neither always keeping out in the open sea, nor, whilst on your guard, you dread the storms, by hugging too much the dangerous shore.

Horace. Odes, Book 2, 10, 1.

Rectus in curia.—Upright in the court (*i.e.* with a character unblemished after legal proceedings). **Law.**

Recusatio judicis.—Objection taken to the judge. **Law.**

Reddas amicis tempora, uxori vaces,
Animum relaxes, otium des corpori,
Ut adsuetam fortius præstes vicem.

—Give up time to your friends, be at leisure to your wife, relax your mind, give rest to your body, so that you may the better fulfil your accustomed occupation.

Phædrus. Book 3, Prolog. 12.

Redde cantionem, veteri pro vino, novam.
—Give, in return for old wine, a new song.

Plautus. Stichus, Act 5, 6, 8.

Reddere personæ scit convenientia cuique.—He knows how to assign to each character what is appropriate to each.

Horace. De Arte Poetica, 316.

Reddere qui voces jam scit puer, et pede certo
Signat humum, gestit paribus colludere, et
iram

Colligit ac ponit temere, et mutatur in horas.

—The boy who just knows how to talk, and treads the ground with sure foot, exults in playing with his mates, rashly loses and regains his temper, and changes with every hour.

Horace. De Arte Poetica, 153.

Redeat miseris, abeat fortuna superbis!—
May fortune be restored to the wretched and
depart from the proud!

Horace. *De Arte Poetica*, 201.

Redire ad nuces.—To return to the nuts;
to resume childish amusements. Pr.

Redit agricolis labor actus in orbem,
Atque in se sua per vestigia volvitur annus.
—Work returns to the husbandmen moving
round in a circle, and the year rolls itself
round in its former track.

Virgil. *Georgics*, 2, 401.

Redituraque numquam
Libertas.

—And Liberty, never again to return.

Lucanus. *Pharsalia*, Book 7, 444.

Reductio ad absurdum.—Reduction (of an
argument) to an absurdity.

Referant proavorum sæpe figuras.—They
often repeat the form (*i.e.* peculiarities) of
their progenitors.

Lucretius. *De Rer. Nat.*, Book 4, 1, 213.

Refricare cicatricem.—To tear open a
wound. Cicero. *De Lege Agr.*, 3, 2, 4.

Rege incolumi, mens omnibus una est;
Amisso, rupere fidem.

—The king being safe they are all of one
mind; but when he is lost they break con-
cord.

Virgil. *Georgics*, 4, 212.

Reges dicuntur multis urgere culillis,
Et torquere mero, quem perpexisse
laborant,

An sit amicitia dignus.

—Kings are said to urge with many a flask,
and to try with wine the man whom they
wish to prove, that they may know whether
he is worthy of their friendship.

Horace. *De Arte Poetica*, 434.

Reges in ipsos imperium est Jovis.—The
sovereignty of Jove is over kings them-
selves.

Horace. *Odes*, Book 3, 1, 6.

Regia, crede mihi, res est succurrere
lapis.—It is a kindly action, believe me,
to come to the help of those who are fallen.

Ovid. *Ep. ex Pont.*, 2, 9, 11.

Regibus boni quam mali suspiciores sunt;
semperque his aliena virtus formidolosa est.
—Good men are always more suspected by
kings than bad; and virtue in other men is
always to them a terrible thing.

Sallust. *Catiline*, 7.

Regis ad exemplar totus componitur orbis.
—The whole community is ordered by the
king's example. Pr.

Regium donum.—A royal gift.

Regius morbus.—The king's evil; the
royal disease (in classical authors, jaundice).

Regnare nolo, liber ut non sim mihi.—I
would not reign, to be no longer a free man
to myself. Phædrus. *Fab.*, Book 3, 7, 27.

Regnat non regitur qui nihil nisi quod
vult facit.—He reigns and is not ruled who
does nothing except what he chooses.

Publius Syrus.

Regnator omnium Deus.—God, the ruler
of all. Tacitus. *Germania*, 39.

Regula ex jure, non jus ex regula sumitur.
—The practice is derived from the law, not
the law from the practice. Law.

Regum æquabat opes animis; seraque
revertens

Nocte donum, dapibus mensas onerabat
inemptis.

—He (the husbandman) equalled the riches
of kings in the happiness of his mind; and
returning home late at night, loaded his
board with feasts unbought.

Virgil. *Georgics*, 4, 132.

Regum felicitas multis miscetur malis.—
The happiness of kings is mixed with many
evils. Pr.

Regum rex regalior.—The more regal
king of kings.

Plautus. *Capteivi*, Act 4, 2, 45.

Reipublicæ forma laudari facilius quam
evenire; vel si evenit, haud diuturna esse
potest.—It is easier for a form of govern-
ment to be praised than to be brought
about; or if it is brought about, it cannot
be made lasting.

Tacitus. *Annals*, Book 4, 33.

Relata refero.—I record what I have been
told.

Relegare bona religionibus.—To bequeath
property for religious purposes. Law.

Relicta non bene parvula.—Having
wrongly left my buckler behind.

Horace. *Odes*, Book 2, 7, 10.

Religentem esse oportet, religiosum nefas.
—It is right to be strict in conduct, it is
wrong to be superstitious.

Aulus Gellius. *Book 4*, 9, 1.

(Quoted as a verse from an ancient poem.)

Rem acu tetigisti. (See "Acu.")

Rem, facias; rem,
Si possis recte; si non, quocunque modo
rem.

—Make money; if you can, make money
honestly; if not, by whatever means you
can, make money.

Horace. *Ep.*, Book 1, 1, 65.

Rem peragit nullam, Sertorius, incohât
omnes.—Sertorius does nothing thoroughly,
but he begins everything.

Martial. *Epig.*, Book 3, 79.

Rem tibi quam nosces aptam, dimittere noli;
Fronte capillata, post est occasio calva.

—Do not lose that which you know to be
opportune for you. Opportunity has locks
before, but is bald behind.

Cato. *Dist.*, 2, 25.

Rem tu strenuus auge. — Endeavour
vigorously to increase your property.

Horace. *Ep.*, Book 1, 7, 71.

Remedium frustra est contra fulmen
querere. — It is in vain to seek for a remedy
against the lightning.

Publilius Syrus.

Remedium tumultus fuit alius tumultus.
—The remedy for the tumult was another
tumult.

Tacitus. *Hist.*, Book 2, 68.

Remigiumque dedi, quo me fugiturus abires.
Heu patior telis vulnera facta meis!

—I gave you the vessel by which you, a
fugitive, escaped me. Alas! I suffer wounds
inflicted by my own weapons.

Ovid. *Heroides*, 2, 47.

Remis adice vela tuis. — Add sails to your
oars.

Ovid. *Rem. Amor.*, 790.

Remis velisque. — With oars and sail (i.e.
with every possible speed).

Pr. (*Cicero, Tusc. Quæst.*, 3, 11, 25.)

Remis ventisque. — With oars and wind.

Removete bilingues

Insidias.

—Away with your double-tongued treachery!

Claudian. *De Bello Gildonico*, 284.

Renovate animos. — Rekindle your minds;
renew your courage.

Pr.*

Repente dives nemo factus est bonus. —
No good man suddenly becomes rich.

Publilius Syrus.

Reperit Deus nocentem. — God discovers
the guilty.

Requiem æternam dona eis, Domine.† —
Give them eternal rest, O Lord.

Service of the Commemoration of the Dead.

Requies ea certa laborum. — That is a sure
place of rest from labours.

Virgil. *Æneid*, 3, 303.

Requiescant in pace. — May they rest in
peace.†

Order of the Mass.

Rerum cognitio vera, e rebus ipsis est. —
A true understanding of things is to be
derived from the things themselves.

Scaliger.

Rerum natura nullam nobis dedit cognitionem finium. — Nature has given us no
knowledge of the end of things.

Cicero. *Acad.*, 2, 29.

* See Livy, 21, 21.

† See "Donna eis," p. 522.

† Ennius, quoted by Cicero (*Tusc.*, 1, 44), has
these words: "Corpus requiescat a malis." (May
his body rest free from evil.)

Res adversæ discordiam peperere. — Ad-
verse fortune brought forth discord.

Tacitus. *Hist.*, Book 4, 37.

Res amicos invenit. — Money finds friends.

Plautus.

Res ampla domi. — Wealth in the home;
comfortable circumstances.

Juvenal. *Sat.*, 12, 10.

Res angusta domi. (See "Haud facile";
also Juvenal, *Sat.*, 6, 357.)

Res damni infecti celeritatem desiderat,
et periculosa est dilatio. — A matter as to an
injury not completed requires haste, and
delay is dangerous.

Law.

Res est blanda canor; discant cantare
puellæ. — Singing is an alluring art; let
girls learn to sing.

Ovid. *Ars Amat.*, 3, 315.

Res est imperiosa timor. — Fear is an im-
perious thing.

Martial. *Epig.*, Book 11, 59, 8.

Res est ingeniosa dare. (See "Crede
mihi.")

Res est sacra miser. — A wretched man is
a sacred thing.

Seneca.

Res est solliciti plena timoris amor. — Love
is a thing full of anxious fear.

Ovid. *Heroides*, 1, 12.

Res fallunt; illas discernere. Pro bonis
mala amplectimur. Optamus contra id
quod optavimus; pugnant vota nostra cum
votis, consilia cum consiliis. — Things are
deceitful; discriminate between them. We
embrace evils for blessings. We long for
the reverse of what we have desired; our
prayers are at variance with our prayers,
our opinions with our opinions.

Seneca. *Ep.*, 45.

Res in cardine est. — The affair is hanging
upon the hinge (is in a critical condition).

Pr.

Res judicata. — A matter adjudicated.

Law.

Res nolunt diu male administrari. — Things
refuse to be managed badly for any length
of time.

Pr.

Res non parta labore, sed relicta. — Pro-
perty acquired by inheritance, and not pro-
duced by labour.

Martial. *Epig.*, Book 10, 47, 1.

Res olim dissociabiles . . . principatum
ac libertatem. — Things formerly inseparable,
monarchy and liberty.

Tacitus. *Agricola*, 3. (See p. 117, note.)

Res rustica sic est, si unam rem sero
feceris, omnia opera sero facies. — Husbandry
is such that if you do one thing late, you are
late in all things.

Cato.

Res rusticæ ejusmodi sunt, ut eas non ratio, neque labor, sed res incertissimæ, venti, tempestatesque, moderentur.—Husbandry is of that kind that judgment and labour do not govern it, but the most uncertain of circumstances, winds, and tempests. **Cicero.** *In Ferrem, Book 3, 93.*

Res severa est verum gaudium.—True joy is a serious matter. **Pr.**

Res sunt humanæ flebile ludibrium.—Human affairs are a lamentable laughing-stock. **Pr.**

Res ubi magna nitet.—Where great wealth is evident. **Horace.** *Sat., Book 2, 5, 12.*

Res unius ætatis.—An affair of only one age (one generation). **Law.**

Respicere exemplar vitæ morumque jubebo, Doctum imitatore, et veras hinc ducere voces.

—I would bid the skilful imitator to study examples of life and of manners, and thence to evolve faithful descriptions.

Horace. *De Arte Poetica, 317.*

Respondeat superior.—Let the principal make answer. **Law.**

Respondere non debet.—It is not obligatory to plead. **Law.**

Respondere nos decet natalibus nostris.—It becomes us to act consonantly with our noble birth (*lit.* "to correspond with our birth"). **Cyprian.** *Pontii Vita, 9.*

Respondes, ut tuus est mos, Paucæ.

—You reply, as your custom is, in few words. **Horace.** *Sat., Book 1, 6, 60.*

Respue quod non es.—Reject what you are not. **Persius.** *Sat., 4, 51.*

Restat iter cælo; cælo tentabimus ire; Da veniam cæpto, Jupiter alte, meo.

—The road to the heavens remains; we will attempt to journey to the heavens. High Jupiter, pardon my attempt.

Ovid. *Ars Amat., Book 2, 37.*

Restim tibi cape crassam ac suspende te.—Take to yourself a thick rope and hang yourself. **Plautus.** *Persa, 5, 2, 34.*

Resurgam.—I shall rise again.

Retinens vestigia famæ.—Keeping to the footsteps of fame. **Pr.**

Revocate animos, mæstumque timorem Mittite.

—Recall your courage, and lay aside this gloomy fearfulness. **Virgil.** *Æneid, 1, 202.*

Rex datur propter regnum, non regnum propter regem. Potentia non est nisi ad bonum.—The king exists for the sake of the kingdom, not the kingdom for the sake of the king. Power is only given for good purposes. **Law.**

Rex est major singulis, minor universis.—The king is greater than individuals, but less than men collectively. **Bracton.**

Rex est qui metuit nihil;

Rex est qui cupiet nihil.

—He is a king who fears nothing; he is a king who will desire nothing.

Seneca. *Thyestes, Act 2, chor.*

Rex idem, et regi Turno gratissimus augur; Sed non augurio potuit depellere pestem.

—He too was a king, and the augur greatly beloved by king Turnus; yet he could not, by his divination, ward off death.

Virgil. *Æneid, 9, 327.*

Rex non potest fallere nec falli.—The king cannot deceive or be deceived. **Pr.**

Rex non potest peccare.—The king can do no wrong. **Pr.**

Rex nunquam moritur.—The king never dies. **Law.**

Rex regnat, sed non gubernat.—The king reigns, but does not govern. **Jan Zamoiski.**

Ride, si sapis.—Laugh, if you are wise. **Martial.**

Ridentem dicere verum Quid vetat?

—What is there to prevent a laugher from speaking the truth? **Horace.** *Sat., 1, 1, 24.*

Ridere in stomacho.—To laugh inwardly. **Pr.**

"Rides," ait, "et nimis uncis Naribus indulges."

—He says that you laugh, and indulge too much in sneering (*lit.* in curved nostrils).

Persius. *Sat. 1, 40.*

Ridet argento domus.—The house laughs with silver. **Horace.** *Odes, Book 4, 11, 6.*

Ridet demisso Nævia vultu.—Nævia laughs with her cast-down eyes.

Martial. *Epig., Book 1, 69, 7.*

Ridetur chorda qui semper oberrat eadem.—He is laughed at who always blunders with the same string.

Horace. *De Arte Poet., 353.*

Ridiculum acri

Fortius ac melius magnas plerumque secat res.

—A joke often settles things more thoroughly and better than acrimony.

Horace. *Sat., Book 1, 10, 14.*

Ridiculus æque nullus est, quam quando esurit.—No one is so laughable as when he is hungry. **Plautus.** *Stichus, Act 2, 1, 64.*

Risu inepto res ineptior nulla est.—Nothing is more foolish than foolish laughter.

Catullus. *Carmen. 39. In Egnatium.*

Risum teneatis, amici?—Can you withhold your laughter, my friends?

Horace. *De Arte Poetica*, 5.

Risus abundat in ore stultorum.—Laughter is frequent in the mouth of fools. Pr.

Rivalem patienter habe.—Endure a rival with patience. Ovid. *Ars Amat.*, 2, 539.

Rivalitatem non amat victoria.—Victory does like rivalry. Publius Syrus.

Roma locuta est; causa finita est.—Rome has spoken; the case is ended. Pr.

Roma manus rodit, quas rodere non valet, odit.

Dantes custodit, non dantes spernit et odit.—Rome devours the hands, but hates those which are not worth devouring. Those who give she protects, those who do not give she spurns and hates. Alber. de Ros.

Romæ rus optas; absentem rusticus urbem Tollis ad astra levis.

—At Rome you long for the country; in the country you praise the absent town to the skies. Horace. *Sat.*, Book 2, 7, 23.

Romæ Tibur. amem, ventosus, Tibure Roman.—At Rome I love my country home at Tibur; and, fickle as the wind, I love Rome at Tibur. Horace. *Ep.*, Book 1, 3, 12.

Romanorum ultimus.—The last of the Romans (Caius Cassius). Tacitus. *Annals*, Book 4, 34. (See p. 697, note.)

Romanos vicimus, ab Horatio victi sumus.—We have vanquished the Romans; we are vanquished by Horatius (Cocles).

Valerius Maximus. *Book 3, 2, 1.*

Rore vixit more cicadæ.—He lived upon dew, after the manner of a grasshopper.

Sir T. Browne. *Relig. Med.*, p. 2, sec. 11.

Ruat cælum, fiat voluntas tua.—Let the heavens fall, but let thy will be done. Pr.

Rudis indigestaque moles.—An unwrought, confused mass (i.e. chaos).

Ovid. *Metam.*, 1, 7.

Rumor est sermo quidam sine ullo certo auctore dispersus, cui malignitas initium dedit, incrementum credulitas.—Rumour is a sort of talk spread about without any author, to which ill-will has given a beginning, and credulity growth. Quintilian.

Rumorem fuge, ne incipias novus auctor haberi:

Nam nulli tacuisse nocet, nocet esse locutum.—Avoid gossip, lest you come to be regarded as its originator; for silence harms no one, but speech is harmful.

Cato. *De Moribus*, 1, 12, 74.

Rus in urbe.—Country in town.

Martial. *Epig.*, Book 12, 57, 21.

Rus mihi dulce sub urbe est.—To me the country on the outskirts of the city is sweet.

Martial. *Epig.*, Book 9, 98, 7.

Rustica veritas.—Rustic truth.

Rusticus, abnormis sapiens, crassaque Minerva.—A countryman, one of nature's philosophers, with rough common sense.

Horace. *Sat.*, Book 2, 2, 3.

Sæpe est etiam sub palliolo sordido sapientia.—There is often wisdom under a shabby cloak. Cæcilius.

(Quoted by Cicero. *Tusc. Quæst.*, 3, 23, 56.)

Sæpe etiam est olitor valde opportuna locutus.—Even a market-gardener has often spoken much to the purpose.

Pr. (*Tr. of Greek*, see p. 477.)

Sæpe homo de ipso vana gloriæ contemptu vanius gloriatur.—Man often indulges too much in vainglory about his own contempt of vainglory.

St. Augustine. *Conf.*, Book 10, 33, 63.

Sæpe illi dixerat Almo, Nata, tene linguam; nec tamen illa tenet.—Often had Almo said to her, "Daughter, hold thy tongue": yet still she held it not.

Ovid. *Fast.*, 2, 601.

Sæpe in conjugii fit noxia, si nimia est dos.—Often in marriage the dowry, if overlarge, becomes a cause of offence.

Ausonius. *Monosyllab.*, *Inconnexa*, 1.

Sæpe in magistrum scelera redierunt sua.—His own misdeeds often return to the author of them.

Seneca. *Thyestes*, Act 2, 311.

Sæpe intereunt alii meditantés necem.—Men often perish when meditating death to others. Pr.

Sæpe latet vitium proximitate boni.—Often vice lies in proximity to whatever is good.*

Quoted in this form by Francis Bacon in his "*Table of the Colours*," 7.

Sæpe nihil inimicus homini quam sibi ipse.—Often nothing is a man's enemy but himself. Cicero.

Sæpe premente Deo, fert Deus alter opem.—Often when one God is pursuing us, another God comes to the rescue. Pr.

Sæpe stilum vertas, iterum, quæ digna legi sint

Scripturus; neque, te ut miretur turba, labores,

Contentus paucis lectoribus.

—Rub out often with your pen, if you will write things worth reading; nor labour that the crowd may admire you, but be satisfied with a few readers.

Horace. *Sat.*, Book 1, 10, 72.

* See "Et lateat," p. 530.

Sæpe sub atrita latitat sapientia veste.—Wisdom often lies concealed beneath a threadbare garment.

Pr. *Founded on Cæcilius.**

Sæpe summa ingenia in occulto latent.—Often the greatest intellects lie unseen.

Plautus. *Captivei, Act 1, 2, 62.*

Sæpe tacens vocem verbaque vultus habet.—Often a silent face has voice and words.

Ovid. *Ars Amat., Book 1, 574.*

Sæpe via obliqua præstet quam tendere recta.—Often it is better to take the indirect way rather than the direct.

Pr.

Sæpe viri fallunt; teneræ non sæpe puellæ.—Men often deceive; but gentle maidens not often.

Ovid. *Ars Amat., Book 3, 31.*

Sæpius olim

Religio peperit scelerosa atque impia facta.—Too often in time past religion has brought forth criminal and shameful actions.

Lucretius. *De Rer. Nat., Book 1, 84.*

Sæpius ventis agitur ingens
Pinus, et celsæ graviore casu
Decidunt turres; feriuntque summos
Fulgura montes.

—The huge pine is shaken by the winds more often, and the high towers fall with a heavier fall, and the lightning strikes the highest peaks of the mountains.

Horace. *Odes, Book 2, 10, 9.*

Sæva paupertas, et avitus apto
Cum lare fundus.

—Cruel poverty, and an ancestral farm with house just large enough.

Horace. *Odes, Book 1, 12, 43.*

Sævis tranquillis in undis.—Undisturbed among the savage waves.

Motto of William I. of Orange.

Sævita amor ferri, et scelerata insania belli.—The love of the sword rages, and the guilty madness of war.

Virgil. *Æneid, 7, 461.*

Sævita in absentes.—He rages against those who are absent.

Virgil. *Æneid, 9, 63.*

Sævita toto Mars impius orbe.—Mars, the unscrupulous, rages throughout the whole world.

Virgil. *Georgics, 1, 511.*

Sævitaque animis ignobile vulgus.—And the low-born crowd rage in their minds.

Virgil. *Æneid, 1, 149.*

Sal Atticum.—Attic wit.

Pr. *(Pliny 31, 7, 41, sec. 87.)*

Salarium non dat multis salem.—To many salary does not give salt.

Pr.

(See Facioliati Lexicon, under "Sal.")†

* See "Sæpe est etiam," p. 666.

† Hence the expression, "He is not worth his salt."

Salus autem ubi multa consilia.—But there is safety where there are many counsels.

Yulgate. *Prov., 11, 14.*

Salus ex Judæis.—Salvation is from the Jews.

Yulgate. *St. John, 4, 22.*

Salus populi suprema est lex.—The health (or safety) of the people is the highest law.

Derived (by tradition) from the 12 Law Tables at Rome. (Described by Bacon as the "conclusion of the Roman twelve tables." Essay, "Of Judicature.")

Salus ubi multi consilarii.—There is safety where there are many counsellors.

Coke. *Adapted from Prov. 11, 14.*

Saluta libenter.—Be free with your salutations.

Cato.

Salva conscientia.—With a safe conscience.

Salva dignitate.—Without danger to one's dignity.

Salva fide.—With safety to one's honour.

Salve, magna parens frugum, Saturnia tellus, Magna virum!
—Hail! land of Saturn (Italy), great parent of fruits, great parent of men!

Virgil. *Georgics, 2, 173.*

Salvo jure.—Saving the right.

Law.

Salvo ordine.—With proper regard to the safety of one's order or rank.

Salvo pudore.—With safety to modesty.

Salvum fac regem (or Salvam fac reginam).—Keep the king (or queen) in safety; save the king (or queen).

Salvus sum, jam philosophatur.—I am safe, he is now philosophising.

Plautus. *Pseudolus, Act 4.*

Sanctio justa, jubens honesta, et prohibens contraria.—A just clause, ordaining what is right, and forbidding the opposite.

Bracton.

Sanctissimum est meminisse cui te debeas.—It is a very sacred duty to remember to whom you owe yourself.

Publius Syrus.

Sanctius ac reverentius visum de actis deorum credere, quam scire.—As to the deeds of the gods, it seems holier and more reverent to believe than to know.

Tacitus. *Germania, 34.*

Sanctum sanctorum.—The holy of holies.

Sanctus haberi, Justitiæque tenax, factis dictisque mereris? Agnosco procerem.

—Do you deserve to be regarded a blameless person, stalwart for the right in words and in deeds? In that case I acknowledge you as a nobleman.

Juvenal. *Sat., 8, 24.*

Sapere aude;

Incipe: qui recte vivendi prorogat horam,
Rusticus exspectat dum defluat annis; at
ille

Labitur et labetur in omne volubilis ævum.
—Dare to be wise; begin it at once; he who
puts off the hour for living aright is like the
country clown who waits for the stream to
flow by; but it glides on, and will glide on,
flowing past for all time.

Horace. *Ep.*, Book 1, 2, 40.

Sapere isthac ætate oportet, qui sunt capite
candido.—Those who have white heads ought
at that age to be wise. Plautus.

Sapias, vina liques, et spatio brevi
Spem longam reseces. Dum loquimur,
fugerit invida
Ætas: carpe diem, quam minimum credula
postero.

—Be wise, clarify your wines, and put away
remote hope from your brief span of life.
Whilst we are speaking hateful time has
passed; seize the present day, trusting as
little as possible to the morrow.

Horace. *Odes*, Book 1, 11.

Sapiens dominabitur astris.—A wise man
will overrule the stars. Pr.

Sapiens quidem pol ipse fingit fortunam
sibi.—Most assuredly the wise man makes
his own fortune for himself.

Plautus. *Trinummus*, Act 2, sc. 2.

Sapiens qui prospicit.—He is wise who
looks ahead. Pr.

Sapientem pascere barbam.—To cultivate
a beard of wisdom.

Horace. *Sat.*, Book 2, 3, 35.

Sapienter vitam instituit.—He regulated
his life wisely. Terence. *Andria*, I, 1, 40.

Sapienti sat.—Sufficient for a wise man.
Plautus.

Sapientia, quæ sola libertas est.—Wisdom,
which is the only liberty. Seneca. *Ep.*, 37.

Sapientia vino obumbratur.—Wisdom is
obscured by wine. Pliny the Elder.

Sapientissimum esse dicunt eum, cui,
quod opus sit, ipsi veniat in mentem.—They
call him the wisest man to whose mind that
which is required at once occurs.

Cicero. *Pro. A. Cluentio*, 31.

Sapientissimus in septem.—The wisest
man of the seven (Thales).

Cicero. *De Legibus*, Book 2, 11.

Sapientum octavus.—The eighth of the
wise men. Horace. *Sat.*, Book 2, 3, 296.

Sapiet dictio quæ feriet.—The expression
which strikes will have wisdom in it.

Epitaph of Lucanus, cited by
Fabricius, 2, 10.

Sartago loquendi.—A hotch-potch of talk.
Persius. *Sat.*, 1, 80.

Sartor resartus. The patched-up tailor.
Title of work by Carlyle, 1833.

Sat cito si sat bene.—Quickly enough if
done well enough.

Quoted by Jerome as from Cato:
also used by Erasmus.

Sat cito si sat tuto.—Quickly enough if
safely enough.

One of Lord Eldon's favourite maxims.

Sat est disertus pro quo loquitur veritas.—
He is eloquent enough for whom truth
speaks. Publius Syrus.

Sat habet favitorum semper, qui recte
facit.—He has ever enough of patrons who
does what is right.

Plautus. *Amphitruo*, Prolog., 75.

Sat pulchra si sat bona.—Beautiful enough
if good enough. Pr.

Satis diu vel naturæ vel gloriæ.—Long
enough for the requirements of nature or of
glory. Pr.

Satis eloquentiæ,* sapientiæ parum.—
Plenty of eloquence, but little wisdom.

Sallust. *Catilina*, 5.

Satis est in ipsa conscientia pulcherrimi
facti fructus.—The consciousness of having
done a splendid action is itself a sufficient
reward. Cicero. *Phil.*, 2.

Satis, inquit, vixi, invictus enim morior.—
I have lived enough, said he (Epaminondas),
for I die unconquered.

Cornelius Nepos. 15, Epaminondas.

Satis quod sufficit.—What suffices is
enough. Pr.

Satis superque est.—It is enough and over.
Pliny (and others).

Satis superque me benignitas tua
Ditavit.

—Enough, and more than enough, has your
kindness enriched me.

Horace. *Epodon*, 1, 31.

Satis verborum.—Enough of words. Pr.

Satius est initiis mederi quam fini.—It is
better to cure at the commencement than at
the end. Pr.

Satius est prodesse etiam malis propter
bonos, quam bonis deesse propter malos.—
It is better to be of service even to the bad
for the sake of those who are good, than to
fail the good on account of the bad. Pr.

Satius est recurrere quam currere male.—
It is better to run back than to run wrong.
Pr.

* Another reading is "Satis loquentiæ," etc.
(i.e. Plenty of talk, but little wisdom).

Saucius ejurat pugnam gladiator, et idem, Inmemor antiqui vulneris, arma capit.
—The wounded gladiator forswears fighting, but forgetful of his old wound he betakes himself again to arms.

Ovid. *Ep. ex Pont.*, 1, 5, 37.

Scabiem tantam et contagia lucri.—So great an itch and disease for gain.

Horace. *Ep.*, 1, 14.

Scandalum magnatum.—Scandal of magnates; defamation of high personages.

Law.

Scandit aeratas vitiosas naves Cura; nec turmas equitum relinquit, Ocio cervis, et agente nimbo
Ocio Euro.

—Vile care climbs the brass-bound ships; and swifter than deer, swifter than the wind driving the clouds, it does not leave even the troops of horsemen.

Horace. *Odes*, 2, 16, 21.

Scelere velandum est scelus.—One crime must be covered up by another crime.

Seneca. *Hippolytus*, Act 2, 721.

Sceleris in scelere supplicium est.—The punishment of crime is in the crime.

Seneca. *Epist.*, 37.

Scelus est jugulare Falernum.—It is a crime to murder Falernian wine (by mixing it with Vatican).

Martial. *Epig.*, 1, 19.

Scena sine arte fuit.—The theatre was devoid of art; the *mise-en-scène* was simple.

Ovid. *Ars Amat.*, Book 1, 106.

Scientia non visæ, ut thesauri absconditi, nulla est utilitas.—In knowledge unseen, as in hidden treasure, there is no utility.

Pr.

Scientia nostra, scientiæ tuæ comparata, ignorantia est.—Our knowledge, compared with Thine, is ignorance.

St. Augustine. *Conf.*, Book 11, 4, 6.

Scientia popinæ.—The science of the cook-shop.

Seneca.

Scientia, quæ est remota a justitia, calliditas potius quam scientia est appellanda.—Knowledge apart from justice is rather to be described as cunning than as knowledge.

Cicero. *De Officiis*, Book 1, 19, 62.

Scilicet a speculi sumuntur imagine fastus.—Pride grows, forsooth, by the reflection in the mirror.

Ovid. *Amorum*, 1, 17, 9.

Scilicet expectes, ut tradet mater honestos Atque alios mores, quam quos habet?

—Do you expect, forsooth, that a mother will hand down to her children principles which are upright and different from those which she herself has?

Juvenal. *Sat.*, 6, 239.

Scilicet ingeniis aliqua est concordia junctis, Et servat studii foedera quisque sui.

—Assuredly there is some bond of union between kindred dispositions, and each man observes the mutual bonds of his own particular pursuit.

Ovid. *Ep. ex Pont.*, 2, 6, 60.

Scilicet ut fulvum spectatur in ignibus aurum,

Tempore sic duro est inspicienda fides.

—Just as the yellow gold is tested in the fire, so is friendship to be proved in an evil time.

Ovid. *Tristia*, 1, 5, 25.

Scindantur vestes, gemmæ frangentur et aurum;

Carmina quam tribuent fama perennis erit.

—Garments will be torn, gems and gold will be destroyed; the fame which song brings will last for ever.

Ovid. *Amorum*, Book 1, 10, 61.

Scinditur incertum studia in contraria vulgus.—The unstable multitude is cleft into opposite courses.

Virgil. *Æneid*, 2, 39.

Scio cui credidi.—I know in whom I have believed.

Vulgate. 2 Tim., 1, 12.

Scio, tu coactus tua voluntate es.—I am aware that you are compelled by your own will.

Terence. *Andria*, Act 4, 1, 34.

Scire est nescire, nisi id me scire alius scierit.—To know is not to know, unless someone else has known that I know.

Lucilius. *Fragm.*

Scire facias.—Make it known.

Law.

Scire potestates herbarum usumque medendi Maluit, et mutas agitare inglorius artes.

—He preferred to know the power of herbs and their value for curing purposes, and, heedless of glory, to exercise that quiet art.

Virgil. *Æneid*, 12, 396.

Scire tuum nihil est, nisi te scire hoc sciat alter.—Your knowing is nothing unless some other person knows that you know it.*

Persius. *Sat.*, 1, 27.

Scire volunt secreta domus, et inde timeri.—They wish to know the family secrets, and to be feared accordingly.

Juvenal. *Sat.*, 3, 113.

Scis etenim justum gemina suspendere lance Ancipitis libris.

—You know indeed well how to weigh what is right in the twin balance of the doubtful scales.

Persius. *Sat.*, 4, 10.

Scit Cæsar pœnamque peti, veniamque timeri.—Cæsar knew that punishment was sought and pardon feared.

Lucanus. *Pharsalia*, Book 2, 512.

* See "Scire est," etc., from which the passage was derived.

Scit Genius, natale comes qui temperet astrum,
Naturæ deus humanæ.

—The Genius, our companion from birth, who regulates our planet, the divinity of our human nature, knows best.

Horace. *Ep.*, 2, 2, 187.

Scit uti foro.—He knows how to avail himself of the market.

Pr. Terence. *Phormio*, Act 1, 2, 29.

Scitis omnes, quantam vim habet ad coniungendas amicitias, studiorum ac naturæ similitudo.—You all know how much power a similarity of studies and of disposition has to bind friendships.*

Cicero. *Pro A. Cluentio*, 16.

Scitum 'st, per tempus si obviam it, verbum vetus.—An old saying, if it comes into use with time, becomes like an ordinance.

Plautus. *Poenulus*, Act 1, 1.

Sciunt plerique omnes, sed non omnibus hoc venit in mentem.—Almost everyone knows this, but it has not occurred to everyone's mind.

Erasmus. *Epicureus*.

Scribe aliquid magnum.—Write something great.

Martial. *Epig.*, Book 1, 108, 2.

Scribendi recte, sapere est et principium et fons.—Wisdom is both the foundation and fount of good writing.

Horace. *De Arte Poetica*, 309.

Scribentem juvat ipse favor, minuitque laborem;

Cumque suo crescens pectore fervet opus.
—Approval indeed helps a writer, and lessens his labour; and the work as it goes on glows with his mind.

Ovid. *Ep. ex Pont.*, 3, 3, 21.

Scribere jussit Amor.—Love has bidden me write.

Ovid. *Heroides*, 20, 230.

Scribimus, et scriptos absumimus igne libellos;

Exitus est studii parva favilla mei.
—I write, and destroy my books in the fire when written; the end of my application is a small quantity of ashes.

Ovid. *Trist.*, 5, 12, 61.

Scripta ferunt annos; scriptis Agamemnona nosti,

Et quisquis contra, vel simul arma tulit.
—Writings bear the years with them; by writings you know Agamemnon, and who it was who fought against or with him.

Ovid. *Ep. ex Pont.*, 4, 8, 5.

Scriptorum chorus omnis amat nemus et fugit urbes.—The whole band of writers loves the groves and flees from cities.

Horace. *Ep.*, 2, 2, 77.

Scrutamini Scripturas.—Search the Scriptures.

Vulgate. *St. John*, 5, 39.

Se causam clamat, crimenque, caputque malorum.—She (*Amata*) proclaims herself the cause, and the offence, and the origin of these calamities.

Virgil. *Aeneid*, 12, 600.

Se defendendo.—In self-defence.

Law.

Se ipse amans sine rivali.—A lover of himself, without any rival.

Cicero. *Ep. ad Quint. Fratrem*, Book 3, 8.

Secreta hæc murmura vulgi.—These secret murmurings of the crowd.

Juvenal. *Sat.*, 10, 89.

Secreta amicos admone; lauda palam.—Admonish your friends in private; praise them in public.

Publius Syrus.

Secunda in paupertate fortuna est fides.—In poverty confidence is as good as prosperity.

Publius Syrus.

Secundas fortunas decent superbiam.—Proud bearing is appropriate to prosperous fortunes.

Plautus. *Stichus*, Act 2, 2.

Secundo amne defluit.—He sails down the favouring stream.

Livy, etc.

Secundum artem.—According to the rules of art.

Secundum formam statuti.—According to the form of the statute.

Law.

Secundum genera.—According to classes.

Secundum naturam vivere.—To live according to nature.

Cicero. *De Finibus*, 4, 10, 26.

Secundum usum.—According to usage.

Secura quies, et nescia fallere vita.—Rest, free from interruption, and a life without knowledge of deceit.

Virgil. *Georgics*, 2, 467.

Securitatem melius innocentia tueor, quam eloquentia.—I preserve my safety better by innocence than by eloquence.

Tacitus. *Dialogus de Oratoribus*, 11.

Sed de me ut sileam.—But to say nothing of myself.

Ovid. *Ep. ex Pont.*, Book 1, 2, 147.

Sed exsequamur ceptum propositi ordinem.—But let us follow the order which we laid down for our undertaking.

Phædrus. *Fab.*, Book 6, 20.

Sed fulgente trahit constrictos gloria currus Non minus ignotos chained to her glittering car, the humble no less than the highly born.

Horace. *Sat.*, Book 1, 6, 23.

* See "Ad connectendas," p. 485.

† Said to be a proverbial phrase. See "Sine rivali."

Sed fugit interea, fugit irreparabile tempus.—But meanwhile time flies; it flies never to be regained.

Virgil. Georgics, 3, 284.

Sed justitiæ primum munus est, ut ne cui quis noceat nisi laceratus injuria.—But it is the first function of the law to see that no one shall injure another unless provoked by some wrong.

Cicero. De Off., Book 1, 7, 20.

Sed nil dulcius est, bene quam munita tenere

Edita doctrina sapientum templa serena;
Despicere unde queas alios, passimque videre Errare, atque viam palanteis querere vitæ.
—But nothing is sweeter than to occupy the high and peaceful temples of the wise, well fortified by learning, whence you can look down upon others, and see them wandering hither and thither, and seeking the path of life, straying in all directions.

Lucretius. De Rer. Nat., Book 2, 7.

Sed nisi peccassem, quid tu concedere posses? Materiam veniæ sors tibi nostra dedit.

—But unless I had sinned, what had there been for you to pardon? Our lot has given you the occasion for forgiveness.

Ovid. Trist., 2, 32.

Sed piger ad pœnas Princeps, ad præmia velox.—But let the ruler be slow in punishing, swift in rewarding.

Ovid. Ep. ex Pont., Book 1, 2, 123.

Sed plures nimia congesta pecunia cura Strangulat.

—But money amassed with excessive care chokes many.

Juvenal. Sat., 10, 12.

Sed præsta te eum, qui mihi, a teneris (ut Græci dicunt) unguiculis es cognitus.—But prove yourself to be the same person known to me, as the Greeks say, "from your tender little finger-nails" (i.e. from childhood).

Cicero. Ep., Book 1, 6.

Sed quæ præclara et prospera tanti,

Ut rebus lætis par sit mensura malorum?

—But what distinction or prosperity can be of such value that the measure of your woes shall be equal to your joyful circumstances?

Juvenal. Sat., 10, 97.

Sed quam continuis et quantis longa senectus Plena malis!

—But with what incessant and excessive woes old age abounds!

Juvenal. Sat., 10, 100.

Sed quum lux altera venit,

Jam cras hesternum consumsimus. Ecce aliud cras

Egerit hos annos.

—But when another day is come, lo! we have already spent yesterday's to-morrow. Behold another morrow comes, and so our years are wasted.

Persius. Sat. 5, 67.

Sed quum res hominum tanta caligine volvi Adspicerem, lætosque diu florere nocentes, Vexarique pios, rursus labefacta cadebat Religio.

—But when I observed the affairs of men plunged in such darkness, and the guilty flourishing in continuous happiness, and the righteous tormented, my religion, tottering, began once more to fall.

Claudian. In Rufinum, Book 1, 12.

Sed satis est orare Jovem, quæ donat et aufert:

Det vitam, det opes: æquum mihi animum ipsi parabo.

—But it is enough to pray to Jove for those things which he gives and takes away. Let him give life, let him give means: I will myself fit myself with an evenly-balanced mind.

Horace. Ep., 1, 18, 111.

Sed scelus hoc meriti pondus et instar habet.—But this offence possesses the dignity and the form of a good deed.

Ovid. Heroides, 2, 30.

Sed stultum est venti de levitate queri.—But it is folly to complain of the fickleness of the wind.

Ovid. Heroides, 21, 76.

Sed summa sequar fastigia rerum.—But I will trace the footsteps of the chief events.

Virgil. Æneid, 1, 342.

Sed taciti fecere tamen convicia vultus.—But still her silent looks loudly reproached me.

Ovid. Amorum, 1, 7, 21.

Sed tamen amoto queramus seria ludo.—But joking apart, let us give our attention to serious matters.

Horace. Sat., Book 1, 1, 27.

Sed te decor iste, quod optas

Esse vetat, votoque tuo tua forma repugnat.

—But that very beauty forbids you to be what you desire to be, and your form is incompatible with your prayer.

Ovid. Metam., 1, 439.

Sed tu

Ingenio verbis concipe plura meis.

—But conceive more things than are expressed by my words.

Ovid. Rem. Amor., 359.

Sed vatem egregium, cui non sit publica vena, Qui nihil expositum soleat deducere, nec qui Communi feriat carmen triviale moneta.

—But the poet excelling in merit, with no inclination for mere popularity, who is not in the habit of publishing anything hackneyed, and who does not strike off a poem of some common-place stamp.

Juvenal. Sat., 7, 53.

Sed videt hunc omnis domus et vicinia tota Introrsus turpem, speciosum pelle decora.

—But all the household and neighbourhood see that he is inwardly base, though showy with an outward appearance of virtue.

Horace. Ep., Book 1, 16, 44.

Seditio civium hostium est occasio.—The insurrection of the citizens is the opportunity of the enemy. **Publius Syrus.**

Segnum ac desidem et circo et theatris corruptum militem.—A soldiery dull and slothful, and corrupted by the circus and theatres. **Tacitus. Hist., Book 2, 21.**

Segnius homines bona quam mala sentiunt.—Men are less sensitive to good fortune than to evil. **Livy. 30, 21.**

Segnius irritant animos demissa per aurem Quam quæ sunt oculis subjecta fidelibus, et quæ Ipse sibi tradit spectator.

—Things communicated by the ear impress the mind less than things which have been witnessed by the unmistakable eyes, and which the spectator himself testifies to himself. **Horace. De Arte Poetica, 180.**

Semel malus, semper presumitur esse malus.—A man once bad is assumed to be always bad. **Law.**

Semen est sanguis Christianorum.—The blood of Christians is as seed. **Tertullian.**

Semper ad eventum festinat, et in medias res, non secus ac notas, auditorum rapit.—He always hastens to the issue, and in the midst of events, just as they are known, he snatches his hearer away. **Horace. De Arte Poetica, 148.**

Semper Augustus.—Always Augustus (always an enlarger of the empire). **Symmachus.**

Semper aves quod abest, præsentia temnis.—You ever desire what is absent, and despise things which are at hand. **Lucretius. De Rer. Nat., Book 3, 370.**

Semper bonus homo tiro est.—A good man is always a beginner. **Martial. Epig., Book 12, 51.**

Semper causæ eventorum magis movent quam ipsa eventa.—The causes of events are ever more interesting than the events themselves. **Cicero. Ep. ad Att., Book 9, 5.**

Semper eadem.—Ever the same.

Motto of Queen Elizabeth.

Semper enim quod postremum adjectum sit, id rem totam, videtur traxisse.—Often that which has come latest on the scene seems to have accomplished the whole matter. **Livy. 27, 45.**

Semper equos atque arma virum, pugnasque canebat.—He ever sang of horses, the wars of men, and their fights. **Virgil. Æneid, 9, 777.**

Semper eris pauper, si pauper es. Æmiliane; Dantur opes nulli nunc nisi divitibus.—If once you are poor, you will always be poor, Æmilianus; riches are given nowadays to none except the wealthy. **Martial. Epig., 5, 82.**

Semper fidelis.—Ever faithful.

Motto of City of Exeter.

Semper fidelis, mutare sperno.—Always faithful, I scorn to change.

Motto of City of Worcester.

Semper habet lites alternaque jurgia lectus, In quo nupta jacet; minimum dormitur in illo.

—The bed in which a wife lies is ever a place of strife and mutual disagreement; there is very little chance there of sleep. **Juvenal. Sat., 6, 268.**

Semper honos, nomenque tuum, laudesque manebunt.—Thy honour, thy name, and thy praises shall endure for ever. **Virgil. Eclogues, 5, 78; and Æneid, 1, 609.**

Semper idem or idem (neuter).—Always the same man (or thing).

Semper inops quicunque cupit.—The man who covets is always poor. **Claudian. In Rufinum, Book 1, 200.**

Semper paratus.—Always prepared. **Motto.**

Semper plus metuit animus ignotum malum.—The mind always fears an evil the more when it is not known. **Publius Syrus.**

Senatus Populusque Romanus.—The Roman Senate and People. (Denoted on standards, coins, etc., by the initials S.P.Q.R.)*

Senectus non impedit quominus litterarum studia teneamus, usque ad ultimum tempus senectutis.—Old age does not prevent our persisting in the pursuit of letters even to the very latest period of old age. **Cicero (adapted).†**

Senem juvenus pigra mendicum creat.—Slothful youth produces an old age of beggary. **Pr.‡**

Senilem juventam præmaturæ mortis esse signum.—Precocious youth is a sign of premature death. **Pliny. Book 7, 51.**

Senilis stultitia, quæ deliratio appellari solet, senum levium est, non omnium.—The folly of old age which we are wont to call dotage, is the characteristic, not of all old men, but of such as are triflers. **Cicero. De Senect., 11, 36.**

Seniores priores.—Those who are older first. **Pr.**

* Rabelais ("Pantagruel," Book 3, chap. 82) explains them as meaning, "Si Peu Que Rien" (so little as to be nothing at all).

† What Cicero wrote was:—"Nec ætas impedit, quominus et ceterarum rerum, et imprimis agri colendi studia teneamus, usque ad ultimum tempus senectutis." (Nor does age prevent our persisting in the study of other matters, and especially agriculture, even to the latest period of old age.)—"De Senectute," 17, 60.

‡ See "Intemperans adolescentia," p. 566.

Sensus, non ætas, invenit sapientiam.—
Observation, not old age, brings wisdom.

Publius Syrus.

Sentio te sedem hominum ac domum contem-
plari; quæ si tibi parva (ut est) ita
videtur, hæc coelestia semper spectato; illa
humana contemnit. —I perceive that you
fix your regard upon the seat and abode of
men; if this seems to you as small as it is,
gaze always upon heavenly things, and
despise those which appertain to mankind.

Cicero. Rep., 6, 19, 20.

Septem convivium, novem convicium.—
Seven make a banquet, nine make a clamour.

Pr.

Septem horas dormire sat est juvenique
senique.—To sleep seven hours is enough
for either a young man or an old one.

Health Precepts of University of Salerno.

Septennis quam sit, nondum edidit dentes.
—Though he is seven years of age, he has
not yet cut his teeth.

Pr.

Sequentem fugit, fugientem sequitur.—
It flies him who follows, it follows him who
flies.

Pr.

Sequestrari facias.—Cease to be seques-
trated.

Law.

Sequitur superbos ultor a tergo Deus.—
The avenging God follows behind the proud.

Seneca. Hercules Furens, Act 2, 385.

Sequitur ver hiemem.—Spring follows
winter.

Pr.

Sequiturque patrem non passibus æquis.—
He follows his father with unequal steps.

Virgil. Æneid, 2, 724.

Sera nunquam est ad bonos mores via.—
The way to good manners is never too late.

Seneca. Agamemnon, Act 2, 242.

Sera parsimonia in fundo est.—Thrift is
too late at the bottom of the purse.

Seneca. Ep. 1, fin.

Seria cum possim, quod delectantia malim
scribere, tu causa es lector.

—You, reader, are the cause that I prefer
to write things meant to please, when I am
able to write serious things.

Martial.

Seris venit usus ab annis.—Experience
comes with ripe years.

Ovid. Met., 6, 29.

Serit arbores quæ in altera sæcula prosint.
—He plants trees which may be of service
in future ages.*

Statius (adapted).

Sermone huic obsonas.—You interrupt
him with your talking.

Plautus. Pseudolus, Act 1, 2, 74.

* Cicero quotes the passage, as being "in
Synephebis," thus: "Serit arbores, quæ alteri
seculo prosint" ("Tusc. Quest.," 1, 14). See
"Arbores serit," p. 493.

Sero clypeum post vulnera sumo.—Too
late I grasp my shield after my wounds.

Ovid. Trist., 1, 2, 35.

Sero domum est reversus titubanti pede.—
He has come home late with staggering foot.

Phædrus. Fab., Book 4, 14, 10.

Sero in periculis est consilium quærere.—
When you have got into danger it is too
late to seek advice.

Publius Syrus.

Sero recusat ferre, quod subiit, jugum.—
He is too late in refusing to bear the yoke
to which he has already submitted.

Seneca. Hippolytus, Act 1, l. 135.

Sero respicitur tellus, ubi, fune soluto,
Currit in immensum panda carina salum.
—Too late he looks back to the land when,
the rope being loosed, the curved keel rushes
into the deep.

Ovid. Amorum, 2, 11, 23.

Sero sapiunt Phryges.—The Phrygians
become wise too late.

Pr. Used in reference to after-wit.

Sero venientibus ossa.—Bones for those
who come late.

Pr.

Serpens, ni edat serpentem, draco non
fiet.—Unless a serpent eats a serpent, it will
not become a dragon.†

Ancient Maxim.

Serum est cavendi tempus in mediis malis.
—It is too late to be cautious when in the
very midst of dangers.

Seneca. Thyestes, Act 3, 487.

Serus in cœlum redeas, diuque
Lætus intersis populo.
—Late may you return to the skies, and
long may you be happily present to your
people. (To Caesar Augustus.)

Horace. Odes, Book 1, 2, 45.

Servare cives major est [virtus] patriæ
patri.—To safeguard the citizens is the
greater [achievement] of a father of his
country.

Seneca. Octavia, Act 2, 444.†

Servare modum, finemque tenere,
Naturamque sequi.—To keep to moderation,
to hold to the end in view, to follow the rules
of nature.

Lucan. Pharsalia, Book 2, 381.

Servata semper lege et ratione loquendi.
—The rules and principles of speech being
always preserved.

Juvenal. Sat., 6, 453.

Servetur ad imum
Qualis ab incepto processerit, et sibi constet.
To the last let the character described con-
tinue as it began, and let it be consistent
with itself.

Horace. De Arte Poetica, 126.

† Also given: "Serpens nisi serpentem comederit non fit draco." Bacon, in illustration of the meaning, says: "No man prospers so suddenly, as by others' errors."—Essay, "On Fortune," 1612.

‡ The preceding line states that "the greatest achievement of a general is to crush out the enemy."

Servientes servitute ego servos introduxi mihi,
Non qui mihi imperarent.
—I have brought servants into my household to serve, not to command, me.

Plautus.

Serviet aeternum, quia parvo nesciet uti.—
He will be a slave for ever, because he does not know how to use small means.

Horace. *Ep.*, Book 1, 10, 41.

Sese omnes amant.—All men love themselves.

Plautus. *Capteivi*.

Seu me tranquilla senectus
Exspectat, seu mors atris circumvolat alis.
—Either a peaceful old age awaits me, or death flies round me with black wings.

Horace. *Sat.*, Book 2, 1, 57.

Sex horas somno, totidem des legibus
aquis,
Quatuor orabis, des epulisque duas;
Quod superest ultra sacris largire Camoenis.
—Give six hours to sleep; as many to the study of righteous laws; for four hours pray; and give two to meals; what is over bestow upon the sacred Muses.

Coke (1552-1633).

Sexu femina, ingenio vir.—In sex a woman, in abilities a man.

Epitaph of Maria Theresa of Austria
(died 1780).

Si ad naturam vivas, nunquam eris pauper; si ad opinionem, nunquam dives.
—If you live as nature bids you, you will never be poor; if to obtain the good report of men, you will never be rich.

Seneca. *Ep.*, 16.

Si animum vicisti potius quam animum te, est quod gaudeas.—If you have subdued your will rather than allow your will to subdue you, you have cause to be glad.

Plautus. *Trinummus*, Act 2, 2, 24.

Si antiquitatem spectes, est vetustissima; si dignitatem, est honoratissima; si jurisdictionem, est capacissima.—If you regard antiquity it is the most venerable; if you look at dignity it is the most honourable; if you consider jurisdiction it has the most extended powers.

Coke on the English House of Commons.

Si bene commemini, causæ sunt quinque bibendi;
Hospitis adventus, præsens sitis, atque futura.

Aut vini bonitas, aut quælibet altera causa.
—If I remember well, there are five reasons for drinking: the visit of a friend, present thirst, future thirst, the goodness of the wine, or any other reason.*

Attributed ("Menagiana," Vol. 1, p. 172) to Pere Sirmond (16th century).

Si, bene qui cœnat, bene vivit; lucet, eamus Quo ducit gula; piscemur, venemur.

—If a man sups well he lives well; it is morning; let us go where appetite leads us; we will fish, we will hunt.

Horace. *Ep.*, Book 1, 6, 56.

Si cadere necesse est, occurrendum discrimini.—If it is essential that we should fall, let us face the hazard.

Tacitus. *Hist.*, Book 1, 33.

Si calceum induisses, tum demum sentiret qua parte te urgeret.—If you had taken off the shoe then, at length you would feel in what part it pinched you.

Quoted by Erasmus as founded on the remarks of Paulus Æmilius when he divorced his wife. But see Miscellaneous, p. 455.

Si caput dolet, omnia membra languent.—If the head is afflicted all the limbs grow weak.

Pr. (See "Utque in corporibus," p. 701.)

Si claudio cohabites, sublaudicare disces.—If you live with a lame person you will learn to limp.

Mediæval saying.

Si cui vis apte nubere, nube pari.—If you wish to make a fitting marriage, marry your equal.

Ovid. *Heroides*, 9, 32.

Si cum hac exceptione detur sapientia, ut illam inclusam teneam, nec enunciem, rejiciam.—If wisdom were offered me with this restriction, that I should keep it close and not communicate it, I would refuse the gift.

Seneca.

Si Deus nobiscum, quis contra nos?—If God is with us, who shall be against us? Pr.

Si diceris "Æstuo," sudat.—If you should say "I am hot" he forthwith perspires.

Juvenal. *Sat.*, 3, 103.

Si est animus æquus tibi, satis habes, qui bene vitam colas.—If you have a well-regulated mind, you have enough, leading a virtuous life.

Plautus.

Si ex re sit populi Romani, feri.—If it be for the good of the Roman people, strike!

The last words of the Emperor Galba.
(See Tacitus, *Hist.*, 1, 41.)

Si fecisti, nega.—If you did it, deny it.
Old maxim ascribed to the Jesuits.

Si foret in terris rideret Democritus.—If Democritus (the laughing philosopher) were on the earth he would laugh. (Sometimes the name of "Heracitus," the "crying philosopher," is substituted for that of Democritus.) Horace. *Ep.*, Book 2, 1, 194.

Si fortuna juvat, caveto tolli;
Si fortuna tonat, caveto mergi.

—If fortune favours, beware of being too much lifted up; if fortune thunders, beware of allowing yourself to be overwhelmed.

Ausonius.

Sept. Sap. Sent. Expl., Perianther, 6.

* See H. Aldridge (p. 3).

Si fuit errandum, causas habet error honestas.—If it was an error, the error has causes which are honourable.

Ovid. *Heroides*, 7, 109.

Si genus humanum, et mortalia temnitis arma;

At sperate Deos memores fandi atque nefandi.

—If you despise the human race, and the arms of mortals, yet expect that the gods are mindful of right and wrong.

Virgil. *Aeneid*, 1, 542.

Si gravis brevis, si longus levis.—If severe, short; if long, light.

Cicero. *De Fin.*, 2, 7, 22. (Quoted as a saying of Epicurus, in reference to medicine for healing pain.)

Si hic esses, aliter sentires.—If you were in my situation, you would think otherwise.

Pr.

Si in hoc erro, quod animos hominum immortales esse credam, libenter erro; nec mihi hunc errorem, quo delector, dum vivo extorqueri volo.—If I err in this, that I believe the souls of men to be immortal, I err of my own free will; nor do I wish this error, in which I find delight, to be wrested from me as long as I live.

Cicero. *De Senectute*, 23, 86.

Si incolæ bene sunt morati, pulchre munimentum arbitror.—If the inhabitants are of good morals I consider the place handsomely fortified.

Plautus. *Persa*, Act 4, 3.

Si incolumem servaveris, æternum exemplar clementiæ ero.—If you preserve me uninjured, I (Caractacus) shall be a lasting example of your clemency.

Tacitus. *Annals*, Book 12, 37.

Si ista vera sunt, ratio omnis tollitur, quasi quædam lux, lumenque vitæ.—If those things are true all reason is taken away, which is, as it were, the light and lamp of life.

Cicero. *Academicarum Quæst.*, Book 4, 8.

Si judicas, cornosce; si regnas, jube.—If you are a judge, give (my cause a) hearing; if you are (merely) a ruler, command.

Seneca. *Medea*, Act 2, l. 194.

Si juxta claudum habites, subclaudere discas.—If you live near a lame man, you will learn to limp.*

Pr.

Si leonina pellis non satis est, assuenda vulpina.—If the lion's skin does not suffice, the fox's skin must be sewed on.

Pr.†

Si mihi difficilis formam natura negavit;

Ingenio formæ damna rependo meæ.

Sum brevis; at nomen, quod terras impleat omnes,

Est mihi; mensuram nominis ipsa fero.

—If untoward nature has denied me beauty, I make up for want of beauty by my mental attainments; I am little; but I have a name which shall fill all lands; and I claim the measure of my name.

Ovid. *Heroides*, 15, 31.

Si mihi pergit, quæ vult, dicere, ea quæ non vult, audiet.—If he persists in telling me what he wishes, he shall hear what he does not wish to hear.

Terence. *Andria*, 5, 4, 17.

Si mihi quæ quondam fuerat, quamque esse decebat,

Vis in amore foret, non hoc mihi namque negares.

—If the same influence in love was mine which formerly was, and which should be, you would not have denied me this thing.

Virgil. *Aeneid*, 10, 613.

Si minor esse voluit, major fuisset.—If he had been willing to be smaller he would have been greater.

Scaliger. (*Said of Erasmus.*)

Si monumentum requiris, circumspice.—If you seek his monument, look around you.

Sir C. Wren's Epitaph in St. Paul's Cathedral, London.

Si nihil velis timere, metuas omnia.—If you wish to be afraid of nothing, fear everything.

Publilius Syrus.

Si non errasset fecerat ille minus.—If he had not done wrong, he would have accomplished less.

Martial.

Si non esse domi, quos des, causabere nummos,

Litera poscetur.

—If you pretend that the money, which you are to give, is not in your house, a written bond will be requested.

Ovid. *Ars Amat.*, 1, 427.

Si numeres anno soles et nubila toto,

Invenies nitidum sæpius isse diem.

—If you count up the sunny and cloudy days in a complete year, you will find that the fine day has come more often.

Ovid. *Trist.*, 5, 8, 31.

Si parva licet componere magnis.—If it is allowable to compare small things with great.

Virgil. *Georgics*, 4, 176.

Si possis suaviter: si non, quocunque modo.—If you can, by kind means; if not, by any other means.

Pr.

Si post fata venit gloria, non propero.—I am in no haste, if glory will but come after my death.

Martial. *Epig.*, Book 5, 10, 12.

* See "Si claudum cohabitares," p. 674.

† See "Miscellaneous," p. 454.

Si poteris, vere; si minus, apta tamen.—If you can, truly; if not, at any rate readily. Ovid. *Ars Amat.*, Book 1, 223.

Si pulchra est, nimis ornata est.—If she is beautiful, she is too much dressed up.

Plautus. *Mostellaria*, Act 1, 3, 134.

Si qua fidem tanto est operi latura vetustas.—If any far-distant age will give credit to so great a work.

Virgil. *Æneid*, 10, 792.

Si qua, metu dempto, casta est, ea denique casta est;

Quæ, quia non liceat, non facit, illa facit.

—If any woman, when there is no fear of detection, remains chaste, she is truly chaste; she who does not sin because it is not safe, does the sin. Ovid. *Amorum*, Book 3, 4, 3.

Si quid amicū erga benefeci, aut consului fideliter,

Non video meruisse laudem; culpa caruisse arbitror.

—If I have in any way acted well towards a friend, or have faithfully advanced his interest, I do not regard myself as deserving praise, but I consider (only) that I am free from blame.

Plautus. *Trinummus*, Act 3, 8.

Si quid bene facias, levior pluma est gratia: Si quid peccatum 'st, plumbeas iras gerunt.

—If you do anything well, gratitude is lighter than a feather; if you give offence in anything, people's wrath is as heavy as lead.

Plautus. *Poenulus*, Act 3, 6, 17.

Si quid feceris honestum cum labore, labor abit, honestum manet. Si quid feceris turpe cum voluptate, voluptas abit, turpitudine manet.—If you have done an honourable action accompanied by hard labour, the labour is over, the honour remains. If you have done anything disgraceful with pleasure, the pleasure is over, the disgrace remains.

Anon.

Si quid ingenui sanguinis habes, non pluri eum facies quam lutum.—If you have any noble blood in you, you will esteem him as no more than dirt.

Petronius Arbitrator.

Si quid novisti rectius istis, Candidus imperti; si non, his utere mecum.—If you have learned anything better than these principles, be frank and impart them; if not, use these with me.

Horace. *Ep.*, Book 1, 6, 67.

Si quid scis me fecisse incite aut improbe, Si id non accusas, tu ipse objurgandus es, scio.

—I know that if you know that I have done anything unskillfully or badly, and have not found fault with it, you are yourself to be blamed.

Plautus. *Trinummus*, Act 1, 2.

Si quis clericus, aut monachus, verba jocularia risum moventia serat, anathemata esto.—If any clerk or monk utters jocular words causing laughter, let him be excommunicated.

Ordinance of Second Council of Carthage.

Si quis non vult operari, nec manducet.—If any one will not work, neither let him eat.

Vulgate. 2 *Thess.*, 3, 10.

Si quoties homines peccant, sua fulmina mittat

Jupiter, exiguo tempore inermis erit.

—If Jupiter sends forth his thunderbolts as often as men sin, he will soon be without arms.

Ovid. *Trist.*, 2, 33.

Si res ita est, valeat lætitia!—If the thing is so, farewell to happiness.

Pr.

Si res labat

Idem amici collabascunt: res amicos invenit.

—If property totters, friends begin to waver simultaneously with it. Property finds out friends.

Plautus. *Stichus*, Act 2, 4.

Si sapias, sapias; habeas quod Di dabunt boni.—Be wise if you are wise; possess what amount of good the gods will give you.

Plautus.

Si sitis, nihil interest utrum aqua sit an vinum: nec refert utrum sit aureum poculum an vitreum.—If you are thirsty it matters not whether it be water or wine; nor is it of consequence whether the cup be of gold or glass.

Seneca.

Si stimulos pugnīs cædis, manibus plus dolet.—If you beat goads with your fists, your hands suffer most.

Plautus. *Truculentus*, Act 4, 2, 55.

Si te fecerit securiorem.—If he gives you security.

Law.

Si te nulla movet tantæ pietatis imago.—If no idea of so much devotion moves you.

Virgil. *Æneid*, 6, 405.

Si te nulla movet tantarum gloria rerum.—If no glory appertaining to such illustrious deeds moves you.

Virgil. *Æneid*, 4, 272.

Si te proverbia tangunt

Mense malas Maio nubere vulgus ait.

—If proverbs weigh with you, people say that May is the month to marry bad wives.

Ovid. *Past.*, 5, 439.

Si tibi cura mei, sit tibi cura tui.—If you have any care for me, take care of yourself.

Ovid. *Heroides*, 13, 166.

Si tibi deficiant medici, medici tibi fiant

Hæc tria, mens hilaris, requies, moderata diæta.

—If doctors fail you, let these three be your doctors: a cheerful mind, rest, and moderate diet.

Maxims of School of Salerno.

Si tibi vis omnia subicere, te subice rationi.—If you wish to subject all things to yourself, subject yourself to reason.

Seneca. *Ep.* 37.

Si turpia sunt quæ facis, quid refert neminem scire, cum tu scias?—If what you do is disgraceful, what matters it that no one knows, when you yourself know? Seneca.

Si vis amari, ama.—Love, if you wish to be loved. Seneca. *Epist.*, 9.

Si vis me flere, dolendum est

Primum ipse tibi.

—If you wish me to weep, you must first feel grief yourself.

Horace. *De Arte Poetica*, 103.

Si vis ut loquar, ipse tace.—If you want me to speak, be silent yourself.

Martial. *Epig.*, Book 5, 54, 7.

Sibi benefacit qui benefacit amico.—He does good to himself who does good to his friend. Erasmus. *Fam. Col.*

Sibi non cavere, et aliis consilium dare, Stultum esse.

—It is the part of a fool to give counsel to others but himself not to be on his guard.

Phædrus. *Fab.*, Book 1, 9, 1.

Sibi parat malum qui alteri parat.—He prepares evil for himself who prepares it for another. Pr.

Sibi quisque peccat.—It is against himself that everybody sins. Pr.

Sibi quivis

Speret idem; sudet multum, frustra que laboret Ausus idem.

—Anyone may hope the same thing possible to himself, and may sweat much and labour hopelessly when he attempts the same. Horace. *De Arte Poetica*, 240.

Sibi uni fortunam debet.—He owes his fortune to himself alone. Pr.

Sic agitur censura, et sic exempla parantur; Cum vindex, alios quod monet, ipse facit.

—In this way is the censor's function fulfilled, and thus are examples set, when the vindicator (of morality) himself does that which he advises others to do.

Ovid. *Fast.*, Book 6, 647.

Sic ait, et dicto citius tumida sequora placat.—Thus he speaks, and by his word he quickly pacifies the raging waters.

Virgil. *Æneid*, 1, 142.

Sic animum tempusque traho; meque ipse reduco

A contemplatu, summoveoque, mali.

—Thus I distract my mind and pass the time; and lead and force myself from the contemplation of woe.

Ovid. *Trist.*, 5, 7, 65.

Sic animus per se non quit sine corpore, et ipso

Esse homine illius quasi quod vas esse videtur.

—So the soul cannot exist separate from the body, and the man himself, whose body seems as it were the urn of the soul.

Lucretius. *De Rer. Nat.*, 3, 553.

Sic cogitandum est tanquam aliquis in pectus intimum inspicere possit.—A man should so think that anyone might be allowed to look into his innermost heart.

Seneca.

Sic cum inferiore vivas, quemadmodum tecum superiorem velles vivere.—So live with an inferior as you would wish a superior to live with you. Seneca. *Ep.* 47.

Sic ego nec sine te nec tecum vivere possum;

Et videor voti nescius esse mei.

—Thus I am not able to exist either with you or without you; and I seem not to know my own wishes.

Ovid. *Amorum*, Book 3, 10, 39.

Sic erat in fati.—It was so in the decrees of fate. Ovid. *Fast.*, 1, 431.

Sic fac omnia . . . tanquam spectet aliquis.—Do all things as though someone were watching. Seneca.

Sic in originali.—Thus in the original.

Sic itur ad astra.—Thus is the journey to the stars accomplished.

Virgil. *Æneid*, 9, 641.

Sic leve, sic parvum est, animum quod laudis avarum

Subruit ac reficit.

—So light and so small a thing it is which pulls down or restores a mind greedy of praise. Horace. *Ep.*, Book 2, 1, 179.

Sic me servavit Apollo.—Thus did Apollo serve me. Horace. *Sat.*, Book 1, 9, 78.

Sic natura jubet; velocius et citius nos

Corrumpunt vitiorum exempla domestica, magnis

Quam subeunt animos auctoribus.

—So nature ordains. Evil examples in the household corrupt us more readily and promptly, since they insinuate themselves into our minds with extreme force of authority. Juvenal. *Sat.*, 14, 31.

Sic ne perdidit non cessat perdere lusor.—So the gambler, lest he should lose, does not stop losing. Ovid. *Ars Amat.*, 1, 451.

Sic noctem patera, sic ducam carmine, donec Injiciat radios in mea vina dies.

—So I will pass the night with the wine-cup and with song, until at length the light of day sheds its rays into my wine.

Propertius. *Book* 4, 6, 85.

Sic omnes amor unus habet decernere ferro.—So the same love of deciding by warlike means possessed them all.

Virgil. *Æneid*, 12, 282.

Sic omnia fatis
In pejus ruere, et retro sublapsa referri.
—So by fate all things deteriorate rapidly, and have a tendency to retrograde.

Virgil. *Georgics*, 1, 199.

Sic passim.—So in various places.

Sic præsentiis utaris voluptatibus ut futuris non noceas.—So use the pleasures of the present time that you may not mar those that are to be.

Seneca.

Sic quibus intumuit suffusa venter ab unda;
Quo plus sunt potæ plus sitiuntur aquæ.
—So with those who are swoken with dropsy, the more water they drink the more they thirst.

Ovid. *Fast.*, 1, 215.

Sic quisque pavendo
Dat vires famæ, nulloque auctore malorum
Quæ finire timent.
—So every person by his dread gives strength to rumour, and with no foundation for the existence of evils, they fear the things which they have imagined.

Lucanus. *Pharsalia*, Book 1, 480.

Sic transit gloria mundi.—So passes away the glory of the world.*

Sic utere tuo ut alieno ne lædas.—So employ your own property as not to injure that of another.

Coke.

Sic visum Veneri; cui placet impares
Formas, atque animos sub juga ahenæ
Sævo mittere cum joco.
—So it seems fit to Venus; to whom it is a delight to place, with cruel humour, incongruous forms and minds under her brazen yoke.

Horace. *Odes*, Book 1, 33, 10.

Sic vita erat; facile omnes perferre ac pati.—Such was his life, gently to bear with and endure all men.

Terence. *Andria*, 1, 1, 35.

Sic vive cum hominibus tanquam Deus videat, et videt.—So live with men as if God may see you, and does see you.

Seneca.

Sic vos non vobis mellificatis apes.—So do you bees make your honey, not for yourselves.

Virgil. *Lines on Bathyllus claiming the authorship of certain verses by Virgil.*

Sicut ante.—As before.

Sicut dies juventutis tuæ, ita et senectutis.
—As is the day of thy youth, so shall be that of thine old age.†

Yulgate. *Deut.*, 33, 25.

Sicut in stagno generantur vermes, sic in otioso malæ cogitationes.—As worms are bred in a stagnant pool, so are evil thoughts in idleness.

Pr.

Silent enim leges inter arma.—For the laws are dumb in the midst of arms.‡

Cicero. *Pro Milone*, 4.

Silentio et tenebris animus alitur.—The mind is nourished by silence and darkness.

Pliny the Younger. *Ep.*, Book 9, 36.

Silvis aspera, blanda domi.—Fierce in the woods, gentle in the home. (Written of a dog.)

Martial. *Epig.*, Book 11, 70, 2.

Simia, quam similis, turpissima bestia, nobis!—The ape, vilest of beasts, how like to us!

Ennius.

(Quoted by Cicero, *De Nat. Deorum*, 1, 35.)

Simia simia est, etiamsi aurea gestet insignia.—An ape is an ape even though it wear golden ornaments.

Pr.

(See Jonson, p. 179; also Provs., "An ape.")

Simplex munditiis.—Simple in her elegance.

Horace. *Odes*, Book 1, 5, 5.

Simplex sigillum veri.—The seal of truth is simple.

Matthew of Boerhave.

Simul flare sorbereque haud facile
Est: ego hic esse et illic simul, haud potui.
—To blow and to swallow at the same time is not easy; I cannot at the same time be here and also there.

Plautus. *Mostellaria*, Act 3, 2, 105.

Simul consilium cum re amisti?—Have you lost your judgment at the same time as your property?

Terence. *Eunuchus*, 2, 2, 9.

Sincerum est nisi vas, quodcumque infundis acescit.—Unless the vessel is clean, whatever you pour into it turns sour.

Horace. *Ep.*, Book 1, 2, 54.

Sine amicitia vitam esse nullam.—There is no life without friendship.§

Cicero (adapted from Ennius).

† In Revised Version of Bible: "As thy days, so shall thy strength be."

‡ According to Plutarch this was a saying of Caius Marius, about B.C. 92. When complaint was made of his granting the freedom of Rome to a thousand Camerians, who had been distinguished in the wars, he replied, "The law speaks too softly to be heard amidst the din of arms."—Plutarch, "Life of Caius Marius." The saying was apparently a Roman proverb, for in his "Life of Julius Cæsar" Plutarch attributes to him the remark, "Arms and laws do not flourish together."

§ See "De Amicitia," 6, 22.

* The sentence is used in the Service of the Pope's enthronement after the burning of flax. According to "Zonare Annales" (Basle, 1553), a similar rite was used in the triumphal processions of the Roman republic.

Sine amore jocisque
Nil est jucundum.

—Without love and laughter nothing is pleasant. Horace.

Ep., Book 1, 6, 65 (quoting Mimnermus).

Sine arte mensa.—A table without subtle refinements (simple fare).

Martial. *Epig., Book 10, 47, 8.*

Sine Cerere et Libero friget Venus.—Without Ceres and Bacchus (food and wine), Venus (love) grows cold.

Terence. *Eunuchus, 4, 5, 6.*

Sine die.—Without any fixed time.

Sine fuco ac fallaciis homo.—A man without deceit or pretences.

Cicero. *Ep. ad Att., 1, 1, 1.*

Sine invidia.—Without envy or ill-feeling.

Sine ira et studio.—Without anger and without partiality. Tacitus.

Sine me vocari pessimum, ut dives vocer.—Let me be called the worst of mankind, so long as I am called rich. Pr.

Sine pennis volare haud facile est.—To fly without wings is by no means easy.

Plautus. *Poenulus, Act 4, 2, 47.*

Sine proba causa.—Without approved cause.

Sine prole.—Without offspring. (Frequently denoted by the initials S.P.)

Sine qua non.—Without which, nothing (i.e. an indispensable condition).

Sine querela mortalitatis jura pendamus.—Let us weigh the laws of this life without complaining. Seneca.

Sine rivali te et tua solus amares.—That you should love yourself and your own affairs without any rival.*

Horace. *De Arte Poetica, 444.*

Singillatim mortales; cunctim perpetui.—Singly they are mortal, collectively they are immortal. Appuleius. *De Deo Socratis.*

Singula de nobis anni prædantur euntes.—The passing years take something each from each of us. Horace. *Ep., Book 2, 2, 55.*

Singula quæque locum teneant sortita decenter.—Let each keep to the place properly allotted to it.

Horace. *De Arte Poetica, 92.*

Singula quid referam? nil non mortale tenemus, Pectoris exceptis ingenique bonis.

—Why should I particularise? We have nothing about us immortal except the good qualities of our hearts and intellects.

Ovid. *Trist., 3, 7, 43.*

Singuli enim decipere et decipi possunt: nemo omnes, neminem omnes fefellunt.—Individuals indeed may deceive and be deceived; but no one has ever deceived all men, nor have all men ever deceived any one. Pliny the Younger. *Panegy. Traj., 68.*

Sint Mæcenates, non derunt, Flacce, Marones.—Let there be Mæcenases, Flaccus, and there will not be wanting Virgils.

Martial. *Epig., Book 8, 56.*

Sint sales sine vilitate.—Let the jests be without anything vile about them. Pr.

Sint ut sint aut non sint.—Let them be as they are, or not be at all. Pr.

Siste, viator!—Stay, traveller!

Sisyphus in vita quoque nobis ante oculos est,

Qui petere a populo fasces, sævasque secures Imbibit; et semper victus, tristis que recedit.—In life also we have Sisyphus before our eyes, who resolves to seek from the people the fasces and cruel axes (the supreme power); and ever retires beaten and disheartened.

Lucretius. *De Rer. Nat., Book 3, 1008.*

Sit brevis aut nullus tibi somnus meridianus.—Let your midday sleep be short or none at all. Maxims of School of Salerno.

Sit cæca futuri

Mens hominum fati: liceat sperare timentis.—Let the mind of man be blind as to future destiny; let the fearful be allowed to hope.

Lucanus. *Pharsalia, Book 2, 14.*

Sit mihi fas audita loqui.—Let it be allowed me to speak what I have heard.

Virgil. *Æneid, Book 6, 266.*

Sit mihi quod nunc est, etiam minus; et mihi vivam

Quod superest ævi, si quid superesse volunt Di;

Sit bona librorum et provisæ frugis in annum Copia.

—Let me have what I now have, or even less; and I will live in my own way for what remains to me of life, if the gods will that any should remain; let there be a good supply of books and a yearly store of provisions.

Horace. *Ep., Book 1, 18, 107.*

Sit modus lasso maris et viarum,

Militiæque.

—Let there be an end to my fatigues by sea and by land, and in soldiering.

Horace. *Odes, Book 2, 6, 7.*

Sit non doctissima conjux;

Sit nox cum somno; sit sine lite dies.

—May my wife not be over-learned; may my nights have peaceful rest; may my days be without quarrelling.

Martial. *Epig., Book 2, 90, 9.*

* See "Se ipse amans," p. 670.

Sit procul omne nefas; ut ameris amabilis esto.—Let all villainy be dismissed! That you may be loved, be lovable.

Ovid. *Ars Amat.*, Book 2, 107. (See p. 699, note.)

Sit sine labe decus.—Let honour be spotless.

Pr.

Sit tibi credibilis sermo, consuetaque verba.—Let your talk be such as is worthy of belief, and your words such as are commonly used.

Ovid. *Ars Amat.*, Book 1, 467.

Sit tibi terra gravis!—May the earth be heavy upon thee!

Pr.

Sit tibi terra levis!—Let the earth lie light upon you. (Denoted sometimes by the initials S. T. T. L.)

Monumental Inscription.*

Sit tua cura sequi; me duce tutus eris.—Be it your care to follow; you shall be safe with me as your leader.

Ovid. *Ars Amat.*, 2, 53.

Sit venia verbis.—Let my words be forgiven.

Pr.

Sitis felices, et tu simul et tua vita, Et domus ipsa, in qua lusimus, et domina.—May you be happy, you and your life and your own home, where we have played together, and its mistress also.

Cato. *Carm.*, 69, 151.

Sitque omne iudicium, nonquam locuples, sed qualis quisque sit.—Let our judgment of a person be not according to how rich he is, but according to what manner of man he is.

Cicero. *De Officiis*, Book 2, 20.

Sive pium vis hoc, sive hoc muliebri vocari, Confiteor misero molle cor esse mihi.

—Whether you choose to call it natural affection or effeminacy, I confess that it is a soft heart which I, poor wretch, possess.

Ovid. *Ep. ex Pont.*, 1, 3, 31.

Smyrna, Rhodos, Colophon, Salamis, Chios, Argos, Athenæ,

Hæ septem certant de stirpe insignis Homeri.†

—Smyrna, Rhodes, Colophon, Salamis, Chios, Argos, Athens—these seven cities contend as to being the birthplace of the illustrious Homer. The second line sometimes runs, "Orbis de patria certat, Homere, tua." **Anon.** *Tr. from Greek* (see p. 471).

Sociale animal est.—[Man] is a social animal.

Seneca. *De Benef.*, Book 7, 1.

Societatis vinculum est ratio et oratio.—The bond of society consists of reason and speech.

Cicero. *De Officiis*, 1, 16, 50 (adapted).

* See Martial, *Epig.*, 5, 35; and 9, 30, 11. Seneca, *Epig.*, 2, "Ad Corsican," has "Sit tua terra levis" (May thy earth be light).

† The first line is quoted by Montaigne, "Essais" (pub. 1580), Book 2, chap. 86.

Socius atque comes, tam honoris, tam etiam calamitatis.—Sharer and companion, as of my honours, so also of my calamity.

Cicero.

Socius fidelis anchora tutus est.—A faithful comrade is a sure anchor.

Pr.

Socrates, quidem, cum rogaretur cujatem se esse diceret, "Mundanum," inquit; totius enim mundi se incolam et civem arbitrabatur.—Socrates, indeed, when he was asked of what country he called himself, said, "Of the world;" for he considered himself an inhabitant and a citizen of the whole world.

Cicero. *Tusc. Quæst.*, Book 5, 37, 108.

Sol crescentes decedens duplicat umbras.—The sun when setting makes the increasing shadows twice as large.

Virgil. *Eclogues*, 3, 66.

Sol etiam cæcat, contra si tendere pergas.—The sun, too, will blind you if you persist in gazing at it.

Lucretius. *De Rer. Nat.*, Book 4, 326.

Sol occubuit; nox nulla secuta est.—The sun has set; no night has followed (applied to the death and succession of a king).

Ascribed to Giraldo Barry. 12th Century.

Sola fides sufficit.—Faith alone is sufficient.

Ancient Hymn of R. C. Church.

(Sung on Corpus Christi.)

Solamen miseris socios habuisse doloris.—It is a comfort to the unfortunate to have companions in woe.†

Authorship unknown. Quoted by various authors, including Dominicus de Gravina (c. 1350).

Solebamus consumere longa loquendo Tempora, sermonem spendente die.

—We were wont to spend long hours in talking, the day not sufficing for our discourse.

Ovid. *Trist.*, 5, 13, 23.

Solem e mundo tollunt qui amicitiam e vita tollunt.—They take the sunshine from the world who take friendship from life.‡

‡ **Anon.**

Solem quis dicere falsum Audeat?

—Who would dare to call the sun false?

Virgil. *Georgics* 1, 463.

Solent mendaces luere poenas malefici.—Liars are wont to pay the penalty of their crime.

Phædrus. *Fab.*, Book 1, 17, 1.

Soles occidere et redire possunt:

Nobis, cum semel occidit brevis lux,

Nox est perpetua una dormienda.

—Suns can set and return again; with us, when once our short day has set, there is one everlasting night of sleep.

Catullus. *Carm.*, 5, 4.

† According to Aloysius Novarinus, the saying is used by Thomas a Kempis, "De Valle Liliorum," cap. 16.

‡ See "Sublata enim," p. 686.

Solet a despectis par referri gratia.—Those who are despised are wont to return the favour in kind.

Phædrus. Fab., Book 3, 2, 1.

Solet esse in dubiis pro consilio temeritas.—Rashness is accustomed to stand for judgment in doubtful (or difficult) circumstances.

Pubilius Syrus.

Solet sequi laus cum viam fecit labor.—Praise is wont to follow where labour has made the way.

Pubilius Syrus.

Soli lumen mutuari; celo stellas; ranae aquam.—To lend light to the sun; stars to the heavens; water to frogs.

Pr.

Solitudinem faciunt; pacem appellant.—They make a solitude (or desert); they call it peace.

Tacitus. Agricola, 30.

Sollicitæ mentes speque metuque pavent.—Minds which are disturbed are terrified both by hope and by fear.

Ovid. Fast., 3, 361.

Sollicitant alii remis freta cæca, ruuntque in ferrum; penetrant aulas et limina regum.—Some with oars plough the unknown seas, or rush into battle, or find their way to the halls and palaces of kings.

Virgil. Georgics, 2, 503.

Solo cedit, quicquid solo plantatur.—That which is sown in the soil becomes the property of the soil.

Law.

Solo Deo salus.—Salvation is from God alone.

Motto.

Solum certum nihil esse certi, et homine nihil miserius, aut superbius.—The only thing certain is that nothing is certain, and nothing more wretched or more proud than man.

Pliny the Elder. Nat. Hist., 2, 7.

Solum imperantium Vespasianus mutatus in melius.—Vespasian was the only one of the emperors who changed for the better.

Tacitus. (Adapted from Hist., 1, 50.)*

Solum patriæ omnibus est carum, dulce, atque jucundum.—Dear, sweet and pleasing to us all is the soil of our native land.

Cicero. (Adapted from In Catilinam, 4, 8, 26.)

Solum unum hoc vitium adfert senectus hominibus, Attentiores sumus ad rem omnes, quum sat est.

—Old age brings this one vice to mankind, that we are all more eager after acquiring property than we should be.

Terence. Adelphi, 5, 3, 47.

Solus sapiens scit amare; solus sapiens amicus est.—Only a wise man knows how to love; only a wise man is a friend.

Seneca. Epist., 81.

Solve senescentem mature sanus equum, ne Peccet ad extremum ridendus, et ilia ducat.—With timely wisdom release the aged horse, lest at length, a mere laughing-stock, he stumbles and becomes broken-winded.

Horace. Ep., Book 1, 1, 8.

Solventur risu tabulæ.—The case will be dismissed with laughter.

Horace. Sat., Book 2, 1, 86.

Solvit ad diem.—He paid to the day.

Law.

Solvite tantis animum monstis,

Solvite Superi!

—Release, ye gods, release the mind from such portents.

Seneca. Herc. Furens, Act 4, 1003.

Solvitque animis miracula rerum; Eripuit Jovi fulmen, viresque tonanti.—He has dismissed from our minds the fear of wonders; he has wrested from thundering Jove his thunderbolt and strength.

Manilius. 1, 103.

Solvitur acris hiems.—Sharp winter is now loosened.

Horace. Odes, Book 1, 4.

Solvitur ambulando.—It is settled by walking.

Pr.

Somme, quies rerum, placidissime, somme, Deorum, Pax animi, quem cura fugit, qui corda diurnis

Fessa ministeriis mulces, reparasque labori!—Sleep, rest of nature, O sleep, most gentle of the divinities, peace of the soul, thou at whose presence care disappears, who soothe hearts wearied with daily employments, and make them strong again for labour!

Ovid. Metam., 11, 624.

Somnia me terrent veros imitantia casus; Et vigilant sensus in mea damna mei.—Dreams terrify me, depicting real misfortunes, and my senses are awake to my losses.

Ovid. Ep. ex Pont., 1, 2, 45.

Somnus agrestium

Lenis virorum non humiles domos

Fastidit, umbrosamque ripam.

—The light sleep of rustics does not disdain their humble dwellings, nor the shady bank.

Horace. Odes, Book 3, 1, 21.

Somnus qui faciat breves tenebras.—That sort of sleep which makes the hours of night short.

Martial. Epig., Book 10, 47, 11.

Sonat hic de nare canina

Litera.

—Here from the nostril sounds the "canine letter" (the letter R, the sound resembling the snarling of a dog).

Persius. Sat., 1, 109.

* The passage in Tacitus is: "Et ambigua de Vespasiano fama: solusque omnium ante se Principum in melius mutatus est." Ausonius (*Tetrast.*, 10) uses almost identical words as to Vespasian.

Sorex suo perit indicio.—The mouse perishes by his own token. **Pr.**

Sors tua mortalis; non est mortale quod optas.—Your lot is mortal; you wish for what is not mortal. **Ovid. Metam., 2, 56.**

Sortes sanctorum.—Drawing lots with holy writings.*

Sortes Virgilianæ, or Sortes Homericæ.—Virgilian chances or Homeric chances.†

Spargere voces

In vulgum ambiguas.

—To scatter doubtful reports amongst the crowd. **Virgil. Æneid, 2, 98.**

Spectare lacunar.—To gaze at the ceiling (as if unconscious of anything taking place). **Juvenal. Sat., 1, 56.**

Spectas et tu spectaberis.—See, and you will be seen. **Pr.**

Spectatum veniunt; veniunt spectantur ut ipsæ.—These women come to see; and they come that they may themselves be seen. **Ovid. Ars Amat., Book 1, 99.**

Spectavi ego pridem comicos ad istum modum

Sapienter dicta dicere, atque iis plaudier, Cum illos sapientis mores monstrabant populo;

Sed cum inde suam quisque ibant divorsi domum,

Nullus erat illo pacto, ut illi jussent.

—I have in time past witnessed comic actors speaking their words wisely, and being applauded for them when they showed the ways of wisdom to the people; but when each had gone on his own way home, not one kept to his word to do what he had been preaching. **Plautus. Rudens, Act 4, 7.**

Spem bonam certamque domum reporto.—I bring back a good and sure hope. **Pr.**

Spem mentita seges.—The crop has belied our hope of it. **Horace. Ep., Book 1, 7, 87.**

Spem pretio non emo.—I do not buy hope at a price. **Terence. Adelphi, 2, 2, 12.**

Spem vultu simulat.—He counterfeits hope in his features. **Virgil. Æneid, 1, 209.**

Sperat infestis, metuit secundis
Alteram sortem, bene preparatum
Pectus.

—The well-prepared heart hopes in the worst fortune, and in prosperity fears, a change of the chances.

Horace. Odes, Book 2, 10, 13.

Sperate, et vosmet rebus servate secundis.—Hope, and reserve yourself for better times. **Virgil. Æneid, 1, 207.**

Sperate miseri, cavete felices.—Hope, ye wretched, beware, ye happy.†

Speravi melius, quia me meruisse putavi.—I hoped for better things because I thought that I deserved them. **Ovid. Heroides, 2, 61.**

Speravimus ista
Dum fortuna fuit.

—We hoped for those things whilst fortune lasted. **Virgil. Æneid, 10, 42.**

Speremus quæ volumus, sed quæ acciderint feramus.—Let us hope for what we will, but let us bear what befalls us. **Cicero.**

Sperne voluptates: nocet emta dolore voluptas.

Semper avarus eget: certum voto pete finem.

—Scorn delights: pleasure bought with pain is hurtful. The covetous man always wants; set some fixed limit to your prayers. **Horace. Ep., Book 1, 2, 55.**

Spernitur orator bonus, horridus miles amatur.—The good orator is despised, the fear-inspired soldier is loved. **Ennius.**

Quoted by Aulus Gellius, Book 20, 10.

Spero meliora.—I hope for better things.

Spes addita suscitât iras.—Increase of hope kindled their passion.

Virgil. Æneid, 10, 263.

Spes alit agricolas.—Hope sustains the husbandman. **Pr.**

Spes bene cenandi vos decipit.—The hope of dining well deceives you.

Juvenal. Sat., 5, 168.

Spes bona dat vires; animum quoque spes bona firmat;

Vivere spe vidi qui moriturus erat. §
—Good hope gives strength; good hope also strengthens the resolution; I have seen one about to die live by hope. **Anon.**

Spes cenatica.—A hope of getting a dinner.

Plautus. Captivi, Act 2, 1, 36.

Spes est salutis ubi hominem objurgat pudor.—There is hope of salvation where shame reproaches a man. **Pubilius Syrus.**

Spes est vigilantis somnium.—Hope is the dream of man awake. **Coke.**

Spes|| facit, ut videat cum terras undique nullas,

Naufragus in mediis brachia jactet aquis.

—Hope it is which makes the shipwrecked sailor strike out with his arms in the midst of the sea, even though on all sides he can see no land.

Ovid. Ep. ex Pont., Book 1, 6, 33.

† This appears at the end of Burton's "Anatomy of Melancholy."

§ Partially founded on Ovid: "Heroides," 11, 61.
|| "Hæc" (this, i.e. hope) is the first word in the line 33, referring to "spes" in l. 27.

* Practised by early Christians after the manner of "Sortes Virgilianæ."

† Verses of Virgil or Homer drawn by lot, or touched by chance on opening the book.

Spes gregis.—The hope of the flock.

Virgil. *Eclogues*, 1, 15.

Spes in virtute, salus ex victoria.—In valour there is hope; in victory springs safety.

Tacitus. *Annals*, Book 2, 20.

Spes incerta futuri.—Hope doubtful of what is to be.

Virgil. *Æneid*, 8, 580.

Spes pascis inanes.—You feed hopes which are vain.

Virgil. *Æneid*, 10, 627.

Spes sibi quisque.—Let every man's hope be in himself.

Virgil. *Æneid*, 11, 309.

Spes tenet in tempus, semel est si credita longum;

Illa quidem fallax, sed tamen apta Dea est.

—Hope, if once believed, lasts for a long time; she is indeed deceitful, but she is nevertheless a convenient deity.

Ovid. *Ars Amat.*, 1, 445.

Spes v tæ cum sole reddit.—The hope of life returns with the sun.

Juvenal. *Sat.*, 12, 70.

Spirat adhuc amor,

Vivuntque commissi calores

Æolæ fidibus puellæ.

—Even now does his love breathe, and still lives the heat imparted to the lyre by the Æolian fair (Sappho).

Horace. *Odes*, Book 9, 10.

Spiritus quidem promptus est, caro autem infirma.—The spirit indeed is ready, but the flesh is weak.

Vulgate.

St. Matthew, 26, 41; St. Mark, 14, 38.

Spissum istud amanti est verbum, "Veniet," nisi venit.—It is a dreary saying to a lover, "He will come," unless he does come.

Plautus. *Cistellaria*, Act 1, 1, 77.

Splendide mendax.—Magnificently false.*

Horace. *Odes*, Book 3, 11, 35.

Spolia opima.—The splendid spoils, the personal spoils of the enemy's general when slain by the opposing commander. Livy, etc.

Sponde, noxa præsto est.—Be surety, and danger is at hand.

Pr.

Sta, viator, heroem calcas.—Pause, traveller, your foot is upon a hero.

Condé's Epitaph on his antagonist, Merc.

Stabat Mater dolorosa.—There was standing the weeping mother.

Mass for Dead.

Stabit quocunque jeceris.—Whatever way you cast it, it will stand.

Legend on the three-legged armorial bearings of the Isle of Man.

* Spoken of Hypermnestra, who deceived her father in not killing her husband as commanded by him.

Standum est contra res adversas.—We must make a stand against adverse circumstances.

Pr.

Stant belli causæ.—The causes of war still remain.

Virgil. *Æneid*, 7, 553.

Stant littore puppes.—The ships touch the shore.

Virgil. *Æneid*, 6, 901.

Stare decisis, et non movere quieti.—To stand by decisions, and not disturb things which are settled.

Law.

Stare putes, adeo procedunt tempora tarde.—The time passes so slowly you might think that it was standing still.

Ovid. *Trist.*, 5, 10, 5.

Stare super vias antiquas.†—To stand in the old-established ways.

Stat magni nominis umbra.—There stands the shadow of a mighty name.

Lucanus. *Pharsalia*, Book 1, 135.

Stat nominis umbra.—He stands, the shadow of a name.

Motto affixed to published Letters of Junius (adapted from the foregoing).‡

Stat pro ratione voluntas.—Will stands for reason.

Adapted from Juvenal. (See "Hoc volo.")

Stat sua cuique dies; breve et irreparabile tempus

Omnibus est vitæ; sed famam extendere factis,

Hoc virtutis opus.

—Every one has his allotted day; short and irrecoverable is the lifetime of all; but to extend our fame by deeds, this is the task of greatness.

Virgil. *Æneid*, 10, 467.

Statim daret, ne differendo videretur negare.—He would give at once, lest by postponing he should seem to refuse.

Cornelius Nepos.

Status quo ante bellum.—The condition in which things were before the war.

Pr.

Stemma non inspicit. Omnes, si ad primam originem revocentur, a Diis sunt.—It (Philosophy) does not pay attention to pedigree. All, if their first origin be in question, are from the Gods.

Seneca. *Epist.*, 44.

Stemmata quid faciunt? Quid prodest Pontice, longo

Sanguine censeri, pictosque ostendere vultus Majorum.

—What do pedigrees avail? What is the profit, Pontius, in possessing ancient blood, and in showing the painted features of ancestors?

Juvenal. *Sat.*, 8, 1.

† Founded upon Jeremiah, 6, 16: "State super vias, et videte, et interrogate de semitis antiquas, quæ sit via bona, et ambulate in ea."—Vulgate.

‡ See also Claudian, *Epig.* 42, "Nomina umbra manet veteris."

Sternitur, exanimisque tremens procumbit humi bos.—The ox is stricken down, and quivering falls lifeless on the ground.

Virgil. *Aeneid*, 5, 481.

Stet fortuna domus!—May the fortune of the house endure!

Pr.

Stet processus.—Let process be stayed.

Law.

Stillicidi casus lapidem cavat.—The fall of dropping water wears away the stone.

Lucretius. *De Rerum Nat.*, 1, 314.

Stilo inverso.—With reversed pen.

Pr. Indicating the erasure of a passage.

Stilus virum arguit.—The pen (or style) proclaims the man.

Pr.

Stimulos dedit æmula virtus.—Valour full of rivalry spurred him on.

Lucanus.

Sto pro veritate.—I stand for truth.

Motto.

Stolidam præbet tibi vellere barbam?—Does he offer you his foolish beard to pluck at?

Persius. *Sat.*, 2, 28.

Strata jacent passim sua quæque sub arbore poma.—The apples lie scattered about here and there, each under its own tree.

Virgil. *Eclægues*, 7, 54.

Stratum super stratum.—Layer upon layer.

Strenua nos exercet inertia; navibus atque Quadrigis petimus bene vivere. Quod petis, hic est;

Est Ulubris, animus si te non deficit æquus.—Strenuous sloth urges us on; by ships and by chariots we seek to live happily. What you seek is here; it is even in the village of Ulubris, if you are not wanting in a well-balanced mind.

Horace. *Ep.*, Book 1, 11, 28.

Studiis et rebus honestis.—By honourable pursuits and surroundings.

Pr.

Studiis florentem ignobilis otii.—Priding himself in the pursuits of an inglorious ease.

Virgil. *Georgics*, 4, 564.

Studio culinæ tenetur.—He is possessed with thoughts of the kitchen.

Cicero.

Studio minuente laborem.—His zeal diminishing the labour.

Ovid. *Fast.*, 4, 295.

Studiosus audiendi.—Zealous in hearing.

Cornelius Nepos. *Epaminondas*.

Studium famæ mihi crescit amore.—My application is increased by my love of fame.

Ovid. *Rem. Amor*, 393.

Stulta maritali jam porrigit ora capistro.—At length he stretches out his foolish head to the conjugal halter.

Juvenal. *Sat.*, 6, 43.

Stulte, quid est somnus, gelidæ nisi mortis imago?

Longa quiescendi tempora fata dabunt.

—Fool, what is sleep but the likeness of icy death? The fates shall give us a long period of rest.

Ovid. *Amorum*, Book 2, 10, 40.

Stulte, quid o frustra votis puerilibus optas, Quæ non ulla tulit, fertque, feretque dies?—Fool! why do you in vain desire with infantile prayers things which no day ever did bring, will bring, or could bring?

Ovid. *Tristitia*, Book 3, 8, 11.

Stulti omnes servi.—All fools are slaves.

Stoic Maxim.

Stulti sunt innumerabiles.—Fools are not to be numbered.

Erasmus.*

Stultitia est ei te esse tristem, cuius potestas plus potest.—It is folly for you to be sulky towards him whose power is superior to yours.

Plautus. *Casina*, Act 2, 4, 4.

Stultitia est, facinus magnum timido

Cordi credere, nam omnes

Res perinde sunt ut agas.

—It is folly to entrust a great deed to a faint heart, for all things are just as you make them.

Plautus. *Pseudolus*, Act 2, 1, 3.

Stultitia est venatum ducere invitos canes.—It is folly to take unwilling dogs out to hunt.

Plautus. *Stichus*, Act 1, 2, 83.

Stultitiam dissimulare non potes nisi taciturnitate.—You cannot conceal folly except by silence.

Pr.

Stultitiam patiuntur opes.—Wealth sanctions (or excuses) folly.

Horace. *Ep.*, Book 1, 18, 29.

Stultitiam simulare loco, sapientia summa est.—To pretend folly on occasion is the highest of wisdom.

Pr.

Stultorum calami carbones, mœnia chartæ.—The pens of fools are coals, and walls are their paper.

Pr.

Stultorum incurata malus pudor ulcera celat.—It is the false shame of fools which tries to cover unhealed sores.

Horace. *Ep.*, 1, 16, 24.

Stultorum infinitus est numerus.—Of fools the number is endless.

Vulgate. *Ecclesiastes*, 1, 15.

Stultum consilium non modo effectui caret Sed ad perniciem quoque mortales devocat.—A foolish course of action is not only lacking in good result, but it summons mortals to their destruction as well.

Phædrus. *Fab.*, Book 1, 20, 1.

Stultum est in luctu capillum sibi evellere, quasi calvitio mœror levetur.—It is foolish to tear one's hair in grief, as though sorrow would be made less by baldness.

Cicero.

* See "Stultorum infinitus."

Stultum est timere quod vitari non potest.—It is foolish to fear what cannot be avoided. Publius Syrus.

Stultum est vicinum velle ulcisci incendio.—It is foolish to wish to be avenged on your neighbour by setting his house on fire. Publius Syrus.

Stultum facit fortuna quem vult perdere.—When fortune wishes to ruin a man she makes him a fool. Publius Syrus.

Stultus es qui facta infecta verbis postulas.—You are a fool to try by words to undo things which have been done. Plautus.

Stultus es; rem actam agis.—You are a fool; you are doing a thing already done. Plautus. *Pseudolus*, Act 1, 3, 27.

Stultus labor est ineptiarum.—Labour about trifles is foolish. Martial.

Stultus nisi quod ipse facit nil rectum putat.—The fool thinks nothing done right unless he has done it himself. Pr.

Stultus qui patre occiso liberos relinquit.—He is a fool who, when the father is killed, lets the children survive. Pr.

Stultus semper incipit vivere.—The fool is always beginning to live. Pr.

Sua comparare commoda ex incommodis alterius.—To arrange for his own advantage by the disadvantage of another. Terence (*adapted*). *Andria*, Act 4, 1, 3.

Sua confessione hunc jugulo.—I destroy this man with his own confession. Cicero. *In Verrem*, 2, 5, 64.

Sua cuique Deus fit dira cupido?—Does his own fatal passion become to each man his God? Virgil. *Æneid*, 9, 185.

Sua cuique quum sit animi cogitatio, Colorque proprius.

—When each man has his own peculiar cast of mind and turn of expression. Phædrus. *Fab.*, Book 5, Prologue, 7.

Sua cuique utilitas.—To everything its use. Tacitus. *Hist.*, Book 1, 15.

Sua cuique vita obscura est.—To everyone his own life is dark. Pr.

Sua cuique voluptas.—To everyone his own form of pleasure.* Pr.

Sua munera mittit cum hamo.—He sends his presents with a hook concealed in them. Pr.

Sua quisque exempla debet æquo animo pati.—Each one should endure with equanimity what he has brought upon himself by his own example. Phædrus. *Fab.*, Book 1, 26, 12.

Sua regina regi placet, Juno, Jovi.—His own queen pleases a king, Juno pleases Jupiter. Plautus.

Suam quisque homo rem meminit.—Every man remembers his own interests. Pr.

Suave est ex magno tollere acervo.—It is pleasant to take what you want from a great heap. Horace. *Sat.*, Book 1, 51.

Suave, mari magno, turbantibus æquora ventis,

E terra magnum alterius spectare laborem.—It is pleasant, when the sea is high, and the winds are dashing the waves about, to watch, from the land, the great straits of another (at sea). Lucretius. *De Rerum Nat.*, 2, 1.

Suavis autem est, et vehemens sæpe utilis jocus et facetia.—Joking and humour are pleasant, and often of extreme utility. Cicero. *De Oratore*, 2, 54.

Suavis cibus a venatu.—Food is sweet from the fact of being hunted for.† Pr.

Suavis laborum est præteritorum memoria.—The remembrance of past labours is agreeable.‡ Cicero. *De Finibus*, 2, 32.

Suavitas sermonum atque morum.—Gentleness of speech and of manners. Cicero.

Suaviter in modo, fortiter in re.—Gentle in method, resolute in action.§

Sub cœnam paulisper inambula; cœnatus idem facito.—Before supper walk a little; after supper do the same. Erasmus. *De Ratione Studii*.

Sub hoc signo vinces.—Under this sign (the cross) thou shalt conquer. Motto.

Sub Jove frigido.—Under the cold heaven. Horace. *Odes*, Book 1, 1, 25.

Sub iudice lis est.—The action is under the consideration of the judge (i.e. is before the court). Law.

Sub marmore atque auro servitus habitat.—Even under roofs of marble and of gold slavery dwells. Seneca. *Ep.*, 90.

Sub omni lapide scorpius dormit.—Beneath every stone a scorpion sleeps. Pr.

Sub pede sigilli.—Under the great seal. Law.

Sub pœna.—Under a penalty. Law.

† Translated by Bacon as, "Venison is sweet to him that kills it."

‡ Translated from Euripides. (See "Jucunda acti.")

§ Said to be founded on the expression, "Fortes in fine consequendo, et suaves in modo et ratione assequendi simus."—AQUATINA, "Ad curandos animæ morbos."

* See "Trahit sua," p. 694.

Sub reservatione Jacobæo.—With St. James's reservation.* **Pr.**

Sub rosa.—Under the rose (*i.e.* secretly, the rose being emblematic of secrecy with the ancients. There was a legend that Cupid bribed Harpocrates, god of silence, with a rose, not to divulge the amours of Venus. Hence the host hung a rose over his tables in order that his guests might know that under it words spoken were to remain secret.)†

Sub silentio.—In silence.

Sub specie æternitatis.—In the form of eternity.

Subita amicitia raro sine poenitentia colitur.—Sudden friendship is rarely formed without subsequent repentance. **Pr.**

Subito crevit, fungi instar, in divitiis maximas.—He suddenly grew, like a mushroom, into the greatest wealth. **Pr.**

Subitus tremor occupat artus.—A sudden trembling seizes his limbs.

Virgil. Æneid, 7, 446.

Sublata causa tollitur effectus.—The cause being taken away the effect is removed.

Law.

Sublata enim benevolentia, amicitia nomen tollitur.—For when good will is taken away the name of friendship is gone.

Cicero. De Amic., 5, 19.

Sublimi feriam sidera vertice.—I strike the stars with my sublime head.

Horace. Odes, Book 1, 1.

Substantia prior et dignior est accidente.—The actual substance (of a judgment, deposition, etc.) is prior to, and of more consequence than, some accidental triviality (or formal defect). **Law.**

Subtilis veterum iudex et callidus.—An acute and experienced judge of things which are old. **Horace. Sat., Book 2, 7, 101.**

Successus ad perniciem multos devocat.—Success has brought many to destruction.

Phædrus. Fables, Book 3, 5, 1.

Successus improborum plures adlicit (or allicit)—The success of knaves entices too many (to crime).

Phædrus. Fables, Book 2, 3, 7.

Successior est virgo quæ serpyllum quam quæ moschum olet.—A maiden who smells of wild thyme is more alluring than one who smells of musk. **Mediæval Proverb.**

* "For that ye ought to say, If the Lord will."—St. James, 4, 15.

† See "Est rosa flos Veneris" (p. 529). The lines appear in Burmann's "Anthologia" (1773), Book 5, 217, the first line being there given: "Est rosa flos Veneris, cuius quo furta latent."

Succurrendum parti maxime laboranti.—We should help the part which is most in difficulties. **Celsus.**

Sudor Anglicus.—The English sweating sickness.

Sufficit huic tumulus, cui non suffecerit orbis.—A tomb now suffices him for whom the whole world was not sufficient.

An Epitaph on Alexander the Great.

Sufficit tibi gratia mea.—My grace is sufficient for thee. **Yulgate. 2 Cor., 12, 9.**

Sui cuique mores fingunt fortunam.—Every man's manners fashion his fortune.

Cornelius Nepos. Atticus.

(Cited as a saying.)

Sui generis.—Of its own kind, or genus.

Sui juris.—Of his own right. **Law.**

Sum, fateor, semperque fui, Callistrate, pauper;

Sed non obscurus, nec male notus eques. Sed toto legor orbe frequens, et dicitur, hic est.

—I am, I confess, Callistratus, poor, and I always have been; but I am not an unknown gentleman, nor one of ill-repute, for I am constantly read throughout the whole world, and it is said of me, "This is he."

Martial. Epig., Book 5, 13.

Sum quod eris, fui quod es.—I am what thou wilt be, what thou art I have been.

Epitaph.

Sume calamus, tempera, et scribe velociter.—Take your pen, put it in order, and write quickly.

Words ascribed to Bede on his deathbed.

Sume superbiam

Quæsitam meritis.

—Assume the honourable pride acquired by merit. **Horace. Odes, Book 3, 10, 14.**

Sumite in exemplum pecudes ratione carentes.—Take, for example, the beasts of the field wanting in reason.

Ovid. Amorum, Book 1, 10, 25.

Sumite materiam vestris, qui scribitis æquam Viribus, et versate diu quid ferre recusant, Quid valeant humeri.

—You who write, select a subject suited to your powers, and consider long what your shoulders are unable to bear and what they are capable of.

Horace. De Arte Poetica, 38.

Summa perfectio attingi non potest.—The highest perfection cannot be attained.

Cicero.

Summa petit livor.—Envy seeks the highest things (*i.e.* "Envy strikes high").

Ovid. Rem. Amor., 369.

Summa sedes non capit duos.—The highest seat will not hold two. **Pr.**

Summæ opes inopia cupiditatum.—The greatest wealth is a poverty of desires.

Seneca.

Summarum summa est æternum.—The sum total of all sums total (i.e. the Universe—everything) is eternal.

Lucretius.

De Rerum Nat., 3, 817; also Book 5, 362.

Summum crede nefas animam præferre pudori,

Et propter vitam vivendi perdere causas.

—Consider it the highest impiety to prefer life to honour, and to lose the great motive of our life merely for the sake of living.

Juvenal. *Sat.*, 8, 83.

Summum jus, summa injuria.—Extreme justice is extreme injustice.

Cicero. *De Off.*, 1, 10, 33.

(Quoted as a "trite proverb.")

Sumptus census ne superet.—Let not your expenditure exceed your income.

Plautus (*adapted*). (See *Pœnulus*, 1, 2, 74.)

Sunt bona mixta malis, sunt mala mixta bonis.—Good things are mixed with evil, evil things with good.

Pr.

Sunt bona, sunt quædam mediocria, sunt mala plura

Quæ legis.

—There are some good things here, and some middling, but more are bad.

Martial. *Epig.*, Book 1, 17, 1.

Sunt delicta tamen, quibus ignovisse velimus.—There are faults, nevertheless, which we desire to overlook.

Horace. *De Arte Poetica*, 347.

Sunt enim ingenii nostris semina innata virtutum.—For in our dispositions the seeds of the virtues are implanted by nature.

Cicero. *Tusc. Quest.*, 3, 1.

Sunt et mihi carmina: me quoque dicunt Vatem pastores, sed non ego credulus illis. Nam neque adhuc Varo videor, nec dicere Cinna

Digna, sed argutos inter strepere anser olores.

—I too have my songs: me also the shepherds call a poet, but I do not give credence to them. For thus far I do not seem to say anything worthy of Varus or of Cinna, but I appear to cackle, a goose among the melodious swans.

Virgil. *Elogues*, 9, 33.

Sunt in Fortunæ qui casibus omnia ponant Et nullo credant mundum rectore moveri.

—There are those who attribute all things to the chances of Fortune, and fancy that the world is directed by no supreme ruler.

Juvenal. *Sat.*, 13, 86.

Sunt lacrymæ rerum, et mentem mortalia tangunt.—There are tears in the affairs of this life, and human sufferings touch the heart.

Virgil. *Æneid*, 1, 462.

Sunt pueri pueri, pueri puerilia tractant.—Boys are boys, and boys employ themselves with boyish matters.

Pr.

Sunt quædam vitiorum elementa.—There are certain rudimentary beginnings of vice.

Juvenal. *Sat.*, 14, 123.

Sunt superis sua jura.—The gods above have their own laws.

Ovid. *Metam.*, 9, 499.

Sunt tamen inter se communia sacra poetis; Diversum quamvis quisque sequamur iter.

—There are nevertheless sacred matters held in common by poets, however much each of us follows his own different road.

Ovid. *Ep. ex Pont.*, 2, 10, 18.

Sunt verba et voces, quibus hunc lenire dolorem

Possis, et magnam morbi deponere partem.

—There are words and maxims whereby you may alleviate this affliction, and banish a great portion of this disease.

Horace. *Ep.*, Book 1, 1, 34.

Suo Marte.—By his own prowess.

Cicero. *Philipp.*, 2, 37, 95, etc.

Suo sibi gladio hunc jugulo.—With his own sword I slay him.

Terence. *Adelphi*, 5, 8, 35.

Super subjectam materiem.—Upon the matter submitted.

Law.

Super vires.—Beyond one's strength.

Tacitus. *Germania*, 43.

Superbi homines in conviviis stulti sunt.—Proud men in their feasts become fools.

Pr.

Superbum

Convivam caveo, qui me sibi comparat, et res Despicit exiguas.

—I beware of a stuck-up comrade, who compares me with himself and despises modest means.

Juvenal. *Sat.*, 11, 123.

Superos quid prodest poscere finem?—What advantage is there in asking of the gods the issue?

Lucanus. *Pharsalia*, 1, 665.

Supersedeas.—You may supersede.

Law.

Superstitio, in qua inest timor inanis Deorum: religio, quæ Deorum cultu pio continetur.—Superstition, wherein is a senseless fear of the gods; religion, which consists in the pious worship of the gods.

Cicero. *De Nat. Deorum*, 1, 42, 117.

Superstitione nominis.—Through superstition of a name.

Tacitus. *Hist.*, Book 3, 58.

Supervacuum . . . inter sanos medicus.—The physician is superfluous amongst the healthy.

Tacitus. *Dialogus de Oratoribus*, 41.

Suppressio veri; suggestio falsi.—Suppression of what is true; suggestion of what is false.

Pr.

Supra vires.—Beyond one's powers.

Horace. *Ep.*, Book 1, 18, 22.

Supremumque vale.—The last farewell.

Ovid. *Metam.*, 6, 509; and 10, 62.

Surdo narras fabulam.—You tell your story to a deaf ear.

Terence. *Heautontimorumenos*, 2, 1, 9.

Surgit post nubila Phœbus.—Phœbus rises after the clouds.

Motto of London Coachmakers' Company.

Surgunt indocti et cœlum rapiunt.—The unlearned arise and seize heaven itself.

St. Augustine. *Conf.*, Book 8, 8, 19.

Sursum corda.—Lift up your hearts.

Vulgate. *Lam.*, 3, 41.

Sus Minervam.—A pig (teaching) Minerva.

Pr.

Suspectum semper invisumque dominantibus, qui proximus destinaretur.—He who is fixed upon as the next heir is always suspected and hated by those in power.

Tacitus. *Hist.*, Book 1, 21.

Suspendatur per collum.—Let him be hanged by the neck.

Law.

Suspendit picta vultum mentemque tabella.—He displays in a painting the countenance and also the mind.

Horace. *Ep.*, Book 2, 1, 97.

Sustine et abstine.—Bear and forbear.

Tr. of Epictetus. (See p. 468.)

Sustineas ut onus, nitendum vertice pleno est.—To sustain a burden, you must strive with a stout (i.e. erect) head.

Ovid. *Ep. ex Pont.*, 2, 7, 77.

Suum cuique.—To every one his own.

Pr.

Suum cuique decus posteritas rependit.—Posterity gives to each man his due.

Tacitus. *Annals*, Book 4, 35.

Suum cuique incommodum ferendum est, potius quam de alterius commodis detrahendum.—Each man should bear his own discomforts rather than abridge the comforts of another man.

Cicero (adapted). See *De Amic.*, 16, 57.

Suum cuique pulchrum.—To every man his own is beautiful.

Pr.

Suum cuique tribuere, ea demum summa iustitia est.—To give every man that to which he is entitled, this is indeed supreme justice.

Cicero.

Suum quemque scelus agitat.—His own crime besets each man.

Cicero. *Pro Rosc. Amerino*, 24, 67.

Suus cuique mos. See "Quot homines."

Sybaritica mensa.—A luxurious table.

Pr.

Syllaba longa brevi subjecta vocatur Iambus.—A long syllable following a short is called an Iambus.

Horace. *De Arte Poetica*, 251.

Sylosontis chlamys.—The vesture of Syloson (who obtained favour from Darius through sending him a garment as a present).

Pr.

Tabesne cadavera solvat.

An rogus, haud refert.

—Whether corruption resolves the dead bodies, or whether a funeral pile, matters not.

Lucanus. *Pharsalia*, Book 7, 809.

Tabula in naufragio.—A plank in shipwreck (i.e. a last resource).*

Tabula rasa.—A smooth tablet (a tablet which has not been written upon, equivalent to the "clean slate" which Lord Rosebery made a household word in Great Britain, 1902).

Tacent, satis laudant.—They are silent, and so they praise sufficiently.

Tacitus.

Tacita bona 'st mulier semper, quam loquens.—A good woman is always quiet rather than talkative.

Plautus. *Rudens*, Act 4, 4, 10.

Tacitæ magis et occultæ inimiciæ timendæ sunt quam indictæ et opertæ.—Enmities which are unspoken and hidden are more to be feared than those which are outspoken and open.

Cicero.

Tacitum silvas inter reptare salubres, Curantem quicquid dignum sapiente bonoque est.

—To linger silent among the healthful woods, meditating such things as are worthy of a wise and good man.

Horace. *Ep.*, Book 1, 4, 4.

Tacitum vivit sub pectore vulnus.—The silent wound lives in his breast.

Virgil. *Æneid*, 4, 67.

Taciturnitas stulto homini pro sapientia est.—In a foolish man silence stands for wisdom.

Publius Syrus.

Taciturnus amnis.—The silent stream.

Horace. *Odes*, Book 1, 31, 8.

Tacitus pasci si corvus posset, haberet

Plus dapis, et rixæ multo minus invidiæque.

—If the crow could have fed in silence, it would have had more of a feast, and much less strife and envy.

Horace. *Ep.*, Book 1, 50.

Tædet cœli convexa tueri.—It becomes wearisome constantly to watch the arch of heaven.

Virgil. *Æneid*, 4, 451.

* Bacon speaks of "Antiquities, or remnants of history, which are, as was said, *tantum tabula naufragii*"—as it were, a board from a shipwreck.

Tædet jam audire eadem millies.—It is sickening to hear the same things a thousand times over. **Terence. Phormio, 3, 2, 3.**

Tædium vitæ.—Weariness of life.

Gellius. 7, 13, 11.

Tale tuum carmen nobis, divine poeta,
Quale sopor fessis.

—Your song is to me, divine poet, such as sleep is to the weary. **Virgil. Eclogues, 5, 45.**

Tales de circumstantibus.—Filling up an incomplete jury with bystanders. **Law.**

Tam consentientibus mihi sensibus nemo est in terris.—There is no one in the earth with feelings so entirely in harmony with my own. **Cicero.**

Tam deest avaro quod habet, quam quod non habet.—The miser is as much in want of what he has as of what he has not.

Publilius Syrus.

Tam diu discendum est, quam diu nescias, et, si proverbio credimus, quam diu vivas.—Learning should continue as long as there is anything you do not know, and if we may believe the proverb, as long as you live.

Seneca. Ep. 76, ad init.

Tam facile et pronum est superos contemnere testes,

Si mortalis idem nemo sciât!

—It is so natural and easy to despise the gods, who are witnesses of our guilt, if only no mortal knows of it!

Juvenal. Sat., 13, 75.

Tam felix utinam quam pectore candidus, essem.—O that I were as happy as my conscience is clear.

Ovid. Ep. ex Pont., 4, 14, 43.

Tam Marte quam Minerva.—As much by Mars (*i.e.* by bravery or by fighting) as by Minerva (*i.e.* wisdom). **Pr.**

Tam Marti quam Mercurio.—As well qualified for fighting as for success in the ordinary business of life. **Pr.**

Tam nescire quædam milites, quam scire oportet.—It is just as desirable for soldiers not to know some things, as to know them.

Tacitus. Hist., Book 1, 33.

Tam timidis quanta sit ira feris?—Can such great rage exist in such timid creatures?

Martial. Epig., Book 4, 74.

Tam Venus otia amat. Qui finem quæris amoris

(Cedit amor rebus), res age; tutus eris.

—To such an extent is love prone to idleness. You who desire an end of love (for love yields to business) attend to business; you will be safe. **Ovid. Rem. Amor., 143.**

Tamen ad mores natura recurrit

Damnatos, fixa et mutari nescia.

—Yet nature, fixed and unchanging, reverts to its evil courses. **Juvenal. Sat., 13, 239.**

Tamen cantabitis, Arcades, inquit,

Montibus hæc vestris, soli cantare periti.

—Yet you, O Arcadians, will sing of these things upon your mountains, you who alone are skilled in song. **Virgil. Eclogues, 10, 31.**

Tamen hoc tolerabile, si non

Et furere incipias.

—Yet this might be endurable if you did not begin to rave. **Juvenal. Sat., 6, 614.**

Tamen illic vivere vellem

Oblitusque meorum, obliviscendus et illis.

—Yet there I would live, forgetful of my people and forgotten by them.

Horace. Ep., Book 1, 11, 8.

Tamen me

Cum magnis vixisse invita fatebitur usque Invidia.

—Nevertheless envy will admit this much, however unwillingly, that I have lived with great persons. **Horace. Sat., Book 2, 1, 76.**

Tamen poetis mentiri licet.—Nevertheless it is allowed to poets to lie, *i.e.* there is poetical licence to lie.

Pliny the Younger. Ep., Book 6, 21.

Tandem desine matrem.—At length abandon your mother.

Horace. Odes, Book 1, 23, 11.

Tandem fit surculus arbor.—The sprout at length becomes a tree. **Pr.**

Tandem poculum mœroris exhaustit.—At length he has emptied the cup of grief.

Founded on Cicero, Pro Cluentio, 11, 31.

Tandem triumphans.—Triumphing at last.

Motto inscribed on the standard of the Young Pretender, Charles Edward Stuart, on his landing in Scotland. 1745.

Tangere ulcus.—To touch a sore.

Terence. Phormio, Act 4, 4, 9.

Tanquam in speculum.—As in a mirror. **Pr.**

Tanquam nobilis.—As though noble; noble by courtesy. **Pr.**

Tanquam ungues digitosque suos.—As well as (he knows) his own nails and fingers (*i.e.* he has the matter "at his fingers' ends"). **Pr.**

Tanta est discordia fratrum.—So great is the strife between brothers.

Ovid. Metam., 1, 60.

Tanta est querendi cura decoris.—So great is their desire for personal adornment.

Juvenal. Sat., 6, 501.

Tanta malorum impendit Ilias.—So great an Iliad of woes threatens us.

Cicero. Epist. ad Atticum, Book 8, 11.

Tantæ molis erat Romanam condere gentem.—So great a labour was it to found the Roman race. **Virgil. Æneid, 1, 33.**

Tantæne animis cœlestibus iræ?—Is there such wrath in heavenly minds?

Virgil. *Æneid*, 1, 11.

Tantalus a labris sitiens fugientia captat flumina.

—Tantalus athirst clutches at the streams of water which flee from his lips.

Horace. *Sat.*, Book 1, 1, 68.

Tanti eris aliis, quanti tibi fueris.—You will be of as much worth to others as you are to yourself.

Cicero.

Tanti quantum habeas sis.—According to what you have such is your value.

Pr.

Tanto brevis omne tempus, quanto felicius.—All time is short in proportion as it is happy.

Pliny.

Tanto fortior tanto felicior.—The braver the man so much the more fortunate will he be.

Pr.

Tanto major famæ sitis est, quam virtutis. Quis enim virtutem amplectitur ipsam,

Premia si tollas?

—So much the greater is the thirst for fame than for virtue. For who indeed would embrace virtue if you removed its rewards?

Juvenal. *Sat.*, 10, 140.

Tantum bona valent, quantum vendi possunt.—Goods are worth just as much as they can be sold for.

Coke.

Tantum cibi et potionis adhibendum est, ut reficiantur vires, non opprimantur.—Just so much food and drink should be taken as will restore our powers, not so much as will oppress them.

Cicero. *De Senectute*, 11, 36.

Tantum quantum.—Just as much as (is required).

Pr.

Tantum religio potuit suadere malorum.—To such a pitch of evil could religion prompt. (Spoken of the sacrifice of Iphigenia.)

Lucretius. *De Rerum Nat.*, 1, 102.

Tantum se fortunæ permittunt, etiam et naturam dediscant.—They give themselves up so much to the pursuit of fortune, that they even forget nature.

Quint. Curtius

Tantum series juncturaque pollet; Tantum de medio sumptis accedit honoris.

—So great is the power of order and conjunction (in words), so much of honour is imparted to matters taken from common life.

Horace. *De Arte Poetica*, 242.

Tantumne ab re tua est otii tibi, Aliena ut cures, eaque nihil quæ ad te attinent?

—Have you so much leisure from your own business that you care for other people's affairs, and nothing about those which affect yourself?

Terence. *Heautontimorumenos*, 1, 1, 18.

Tantus amor florum, et generandi gloria mellis.—So great is their love of flowers and pride in producing honey.

Virgil. *Georgics*, 4, 205.

Tantus amor laudum, tantæ est victoria curæ.—So great is their love of glory, so great an object of desire is victory.

Virgil. *Georgics*, 3, 113.

Tarda sit illa dies, et nostro serior ævo.—Slow be the approach of that day, and may it come later than the age we live in.

Ovid. *Metam.*, 15, 687.

Tarda solet magnis rebus inesse fides.—Confidence in matters of great magnitude is apt to come slowly.

Ovid. *Heroides*, 17, 130.

Tarda venit dictis difficilisque fides.—Slowly and with difficulty comes belief in his words.

Ovid. *Fast.*, 3, 350.

Tarde beneficere nolle est; vel tarde velle nolentis est.—To be slow in granting a favour is to show unwillingness; even to be slow in desiring to grant it is evidence of unwillingness.

Seneca.

Tarde quæ credita lædunt, Credimus.

—We believe tardily things which, when believed, are grievous to us.

Ovid. *Heroides*, 2, 9.

Tarde sed tute.—Slowly but safely.

Pr.

Tarde venientibus ossa.—The bones to those who arrive late.

Pr.*

Tardiora sunt remedia quam mala.—Remedies are slower than illnesses.

Tacitus. *Agricola*, 3.

Tardo amico nihil est quicquam iniquius, Præsertim homini amanti.

—Nothing in the world is more galling than a tardy friend, especially to a man in love.

Plautus. *Pænulus*, Act 3, 1, 1.

Taurum tollet qui vitulum sustulerit.—He will carry the bull who has carried the calf.

Pr.

Tecum habita.—Dwell with yourself; "study to be quiet."

Persius. *Sat.*, 4, 52.

Tecum vivere amem, tecum obeam libens.—With thee I would love to live, with thee I would willingly die.

Horace. *Odes*, Book 3, 9, 24.

Te Deum laudamus.—We praise thee, O God.

The Hymn of St. Ambrose.

Te, Fortuna, sequor; procul hinc jam fœdera sunt.

Credidimus fati; utendum est iudice bello.—Thee, Fortune, I follow. Away, far hence all treaties! We have trusted ourselves to fate; war be now the judge.

Lucanus. *Pharsalia*, Book 1, 220.

* See "Sero venientibus," p. 673.

Te hominem esse memento.—Remember that you are a man. Pr.

Teipsum non alens, canes alis.—Unable to feed yourself, you feed dogs. Pr.

Telephus et Peleus, cum pauper et exul uterque,

Proficat ampullas et sesquipedalia verba.

—Telephus and Peleus, when both poor and in exile, throw aside their bombast and their words a foot-and-a-half long.

Horace. *De Arte Poetica*, 96.

Telum ira facit.—Wrath turns it into a weapon. Virgil. *Aeneid*, 7, 508.

Telumque imbelles sine ictu Conjecit.

—And he threw a feeble and ineffective dart. Virgil. *Aeneid*, 2, 544.

Temeritas est florentis ætatis, prudentia senescentis.—Rashness is a quality of youth (*lit.*, of the flowering age), prudence of old age. Cicero. *De Senectute*, 6, 20.

Temperantia est rationis in libidinem atque in alios non rectos impetus animi firma et moderata dominatio.—Temperance is the firm and moderate dominion of reason over passion and other unrighteous impulses of the mind.

Cicero. *De Inv.*, Book 2, 54, 164.

Temperate suaves sunt argutiae: Immodice offendunt.

—Wit when temperate is pleasing, when unbridled it offends.

Phædrus. *Fab.*, Book 5, 5, 41.

Tempestas minatur antequam surgat; crepant ædificia antequam corruant.—The tempest threatens before it rises upon us; buildings creak before they fall to pieces. Seneca.

Templa quam dilecta.—How amiable are thy temples. Vulgate. *Ps.* 84, 1.

Motto of the Temples, Earls of Buckingham.

Tempora labuntur, tacitisque senescimus annis;

Et fugiunt fræno non remorante dies.

—Time glides by, and we grow old with the silent years; and the days flee away with no restraining curb. Ovid. *Fast.*, 6, 771.

Tempora mutantur, nos et mutamur in illis.—Times change, and we change with them.

Adapted from the compilation of Borbonius.

* Sometimes "et nos."

† A second line is sometimes added: "Astra regunt homines, sed regit astra Deus"—The stars rule men but God rules the stars. The two lines are printed as "common and very true words of wisdom" (*dicta*) in the preface of Cellarius' "Harmonia Macrocosmica," published at Amsterdam in 1661. The saying has been ascribed to

Tempora sic fugiunt pariter, pariterque sequuntur,

Et nova sunt semper. Nam quod fuit ante, relictum est;

Fitque quod haud fuerat; momentaque cuncta novantur.

—Thus the days flee away in like manner, and in like manner follow each other, and are always new. For that which was previously is left behind, and that takes place which never was; and every moment of time is replaced by another.

Ovid. *Metam.*, 15, 183.

Tempore crevit amor, qui nunc est summus habendi

Vix ultro, quo jam progrediatur habet.

—That love of possessing, now at its height, has grown with time, and now has scarcely any further extent to which it can proceed.

Ovid. *Fast.*, Book 1, 195.

Tempore difficiles veniunt ad aratra juvenci;

Tempore lenta pati frena docentur equi.

—In time the unmanageable young oxen come to the plough; in time the horses are taught to endure the restraining bit.

Ovid. *Ars Amat.*, Book 1, 471.

Tempore ducetur longo fortasse cicatrix;

Horrent admotas vulnera cruda manus.

—A wound will perhaps become tolerable with length of time; but wounds which are raw shudder at the touch of the hands.

Ovid. *Epist. ex Pont.*, Book 1, 3, 16.

Tempore felici multi numerantur amici;

Si fortuna perit, nullus amicus erit.

—When times are prosperous, many friends are counted; if fortune disappears, no friend will be left.

Ovid.

An adaptation of "Tristia," Book 1, 9, 5.

Tempori parendum.—One should be compliant with the times.

Maxim of Theodosius II.

Temporis ars medicina fere est.—The art of medicine is generally a question of time.

Ovid. *Rem. Amor.*, 131.

Temporis illius colui foveque poetas.—I have honoured and cherished the poets of that time.

Ovid. *Trist.*, 4, 10, 41.

Tempus abire tibi est, ne . . .

Rideat et pulset lasciva decentius ætas.

—It is time for thee to be gone, lest the age more decent in its wantonness should laugh at thee and drive thee off the stage.

Horace. *Ep.*, Book 2, 2, 215.

the Emperor Lothair. Lyly, in "Euphues" (1716), ascribes the first line to Ovid, confusing it with "Omnia mutantur, nihil interit" (*q.v.*). The line appears in the form, "Tempora mutantur, et nos mutamur in illis," in Holinshed's "Description of Great Britain," folio 99 b [1577].

‡ See "Donec eris felix," p. 523.

Tempus anima rei.—Time is the soul of the business (*i.e.* the essence of the contract).

Law.

Tempus edax rerum.—Time, the devourer of things. **Ovid.** *Metam.*, Book 15, 234.

Tempus erit, quo vos speculum vidisse pigebit.—The time will come when it will vex you to look in your mirror.

Ovid. *Medicamina Faciei*, 47.

Tempus est quedam pars æternitatis.—Time is a certain part of eternity. **Cicero.**

Tempus in agrorum cultu consumere dulce est.—It is sweet to spend time in the cultivation of the fields.

Ovid. *Ep. ex Pont.*, 2, 7, 69.

Tendimus huc omnes; metam properamus ad unam.

Omnia sub leges mors vocat atra suas.

—We are all bound hither; we are hastening to the same common goal. Black death calls all things under the sway of its laws.

Ovid. *Ad Liviam*, 359.

Teneros animos aliena opprobria sæpe Absterrent vitiis.

—The disgrace of others often frightens tender minds away from vice.

Horace. *Sat.*, Book 1, 4, 128.

Tenet insanabile multos

Scribendi cacoethes.

—The incurable itch of writing possesses many. **Juvenal.** *Sat.*, 7, 52.

Tentanda via est qua me quoque possim

Tollere humo, victorque virum volitare per ora.

—A method must be tried by which I may also raise myself from the ground, and hover triumphantly about the lips of men.

Virgil. *Georgics*, 3, 8.

Terminus a quo.—The point from which anything commences; applied in law to a natural son, as being the beginning of his family, having no father in the eyes of the law.

Law.

Terra antiqua, potens armis atque ubere glebæ.—An ancient land, powerful in arms and in the richness of its soil.

Virgil. *Æneid*, 1, 531.

Terra incognita.—An unknown land.

Terra malos homines nunc educat, atque pusillos.—The earth now maintains evil men and cowards. **Juvenal.** *Sat.*, 15, 70.

Terra salutiferas herbas, eademque nocentes Nutrit, et utiçæ proxima sæpe rosa est.

—The same earth nourishes health-giving and injurious plants, and the rose is often close to the nettle.

Ovid. *Rem. Amor.*, 46.

Terræ

Pingue solum primis extemplo e mensibus anni

Fortes invertant tauri.

—Let your strong oxen plough up the rich soil of the land forthwith from the earliest months of the year. **Virgil.** *Georgics*, 1, 63.

Terram cælo miscent.—They mingle earth with heaven. **Pr.**

Terrore nominis Romani.—By the terror of the Roman name.

Tacitus. *Annals*, Book 4, 24.

Tertium quid.—Some third thing (spoken of the result of two other matters or causes).

Tertius e cælo cecidit Cato.—A third Cato has dropped from heaven.

Juvenal. *Sat.*, 2, 40.

Tetrum ante omnia vultum.—A face hideous above all things.

Juvenal. *Sat.*, 10, 191.

Theatra stuprandis moribus orientia.—Theatres springing from debauched manners.

Tertullian. *Apolog.*, 6.

Thesaurus carbones erant.—The treasure consisted of mere charcoal.

Pr. from the Greek (*see p.* 468).

Thesea pectora juncta fide.—Hearts joined in a friendship like that of Theseus (with Perithous).

Ovid. *Trist.*, 1, 3, 66.

Thus aulicum.—The incense of the court.

Pr.

Tibi adversus me non competit hæc actio.—You have no right of action against me in this. **Law.**

Tibi erunt parata verba, huic homini verbera.—You will have words for your punishment, but for this man (*i.e.* for me) there will be blows.

Terence. *Heauton.*, 2, 3, 115.

Tibi, qui turpi seceris honestum.—To you, who distinguish between a knave and an honest man. **Horace.** *Sat.*, Book 1, 6, 63.

Tibi quid superest, mihi quod deficit, dolet. You complain of your superfluity and I of my want. **Terence.** *Phormio*, Act 1, 3, l. 9.

Tibi Tantale, nullæ Dependuntur aquæ, quæque imminet effugit arbos.

—No water is obtainable to thee, Tantalus, and every tree which overhangs thee starts away. **Ovid.** *Metam.*, 4, 453.

Tibi tanto sumptui esse, mihi molestum est.—It is to me grievous to put you to so great a charge.

Plautus. *Miles Gloriosus*, Act 3, 1, 78.

Tigridis evita sodalitatē.—Shun the companionship of the tiger. **Pr.**

Time Deum, et recede a malo.—Fear God, and withdraw from evil.

Yulgate. Prov., 3, 7.

Timidi est optare necem.—It is the part of a fearful mind to wish for death. *Pr.*

Timidi mater non flet.—A timid man's mother does not weep (having no fear for her son's safety). *Pr.*

Timidi nunquam statuerunt trophæum.—The timid never set up a trophy. *Pr.*

Timidus Plutus.—Plutus (wealth) is full of fear. *Old Proverb.*

Timidus se vocat cautum, parcum sordidus.—The timid man calls himself cautious, the sordid man thrifty. *Publilius Syrus.*

Timor mortis morte peior.—The fear of death is worse than death.

Quoted by Burton, Anat. Melan., 1621, as "a true saying."

Timor unus erat; facies non una timoris.—There was one fear; but not one and the same expression of fear.

Ovid. Ars Amat., 1, 121.

Tolle jocos; non est jocus esse malignum.—Have done with it; it is not a joke for a man to be maliciously disposed. *Pr.*

Tolle moras; semper nocuit differre paratis.—Away with delays; it is ever injurious to put off things ready to be undertaken.

Lucanus. Pharsalia, Book 1, 276.

Tolle periculum, Jam vaga prosiliet frenis natura remotis.—Take away danger, and roving nature straightway leaps forth, all restraint being removed. *Horace. Sat., Book 2, 7, 73.*

Tollenti onus auxiliare, deponenti nequam.—Assist him who is carrying his burden, but by no means him who is laying it aside. *Pr.*

Tollere nodosam nescit medicina podagram.—Medicine does not know how to remove the nodous (knotty) gout.

Ovid. Ep. ex Pont., 1, 3, 23.

Tollimur in cælum curvato gurgite, et idem Subducta ad manes imos descendimus unda.—We are carried up to the heaven by the circling wave, and immediately the wave subsiding, we descend to the lowest depths.

Virgil. Æneid. 3, 564.

Tolluntur in altum Ut lapsu graviore ruant.—They are raised on high that they may be dashed to pieces with a greater fall.

Claudian. In Rufinum, Book 1, 22.

Torqueat hunc æris mutua summa sui.—May the borrowed sum of money torment him. *Ovid. Rem. Amor., 562.*

Torqueat ab obscenis jam nunc sermonibus aures;

Mox etiam pectus preceptis format amicis Asperitatis, et invidiæ corrector, et iræ.—He keeps the (child's) ear away from obscene talk; and then in due course forms his disposition with friendly precepts, the corrector of his rudeness, envy, and passion.

Horace. Ep., Book 2, 1, 127.

Torrens dicendi copia multis Et sua mortifera est facundia.—The rushing flow of speech and their own eloquence is fatal to many.

Juvenal. Sat., 10, 9.

Tota hujus mundi concordia ex discordibus constat.—The whole concord of this world consists in discords.

Seneca. Nat. Quest., Book 7, 27.

Tota in minimis existit natura.—All nature exists in the very smallest things. *Pr.*

Tota jacet Babylon; destruxit lecta Lutherus, Calvinus muros, sed fundamenta Socinus.—All Babylon lies low; Luther destroyed the roof, Calvin the walls, but Socinus the foundations. *Anon.*

Tota philosophorum vita commentatio mortis est.—The whole of the life of philosophers is a preparation for death.

*Cicero. Tusc. Quest., 1, 30, 74. (Given as a saying of Cato.)**

Tota vita nihil aliud quam ad mortem iter est.—The whole of life is nothing but a journey to death.

Seneca. Consol. ad Polybium, 20.

Totidem esse hostes, quot servos.—So many servants, so many enemies.

Seneca. Epist., 47 (quoted as a proverb and said to be from Cato).

Totidem verbis.—In so many words.

Toties quoties.—As often, so often.

Totis diebus, Afer, hæc mihi naras, Et teneo melius ista quam meum nomen.—For days together, Afer, you tell me these things, and I know them better than my name. *Martial.*

Totius autem injustitiæ nulla capitalior est, quam eorum qui tum, cum maxime fallunt, id agunt, ut viri boni esse videantur.—But of all wrong there is none more heinous than that of those who when they deceive us most grossly, so do it as to seem good men.

Cicero. De Officiis, Book 1, 13, 41.

Totum nundum agit histrio.—The actor acts the whole world (assumes every kind of character). *Pr.*

* See Greek: "Ὅδὲν ἄλλο" (p. 476).

Totum mundum Deorum esse immortalium templum.—The whole world is the temple of the immortal gods.

Seneca. *De Beneficiis*, Book 7, 7.

Totum nutu tremefecit Olympum.—He caused all Olympus to tremble with his nod.

Virgil. *Aeneid*, 9, 106.

Totus in toto, et totus in qualibet parte.—Complete as a whole, and complete in every part.

Pr.

Totus mundus exercet histrioniam.—The whole world practises acting.*

Pr.

Traditus non victus.—Betrayed, not conquered.

Pr.

Trahit homines suis illecebris ad verum decus virtus.—Virtue draws men to true honour by its own charms.

Cicero.

Trahit ipse furoris

Impetus; et visum est lenti quæsisse nocentem.—The very violence of their rage drags them on; and it would seem a loss of time to inquire who were guilty.

Lucanus. *Pharsalia*, Book 2, 109.

Trahit sua quemque voluptas.—His own desire leads every man.

Virgil. *Ecloques*, 2, 65.

Transeat in exemplum.—Let it stand as an example.

Pr.

Trepide concursans, occupata in otio.—A nation rushing hastily to and fro, busily employed in idleness.

Phædrus. *Fab.*, Book 5, 2.

Tria juncta in uno.—Three things joined in one.

Motto of the Order of the Bath.

Tria sunt quæ prestare debet orator, ut doceat, moveat, delectet.—There are three qualities which an orator ought to display, namely, that he should instruct, he should move, and he should delight.

Quintilian.

Triste ministerium.—The sad office (of carrying a dead comrade to the grave).

Virgil. *Aeneid*, 6, 223.

Tristia mœstum

Vultum verba decent, iratum plena minarum.

—Sad words become a sorrowful countenance, words full of threats one which is enraged.

Horace. *De Arte Poetica*, 105.

Tristior idcirco nox est, quam tempora Phœbi.—Night is sadder on that account (i.e. of loneliness) than the hours of daylight.

Ovid. *Rem. Amor.*, 585.

Tristis eris si solus eris.—You will be sad if you are alone.

Ovid. *Rem. Amor.*, 583.

Tristius est leto, leti genus.—The mode of death is sadder than death itself.

Martial. *Epig.*, Book 11, 92, 5.

Troja fuit.—Troy was.

Lucanus.

Tros, Tyriusve, mihi nullo discrimine agetur.—Trojan or Tyrian, it will be to me a matter of no consideration.

Virgil. *Aeneid*, 1, 574.

Truditur dies die,

Novæque pergunt interire lunæ.

—Day is pushed out by day, and each new moon hastens to its death.

Horace. *Odes*, Book 2, 18, 15.

Tu autem.—“But thou” (a hint to be off).

From the words used by preachers at the end of their discourse, “Tu autem, Domine, miserere nostri.”

Tu forti sis animo, ut tua moderatio et gravitas aliorum infamet injuriam.—Be thou of resolute mind, that your moderation and dignity may confute their attack.

Cicero. *Ep.*, Book 9, 12.

Tu mihi magnus Apollo.—Thou art my great Apollo (my oracle).

Virgil (adapted). *Ecloques*, 3, 104.

Tu mihi sola places.—You are the only woman who pleases me.

Ovid. *Ars Amat.*, Book 1, 42.

Tu mihi solus eras.—Thou wast my only one.

Ovid. *Rem. Amor.*, 464.

Tu ne cede malis, sed contra audentior ito, Quam tua te fortuna sinet.

—Do not thou yield to evils, but oppose them with all the more daring, as your fortune will allow you.

Virgil. *Aeneid*, 6, 95.

Tu ne quæsieris (scire nefas) quem mihi, quem tibi

Finem Di dederint, Leuconœ.

—Seek not thou, Leuconœ, to discover that which it is unlawful for us to know, what end the gods have assigned to me or to thee.

Horace. *Odes*, Book 1, 11, 1.

Tu nihil invita dices faciesve Minerva.—You shall speak or do nothing if Minerva is unfavourable.

Horace. *De Arte Poetica*, 385.

Tu pol, si sapis, quod scis nescis.—You, in truth, if you are wise, will not know what you do know.

Terence. *Eunuchus*, Act 4, 4, 54.

Tu pueros somno fraudas, tradisque magistris;

Ut subeant teneræ verbera sæva manus.

—You (the morning) cheat boys of their sleep, and deliver them to their masters, that their tender hands may undergo harsh strokes.

Ovid. *Amorum*, Book 1, 13, 17.

* See “Totum mundum,” p. 693.

Tu, quamcunque Deus tibi fortunaverit horam,
Grata sume manu; neu dulcia differ in annum;

Ut, quocunque loco fueris, vixisse libenter Te dicas.

—Receive with grateful hand whatever hour God has blessed you with, nor postpone your comforts to some other year; so that in whatever place you have been, you may say that you have lived pleasantly.

Horace. *Ep.*, 1, 11, 22.

Tu quid ego, et populus mecum desideret, audi.—Hear what I desire, and the people with me.

Horace. *De Arte Poetica*, 153.

Tu quidem ex ore orationem mihi eripis.—You actually snatch my words from my mouth.

Plautus. *Mercator*, 1, 1, 64.

Tu quoque.—You also (i.e. "You're another").

Tu quoque, Brute!—You also, Brutus!*

Tu recte vivis, si curas esse quod audis.—You live rightly, if you take care to be what you are supposed to be.

Horace. *Ep.*, 1, 16, 17.

Tu, si animum vicisti, potius quam animum te, est quod gaudeas.—If you have vanquished your inclination, rather than your inclination you, you have that over which you may rejoice.

Plautus. *Trinummus*, Act 2, 2, 29.

Tui me miseret, me piget.—I pity you, and vex myself.

Ennius.

Tum denique homines nostra intelligimus bona,
Cum quæ in potestate habuimus, ea amissimus.

—Then at length we men know what is our good, when we have lost the things which we had in our possession.

Plautus. *Capteivi*, Act 1, 2, 39.

Tum demum sciam

Recte monuisse, si tu recte caveris.

—Then indeed I shall know that I have rightly advised you, if you rightly beware.

Plautus. *Menæchmi*.

Tum excidit omnis constantia.—Then all our endurance failed.

Petronius *Arbiter*.

Tum meæ (si quid loquar audiendum)

Vocis accedet bona pars.

Then, if I can say anything worth hearing, a fair addition to the general praise shall come from my voice.

Horace. *Odes*, 4, 2, 45

Tunc omnia jure tenebis

Cum poteris rex esse tui.

—Then you will maintain all things according to law, when you are able to be monarch of yourself.

Claudian. *4 Consul Honorii*, 261.

Tunc quoque mille ferenda
Tædia, mille moræ.

—Then too (in law) there are a thousand causes of disgust, a thousand delays to be endured.

Juvenal. *Sat.*, 16, 43.

Tunica propior pallio est.—My tunic is nearer to me than my mantle.

Plautus. *Trinummus*, Act 5, 2, 30.

Tuo tibi judicio est utendum.—You must use your own judgment.

Cicero.

Turba gravis paci, placidæque inimica quieti.—A crowd dangerous to peace, and hostile to restful quiet.

Martial.

Turba Remi sequitur Fortunam, ut semper, et odit

Damnatos.

—The Roman mob follows after Fortune, as it always did, and hates those who have been condemned.

Juvenal. *Sat.*, 10, 74.

Turpe est aliud loqui, aliud sentire; quanto turpius aliud scribere, aliud sentire.—It is vile to say one thing, and to think another; how much more base to write one thing, and to think another.

Seneca. *Ep.* 24, †

Turpe est difficiles habere nugas,

Et stultus labor est ineptiarum.

—It is disgraceful to make difficulties of trifles, and labour about nonsense is folly.

Martial. *Epig.*, Book 2, 86, 9.

Turpe est laudari ab illaudatis.—It is discreditable to be praised by the undeserving.

Pr. †

Turpe est viro id in quo quotidie versatur ignorare.—It is discreditable to a man to be ignorant of that in which he is employed daily.

Pr.

Turpe quidem dictu, sed si modo vera fatemur,

Vulgus amicitias utilitate probat.

—It is a shameful thing truly to state, but indeed if we confess the truth the crowd values friendships according to their usefulness.

Ovid. *Ep. ex Pont.*, Book 2, 3, 7.

Turpe senex miles, turpe senilis amor.—An old man as a soldier is disgraceful, and disgraceful is love in an old man.

Ovid. *Amorum*, Book 1, 9, 4.

Turpes amores conciliare.—To engage in disgraceful attachments.

Pr.

Turpis et ridicula res est elementarius senex.—A disgraceful and ridiculous thing is an old man engaged in elementary learning.

Seneca. *Ep.* 36.

Turpis in reum omnis exprobratio.—All invective against a man on his trial is disgraceful.

Pr.

† Cicero (*Ep.*, Book 3, 1) wrote of Pompey, "Solet enim aliud sentire et loqui."—For he was wont to think one thing and say another.

† See "Lætus sum," p. 574.

Turpissima est jactura quæ fit per negligentiam.—That loss is most discreditable which is caused by negligence. **Seneca.**

Turpius ejicitur quam non admittitur hospes.—It is more disgraceful to turn out a stranger than not to admit him.

Ovid. Trist., 5, 6, 13.

Turris fortissima, nomen Domini.—The name of the Lord is a very strong tower.

Vulgate. Prov., 18, 10.

Turtur loquacior.—More talkative than a turtle-dove. **Pr.**

Tuta est hominum tenuitas;
Magna periculo sunt opes obnoxiae.

—The poverty of men is safe; great riches are exposed to danger.

Phædrus. Fab., Book 2, 7, 13.

Tuta frequensque via est per amicum fallere nomen;

Tuta frequens licet sit via, crimen habet.

—Safe and frequented is the path of deceit under the name of friendship; but safe and frequented though it be, it has guilt in it.

Ovid. Ars Amat., Book 1, 635.

Tuta petant alii. Fortuna miserrima tuta est;

Nam timor eventus deterioris abest.

—Let others seek what is safe. Safe is this worst of fortune; for the fear of any worse event is taken away.

Ovid. Trist., 2, 2, 31.

Tuta scelera esse possunt: secura non possunt.—Crimes may be safe (from discovery), but cannot be secure from anxiety.

Seneca. Ep. 97.

Tuta timens.—Fearing even things which are safe.

Virgil. Æneid., 4, 293.

Tute hoc intristi; tibi omne est exedendum.—You yourself have hashed up this mess; it is for you to swallow it all.

Terence. Phormio, 2, 1, 4.

Tutior est locus in terra quam turribus altis;
Qui jacet in terra non habet unde cadat.

—A place on the ground is safer than upon lofty towers; he who rests on the ground has no chance of falling out. *Alala de l'Isle.*

Tutius erratur ex parte mitiori.—It is safer to err on the more merciful side.

Law.

Tutos pete, navita, portus.—Seek, sailor, the safe harbours.

Ovid. Fast., 4, 625.

Tutum silentii præmium.—Sure is the reward of silence. **Pr.**

Tutus ille non est quem omnes oderunt.—He is not safe whom all hate. **Pr.**

Tuum tibi narro somnium.—I am telling you your dream. **Pr.**

Uberibus semper lacrymis, semperque paratis
In statione sua, atque expectantibus illam
Quo jubeat manare modo.

—With tears ever plentiful, and ever ready in their place, and awaiting her command to flow as she directs. *Juvenal. Sat., 6, 273.*

Uberrima fides.—The most implicit confidence. **Pr.**

Ubi amici, esse ibidem opus.*—Where there are friends there is trouble.

Plautus. Truculentus, Act 2, 14.

Ubi amor condimentum inerit, cuius placitum credo.—Where love has entered as the seasoning of food, I believe that it will please any one. **Plautus. Casina, Act 2, 3, 5.**

Ubi bene, ibi patria.—Where it is well with me, there is my country. **Pr.**

Ubi cepit ditem pauper imitari, perit.—When a poor man begins to imitate a rich man, he perishes. **Publius Syrus.**

Ubi dolor, ibi digitus.—Where there is pain, there will the finger be. **Pr.**

Ubi fata vocant.—Where the fates call.

Ovid. Heroides, 7, 1.

Ubi homines sunt, modi sunt.—Where there are men, there are manners. **Pr.**

Ubi idem et maximus et honestissimus amor est, aliquanto præstat morte jungi, quam vita distrahi.—Where indeed the greatest and most honourable love exists, it is much better than to be joined by death than separated by life.

Valerius Maximus. Book 4, 6, 3.

Ubi jus, ibi remedium.—Where there is right, there is remedy. **Law.**

Ubi jus incertum, ibi jus nullum.—Where the law is uncertain there is no law. **Law.**

Ubi major pars est, ibi est totum.—Where the greater part is, there is the whole. **Law.**

Ubi mel, ibi apes.—Where the honey is, there are bees. **Plautus.**

Ubi mens plurima, ibi minima fortuna.—Where there is most mind, there is least fortune. **Pr.**

Ubi non est pudor,
Nec cura juris, sanctitas, pietas, fides,
Instabile regnum est.

—Where there is not modesty, nor regard for law, nor religion, reverence, good faith, the kingdom is insecure.

Seneca. Thyestes, Act 2, 215.

Ubi peccat ætas major, male discit minor.—Where the older age sins, the younger learns amiss. **Publius Syrus.**

* Some versions substitute the word opes (wealth) for opus (trouble).

Ubi sæva indignatio cor ulterius lacerare nequit.—Where fierce indignation can no longer tear my heart. **Swift's epitaph.**

Ubi summus imperator non adest ad exercitum,

Citius quod non facto est usus, fit, quam quod facto est opus.

—Where the chief commander is not present with the army, that is sooner done which is useless than that which is needful

Plautus. Amphitruo, Act 1, 3, 6.

Ubi timor adest, sapientia adesse nequit. —Where fear is present, wisdom cannot be.

Lactantius.

Ubi tres medici, duo athei.—Where there are three doctors there are two atheists.

Mediæval saying.

Ubi uber, ibi tuber.—Where plenty is, there is swelling (*i.e.* unwieldiness). **Pr.**

Ubi velis, nolunt: ubi nolis, volunt ultro.—Where you wish them to do a thing they will not: where you wish them not to, they are the more set upon doing it.

Terence. Eunuchus, Act 4, 8, 43.

Ubicunque ars ostentatur, veritas abesse videtur.—Wherever art is too conspicuous, truth seems to be wanting. **Pr.**

Ubique patriam reminisci.—I have everywhere remembered my country. **Pr.**

Uterius ne tende odiis.—Do not go further with your hatred. **Virgil. Æneid, 12, 933.**

Uterius tentare veto.—I forbid you to attempt further. **Virgil. Æneid, 12, 806.**

Ultima ratio regum.—The last argument of kings. **Pr. (Inscription on a French Cannon, temp. Louis XIV.)**

Ultima semper

Expectanda dies homini; dicique beatus Ante obitum nemo supremaque funera debet.

—His latest day must always be awaited by man; no one should be called happy before his death and his final obsequies.

Ovid. Metam., 3, 136.

Ultima Thule.—Remotest Thule.*

Virgil. Georgics, 1, 30.

Ultimum malorum est ex vivorum numero exire antequam moriaris.—It is an extreme evil to depart from the company of the living before you die.†

Seneca. De Tranquil. Animi, 2.

* Thule, the most remote land known to the Greeks and Romans; supposed by some to be part of Norway now known as Tilemark; by others alleged to be Iceland. According to Camden it was one of the Shetland Islands, called by sailors Thylensel.

† Seneca states, in the same chapter, that Curius Dentatus declared that "he would rather be dead than live dead" (*nolle esse se quam vivere mortuum*).

Ultimum moriens.—The last to die. **Pr.**

Ultimus Romanorum.—The last of the Romans.†

Pr.

Ultio doloris confessio.—Revenge is a confession of pain. **Seneca. De Ira, Book 3, 5.**

Ultra posse nemo obligatur.—No one is obliged to do more than he can. **Law.**

Ultra vires.—Beyond one's power. **Law.**

Ultra vires habitus nitor.—The splendour of their appearance is beyond their means.

Juvenal. Sat., 3, 180.

Umbra pro corpore.—The shadow instead of the body. **Pr.**

Umbram suam metuit.—He fears his own shadow. **Pr.**

Umbrarum hic locus est, somni, noctisque sopore.—This is the place of shadows, of sleep, and of drowsy night.

Virgil. Æneid, 6, 390.

Una dies aperit, conficit una dies.—One day causes it to open, one day ends its life (of the rose). **Ausonius.**

Una domus non alit duos canes.—One house does not keep two dogs. **Pr.**

Una eademque manus vulnus opemque ferat.—Let one and the same hand bring the wound and the remedy.

Ovid. Tristitia, Book 20. (Adapted.)

Una et eadem persona.—One and the same person. **Law.**

Una falsa lacrumula,
Quam, oculos terendo misere,
Vix vi expresserit.

—One small pretended tear, which, with wretched rubbing of the eyes, she could scarcely squeeze out by force.

Terence. Eunuchus, 1, 1, 23.

Una salus victis nullam sperare salutem.—The one safety to the conquered is to hope for no safety. **Virgil. Æneid, 2, 354.**

Unam in audacia spem salutis.—The one hope of deliverance was in daring.

Tacitus. Hist., Book 4, 49.

Undæ curarum.—Waves of cares.

Catullus. 64, 62.

Unde fames homini vitiorum tanta ciborum est?—Whence has man so great a hunger for food which is forbidden?

Ovid. Metam., 15, 138.

Unde habeas querit nemo: sed oportet habere.—Whence you obtain your property no one asks, but it is necessary that you should have it.

Juvenal. Sat., 14, 206.

A quotation from Ennius.‡

‡ See "The Last of the Greeks," p. 455; also "The last of all the Romans," p. 305 (Shakespeare); also Romanorum ultimus," p. 666.

§ See "Rem facias," p. 663.

Unde
Ingenium par materiam? Unde illa priorum
Scribendi, quodcumque animo flagrante
liberet,
Simplicitas?

—Whence can we find skill equal to the
subject? Where can we ensure that can-
dour of the older writers in setting down,
with kindling minds, whatever they chose?

Juvenal. *Sat.*, 1, 150.

Unde tibi frontem libertatemque parentis,
Cum facias pejora senex?

—Whence can you derive authority or
liberty as a parent, when you, an old man,
do worse things? Juvenal. *Sat.*, 14, 56.

Undique ad inferos tantundem viæ est.—
From all sides there is equally a way to the
lower world.

Cicero. *Tusc. Quest.*, Book 1, 43, 104.
(Quoted as a saying of Anaxagoras.)

Unguentem pungit, pungentem rusticus
ungit.—A country clown insults the man
who pays deference to him, and pays
deference to the man who insults him. Pr.

Unguibus et rostro.—With claws and
beak. Pr.

Unguis in ulcere.—A nail in the wound.

Cicero (adapted).
Or. de Domo sua, 5, 12.

Uni æquus virtuti, atque ejus amicis.—
Friendly to virtue alone and to its friends.

Horace. *Sat.*, Book 2, 1, 70.

Uni navi ne committas omnia.—Do not
entrust your all to one vessel. Pr.*

Uni odiisque viro telisque frequentibus
instant.

Ille velut rupes vastum quæ prodit in æquor,
Obvia ventorum furis, expostaque ponto,
Vim cunctam atque minas perfert cœlique
marisque,
Ipsa immota manens.

—They attack this one man with their hate
and their shower of weapons. But he is
like some rock which stretches into the vast
sea, and which, exposed to the fury of the
winds and beaten against by the waves,
endures all the violence and threats of
heaven and sea, himself standing unmoved.

Virgil. *Æneid*, 10, 692.

Unica virtus necessaria.—Virtue only is
necessary. Pr.

Unius dementia dementes efficit multos.
—The madness of one man makes many
mad. Pr.

Universus hic mundus una civitas ho-
minum recte existimatur.—This universe is
rightly regarded as one commonwealth of
men.

Cicero (adapted). *De Legibus*, 1, 7, 23.

* "My ventures are not in one bottom
trusted."—"Merchant of Venice," Act 1, 1.

Uno avulso, non deficit alter.—One being
torn away, another is not wanting to take
his place.

Virgil (adapted). See "*Primo avulso*," p. 641.

Uno ictu (or Uno impetu).—At one blow
(or onset), i.e. at once. Pr.

Uno ore omnes omnia

Bona dicere, et laudare fortunas meas.

—With one voice all began to say all manner
of good things, and to extol my good fortune.

Terence. *Andria*, 1, 1, 69.

Unum cognoris, omnes noris.—If you have
known one, you have known them all.

Terence. *Phormio*, 1, 5, 35.

Unum præ cunctis fama loquatur opus.—
Report commemorates one work for all that
he has done. Martial. *De Spectaculis*, 1, 8.

Unum pro multis dabitur caput.—One
head will be given for many.

Virgil. *Æneid*, 5, 815.

Unus ex multis.—One man out of many.

Pliny the Younger. *Ep.*, Book 1, 3.

Unus dies penam affert quam multi iro-
gant.—One day brings the punishment which
many days demand. Publilius Syrus.

Unus in hoc populo nemo est, qui forte
Latinè

Quælibet e medio reddere verba queat.

—There is not one among all these people
who by chance is able to translate into
Latin some few words that are in common
use. Oxid. *Trist.*, 5, 8, 53.

Unus Pellæo juveni non sufficit orbis;

Æstuat infelix angusto limite mundi.

—To the youth of Pella (Alexander the
Great) one world is not sufficient; he fumes
unhappy in the narrow bounds of this earth.

Juvenal. *Sat.*, 10, 163.

Unus qui nobis cunctando restituit rem;

Non ponebat enim rumores ante salutem.

—One who by delay restored our affairs to
us; for he did not esteem public rumour
above public safety.

Ennius. (Of Quintus Maximus, as
cited by Cicero, *De Senectute*, 4, 10.)

Unus vir nullus vir.—One man is no man.
Pr.*

Unusquisque sua noverit ire via.—Every-
one shall know how to go his own way.

Propertius. *Book 2*, 25, 38.

Uratur vestis amore tuæ.—Let him be
inflamed by the love of your dress.

Ovid. *Ars Amat.*, 3, 448.

Urbe silent tota.—There is silence through-
out the city. Ovid. *Am.*, Book 1, 6, 55.

Urbein laterit' am accepit, marmoream
reliquit.—He (Cæsar Augustus) found a city
built of brick; he left it built of marble.

Suetonius (adapted). *Cæs. Aug.*, 28.

* Translation of Greek. (See p. 470.)

Urbem quam dicunt Romam, Melibœe, putavi
Stultus ego, huic nostræ similem.

—The city, Melibœus, which they call Rome,
I, fool that I am, imagined to be like this
town of ours. *Virgil. Eclogues, 1, 20.*

Urbem venalem et mature perituram, si
emptorem invenerit.—A city (Rome) for sale,
and destined soon to disappear, if it can find
a buyer. *Sallust. Jugurtha, 85 fin.*

Urbes constituit ætas: hora dissolvit.
momento fit cinis: diu sylvæ.

—An age builds up cities: an hour destroys
them. In a moment the ashes are made,
but a forest is a long time growing.

Seneca. Natural Quæst., Book 3, 27.

Urbi pater est, ubique maritus.—He is a
father to the town, and a husband to the
town. (Spoken of a man of intrigue.) *Pr.*

Urbis speciem vidi, hominum mores per-
spexi parum.—I have seen the outward
appearance of the city, but I have observed
the manners of men too little.

Plautus. Persa, Act 4, 3.

Urbs antiqua ruit, multos dominata per
annos.—The ancient city falls, having had
dominion throughout many years.

Virgil. Æneid, 2, 363.

Urit enim fulgore suo, qui prægravat artes
Infra se positas: extinctus amabitur idem.
—For he consumes in his brilliancy who
overpowers the achievements of those in-
ferior to him: and when his light is extin-
guished he will still be beloved.

Horace. Ep., Book 2, 1, 13.

Urit mature urtica vera.—The true nettle
stings when it is young. *Pr.*

Usque ad aras.—Even to the very altars.

Usque ad nauseam.—Even to sickening
excess.

Usque adeo miserum est civili vincere
bello.—To such an extent is it wretched to
conquer in civil warfare.

Lucanus. Pharsalia, 1, 361.

Usque adeone mori miserum est?—Is it
then so terribly wretched a thing to die?

Virgil. Æneid, 12, 646.

Usque adeone

Scire tuum nihil est, nisi te scire hoc sciat
alter?

—Is your knowledge then so far nothing,
unless someone else knows that you know
this? *Persius.*

*Sat., 1, 26. (Taken from Lucilius).**

Usus efficacissimus rerum omnium magis-
ter.—Custom is the very powerful master
of all things. *Pliny. Nat. Hist., 26, 2.*

Usus est tyrannus.—Custom is a tyrant.

Pr.

Usus promptos facit.—Use (or practice)
makes men ready.

*The concluding words of Francis Bacon's
"Short Notes for Civil Conversation."*

Ut absolvaris, ignosce.—Forgive that you
may be forgiven.

Seneca. De Beneficiis, Book 7, 23.

Ut ager, quamvis fertilis, sine cultura
fructuosus esse non potest, sic sine doctrina
animus.—As a field, however fertile, cannot
be fruitful without cultivation, so it is with
a mind without learning.

Cicero. Tusc. Quæst., Book 2, 5, 13.

Ut ameris, ama.—In order that you may
be loved, love.

Martial. Epig., Book 6, 11, 10.†

Ut canis e Nilo.—Like a dog by the Nile
(lapping hastily and running away for fear
of being seized by crocodiles infesting the
river). *Pr.*

Ut corpus, teneris ita mens infirma puellis.
—As the weak girls are feeble in body, so also
are they in mind. *Ovid. Heroides, 19, 7.*

Ut cuique homini res parata est, firmi
amici sunt; si res lassa labat,
Itidem amici collabascunt.

—Friends are constant in proportion as each
man's wealth stands; if wealth totters
drooping, friends begin to totter also.

Plautus. Stichus, Act 4, 1, 16.

Ut desint vires, tamen est laudanda
voluntas.—Though the power be lacking,
the will is nevertheless praiseworthy.

Ovid. Ep. ex Pont., 3, 4, 79.

Ut homines sunt, ita morem geras;
Vita quam sit brevis, simul cogita.

—According to your man suit your manner;
reflect, at the same time, how short life is.

Plautus. Mostellaria, Act 3, 2, 37.

Ut homo est, ita morem geras.—Suit your
manner to the man.

Terence. Adelphi, 3, 3, 78.

Ut in comediis

Omnia ubi omnes resciscunt.

—As in the dénouement of comedies, where
all the characters find out all that has been
happening. *Terence. Hecyra, 5, 4, 26.*

Ut in vita, sic in studiis, pulcherrimum est
humanissimum existimo severitatem comita-
temque miscere, ne illa in tristitiam, hæc in
petulantiam procedat.—As in life so in our
pursuits, I consider it most becoming and
most civilised to mingle severity and good
fellowship, so that the former may not
grow into melancholy, nor the latter into
frivolity.

Pliny the Younger. Ep., Book 8, 21.

† Also Ausonius, "Epig.," 91, 6; attributed by
Burton, "Anat. Melan.," to Plato. See "Sit
procul," p. 680; and "Si vis amari," p. 677.

* See "Scire est nescire," p. 669.

Ut infra.—As mentioned below (or further on).

Ut jugulent hominem, surgunt de nocte latrones.—Robbers spring from the night that they may cut a man's throat.

Horace. *Ep.*, Book 1, 2, 32.

Ut ludas creditores, mille sunt artes.—There are a thousand methods of cheating your creditors.

Erasmus. *Hippeus Anippos*.

Ut lupus ovem amat.—As the wolf loves the sheep. Pr.

Ut metus ad omnes, poena ad paucos perveniret.—That fear may reach all, the punishment should reach few. Law.

Ut miremur te, non tua.—That we may admire you and not merely your belongings.

Juvenal. *Sat.*, 8, 68.

Ut miser est homo qui amat!—How wretched is the man who loves!

Plautus. *Asinaria*, Act 3, 3, 25.

Ut mos est.—As the custom is.

Juvenal. *Sat.*, 6, 392.

Ut nemo in sese tentat descendere, nemo!

Sed præcedenti spectatur mantica tergo.

—That no one, no one at all, should try to search into himself! But the wallet of the person in front is carefully kept in view. (In allusion to the fable that Jupiter gave to man two wallets—one, containing his faults, to wear behind his back; the other, with other people's faults, to wear in front.)

Persius. *Sat.*, 4, 24. (See "*Peras*," p. 634.)

Ut non ex vita, sed ex domo in domum videretur migrare.—So that he seemed to depart not from life, but from one home to another.

Cornelius Nepos. *Atticus*.

Ut otium in utile verterem negotium.—That I might turn leisure into useful business. Pr.

Ut pictura poesis.—As is a picture so is a poem. Horace. *De Arte Poetica*, 361.

Ut placeas, debes immemor esse tui.—In order that you may please you ought to be forgetful of yourself.

Ovid. *Amorum*, 1, 14, 38.

Ut plerique solent, naso suspendis adunco Ignotos.

—As many are wont to do, you turn up your nose at men of humble origin.

Horace. *Sat.*, Book 1, 6, 5.

Ut possumus quando ut volumus non licet.—We are not allowed to be able to do as much as we wish.

Quoted by Erasmus as a Proverb (*Fam. Coll.*).

Ut prosim.—That I may benefit others.

Ut putentur sapere, cælum vituperant.—That they may be considered wise they rail at heaven. Phædrus. *Fab.*, Book 4, 6, 26.

Ut quimus aiunt; quando ut volumus non licet.—What we can, they say, when what we desire is not allowed us.

Terence. *Andria*, 4, 6, 10.

Ut quis ex longinquo revererat, miracula narrabant, vim turbinum, et inauditas volucres, monstra maris, ambiguas hominum et beluarum formas; visa, sive ex metu credita.—They told of prodigies, as one who has returned from far countries, the force of whirlwinds, and unheard-of birds, monsters of the deep, uncertain combinations of men and beasts—things seen, or believed through fear. Tacitus. *Annals*, Book 2, 24.

Ut quisque contemptissimus et ludibrio est, ita solutæ linguæ est.—In proportion as anyone is exceedingly despicable and ridiculous, so is he of ready tongue. Seneca.

Ut quisque suum vult esse, ita est.—What each man wishes his son to be, so he is.

Terence. *Adelphi*, 3, 3, 46.

Ut quod segnitia erat, sapientia vocaretur.—So that what was indolence was called wisdom. Tacitus. *Hist.*, Book 1, 49.

Ut ridentibus arident, ita fentibus adsunt* Humani vultus.

—Human countenances, as they smile on those who smile, are also in sympathy with those who weep.

Horace. *De Arte Poetica*, 101.

Ut sæpe summa ingenia in occulto latent!—How often the greatest geniuses lie hidden in obscurity!

Plautus. *Capteivi*, Act 1, 2, 62.

Ut sementem feceris, ita et metes.—As you have sown, so also shall you reap! Pr.

Ut servi volunt esse herum, ita solet esse; Bonis boni sunt; improbi, qui malus fuit.

—As servants wish their master to be, so he is wont to be; the good servants have good masters; but masters are bad to a servant who has done evil.

Plautus. *Mostellaria*, Act 4, 1, 16.

Ut sit fidelis, ut sit deformis, ut sit feroc.—Then he should be faithful, ugly, and fierce (the three qualifications of a good servant).† Erasmus. *Convivium Poeticum*.

Ut solent poetæ.—As is usual with poets (i.e. poverty). Pliny the Younger.

Ut solet accipiter trepidas agitare columbas.—As the hawk is wont to pursue the trembling doves. Ovid. *Metam.*, 5, 606.

* In some editions "adflent."

† Compare the lines by Christopher Johnson, Headmaster of Winchester College (c. 1560), descriptive of the "Trusty Servant," represented with the face of a pig, the ears of an ass, the feet of a stag, a padlock fastening his mouth, and a sword girded to his side.

Ut stulte et misere omnes sumus
Religiosæ!

—How foolishly and miserably superstitious all we women are!

Terence. *Heauton.*, 4, 1, 36.

Ut sunt humana, nihil est perpetuum datum.—As human affairs are, there is nothing given us which is perpetual.

Plautus. *Cistellaria.*

Ut supra.—As mentioned above (or before).

Ut tu fortunam, sic nos te, Celse, feremus.—As you bear your good fortune, Celsus, so shall we have you in estimation.

Horace. *Ep.*, Book 1, 3, 17.

Utatur motu animi, qui uti ratione non potest.—Let him make use of instinct who cannot make use of reason. **Pr.**

Utendum est ætate; cito pede labitur ætas.—We should make use of time; for time slips quickly by.

Ovid. *Ars Amat.*, 3, 65.

Utere sorte tua.—Enjoy your own lot.

Virgil. *Æneid*, 12, 932.

Uti possidetis.—As you now have in your possession. (Used on the termination of war or dispute, as the opposite phrase to "In statu quo.")

Utile dulci.—The useful with the agreeable. **Pr.**

Utile, quod non vis, do tibi consilium.—I give you serviceable advice, which you do not desire. **Martial.** *Epig.*, Book 5, 20, 3.

Utilitas juvandi.—The advantage of helping others. **Pr.**

Utilius homini nihil est, quam recte loqui; Probanda cunctis eset quidem sententia, Sed ad perniciem solet agi sinceritas.

—Nothing is more useful to man than to speak clearly; the meaning indeed commends itself to all, yet outspokenness is apt to be wrested to its own destruction.

Phædrus. *Fab.*, Book 4, 12, 1.

Utinam lex esset eadem uxori, quæ est viro.—Would that the law were the same for a wife as for the husband.

Plautus. *Mercator*, Act 4, 6, 7.

Utinam tam facile vera invenire possim, quam falsa convincere.—I would that I could as easily discover the true as I can expose what is false.

Cicero. *De Nat. Deorum*, Book 1, 32, 91.

Utitur, in re non dubia, testibus non necessariis.—He employs in a matter which is not doubtful, witnesses who are not necessary. **Cicero.**

Utque alios industria, ita hunc ignavia ad famam protulerat.—As industry has brought others to fame, so knavery has brought this man.

Tacitus. *Annals*, Book 16, 13.

Utque in corporibus, sic in imperio, gravissimus est morbus qui a capite diffunditur.—And as in men's bodies, so in government, that disease is most serious which proceeds from the head.*

Pliny the Younger. *Ep.*, Book 4, 22.

Utrum horum mavis accipe.—Take which of the two you prefer. **Pr.**

Utrumne

Divitiis homines, an sint virtute beati?

—Whether are men made happy, by riches, or by virtue? **Horace.** *Sat.*, Book 3, 6, 73.

Utrumque casum aspicere decet qui imperat.—He who governs ought to examine both sides. **Publius Syrus.**

Utrumque enim vitium est, et omnibus credere et nulli.—It is equally an error to believe all men or no man. **Seneca.** *Ep.* 3.

Uva uvam videndo varia fit.—The grape changes its hue (ripens) by looking at another grape. (It is a saying in Persia that "One plum gets colour by looking at another.")†

Uxor pessima, pessimus maritus, Miror, non bene convenire vobis.

—The worst of wives, the worst of husbands, I wonder that things do not go smoothly with you (considering the similarity of your characters). **Martial.** *Epig.*, Book 8, 35.

Uxorem accepi, dote imperium vendidi.—I have taken a wife, I have sold my sovereignty for a dowry.

Plautus. *Asin.*, 1, 1.

Uxorem fato credat obesse suo.—He may think that his wife stands in the way of his prospects. **Ovid.** *Rem. Am.*, 566.

Uxorem malam obolo non emerem.—I would not give a farthing for a bad wife. **Pr.**

Uxorem, Posthume, ducis?

Dic qua Tisiphone, quibus exagitare colubris. —Are you taking a wife, Posthumus? Say by what Fury, by what snakes, are you tormented? **Juvénal.** *Sat.*, 6, 23.

Uxori nubere nolo meæ.—I will not be given in marriage to my wife (i.e. the wife should be married to the husband, not the husband to the wife).

Martial. *Epig.*, Book 8, 12.

Vacare culpa magnum est solatium.—It is a great comfort to be free from guilt.

Cicero. *Ep.*, Book 6, 3.

Vade ad fornicam.—Go to the ant.

Vulgate. *Prov.*, 6, 6.

* See "Si caput dolet." Seneca ("De Clementia," Book 2, 2), gives a kindred saying: "A capite bona valetudo." (Good health is from the head.)
† See Juvénal, *Sat.*, 2, 81: "Uvaeque conspecta livorem ducit ab uva." (And the grape gains its purple tinge by looking at another grape.)

Vade in pace.—Go in peace.

Vulgate. *Exodus*, 4, 18, etc.

Vade mecum.—Go with me; be my companion. **Pr**

Vade retro.—Go behind me!

Vulgate. *St. Mark*, 8, 33.

Vade Satana.—Depart, Satan.

Vulgate. *St. Matt.*, 4, 10.

Vade, vale, cave ne titubēs, mandataque frangas.—Go, farewell, beware lest you fall and break my commands.

Horace. *Ep.*, Book 1, 13, 19.

Væ misero mihi! quanta de spe decidi.—Woe to my wretched self! from what a height of hope have I fallen!

Terence. *Heautontimorumenos*, 2, 3, 9

Væ soli.—Woe to him that is alone.

Vulgate. *Ecclesiastes*, 4, 10.

Væ victis!—Woe to the vanquished!

Plautus. *Pseudolus*, Act 5; also *Livy*, etc. (Said to have been converted into a proverbial saying when Rome was taken by the Gauls under Brennus.)

Valeant mendacia vatum.—Good-bye to the fictions of the poets. **Ovid.** *Fast.*, 6, 253.

Valeant

Qui inter nos dissidium volunt; hanc, nisi mors, mi adimet nemo.

—Farewell to those who wish dissension between us; nothing but death shall take her from me. **Terence.** *Andria*, 4, 2, 13.

Valeas, anus optima, dixi:

Quod superest ævi, molle sit omne tui.

—Farewell, I said, most excellent and aged lady, and may that space of time which remains to you be altogether propitious.

Ovid. *Fast.*, 6, 415.

Valeat quantum valere potest.—Let it have such value as it is able to possess. **Pr.**

Valeat res ludicra, si me

Palma negata macrum, donata reducit opimum.

—Farewell to Comedy, if I am to lose flesh or gain it, according to whether or not applause is denied me.

Horace. *Ep.*, Book 2, 1, 130.

Valet ancora virtus.—Virtue serves as an anchor. **Pr.**

Valet ima summis

Mutare, et insignem attenuat Deus, Obscura promens.

—The Deity can change the lowest things to the highest, and abases him who is exalted, bringing to light things which are in obscure condition.

Horace. *Odes*, Book 1, 34, 12.

Validius est naturæ testimonium quam doctrinæ argumentum.—The evidence of nature is worth more than the arguments of learning. **St. Ambrose.**

Valor ecclesiasticus.—Ecclesiastical value.

Vana quoque ad veros accessit fama timores.—Baseless rumours also added to well-founded fears.

Lucanus. *Pharsalia*, 1, 465.

Vana salus hominis.—Vain is the help of man. **Vulgate.** *Ps.*, 60, 11.

Vanitas vanitatum, et omnia vanitas.—Vanity of vanities, and all is vanity.

Vulgate. *Ecclesiastes*, 1, 2.

Vare, legiones redde!—Varus, give me back my legions!

Suetonius. *Augustus*, 22.

Varia sors rerum.—The changeful chance of circumstances.

Tacitus. *Hist.*, Book 2, 70.

Varium et mutabile semper

Fœmina.

—Woman is ever a varying and changeable thing. **Virgil.** *Aeneid*, 4, 569.

Vectatio, iterque, et mutata regio vigorem dant.—Voyage, travel, and change of place impart vigour.

Seneca. *De Tranquill. Animi*, 15, ad fin.

Vectigalia nervi sunt reipublicæ.—Taxes are the sinews of the commonwealth.

Cicero (*adapted*).

Oratio de Imp. Pomp., 7, 17.

Vehemens in utramque partem, Menedeme, es nimis,

Aut largitate nimia, aut parsimonia.

—You go too much to excess, Menedemus, on either side, either in too great prodigality, or else in too much niggardliness.

Terence. *Heautontimorumenos*, 3, 1, 32.

Veiosque habitante Camillo,

Illie Roma fuit.—Camillus dwelling at Veii, Rome was there (a testimony to the high esteem in which Camillus was held).

Lucanus. *Pharsalia*, 5, 28.

Vel cæco appareat.—It would be apparent even to a blind man. **Pr.**

Vel capillus habet umbram suam.—Even a hair has its own shadow.

Publilius Syrus.

Velim ut velles.—I would wish as you wish. **Plautus.**

Velis et remis.—With sails and oars (with all speed). **Pr.**

Velle licet, potiri non licet.—You may wish, but you cannot possess. **Pr.**

Vellem nescire literas!—I wish I knew not how to write.

Suetonius. *Nero*, 9; also **Seneca.** *De Clementia*, Book 2, 1. (Saying ascribed to Nero on signing a death-warrant.)

Velocem tardus assequitur.—The slow catches up the swift. **Pr.**

Velocius quam asparagi coquantur.—More quickly than asparagus is cooked.

Suetonius. *Augustus*, 87. (*A saying often used by Augustus Caesar.*)

Velox consilium sequitur pœnitentia.—Repentance follows hasty counsel.

Publilius Syrus.

Venale pecus.—The venal herd.

Juvenal. *Sat.*, 8, 62.

Venator sequitur fugientia; capta relinquit; Semper et inventis ulteriora petit.

—The hunter follows things which flee from him; he leaves them when they are taken; and ever seeks for that which is beyond what he has found. **Ovid.** *Amorum*, Book 2, 9, 9.

Vendidit hic auro patriam.—This man sold his country for gold.

Virgil. *Æneid*, 6, 621.

Venditione exponas.—Expose for sale (a writ directing the sale of goods). **Law.**

Venenum in auro bibitur.—Poison is drunk out of gold.

Seneca. *Thyestes*, Act 3, 453.

Venerari parentes liberos decet.—It becomes children to reverence their parents. **Pr.**

Veni, Creator Spiritus.—Come, Holy Spirit, Creator. **Mediæval Hymn.**

Veni Gotham, ubi multos, Si non omnes, vidi stultos.

—I came to Gotham, where I saw many who were fools, if not all.

Drunken Barnaby's Journal.

Veni, vidi, vici.—I came, I saw, I conquered. **Suetonius.** *Julius Cæsar*, 37.*

Venia necessitati datur.—Pardon is given to necessity. **Cicero.**

Venienti occurrere morbo.—Go out to meet the approaching disease.

Persius. *Sat.* 3, 64.

* According to Suetonius, at the public triumph after Julius Cæsar's victories in Pontus, these three words were displayed before Cæsar's title, "non acta belli significantem, sicut ceteri, sed celeriter confecti notam"—(not as being a record of the events of the war, as in other cases, but as an indication of the rapidity with which it was concluded). Suetonius does not ascribe the words to Cæsar, but Plutarch, writing a few years later, in his "Life of Julius Cæsar," says that after Cæsar had defeated Pharnaces at Zela, in Pontus, a kingdom of Asia Minor (B.C. 47), "in the account he gave to Amintus, one of his friends in Rome, of the rapidity and despatch with which he had gained his victory, he made use of three words only, 'I came, I saw, I conquered.'" Plutarch adds to this that "their having all the same form and termination, in the Roman language, adds grace to their conciseness." There is no authority for the frequent misstatement that the words were applied by Cæsar to his expedition to Britain (B.C. 55), which was only partially successful.

Venire facias.—Cause to come.

Law. (*Writ for summoning a jury.*)

Venit summa dies et ineluctabile tempus.—The supreme day has come and the inevitable hour. **Virgil.** *Æneid*, 2, 324.†

Venite apotemus.—Come, let us drink.

Rabelais. *Gargantua*, Book 1, chap. 42. (*The monk's invocation.*)

Venite, exultemus Domino.—Oh come, let us sing unto the Lord. **Vulgate.** *Ps.* 95.

Veniunt a dote sagittæ.—The darts come from her dowry (*i.e.* the inducement is not love, but money). **Juvenal.** *Sat.* 6, 139.

Ventis secundis.—With propitious winds.

Ventis verba fundis.—You pour out words to winds. **Pr.**

Ventum ad supremum est.—Things are come to the last stage.

Virgil. *Æneid*, 12, 803.

Ventum seminabant et turbinem metent.—They sowed the wind and shall reap the whirlwind. **Vulgate.** *Hosea*, 8, 7.

Ver erat æternum.—It was then perpetual spring. **Ovid.** *Metam.*, 1, 107.

Ver non semper viret.—Spring does not always flourish. **Pr.**

Vera bona, quæ in virtutibus sita sunt.—True good, which consists in virtue.

Tacitus. *Agricola*, 44.

Vera dico, sed nequicquam, quoniam non vis credere.—I speak the truth, but in vain, since you do not wish to believe. **Pr.**

Vera gloria radices agit, atque etiam propagatur; ficta omnia celeriter tanquam flosculi, decidunt; nec simulatum potest quidquam esse diuturnum.—True glory strikes roots, and also spreads itself; all things false fade quickly like flowers; nor can any pretence indeed be enduring.

Cicero. *De Officiis*, Book 2, 12, 43.

Vera redivit facies, dissimulata perit.—The true face returns, that which is assumed passes away. **Petronius Arbiter.**

Veræ amicitie difficillime inveniuntur in iis qui in honoribus regere publica versantur.—True friendships are very rarely found in those who are occupied in the pursuit of honours and public affairs.

Cicero. *De Amicitia*, 17, 64.

Verba dat omnis amans.—Every lover gives words. **Ovid.** *Rem. Am.*, 95.

Verba de præsentibus.—Words promised on the instant as a pledge for the future. **Law.**

Verba facit mortuo.—He speaks to a dead man (*i.e.* wastes words).

Plautus. *Penulus*, Act 4, 2, 18.

Verba fiunt mortuo. — The words are spoken to a dead man (*i.e.* are thrown away). **Terence.** *Phormio*, 5, 8, 26.

Verba intelligenda sunt secundum subiectam materiam. — Words are to be understood in reference to the context. **Law.**

Verba placent et vox; et quod corrumpere non est;

Quoque minor spes est, hoc magis ille cupit. — Her words delight him, and her voice, and the fact that she is not to be corrupted; and he desires all the more that the hope of obtaining is less. **Ovid.** *Fast.*, 2, 765.

Verba togæ sequeris. — You follow the words of the toga (*i.e.* you employ the language of the cultivated class).

Persius. *Sat.*, 5, 14.

Verba virtutem non addunt. — Words do not add courage. **Sallust.**

Verbaque provisam rem non invita sequentur. — And words will not be wanting in dealing with a well-considered subject.

Horace. *De Arte Poetica*, 311.

Verbatim et literatim. — To the word and to the letter. **Pr.**

Verbera sed audi. — Strike, but hear. (*See p. 451.*)

Verbisque decoris Obvolvās vitium?

— Can you wrap up vice with virtuous words? **Horace.** *Sat.*, Book 2, 7, 41.

Verborum paupertas, imo egestas. — A poverty, nay rather a want, of words.

Seneca.

Verborum tanta cadit vis,
Tot pariter pelves, tot tintinnabula dicas
Pulsari.

— Such an overwhelming force of words falls upon you that you would suppose that so many brazen dishes or so many bells were set going. **Juvenal.** *Sat.*, 6, 440.

Verbosa et grandis epistola. — A wordy and grandiloquent letter.

Juvenal. *Sat.*, 10, 71.

Verbum autem Domini manet in æternum. — But the word of the Lord endureth for ever.

Vulgate. 1 *St. Peter*, 1, 25. *This, with the omission of "autem," is the motto of the Stationers' Company.*

Verbum sat sapienti. — A word is enough to a wise man. **Terence** (*adapted*).

Vere calor redit ossibus. — In spring heat returns to the bones.

Virgil. *Georgics*, 3, 272.

Vere magnum, habere fragilitatem hominis, securitatem Dei. — It is a great matter to have the frailness of a man, the security of a god.

Seneca. (*Frequently quoted by Bacon.*)

* See "Dictum sapienti."

Verecundari neminem apud mensam decet. — At table it becomes no one to be bashful.

Plautus. *Trinummus*, Act 3, 4.

Verecundia inutilis viro egent. — Modesty is useless to a man who is in want. **Pr.**

Verior fama e domesticis emanat. — Truer fame comes from [a man's] servants.

Maxim frequently quoted by Bacon.

Veritas, a quocunque dicitur, a Deo est. — Truth, by whomsoever spoken, is from God. **Pr.** (?)

Veritas nihil veretur nisi abscondi. — Truth fears nothing except being hidden. **Pr.**

Veritas odium parit. — Truth brings forth hatred. **Ausonius.** *Sept. Sap.*, Bias, 3.

Veritas vel mendacio corrumpitur, vel silentio. — Truth is violated either by falsehood or by silence. **Ammianus.**

Veritas vincit. — Truth prevails. **Law.**

Veritas visu et mora, falsa festinatione et incertis valescunt. — Truth thrives with inspection and delay; things which are false thrive upon haste and uncertainty.

Tacitus. *Annals*, 2, 39.

Veritatis simplex oratio est. — Simple is the language of truth.

Seneca. *Ep.* 49. (*Quoted from Euripides.*)

Verius cogitatur Deus quam dicitur, et verius est quam cogitatur. — God is more truly imagined than expressed, and he exists more truly than is imagined.

St. Augustine. *De Trinitate*, 7, 6.

Vero distinguere falsum. — To distinguish the false from the true.

Horace. *Ep.*, Book 1, 10, 29.

Vero nihil verius. — Nothing is truer than the truth. **Motto of the De Veres.**

Veros amicos reparare difficile est. — It is a difficult thing to replace true friends.

Seneca.

Versibus exponi tragicis res comica non vult. — A comic matter cannot be expressed in a tragic style of verse.

Horace. *De Arte Poetica*, 89.

Verso pollice. — With thumb turned.†

Juvenal. *Sat.*, 3, 36.

Versus inopes rerum, nugæque canoræ. — Lines with nothing in them, musical trifles.

Horace. *De Arte Poetica*, 322.

Verum hæc tantum alias inter caput extulit urbes,

Quantum lenta solent inter viburna cypressi. — This city raises its head amongst other cities in like manner as the cypresses are wont to tower above the slighter trees.

Virgil. *Eclogues*, 1, 25.

† See "Converso pollice."

Verum opere in longo fas est obrepere somnum.—Truly in a long work it is allowable to snatch a little sleep.

Horace. *De Arte Poetica*, 300.

Verum ubi plura nitent in carmine, non ego paucis Offendar maculis.

—Truly where so many things in the poem shine, I will not take offence at a few spots.

Horace. *De Arte Poetica*, 351.

Verus amicus nunquam reperietur: est enim is quidem tanquam alter idem.—A true friend will never be found: for he is, as it were, another self. Cicero.

Vesantium tetigisse timent fugiuntque poetam, Qui sapiunt.

—Those who are wise dread and avoid coming into contact with a raging poet.

Horace. *De Arte Poetica*, 455.

Vestibulum domus ornamentum est.—The entrance-hall is the ornament of the house (*i.e.* first impressions are most important).

Pr.

Vestigia morientis libertatis.—The footmarks of expiring liberty. Tacitus.

Vestigia terrent

Omnia te adversum spectantia, nulla retrorsum.

—The footsteps are terrifying, all coming towards you and none going back again. (Hence "Vestigia nulla retrorsum.")—*Motto of Hampden family and others.*

Horace. *Ep.*, Book 1, 1, 74.

Vestras spes uritis.—You burn your hopes.

Virgil. *Æneid*, 5, 63.

Vetera extollimus, recentium incuriosi.—We laud things which are ancient, careless of those which are modern.

Tacitus. *Annals*, Book 2, 55.

Vetera semper in laude, præsentia in fastidio.—Old things are always in good repute, present things in disfavour.

Tacitus. *Dialogus de Oratoribus*, 13.

Veterem injuriam ferendo, invitas novam.

—By bearing with an ancient injury you invite a new one. Pr.

Vetus melius est.—The old is better.

Yulgate. *St. Luke*, 5, 39.

Vetustas pro lege semper habetur.—Antiquity (of custom) is always regarded as law. Law.

Vexata quæstio.—A vexed question.

Vi et armis.—By force and arms.

Vi verum vincitur.—Truth is overcome by might. Plantus. *Amphitruo*, Act 2.

Via crucis via lucis.—The way of the cross is the way of light. Mediæval.

Via media.—A middle way.

Viam qui nescit, qua deveniat ad mare.

Eum oportet amnem querere comitem sibi.—He who knows not the way leading to the sea, should make the river his companion.

Plautus. *Pænulus*, Act 3, 3.

Viamque insistere domandi, Dum faciles animi juvenum, dum mobiles ætas.

—Enter on the path of training whilst the minds of young men are pliant and whilst their age is ductile.

Virgil. *Georgics*, 3, 163.

Vice versa.—The other way about.

Vicini vicinorum facta præsumuntur scire.

—Neighbours are presumed to have cognisance of each other's acts. Law.

Vicisti Galilæe!—Thou hast conquered, O Galilean!

Deathbed saying of the Emperor Julian (the Apostate). See p. 459.

Vicistis cochleam tarditudine.—You have beaten the snail in slowness.

Plautus. *Pænulus*, Act 3, 1.

Vicit iter durum pietas.—Devotion has mastered the hard way.

Virgil. *Æneid*, 6, 638.

Victi vincimus.—Conquered, we conquer.

Plautus. *Casina*, Act 1, 1.

Victor uterque fuit.—Each of the two combatants was victor.

Martial. *De Spectaculis*, 29, 12.

Victor victorum cluet.—He is hailed a conqueror of conquerors.

Plautus. *Trinummus*, Act 2, 2.

Victor volentes per populos dat jura.—A conqueror gives laws to a willing people. Pr.

Victorem captiva sequar, non nupta maritum.—As a captive I shall follow a vanquisher, and not as a bride a husband.

Ovid. *Heroides*, 3, 69.

Victores victosque numquam solida fide coalescere.—Victor and vanquished never unite in substantial agreement.

Tacitus. *Hist.*, Book 2, 7.

Victoria concordia crescit.—Victory increases by concord. Pr.

Victoria, et pro victoria vita.—Victory, and for victory, life. Pr.

Victoria pax, non pactione, parienda est. Victoria is to be produced by victory, not by negotiation. Cicero.

Victoriam malle quam pacem.—To prefer victory to peace.

Tacitus. *Hist.*, Book 3, 60.

Victrix causa Diis placuit, sed victa Catoni.—The conquering cause was pleasing to the gods, but the conquered to Cato.

Lucanus. *Pharsalia*, 1, 118.

Victrix Fortunæ Sapientia.—Wisdom is the vanquisher of fortune.

Juvenal. *Sat.*, 13, 20.

Victoriosque Dei celant, ut vivere durent, Felix esse mori.

—And the gods conceal from those who are to live how happy a thing it is to die, so that they may continue to live.

Lucanus. *Pharsalia*, 4, 519.

Vide ne funiculum nimis intendendo, aliquando abrumpas.—Take care lest by stretching the rope too much you at length break it.

Pr.

Vide ut supra.—See as above (see the preceding passage).

Video meliora, proboque :

Deteriora sequor.

—I see and approve the better course ; I follow the worse.

Ovid. *Metam.*, Book 7, 20.

Videte, quæso, quid potest pecunia.—See, I pray you, what money can do.

Plautus. *Stichus*, Act 2, 2.

Vidi ego naufragiumque viros et in æquore mergi ;

Et, Nunquam (dixi) justior unda fuit.

—I myself saw the shipwreck, and men sunk in the sea ; and I said, Never was the wave more just.

Ovid. *Trist.*, 5, 8, 11.

Vidit et erubuit lympha pudica Deum.—“The conscious water saw its God and blushed” (Dryden).

R. Crashaw.

Vigilantibus, non dormientibus, subveniunt jura.—The laws assist the watchful, not the sleepers.

Law.

Vigilate et orate.—Watch and pray.

Vulgate. *St. Matt.*, 24, 61 ;

St. Mark. 13, 33.

Vigor ætatis fluit ut flos veris.—The vigour of our days passes like a flower of the spring.

Pr.

Vile donum, vilis gratia.—A poor gift, poor thanks.

Pr.

Vilia miretur vulgus ; mihi flavus Apollo

Pocula Castalia plena ministret aqua.*

—Let the crowd delight in things of no value ; to me let the golden-haired Apollo minister full cups from the Castalian spring (the fountain of Parnassus).

Ovid. *Amorum*, Book 1, 15, 35.

Vilis sæpe cadus nobile nectar habet.—A common jar often holds generous nectar.

Pr.

Vilius argentum est auro, virtutibus aurum.—Silver is less valuable than gold, and gold than virtue.

Horace. *Ep.*, Book 1, 1, 52.

Vim vi repellere omnia jura clamant.—All laws declare that we may repel force with force.

Law.

Vina parant animos, faciuntque coloribus aptos :

Cura fugit multo diluiturque mero.

—Wine stimulates the mind and makes it quick with heat ; care flees and is dissolved in much drink.

Ovid. *Ars Amat.*, Book 1, 237.

Vincant divitiæ.—Let wealth prevail.

Juvenal. *Sat.*, 1, 110.

Vincant quos vincere mavis.—May they prevail whom you wish to prevail.

Virgil. *Æneid*, 10, 43.

Vince animos, iramque tuam, qui cetera vincis.—Vanquish your feelings and your wrath, you who conquer other things.

Ovid. *Heroides*, 3, 85.

Vincenda est omnis fortuna ferendo.—All fortune is to be conquered by bearing it.

Maxim quoted by Sir Francis Bacon, “*Adv. Learning*,” et passim.

Vincere erant omnes dignæ.—They (the goddesses) were all worthy to prevail.

Ovid. *Heroides*, 16, 75.

Vincere est honestum, opprimere acerbum, pulchrum ignoscere.—To conquer is honourable, to oppress is harsh, to forgive is beautiful.

Publilius Syrus.

Vincere scis, Hannibal ; victoria uti nescis.—You know how to conquer, Hannibal, but you know not how to utilise victory.

Livy. *Book* 22, 51.

Vincet amor patriæ laudumque immensa cupido.—The love of country will be victorious, and the unbounded desire for glory.

Virgil. *Æneid*, 6, 823.

Vincit malos pertinax bonitas.—Persistent kindness conquers those who are evilly disposed.

Seneca. *De Beneficiis*, Book 7, 31.

Vincit omnia veritas.—Truth conquers all things.

Pr.

Vincit qui se vincit.—He conquers who conquers himself.

Pr.†

Vincite

Virtute vera.

—Conquer by means of true virtue.

Plautus. *Casina*, *Prol.*, 87 ;

and *Cistellaria*, Act 1, 3, 49.

Vincor veris.—I am conquered by truths.

Erasmus. *Diluculum*.

* Motto on title-page of Shakespeare's “*Venus and Adonis*.” Another reading : “*Castalia aque*,” of the Castalian spring.

† See “*Bis vincit*.”

Vincula da linguæ, vel tibi vincla dabit.—Put chains on your tongue, or it will put chains on you. **Pr.**

Vindicta
Nemo magis gaudet quam fœmina.
—No one rejoices more in revenge than woman.* **Juvenal. Sat., 13, 191.**

Vindictam mandasse sat est; plus nominis horror
Quam tuus ensis aget; minuit præsentia famam.

—It is enough to have commanded vengeance; the terror of your name will do more than your sword; your presence will diminish your reputation. **Lucanus.**

Vino diffugiunt mordaces cura.—By wine eating cares are put to flight.

*Adapted from Horace.
Odes, Book 1, 18, 4; and 7, 31.*

Vino tortus est ira.—Racked by wine and anger (and thus induced to reveal secrets).
Horace. Ep., Book 1, 18, 38.

Vinum bonum lætificet cor hominis.—Good wine will make glad the heart of man.
Vulgate. Ps., 104, 15.

Vinum incendit iram.—Wine kindles wrath.
Seneca. De Ira, Book 2, 19.

Violenta nemo imperia continuit diu; Moderata durant.

—No one has long maintained violent government; temperate rule endures.

Seneca. Troades, Act 2, 250.

Vipera Cappadocem nocitura momordit: at illa,

Gustato perit sanguine Cappadociæ.
—A noxious viper bit a Cappadocian, but the reptile perished on tasting the Cappadocian's blood.

Translation from "Anthologia Græca."

Vir bonus dicendi peritus.—A good man skilled in speaking. **Pr.**

Vir bonus est quis?
Qui consulta patrum, qui leges juraque servat.

—Who is a good man? He who keeps the decrees of the Fathers, and the laws and ordinances. **Horace. Ep., Book 1, 16, 40.**

Vir bonus et sapiens dignis ait esse paratum,

Nec tamen ignorat quid distent æra lupinis.
—A good and wise man confesses himself ready to assist the worthy; but nevertheless he is not unaware of the difference between coins and counters.

Horace. Ep., Book 1, 7, 22.

* "Women do most delight in revenge," writes Sir Thos. Browne ("Christian Morals," Part 3, sec. 12), and he therefore calls revenge "feminine manhood." Byron ("Don Juan," l. 224, 7), has: "Sweet is revenge—especially to women."

Virmovendarum lacrymarum peritissimum
—A man very skilled in moving to tears.

Pliny the Younger. Ep., Book 2, 11.

Vir pietate gravis.—A man full of piety.
Virgil. Æneid, 1, 151.

Vir sapiens forti melior.—A wise man is better than a strong man. **Pr.**

Virescit vulnere virtus.—Virtue (or valour) flourishes by a wound.

Motto of Earls of Galloway.

Virginibus puerisque canto.—I sing to maids and to boys.†

Horace. Odes, Book 3, 1, 4.

Virgo intacta.—A maiden untouched.
Catullus. Odes, 63, 47.

Viri boni est nescire facere injuriam.—It is the mark of a good man not to know how to do an injury. **Pubilius Syrus.**

Viri infelices procul amici.—The friends of an unfortunate man are far off. **Seneca.**

Viribus unitis.—With united strength.
Motto of Joseph I. of Germany.

Viris fortibus non opus est mœnibus.—To brave men walls are unnecessary. **Pr.**

Virtus agrestiores ad se animos allicit.—Virtue allures to herself the more rustic minds. **Cicero.**

Virtus ariete fortior.—Virtue (or valour) is stronger than a battering ram. **Pr.**

Virtus est medium vitiorum, et utrinque reductum.—Virtue is the mean between (opposing) vices, and is equally removed from either. **Horace. Ep., Book 1, 18, 3.**

Virtus est vitium fugere, et sapientia prima Stultitia caruisse.

—Virtue consists in fleeing from vice; and it is the first wisdom to eschew folly.

Horace. Ep., Book 1, 1, 41.

Virtus hominem jungit Deo.—Virtue joins man to God. **Cicero.**

Virtus in arduis.—Virtue (or valour) in the midst of adverse circumstances. **Pr.**

Virtus mille scuta.—Virtue is a thousand shields. **Pr.**

Virtus non advenit a natura, neque a doctrina, sed a numine divino.—Virtue comes not from nature, nor from teaching, but from the will of God. **Seneca.**

Virtus post funera vivit.—(See "Vivit post funera" p. 710.)

† See Martial, "Epig." 3, 69, 7. "Venerandaque sanctaque verba a pueris debent, virginibusque legi." (Solemn and holy words ought to be read by boys and maids.)

Virtus præmium est optimum.
Virtus omnibus rebus anteipso profecto.
Libertas, salus, vita, res, parentes,
Patria et prognati tutantur, servantur;
Virtus omnia in se habet; omnia assunt
bona, quem penes est virtus.

—Virtue is the highest reward. Virtue truly goes before all things. Liberty, safety, life, property, parents, country and children are protected and preserved. Virtue has all things in herself; he who has virtue has all things that are good attending him.

Plautus. *Amphitruo*, Act 2, 2, 17.

Virtus probata florebit.—Proved virtue will flourish. **Pr.**

Virtus, recludens immeritis mori
Cælum, negata tentat iter via.

—Virtue, opening heaven to those who do not deserve to die, makes her course by paths untried. **Horace. Odes**, Book 3, 2, 21.

Virtus repulsæ nescia sordidæ,
Intaminatis fulget honoribus;
Nec sumit aut ponit secures
Arbitrio popularis aures.

—Virtue, knowing no base repulse, shines with untarnished honour; nor does she assume or resign her emblems of honour by the will of some popular breeze.

Horace. Odes, Book 3, 2, 17.

Virtus secundum naturam est; vitia inimica et infesta sunt.—Virtue is according to nature; vices are hostile and dangerous.

Seneca. Ep., 50.

Virtus sine ratione constare non potest.—Virtue cannot exist without reason.

Pliny the Younger.

Virtus sola nobilitat.—Virtue alone ennobles. (See "Nobilitas sola.")

Motto of Lord Wallscourt and others, adapted from Juvénal, Sat., 8, 20.

Virtus vincit invidiam.—Virtue conquers envy. **Pr.**

Virtute ambire oportet, non favoribus;
Sat habet favorum semper, qui recte facit.
—We ought to seek support from virtue, not from patrons; he has ever sufficient patrons who does rightly.

Plautus. *Amphitruo*, Prologue, 78.

Virtute non astutia.—By virtue, not by craft. **Motto.**

Virtute non verbis.—By virtue, not by words. **Motto.**

Virtute quies.—In virtue there is rest. **Motto.**

Virtute quod non possis, blanditiis auferas.
—What you cannot achieve by virtue, you may obtain by flattery. **Publius Syrus.**

Virtutem doctrina paret, natura ne donet?
—Does learning impart virtue, or is it not nature which bestows it?

Horace. Ep., Book 1, 18, 100.

Virtutem incolumem odimus,
Sublatam ex oculis quarimus invidi.

—Envious that we are, we hate virtue when it is with us safe and sound, but when it is removed from our eyes we seek for it.

Horace. Odes, Book 3, 24, 31.

Virtutem verba putes?—Can you suppose that virtue consists of words merely?

Horace. Ep., Book 1, 6, 31.

Virtutes discere; vitia dediscere.—Learn virtues; unlearn vices. **Seneca. Ep.**, 50.

Virtutes ipsas invertimus, atque
Sincерum cupimus vas incrustare.

—We turn upside down the very virtues of our friends, and desire to bedaub the pure vessel (*i.e.* to calumniate those who are innocent). **Horace. Satires**, Book 1, 55.

Virtuti non armis fido.—I trust to virtue, not to arms. **Motto of Earl of Wilton.**

Virtutis expers, verbis jactans gloriam,
Ignotos fallit, notis est derisui.

—A man destitute of courage, but bragging of his glorious achievements, imposes on strangers, but is the derision of those who know him. **Phædrus. Book 1**, 11, 1.

Virtutis fortuna comes.—Good fortune is the companion of valour.

Motto of Duke of Wellington and others.

Virtutis laus omnis in actione consistit.—The whole praise of virtue lies in action.

Cicero. De Officiis, Book 1, 6.

Virtutis omnis impedimentum est timor.—Fear is a hindrance to all virtue.

Publius Syrus.

Virtutisque viam deserit ardua.—And forsakes the path of exacting virtue.

Horace. Odes, Book 3, 24, 44.

Virtutum omnium fundamentum pietas.—Piety is the foundation of all virtues. **Pr.**

Virtutum primam esse puta compescere linguam;

Proximus ille Deo est qui scit ratione tacere.
—Regard it as the first of virtues to restrain the tongue; he is nearest to a God who knows how to be silent when occasion requires. **Cato.**

Vis comica.—The talent for comedy. **Pr.**

Vis consilii expers mole ruit sua:
Vim temperatam Di quoque provehunt
In majus; idem odere vires

Omne nefas animo moventes.
—Strength destitute of reasoning falls by its own weight; and indeed the gods add power to strength properly regulated; but they detest force which incites to all kinds of crime. **Horace. Odes**, Book 3, 4, 65.

Vis inertiae.—The power of inertness. **Pr.**

Vis nunquam tristis esse? Recte vive!—Do you wish never to be sad? Live rightly! **Isidorus. S. 13**, 223.

Vis recte vivere? Quis non?
Si virtus hoc una potest dare, fortis ommissis
Hoc age deliciis.

—Do you wish to live well? Who does not? If virtue alone can give this, act up to it bravely, scorning delights.

Horace. *Ep.*, Book 1, 6, 29.

Vis unita fortior.—Strength united is the more powerful.

Motto of Earls of Mount-Cashell. (Quoted by Francis Bacon in his "Table of the Colours," 5.)

Viscus merus vestra est blanditia.—Your flattery is so much birdlime.

Plautus. *Bacchides*, Act 1, 1, 16.

Visum visu.—To see and to be seen.

Vita brevis, ars longa.—Life is short, art is long. (See "Ars longa.")

Vita data est utenda.—The life given us is for use. (See "Vitaque mancupio.")

Ovid. *Ad Liviam*, 369.

Vita dum superest, bene est.—Whilst life remains it is well.

Mæcenæ (as quoted by Seneca, *Ep.* 101).

Vita enim mortuorum in memoria vivorum posita est.—The life of the dead retains a place in the memory of the living. Cicero.

Vita hominis sine literis mors est.—The life of man without letters is death.

Vita si scias uti, longa est.—Life is long, if you know how to use it.

Seneca. *De Brev. Vitæ*.

Vitæ est avidus,
Quisquis non vult, mundo secum
Pereunte, mori.

—He is greedy of life who does not wish to die with the world around him perishing.

Seneca. *Thyestes*, Act 4, 883.

Vitæ philosophia dux, virtutis indagatrix, expultrixque vitiorum! — Oh philosophy, guide of life, explorer of virtue, expeller of vice.

Cicero. *Tusc. Quest.*, 5, 2, 5.

Vitæ postscenia celant.—They hide what goes on in their lives behind the scenes.

Lucretius. *De Rer. Nat.*, Book 4, 1180.

Vitæ precepta beatæ.—Directions for leading a happy life.

Horace. *Sat.*, Book 2, 4, 95.

Vitæ summa brevis spem nos vetat inchoare longam.

Jam te premet nox, fabulæque Manes,
Et domus exilis Plutonia.

—The short span of life forbids us to spin out hope to any length. Soon will night be upon you, and the fabled Shades, and the shadowy Plutonian home.

Horace. *Odes*, Book 1, 4, 15.

Vitæ via virtus.—Virtue is the way of life. Motto of Dawson and other families.

Vitam esse vigiliam.—Life is a vigil.

Pliny.

Vitam regit fortuna, non sapientia.—Fortune, not wisdom, rules life. (Latinised by Cicero as a sentence praised by Theophrastus, the centenarian, b. B.C. 394, d. B.C. 238.)

Cicero. *Tusc.*, 5, 9, 25.

Vitanda est improba Siren
Desidia.

—Sloth, that shameful Siren, is to be avoided.

Horace. *Sat.*, Book 2, 3, 14.

Vitanda tamen est suspicio avaritiæ.—But the very suspicion of avarice is to be avoided.

Cicero. *De Officiis*, Book 2, 17, 57.

Vitaque mancupio nulli datur, omnibus usu.—And life is given to none as a disposable property, but to all for use.

Lucretius. *De Rer. Nat.*, Book 3, 984.

Vitaret cœlum Phaëton, si viverat.—Phaëton, if he were alive, would shun the skies.

Ovid. *Trist.*, 1, 1, 79.

Vitavi denique culpam;
Non laudem merui.

—Lastly, I have avoided blame; I have not deserved praise.

Horace. *De Arte Poetica*, 267.

Vitia nobis sub virtutum nomine obrepunt.—Vices creep upon us under the name of virtues.

Seneca. *Ep.*, 45.

Vitia temporis; vitia hominis.—Vices of the time; vices of an individual. ("There are vitia temporis as well as vitia hominis.")

Lord Bacon's "Humble Submission and Supplication to the Lords of Parliament, 1621.*

Vitium capiunt, ni moveantur, aquæ.—Water becomes corrupted unless it is kept in motion.

Pr.

Vitium commune omnium est,
Quod nimum ad rem in senecta attentum sumus.

—It is the common vice of all that in old age we become too much devoted to money.

Terence. *Adelphi*, 5, 8, 50.

Vitium exemplo principis inolescunt.—Vice grows to be a custom through the example of a prince.

Pr.

Vitium fuit, nunc mos est, assentatio.—Flattery was once a vice, but is now a custom.

Pr.

Viva voce.—By the living voice (i.e. spoken, and not written).

* Both expressions are from Seneca, *Ep.*, 97. "Hominum sunt ista [vitia], non temporum." (Those vices—luxury and neglect of decent manners—are vices of men, not of the times.)

Viva vox afficit.—The living voice moves (*i.e.* affects men more than what they read).

Pliny the Younger. *Ep.*, Book 2, 3.
(Given as a common saying.)

Vivamus, mea Lesbia, atque amemus.—Let us live, my Lesbia, and love.

Petroneus.

Vivat, fiat, pipat, bibat!—May he live, fife, pipe, drink. (Called by Epistemon, "O secret apocalyptic." The rhyme of Old King Cole seems to have been suggested by this or some similar saying.)

Rabelais. *Pantagruel*, Book 4, ch. 53.

Vivat Rex (or Regina).—May the King (or Queen) live. *Vulgate. 1 Samuel*, 10, 24.

Vive memor leti; fugit hora.—Live mindful of death; the hour is passing by us.

Persius. *Sat.*, 5, 153.

Vive memor nostri.—Live remembering us.

Ovid. *Heroides*, 11, 125.

Vive pius; moriere pius. Cole sacra.—Live righteously; you shall die righteously. Cherish religion.

Ovid. *Amorum*, Book 3, 9, 37.

Vive, valeque.—Live and farewell, long life and good health to you.

Horace. *Sat.*, Book 2, 5, 10.

Vivent decus, atque sententi;
Rari post cineres habent poetæ.

—To one living and having the power of appreciation is honour given; few poets enjoy it even after their death.

Martial. *Epig.*, Book 1, 2, 5.

Vivere est cogitare.—To live is to think.

Cicero. *Tusc. Quæst.*, 5, 32.

Vivere luce volo.—I desire to live in the light of day (*i.e.* in the country rather than in the town). *Martial. Epig.*, Book 12, 60, 6.

Vivere, mi Lucili, militare est.—To live, my dear Lucilius, is to do battle.

Seneca. *Epist.*, 96.

Vivere nolunt, et mori nesciunt.—They will not live, and do not know how to die.

Seneca. *Ep.*, 4.

Vivere si recte nescis, decede peccatis.—If you do not know how to live aright, make way for those who do.

Horace. *Ep.*, Book 2, 2, 213.

Vivida vis animi pervicit, et extra
Processit longe flammantia moenia Mundi;
Atque Omne immensum peragravit mente
animoque.

—The lively force of the mind has broken down all barriers, and has made its way far beyond the glittering walls of this Universe, and he (Epicurus) has searched out the infinite All by his mind and genius.

Lucretius. *De Rerum Nat.*, 1, 73.

Vivimus aliena fiducia.—We live by trust in others.

Pliny the Elder.

Vivit enim, vivetque semper.—He lives, and he will always live. (Referring to Virginus Rufus, who had just received a public funeral.)

Pliny the Younger. *Ep.*, Book 2, 1.

Vivit post funera virtus.—Virtue lives beyond the grave.

According to Borbonius, this is "a saying of Tiberius Caesar." It is the motto of the Boyles, Malones, and other families.

Vivit post proelia Magnus,
Sed fortuna perit.

—Cæsar lives after his battles, but his fortune has perished.

Lucanus. *Pharsalia*, Book 8, 84.

Vivite, ait, fugio.—Live ye, he says, I flee. *Motto on Bishop Atterbury's Sundial.*

Vivitur exiguu melius: natura beatiss
Omnibus esse dedit, si quis cognoverit uti
—Men live better on little: nature has given it to all men to be happy, if each but knew how to use his opportunity.

Claudian. *In Rufinum*, Book 1, 215.*

Vivitur parvo bene, cui paternum
Splendet in mensa tenui salinum;
Nec leves somnos timor aut cupido

Sordidus aufert.

—He lives well upon little, whose family salt-cellar shines upon his frugal table; nor does fear or base desire rob him of his easy slumber.

Horace. *Odes*, Book 2, 16, 13.

Vivo et regno, simul ista relinqui,
Quæ vos ad cælum fertis rumore secundo.

—I live and I reign, as soon as I have left those things which you extol to the skies with one accord.

Horace. *Ep.*, Book 1, 10, 9.

Vivunt in Venerem frondes, omnisque
vicissim

Felix arbor amat.

—The leaves live for love, and every happy tree loves in his season.

Claudian.

De Nuptiis Honorii et Maræ, 65.

Vix a te videor posse tenere manus.—I scarcely seem able to keep my hands off you.

Ovid. *Metam.*, 13, 203.

Vix duo tresve mihi de tot superestis amici.—Out of all my many friends scarcely two or three of you are left to me.

Ovid. *Trist.*, 1, 5, 33.

Vix ea nostra voco. (See "Nam genus," p. 596.)

Motto of Dukes of Argyll and Earls of Warwick, etc.

* See "Exiguu natura desiderat." Nature requires little. (*Ep.*, 16.)

Vix mihi credetis, sed credite, Troja maneret,
Præceptis Priami si foret usa sui.

—Scarce will you believe me, but believe nevertheless, Troy would have remained standing had it availed itself of the advice of its Priam.
Ovid. *Ars Amat.*, 3, 440.

Vixi dubius, anxius morior, nescio quo vado.—I have lived in doubt, I die in anxiety, I know not whither I go.

Attributed to a Pope of Rome.

Vixi, et quem dederat cursum fortuna, peregi:

Et nunc magna mei sub terras currit imago.—I have lived, and I have run the course which fortune allotted me; and now my shade shall descend illustrious to the grave.

Virgil. *Æneid*, 4, 653.

Vixere fortes ante Agamemnona

Multi; sed omnes illacrimabiles

Urgentur ignotique longa

Nocte, carent quia vate sacro.

—Many brave men lived before Agamemnon; but, all unwept and unknown, are lost in the distant night, since they are without a divine poet (to chronicle their deeds)

Horace. *Odes*, Book 4, 9, 25.

Vocat in certamina Divos.—He calls the gods to arms.

Virgil. *Æneid*, 6, 172.

Volat ambiguis

Mobilis alis hora; nec ulli

Præstat velox Fortuna fidem.

—The shifting hour flies with doubtful wings; nor does swift Fortune keep faith with anyone

Seneca. *Hippolytus*, Act 4, 1141.

Volente Deo.—The god so willing.

Virgil. *Æneid*, 1, 303.

Volenti non fit injuria.—An injury is not done to a person who consents.

Law.

Volito vivu' per ora virum.—I fly hither and thither, living in the mouths of men.

Attributed to Ennius. (Quoted by Cicero, *Tusc. Quest.*, 15, 34. Also said to be part of the epitaph of Ennius.)*

Volo: Mundare.—I will. Be thou clean.

Vulgate. *St. Luke*, 5, 13.

Volo non valeo.—I will, but I have not the power.

Motto of Greystock family.

Voluntas donatoris observetur.—Let the wish of the donor be observed.

Law. Statute "De Donis."

Voluntas habetur pro facto.—The will is taken for the deed.

Law.

* The preceding portion is as follows:

"Nemo me lacrymis decorat, nec funera fletu.

Faxit cur? Volito," etc.

(Let no one honour me with tears, or bury me with lamentation. Why? Because I fly.)

Voluntas non potest cogi.—The will cannot be compelled.

Pr.

Voluptas est illecebra turpitudinis.—Pleasure is an inciter to villainy.

Cicero. *De Legibus*, Book 1, 11, 31.

Voluptas est malorum esca; quo ea non minus homines

Quam hamo capiuntur pisces.

—Pleasure is the bait of evil; for by it men are caught not less than fish with a hook.

Plautus.

Voluptas non est voluptas quæ cum mala fama, malaque conscientia conjuncta est.—Pleasure is not pleasure which is joined to evil report and an evil conscience.

Erasmus. *Fam. Coll.*

Voluptates commendat rarior usus.—Rarity enhances pleasures.

Juvenal. *Sat.*, 11, 203.

Voluptati mœror sequitur.—Sorrow follows pleasure.

Pr.

Vos, Quirites, imperio nati, æquo animo servitutem toleratis?—Romans, born to empire, will you endure slavery with equanimity?

Sallust. *Jugurtha*, 31.

Vos valet et plaudite.—Fare ye well, and give us your applause.

Terence. (*Last words of several comedies.*)†

Vota vita mea.—My life is vowed.

Pr.

Vox audita perit, litera scripta manet.—The spoken voice perishes, the written word remains.

Quoted by W. Caxton, 1431.‡

Vox clamantis in deserto.—The voice of one crying in the wilderness.

Vulgate. *St. Matt.*, 3, 3; *St. Mark*, 1, 3;

St. Luke, 3, 4; *St. John*, 1, 23

Vox diversa sonat: populorum est vox tamen una,

Cum verus PATRIS diceris esse PATER.

—There are many different voices and languages; but there is but one voice of the peoples when you are declared to be the true "Father of your country."

Martial. *De Spectaculis*, 3, 11.

Vox et præterea nihil.—A voice, and beyond that nothing. (Sometimes quoted "Vox es, præterea nihil," and said to be from Seneca.)||

† "Divine Plato escam malorum appellat voluptatem, quod ea videlicet homines capiuntur, ut pisces hamo." (Plato divinely calls pleasure the bait of evil, inasmuch as men are caught by it as fish by a hook.)—CICERO, "De Senectute," 13, 44.

‡ See Eunuchus, 5, 9, 64.

§ See "Litera scripta," p. 578.

|| Seneca has a kindred passage: "Vox nihil aliud quam ictus aer." (The voice is nothing but beaten air.)—*Nat. Quest.* Book 2, 29.

Vox omnibus una.—One cry was common to them all. Virgil. *Aeneid*, 5, 616.

Vox populi vox Dei.—The voice of the people is the voice of a god.*

Quoted as a saying by Alcuin (*Admonitio ad Carolum Magnum*) c. A.D. 800.

Vox stellarum.—The voice of the stars.

Vulgare amici nomen, sed rara est fides.—The name of friend is common, but faith in friendship is rare.

Phædrus. *Fab.*, Book 3, 9, 1.

Vulgus ex veritate pauca, ex opinione multa aestimat.—The crowd values few things according to truth, but many according to report.

Cicero. *Pro. Q. Roscio Com.*, 10, 29.

Vulgus ignavum et nihil ultra verba ausurum.—A cowardly populace which will dare nothing beyond talk.

Tacitus. *Hist.*, Book 3, 58.

Vulnera nisi sint tacta tractataque sanar non possunt.—Wounds cannot be cured unless handled and dressed. Livy.

Vulnus alit venis, et cæco carpitur igni.—She cherishes the wound in her veins, and is consumed by an unseen fire.

Virgil. *Aeneid*, 4, 2.

Vulnus non penetrat animum.—A wound does not pierce the soul. Macrobius.

Vultus ac frons animi janua.—The face and brow are the entrance of the mind.

Quintus Cicero.† *De Pet. Consulatus*, 11.

Vultus est index animi.—The countenance is the index of the mind.‡ Pr.

Zonam perdidit.—He has lost his purse (or his belt). Horace. *Ep.*, Book 2, 2, 40.

* See Bacon, "Vox populi habet aliquid divinum," p. 18.

† Brother of Cicero, the orator.

‡ See "Imago animi," p. 558.

MODERN LANGUAGES.

FRENCH QUOTATIONS.

Pr. = Proverbial phrases and expressions.

Proverbs and Proverbial Phrases having English equivalents or parallels, are included amongst the Proverbs page 739 et seq.

À l'amour satisfait tout son charme est ôté.—When love is satisfied all its charm is removed. **Cornelle.** *Don Juan, Act 1, 2.*

À mon avis, c'est "le vivre heureusement," non, comme disoit Antisthenes, "le mourir heureusement," qui faict l'humaine félicité.—In my opinion, "to live happily," and not as Antisthenes declared, "to die happily," is that which makes human felicity.

Montaigne. *Essays, Book 3, chap. 2.*

A propos de bottes.—Talking of boots.

Regnard. *Le Distrait. (Pr.)*

A quatre épingles.—With four pins; dressed with foppish care.

A raconter ses maux, souvent on les soulage.—One often lightens troubles in telling them. **Cornelle.** *Polyeucte, Act 1, 3.*

Adieu canaux, canards, canaille!—Farewell canals, ducks, and scoundrels!

Voltaire (*on quitting the Netherlands*).

Adieu la voiture, adieu la boutique!—Farewell to carriage! farewell to shop! (All prosperity is at an end.) **Pr.**

Adieu paniers! vendanges sont faites.—Farewell baskets! the vintage is over. **Pr.**

Ah! il n'y a plus d'enfants.—Ah! there are no more children now. **Molière.**

Le Malade Imaginaire, Act 2, 2.

Ajustez vos flûtes.—Make your flutes agree; adjust your differences.† **Pr.**

Âme damnée.—A lost soul; a hopeless individual; a mere drudge or parasite.

* This phrase is applied in France to sayings or doings which are without motive. The expression is said to have arisen in the time of Francis I. when a suitor who had been "debouté" (from the Low Latin "debotare," to decide adversely) told the King by mistake that he had been "debotté." This led to the abolition of pleading in Latin, much to the displeasure of the barristers, who accordingly used this phrase to imply insufficient motive or reason.

† Mettez, pour me jouer, vos flûtes mieux d'accord." (If you want to play a trick on me, put your flutes more in accord.)—**Molière.** "L'Étourdi," Act 1, 4 (1653).

Âme de boue.—A soul of mud.

Après nous le déluge.—After us the deluge.‡ **Saying of Madame de Pompadour.**

Au bout de son Latin.—At the end of his Latin (*i.e.* at the end of his knowledge). **Pr.**

Aucun chemin de fleurs ne conduit à la gloire.—No path of flowers leads to glory.

La Fontaine. *Fables, 10, 14.*

Ballon d'essai.—A trial balloon; something sent up to see which way the wind is blowing.

Bon gré, mal gré.—Whether inclined or not.

Boutez en avant.—Push forward.

Ça ira.—That shall go on; that shall speed. **French Revolution Song, 1789.**

Calomniez, calomniez; il en reste toujours quelque chose.—Calumniate, calumniate; there will always be something which sticks.‡

Beaumarchais.

Barbier de Séville, Act 3, 13.

C'est de l'hébreu pour moi.—It is Hebrew to me. **Molière.** *L'Étourdi, Act 3, 3.*

C'est double plaisir de tromper le trompeur.—It is a double pleasure to cheat the cheater. **La Fontaine.** *Fables, 2, 15.*

C'est l'imagination qui gouverne le genre humain.—It is imagination which rules the human race. **Napoleon.**

C'est la grande formule moderne: Du travail, toujours travail, et encore du travail.—It is the great modern maxim: Work, always work, and yet more work.

Gambetta.

C'est la règle des règles, et générale loi des loix, que chacun observe celle du lieu où il est.—It is the rule of rules and the general law of laws that everyone should observe that of the place where he is.‖

Montaigne. *Book 1, chap. 22.*

‡ There is an old Greek proverb to the same effect, denounced by Cicero ("De Finibus," 3, 19) as an inhuman and disgraceful saying. See "Ἐὐὸς θανάτος," p. 471.

§ See Latin: "Audacter calumniare," p. 496.

‖ See Greek, "Νόμος," p. 475.

C'est le chemin des passions qui m'a conduit à la philosophie.—It is the path of the passions which has led me to philosophy.

Rousseau.

C'est le commencement de la fin.—It is the beginning of the end.

Attr. to Talleyrand (on the Hundred Days).

C'est le crime qui fait la honte, et non pas l'échafaud.—It is crime which brings shame, and not the scaffold.

Cornille.

C'est le roolde de la couardise, non de la vertu, de s'aller tapir dans un creux, sous une tumbe massive, pour éviter les coups de la fortune.—It is the rôle of cowardice, not of courage, to go and crouch down in a hole, under a massive tomb, to avoid the blows of fortune.

Montaigne. *Essais, Book 2, chap. 3.*

C'est magnifique, mais ce n'est pas la guerre.—It is magnificent, but it is not war.

Attributed to Marshal Canrobert, on viewing the charge of the Light Brigade at Balaklava.

C'est plus qu'un crime; c'est une faute.—It is worse than a crime; it is a blunder.

Attributed to Fouché. Boulay de la Meurthe is, however, reputed to have originated the expression.

C'est sans doute une belle harmonie, quand le faire et le dire vont ensemble.—Without doubt it is a delightful harmony when doing and saying go together.

Montaigne. *Essais, Book 2, chap. 31.*

C'est son cheval de bataille.—It is his war-horse; his stronghold, or forte.

Pr.

C'est une violente maîtresse d'école que la nécessité.—Necessity is a violent school-mistress.

Montaigne. *Essais, Book 1, 47.*

Ce n'est pas un événement, c'est une nouvelle.—It is not an event, it is a piece of news.

Talleyrand (*on hearing of Napoleon's death*).

Ce n'est pas une révolte, c'est une révolution.—It is not a revolt, it is a revolution.

Duc de Liancourt's remark to Louis XVI., July 14, 1789. (Carlyle's French Revolution, Part 1, Book 5, Chap. 7.)

Ce qu'il nous faut pour vaincre, c'est de l'audace, encore de l'audace, toujours de l'audace!—What we require in order to conquer is audacity, and yet more audacity, and always audacity!

Danton.

Ce que le gantelet gagne, le gorgerin le mène.—What the gauntlet gains the gorget takes.

Attributed to Bayard.

Ce qui manque aux orateurs en profondeur ils vous le donnent en longueur.—What is wanting in orators in depth, they make up to you in length.

Montesquieu.

Ce qui ne vaut pas la peine d'être dit, on le chante.—That which is not worth while saying is sung.

Beaumarchais.

Barbier de Séville, Act 1, 1.

Ce sont les passions qui font et qui défont tout.—It is the passions which make and unmake everything.

Fontenelle.

Ce sont toujours les aventuriers qui font de grandes choses, et non pas les souverains des grandes empires.—It is always the adventurers who accomplish great things, and not the monarchs of great empires.

Montesquieu.

Cela va sans dire.—That goes without saying.

Pr.

Celui aime peu qui aime à la mesure.—He loves little who loves by rule.

Montaigne. *Book 1, chap. 28. Sonnets, 11.*

Ces discours sont fort beaux dans un livre.—These sayings are all very fine in a book.

Boileau.

Ces malheureux rois, Dont on dit tant de mal, ont du bon quelquefois.

—These unfortunate kings, of whom so much evil is spoken, have their good points now and then.

Andrieux.

Cet animal est très méchant:

Quand on l'attaque il se défend.

—That animal is very vicious: when you attack it, it defends itself.

Anon.

Ceux qui parlent beaucoup, ne disent jamais rien.—Those who talk much never say anything.

Boileau.

Ceux qui s'appliquent trop aux petites choses deviennent ordinairement incapables des grandes.—Those who apply themselves too much to little things usually become incapable of great things.

La Rochefoucauld. *Maxim 41.*

Cherchons la femme.—Let us look for the woman.*

A. Dumas.

Mohicans de Paris, Vol. 2, chap. 11.

Combien de choses nous servoient hier d'articles de foy, qui nous sont fables aujourd'hui!—How many things served us yesterday for articles of faith, which to-day are fables to us!

Montaigne. *Essais, Book 1, chap. 26.*

Combien de querelles, et combien importantes, a produit au monde le doute du sens de cette syllabe, "Hoc"?—How many quarrels, and how important, has the doubt as to the meaning of this syllabe "Hoc" produced for the world?

Montaigne. *Essais, Book 2, chap. 12.*

(Referring to the controversies on transubstantiation—"Hoc est corpus meum.")

*See Proverbs, "There is no mischief."

Comme quelqu'un pourroit dire de moy, que j'ay seulement fait icy un amas de fleurs estrangieres, n'y ayant fourny du mien que le filet à les lier.—As one might say of me that I have only made here a collection of other people's flowers, having provided nothing of my own but the cord to bind them together.

Montaigne. *Essais, Book 3, chap. 12.*

Comprendre c'est pardonner.—To understand is to forgive. **Madame de Stael.**

Courage, Père Joseph, Brisach est à nous. —Courage, Father Joseph, Brisach is ours.

Cardinal Richelieu's remark to his dying colleague, the Capuchin, Joseph du Tremblay, 1638.

Croyez que chose divine est prester; devoir est vertu heroïque.—Believe me that it is a godlike thing to lend; to owe is a heroic virtue.

Rabelais. *Pantagruel, Book 3, chap. 4.*

Dans l'adversité de nos meilleurs amis nous trouvons toujours quelque chose qui ne nous déplaît pas.—In the adversity of our best friends we always find something which is not displeasing to us.

La Rochefoucauld. *Maxims, 1665 ed., No. 99.*

Dans les premières passions, les femmes aiment l'amant; dans les autres, elles aiment l'amour.—In their first passions women love the lover; in the others they love love. **La Rochefoucauld.** *Maxim 471.*

De Paris au Pérou, du Japon jusqu'à Rome.—From Paris to Peru, from Japan as far as to Rome. **Boileau.** *Sat., 8, 3.*

De quante epaisseur sont les ais de ceste nauf?—Elles sont, respondit le pilot, de deux bons doigts epaisées, n'ayez peur.—Vertus Dieu, dist Panurge, nous sommes donc continuellement à deux doigts près de la mort. Est-ce cy une des neuf joies de mariage?—Of what thickness are the boards of this ship?—Have no fear, replied the pilot, they are fully two inches thick.—Merciful God, said Panurge, we are then continually within two inches of death. Is this one of the nine joys of marriage?

Rabelais. *Pantagruel, Book 4, chap. 23.*

Dettes et menzonges sont ordinairement ensemble ralliés.—Debts and lies are generally mixed together.*

Rabelais. *Pantagruel, Book 3, chap. 5.*

Dieu est d'ordinaire pour les gros escadrons contre les petits.—God is generally for the big squadrons against the little ones. *Letter by Bussy-Rabutin, Oct. 18, 1677.*

On dit que Dieu est toujours pour les gros bataillons.—They say that God is always for the big battalions.

Voltaire, Letter, Feb. 6, 1770.

Dieu et mon droit.—God and my right.

Parole of Richard I., 1198.

Dis-moi ce que tu manges, je te dirai ce que tu es.—Tell me what you eat, and I will tell you what you are.† **Brillat-Savarin.**

Don terrible de la familiarité.—The terrible gift of familiarity. **Mirabeau.**

Droit de guerre, qui *peut capere capiat*.—The right of war—let him take who take can. **Rabelais.** *Pantagruel, chap. 26.*

Du moment qu'on aime, on devient si doux.—From the instant one loves one becomes so sweet. **Marмонтel.**

Du sublime au ridicule il n'y a qu'un pas.—From the sublime to the ridiculous there is only one step. *Saying of Napoleon I. (See under Thos. Paine, p. 239.)*

Écrasez l'infâme.—Crush out the infamous thing. **Voltaire.** *Letters, etc.*

Elle ne me profitera de rien, car je n'y adjoûte point de foi.—It will profit me nothing, for I have no faith in it (the monk's remark when he says that he knows a prayer which guarantees immunity from all firearms).

Rabelais. *Gargantua, Book 1, chap. 42.*

Elle s'endormit du sommeil des justes.—She slept the sleep of the just.

Racine. *Abbrégé de l'histoire de Port Royal, Vol. 4, 57. (Mesnard's ed.)*‡

Embarras de richesses.—An embarrassment of riches. **D'Alainval.**

Epicurus dict, que le sage ne peut jamais passer à un estat contraire: j'ay profité que opinion de l'envers de cette sentence, Que qui aura esté un fois bien fol ne sera nulle autre fois bien sage.—Epicurus says that th: wise man can never pass into a contrary state. I have a sort of opinion the reverse of this view [viz.], That he who has once been very foolish will never, at any other time, be very wise.

Montaigne. *Essais, Book 3, chap. 6.*

Et l'avare Achéron ne lache pas sa proie.—And greedy Acheron does not relinquish its prey. **Racine.**

Et le combat cessa, faute de combattants.—And the combat ceased for want of combatants. **Corneille.**

Et voilà justement comme on écrit l'histoire.—And this is exactly how history is written. **Voltaire.** *Charlot, 1, 6.*

Faire patte de velours.—To cover the claw with velvet.

* See under Proverbs, "Debtors are liars."

† See German: "Der Mensch ist," p. 733.

‡ See p. 456.

Fais ce que voudras.—Do what you like.
(The rule of life of the Thelemites.)

Rabelais. *Gargantua, Book 1, chap. 57.*

Faites comme si je ne le savais pas.—Do as if I did not know it (explain the Latin as if I did not know it). Molière.

Le Bourgeois Gentilhomme, Act 2, 6.

Faute d'argent, c'est douleur sans pareille.
—Lack of money is trouble without equal.

Quoted by Rabelais, "*Pantagruel*" (1533),
Book 2, chap. 16.

Fay ton fait, et te cognoy.—Do your deed, and know yourself.

Montaigne. *Essais, Book 1, chap. 3.*
(Tr. of Plato.)

Fils de Saint Louis, montez au ciel.—Son of St. Louis, ascend to heaven.

Attr. to the Abbé Edgeworth, at the execution of Louis XVI.

Fraternité ou la mort.—Fraternity or death.
Revolution Watchword, 1789.

Guenille, si l'on veut: ma guenille m'est chère.—A rag, if you will; but my rag is dear to me. Molière.

Guerre aux châteaux, paix aux chaumières!—War to the castles, peace to the cottages! Pr.

Hé, mon ami, tire-moi de danger;

Tu feras après ta harangue.

—Ha, my friend, get me out of danger; you can deliver your speech afterwards.

La Fontaine. *Fables, Book 1, 19.*

Il a plus que personne l'esprit que tout le monde a.—He has more than anyone the mind which everyone has. Montesquieu.

Il aspire à descendre.—It (ambition) aspires to descend.

Cornellie. *Cinna, Act 1, 2.*

Il attend que les alouettes lui tombent toutes rôties.—He expects the larks to fall down before him ready roasted. Pr.

Il connoît l'univers et ne se connoît pas.—He knows the world, and does not know himself. La Fontaine. *Fables, Book 8, 26.*

Je cognois tout, fors que moy-mesme.—I know all, excepting myself. Old Proverb.

Il en advient ce qui se veoid aux cages; les oyseaux qui en sont dehors, desespèrent d'y entrer; et d'un pareil soing en sortir, ceux qui sont au dedans.—It happens as one sees in cages: the birds which are outside despair of ever getting in, and those within are equally desirous of getting out.

Montaigne. *Essais, Book 3, chap. 5.*

Il est bon d'être ferme par tempérament et flexible par réflexion.—It is good to be firm by temperament and flexible by consideration.

Vauvenargues.

Il est ordinaire de veoir les bonnes intentions, si elles sont conduictes sans moderation, poulser les hommes à des effects très-vicieux.—It is common to see good intentions, if they are carried out without moderation, push men into very vicious results.

Montaigne. *Essais, Book 2, chap. 19.*

Il est plus aisé d'être sage pour les autres que pour soi-même.—It is easier to be wise for others than for one's self.

La Rochefoucauld. *Maxim 132.*

Il est plus honteux de se défier de ses amis que d'en être trompé.—It is more shameful to mistrust your friends than to be deceived by them. La Rochefoucauld. 84.

Il est trop difficile de penser noblement quand on ne pense que pour vivre.—It is too difficult to think nobly when one only thinks to get a living.

Rousseau. *Confessions, 2, 9.*

Il falloît s'enquérir qui est mieulx sçavant, non qui est plus sçavant.—We should enquire who is wise to most purpose, not who is most wise. Montaigne. *Book 1, chap. 24.*

Il faut avoir pitié des morts.—We must have pity on the dead. Victor Hugo.

Il faut avoir une âme.—One must have a soul. Tolstol.

Il faut qu'une porte soit ouverte ou fermée.—A door must either be open or shut. Pr.

Il faut reculer pour mieux sauter.—One must draw back in order to leap better.

Pr. (Montaigne, *Book 1, chap. 38.*)

Il faut savoir s'ennuyer.—One must know how to be bored. Pr.

Il me semble que la mere nourrice des plus faulces opinions, et publiques et particulieres, c'est la trop bonne opinion que l'homme a de soy.—It seems to me that the nursing mother of most false opinions, both public and private, is the too high opinion which man has of himself.

Montaigne. *Essais, Book 2, chap. 17.*

Il meurt connu de tous, et ne se connoît pas.—He died known of all, and did not know himself. Vauquelin des Yvetaux.

Il n'appartient qu'aux grands hommes d'avoir de grands défauts.—It is only the right of great men to have great faults.

La Rochefoucauld. *Maxim 190.*

Il n'est homme si decrepite, tant qu'il veoid Mathusalem devant, qui ne pense avoir encores vingt ans dans le corps.—There is no man so decrepid, whilst he has Methusalem before him, who does not think he has still twenty years of life in his body.

Montaigne. *Essais, Book 1, chap. 19.**

* See "Nemo est tam senex," p. 602.

Il n'est si riche qui quelquefois ne doive.
Il n'est si pauvre de qui quelquefois on ne puisse emprunter.—There is no one so rich but what he sometimes owes. There is no one so poor but what one may sometimes borrow of him.

Rabelais. *Pantagruel, Book 3, chap. 5.*

Il n'est vice véritablement vice qui n'offense.—The vice which offends no one is not really vice.

Montaigne. *Essais, Book 3, chap. 2.*

Il ne faut pas nous fâcher des choses passées.—We should not worry ourselves about things which are past. **Napoleon I.**

Il n'y a point de sots si incommodes que ceux qui ont de l'esprit.—There are no fools so troublesome as those who have wit.

La Rochefoucauld. *Maxim 451.*

Il n'y a pas à dire.—It is no use saying anything more.

Il n'y a plus de Pyrénées.—There are no longer any Pyrenees.

Louis XIV. *on the departure of the Duc d'Anjou to assume the kingship of Spain.*

Il n'y a point de plus cruelle tyrannie que celle qu'on exerce à l'ombre des lois, et avec les couleurs de la justice.—There is no more cruel tyranny than that which is exercised under cover of the law, and with the colour of justice. **Montesquieu.**

Il n'y a que les morts qui ne reviennent pas.—It is only the dead who do not return.

Barrère.

Il plaît à tout le monde et ne saurait se plaire.—He pleases all the world, and cannot please himself. **Boileau.**

Il va du blanc au noir.—He goes from white to black, i.e. to extremes. **Pr.**

Il y a assez de lumière pour ceux qui ne désirent que de voir, et assez d'obscurité pour ceux qui ont une disposition contraire.—There is light enough for those who wish to see and darkness enough for those who have the opposite disposition.

Pascal. *Pensées, Part 2.*

Il y a dans la jalousie plus d'amour-propre que d'amour.—There is more self-love than love in jealousy.

La Rochefoucauld. *Maxim 324.*

Il y a des reproches qui louent, et des louanges qui médisent.—There are some censures which praise and some praises which condemn. **La Rochefoucauld.**

Il y a encore du quoi glaner.—There are still fields to glean. **Pr.**

Il y a plus de vieux ivrognes qu'il y a de vieux médecins.—There are more old drunkards than old physicians.

Rabelais. *Gargantua, Book 1, chap. 42.*

Ils se ne servent de la pensée que pour autoriser leurs injustices, et emploient les paroles que pour déguiser leurs pensées.—They only use thought to warrant their injustice, and employ words only to conceal their thoughts. **Voltaire.**

Ils se sont passées, ces jours de fête.—They are past those days of pleasure.

Gretry. *Also Marmontel. Le Tableau Parlant.*

Ils veulent être libres et ne savent pas être justes.—They wish to be free, and do not know how to be just. **Abbé Sieyès.**

J'ai graissé la patte au concierge.—I have greased the palm of the doorkeeper. **Pr.**

J'ai toujours vu que pour réussir dans le monde il fallait avoir l'air fou, et être sage.—I have always observed that to succeed in the world one must have the appearance of a fool, and be wise. **Montesquieu.**

J'ai voulu voir, j'ai vu.—I have wished to see, and I have seen. **Racine.**

J'appelle un chat un chat, et Rolet un fripon.—I call a cat a cat, and Rolet a rogue.

Boileau. *Sat., 1, 52.*

J'ay, dis je, trouvé en Ecriture sacrée que Cayn fut le premier bâtisseur de villes.—I have, I said, found in Holy Scripture that Cain was the first builder of towns.

Rabelais. *Pantagruel, Book 5, chap. 35.*
(See Cowley, p. 33.)

J'y me à vecir ces ames principales ne se pouvoir desprendre de nostre consorce; tant parfaicts hommes qu'ils soyent, ce sont tousjours bien lourdement soulds unable to withhold themselves from consorting with us; all perfect men as they are, they are heavily charged with humanity.

Montaigne. *Essais, Book 3, chap. 4.*

J'étais poète, historien,

Et maintenant je ne suis rien.

—I was poet and historian, and now I am nothing. **Boudier.** *Epitaph on himself.*

J'y suis, et j'y reste.—Here I am, and here I stay. **Macmahon, before Malakoff.**

Je boy comme un templier.—I drink like a templar (i.e. to excess).*

Rabelais. *Gargantua, Book 1, chap. 5.*

Je fais toujours bien le premier vers; mais j'ai peine à faire les autres.—I always make the first verse well, but I have a trouble in making the others.

Molière. *Les Précieuses ridicules. Sc. 12.*

Je m'en vais chercher un grand peut-être; tirez le rideau, la farce est jouée.—I am going to seek a great perhaps; draw the curtain, the farce is played.

Attributed to Rabelais.†

* See also "Pantagruel," chap. 16.

† Tradition alleges that these were his last words, but the story is probably apocryphal.

Je m'en vais voir le soleil pour la dernière fois.—I go to see the sun for the last time.
Rousseau's last words.

Je me hâte de me moquer de tous, de peur d'être obligé d'en pleurer.—I hasten to laugh at everything, for fear of being obliged to weep.*
Beaumarchais.

Barbier de Séville, Act 1, 2.

Je n'ai fait celle-ci plus longue que parce que je n'ai pas eu le loisir de la faire plus courte.—I have only made this letter rather long because I have not had time to make it shorter.
Pascal.

Lettres provinciales, 16, Dec. 14, 1656.

Je n'ay pas plus fait mon livre, que mon livre m'a fait.—I have not made my book more than my book has made me.

Montaigne. Essais, Book 2, chap. 18.

Je n'enseigne point, je raconte.—I do not teach, I only tell.

Montaigne. Essais, Book 3, chap. 2.

Je ne boy en plus qu'une éponge.—I do not drink more than a sponge.

Rabelais. Gargantua, Book 1, chap. 5.

Je ne dors jamais bien à mon aise sinon quand je suis au sermon, ou quand je prie Dieu.—I never sleep comfortably except when I am at sermon or when I pray to God. (The monk's remark to Gargantua.)

Rabelais. Gargantua, Book 1, chap. 41.

Je ne sçais qui, anciennement, desiroit le gosier allongé comme le col d'une grue, pour savourer plus longtemps ce qu'il avalloit.—I do not know who it was, in ancient days, who wished for a gullet lengthened out like a goose's neck, so that he might taste for a longer space of time what he devoured.

Montaigne. Essais, Book 3, chap. 5.

Je ne trouve aucune qualité si aysee à contrefaire que la devotion, si on n'y conforme les mœurs et la vie.—I find no quality so easy to counterfeite as religious devotion, if one does not conform one's manners and life to it. *Montaigne. Essais, Book 3, chap. 2.*

Je pense, donc je suis.—I think, therefore I am.
Descartes.

Principes de la Philosophie, 1, sec. 7.

Je plie et ne romps pas.—I bend and do not break.†

La Fontaine. Fables, Book 1, 22.

Jusqu'où les hommes ne se portent-ils point par l'intérêt de la religion, dont ils sont si peu persuadés, et qu'ils pratiquent si mal?—To what extent will not men let themselves be carried away in the cause of religion, of which they are so little convinced, and which they practise so badly? *La Bruyère.*

* See "Aut ridenda," etc.—SENECA, p. 497. Also "And if I laugh at any mortal thing."—BROOK, p. 61.

† See Proverb: "Better bend than break."

Juste milieu.—The right (or happy) medium.

Louis Philippe. To a deputation of citizens.

L'absence est à l'amour ce qu'est au feu le vent;

Il éteint le petit, il allume le grand.

—Absence is to love what wind is to fire; it puts out the little, it kindles the great.

Bussy.

L'âge d'or était l'âge où l'or ne régnait pas.—The age of gold was the age when gold did not rule.
Lézay de Marnézia.

L'amour de la justice n'est, en la plupart des hommes, que la crainte de souffrir l'injustice.—The love of justice, in most men, is nothing but the fear of suffering injustice. *La Rochefoucauld. Maxim 78.*

L'amour est l'histoire de la vie des femmes; c'est un épisode dans celle des hommes.—Love is the history of woman's life; it is an episode in man's.

Madame de Staël.

De l'influence des passions, etc. (1820 ed.).

L'amour est une passion qui vient souvent sans savoir comment, et qui s'en va aussi de même.—Love is a passion which comes often one knows not how, and departs in the same way.

Anon.

L'amour fait passer le temps.—Love makes time pass.‡

Pr.

L'amour-propre est le plus grand de tous les flatteurs.—Self-love is the greatest of all flatterers. *La Rochefoucauld. Maxim 2.*

L'amour-propre offensé ne pardonne jamais.—Self-love offended never forgives.

Vigée.

L'amour rend inventif.—Love makes people inventive.

Molière. L'École des Maris, Act 1, 6.

L'arbre de la liberté ne croit qu'arrosé par le sang des tyrans.—The tree of liberty does not grow unless watered by the blood of tyrants. *Barrère (1792).*

L'atrocité des lois en empêche l'exécution.—The atrocity of the laws prevents their execution.

Montesquieu.

L'empire, c'est la paix.—The empire, that is peace. *Napoleon III. Speech, 1852.*

L'ennui du beau amène le goût du singulier.—Satiety of what is beautiful induces a taste for the singular. *Pr.*

L'enseignement fait la chalandise.—The sign brings custom. *La Fontaine. Fables, 7, 15.*

L'esprit d'escalier.—Wit on the staircase; after-wit (sometimes "pensée d'escalier"). *Pr.*

‡ Transposed also into "Le temps fait passer l'amour." (Time makes love pass.)

L'esprit de la conversation consiste bien moins à en montrer beaucoup, qu'à en faire trouver aux autres.—The genius of conversation consists much less in showing a great deal of it, than in causing it to be discovered in others. **La Bruyère.**

L'esprit de la plupart des femmes sert plus à fortifier leur folie que leur raison.—The wit of most women serves more to strengthen their folly than their reason.

La Rochefoucauld.

L'esprit de modération doit être celui du législateur.—Moderation should be the guiding spirit of the legislator. **Montesquieu.**

L'esprit est toujours la dupe du cœur.—The mind is always the dupe of the heart.

La Rochefoucauld. Maxim 102.

L'état, c'est moi.—The State! That is myself. *Remark ascribed to Louis XIV.*

L'exactitude est la politesse des rois.—Punctuality is the politeness of kings.

Maxim of Louis XVIII.

L'histoire n'est que le tableau des crimes et des malheurs.—History is but a picture of crimes and misfortunes.

Voltaire. Ingénu, chap. 10.

L'homme absurde est celui qui ne change jamais.—The absurd man is he who never changes. **Barthélemy.**

L'homme est toujours l'enfant, et l'enfant toujours l'homme.—Man is always a child, and a child is always man. **Pr.**

L'homme n'est ni ange ni bête, et le malheur est que qui veut faire l'ange fait la bête.—Man is neither angel nor beast, and the misfortune is that he who wishes to be an angel becomes a beast. **Pascal.**

L'hypocrisie est un hommage que le vice rend à la vertu.—Hypocrisy is the homage which vice pays to virtue.

La Rochefoucauld. Maxim 218.

L'impromptu est justement la pierre de touche de l'esprit.—Impromptu is truly the touchstone of wit.

Molière. Les précieuses ridicules, sc. 10.

L'imagination galope, le jugement ne va que le pas.—Imagination gallops, judgment only goes at a measured pace. **Pr.**

L'incrédulité est un croyance, une religion très exigeante.—Unbelief is a belief, a very exacting religion. **Alphonse Karr.**

L'injustice à la fin produit l'indépendance.—Injustice produces in the end independence. **Voltaire.**

L'obstination et ardeur d'opinion est la plus sûre preuve de bêtise : est il rien certain, résolu, dédaigneux, contemptif, grave, sérieux, comme l'asne?—Obstinacy and heat of opinion are the surest proof of

stupidity. Is there anything so assured, resolved, disdainful, contemplative, solemn, and serious, as the ass?

Montaigne. Essais, Book 3, chap. 8.

L'or est une chimère.—Gold is a chimera (a fabulous monster). **S. Meyerbeer.**

L'oreille est le chemin du cœur.—The ear is the road to the heart.

Voltaire. Réponse au Roi de Prusse.

L'une des marques de la médiocrité d'esprit est de toujours conter.—One of the signs of mediocrity of mind is the habit of always telling stories. **La Bruyère.**

La bonne fortune et la mauvaise sont nécessaires à l'homme pour le rendre habile.—Good fortune and bad are necessary to man to make him capable. **Pr.**

La carrière des lettres est plus épineuse que celle de la fortune. Si vous avez le malheur d'être médiocre, voilà des remords pour la vie, si vous réussiez, voilà des ennemis; vous marchez sur le bord d'un abîme entre le mépris et la haine.—The career of letters is more thorny than that of fortune. If you have the misfortune to be mediocre, you have disappointment for life; if you succeed you find enemies. You walk on the edge of an abyss between neglect and hatred. **Voltaire.**

La carrière ouverte aux talents.—The course open to talent. **Napoleon.**

La confiance fournit plus à la conversation que l'esprit.—Confidence does more to make conversation than wit.

La Rochefoucauld. Maxim 421.

La conscience est la voix de l'âme, les passions sont la voix du corps.—Conscience is the voice of the soul; the passions are the voice of the body. **Rousseau.**

La cour ne rend pas content; elle empêche qu'on ne le soit ailleurs.—The court does not make us happy; it prevents our being so anywhere else. **La Bruyère.**

La crainte suit le crime, et c'est son châtiement.—Dread follows crime, and is its punishment. **Voltaire.**

La critique est aisée, et l'art est difficile.—Criticism is easy, and art is difficult.

Destouches. Glorieux, 2, 5.

La curiosité naît de la jalousie.—Curiosity is born of jealousy.

Molière. Don Garcia de Navarre, Act 2, 5.

La docte antiquité est toujours vénérable; Je ne la trouve pas cependant adorable.

—Learned antiquity is always venerable; I do not, however, find it worthy of adoration. **Bollean.**

La fleur des pois.—The flower of the peas; the height of fashion. **Pr.**

La fortune, pour me combler de maux, me l'a enlevé.—Fortune in order to overwhelm me with woes has taken him away.

Fénelon. *Telem.*, 4, 32.

La France est une monarchie absolue, tempérée par des chansons.—France is an absolute monarchy, tempered by ballads.

Quoted by Chamfort.

La garde meurt et ne se rend pas.—The guard dies but does not surrender.

Rougemont. *L'Indépendant*, June 20, 1815. Attributed to Murat when called on to surrender; also to Cambronne at Waterloo.

La goutte de rosée à l'herbe suspendue, Y réfléchit un ciel aussi vaste, aussi pur, Que l'immense océan dans ses plaines d'azur.—The drop of dew which hangs from the blade of grass reflects a sky as vast and as pure as the immense ocean in its azure plains. Lamartine.

La grammaire qui sait régenter jusqu'aux rois.—Grammar, which knows how to domineer even over kings.

Molière. *Les Femmes savantes*, Act 1, 3.*

La grande ambition des femmes est, croyez-moi, d'inspirer de l'amour.—The great ambition of women, believe me, is to inspire love. Molière. *Le Sicilien*, sc. 7.

La grande nation.—The great nation (France). Napoleon. *1 roclam.*, 1797 (but used previously).

La jeunesse devrait être une caisse d'épargne.—Youth ought to be a savings bank. Madame Swetchine.

La libéralité consiste moins à donner beaucoup, qu'à donner à-propos.—Liberality consists less in giving much than in giving suitably. La Bruyère.

La liberté, convive aimable, Met les deux coudes sur la table.—Liberty, delightful guest, plants both its elbows on the table. Voltaire.

La liberté est ancienne; c'est le despotisme qui est nouveau.—Liberty is ancient; it is despotism which is new. Pr.

La loi ne saurait égaliser les hommes malgré la nature.—Law has no power to equalise men in defiance of nature. Vauvenargues.

La maladie sans maladie.—Illness without illness; hypochondria. Pr.

La modération des foibles est médiocrité.—The moderation of the weak is mediocrity. Vauvenargues.

La montagne est passée; nous irons mieux.—The mountain is passed; now we shall get on better. *Last words of Frederick the Great.*

* See "Ego sum rex Romanus," p. 526.

La moquerie est souvent l'indigence d'esprit.—Mockery is often poverty of wit.

La Bruyère. *Les Caractères*, chap. 5.

La musique celeste.—The music of the spheres. Montaigne. *Book 1*, chap. 22.

La naissance n'est rien où la vertu n'est pas.—Birth is nothing where virtue is absent. Molière. *Festin de Pierre*, Act 4, 6.

La nation ne fait pas corps en France; elle réside tout entière dans la personne du roi.—The nation does not form a corporate body in France; it exists all complete in the person of the king. Louis XIV.

La nature aime les croisements.—Nature delights in cross-breedings. Fourier.

La nature est juste envers les hommes.—Nature is just towards men. Montesquieu.

La nature s'imité.—Nature imitates (or repeats) itself. Pascal.

La passion déprave, mais elle élève aussi.—Passion debases, but it also raises. Lamartine.

La patience est amère, mais le fruit en est doux.—Patience is bitter, but its fruit is sweet. Rousseau.

La patience est l'art d'espérer.—Patience is the art of hoping. Vauvenargues.

La patrie veut être servie, et non pas dominée.—The country wishes to be served and not domineered over. Anon.

La perfection marche lentement; il lui faut la main du temps.—Perfection walks slowly; she requires the hand of the time. Voltaire.

La plus belle victoire est de vaincre son cœur.—The finest victory is to vanquish one's heart. La Fontaine.

La plupart des hommes emploient la première partie de leur vie à rendre l'autre misérable.—The majority of men employ the first portion of their life in making the other portion wretched. La Bruyère.

La plus part des occasions des troubles du monde sont grammairiennes.—The greater part of this world's troubles are due to questions of grammar. Montaigne. *Essais*, Book 2, chap. 12.

La police féminine a un train mystérieux; il faut le leur quitter.—Feminine policy has a mysterious method; it is better to leave it to them. Montaigne. *Essais*, Book 3, chap. 5.

La politesse est l'art de rendre à chacun sans effort ce que lui est socialement dû.—Politeness is the art of rendering to everyone, without effort, that which is socially his due. Anon.

La popularité c'est la gloire en gros sous.—Popularity is glory in copper pieces. Victor Hugo.

La prière est un cri d'espérance.—Prayer is a cry of hope. **A. de Musset.**

La propriété, c'est le vol.—Property, it is theft. **Proudhon. Principle of Right, chap. 1.***

La prospérité fait peu d'amis.—Prosperity makes few friends. **Vauvenargues.**

La prudence est toujours de saison.—Prudence is always in season.

Molière. Le Dépit amoureux, Act 5, 9.

La raison seule peut faire les lois obligatoires et durables.—Reason alone can make the laws obligatory and lasting. **Mirabeau.**

La raison du plus fort est toujours la meilleure.—The argument of the strongest is always the best. **La Fontaine. Fables, 1, 10.**

La recherche de la paternité est interdite.—Research into paternity is forbidden.

Code Napoléon.

La recherche du vrai, et la pratique du bien, sont les deux objets les plus importants de la philosophie.—The research for what is true and the practice of what is good are the two most important objects of philosophy. **Voltaire.**

La reconnaissance est un fardeau, et tout fardeau est fait pour être secoué.—Gratitude is a burden, and every burden is made to be shaken off. **Diderot.**

La république des lettres.—The republic of letters.

Molière. Le Mariage forcé, sc. 6 (1664).

La roche Tarpeienne est près du Capitole.—The Tarpeian rock (the place of execution) is near the Capitol (the place of official distinction). **Jouy-Spontini.**

La sotte chose qu'un vieillard abécédairé !—What a stupid thing is an old man learning an alphabet ! **Montaigne. Book 2, chap. 28.†**

La tempérance et le travail sont les deux vrais médecins de l'homme.—Temperance and labour are the two true physicians of man. **Rousseau.**

La terre est couverte de gens qui ne méritent pas qu'on leur parle.—The earth is covered with people who do not deserve to be spoken to. **Voltaire.**

La vaillance a ses limites, comme les autres vertus.—Valour has its limits, like the other virtues. **Montaigne. Book 1, chap. 14.**

La vertu fut toujours en minorité sur la terre.—Virtue was always in a minority on the earth. **Robespierre.**

La vertu n'irait pas si loin, si la vanité ne lui tenait compagnie.—Virtue would not go so far if vanity did not keep her company.

La Rochefoucauld. Maxim 200.

* "La propriété exclusive est un vol dans la nature." (Exclusive property is a theft against nature.)—**BRISOT, 1780.**

† From Seneca; see "Turpe senex," p. 695.

La vertu ne veult estre suivie que pour elle mesme.—Virtue will not be followed except for her own sake.

Montaigne. Essais, Book 2, chap. 1.

La vertu royale semble consister le plus en la justice.—The virtue of kings seems to consist chiefly in justice.

Montaigne. Essais, Book 3, chap. 6.

La vieillesse nous attache plus des rides en l'esprit qu'en visage.—Old age plants more wrinkles in the mind than in the face.

Montaigne.

La violence est juste où la douceur est vaine.—Violence is just where mildness is vain.

Cornéille. Héraclius, Act 1, 2.

Laissez dire les sots, le savoir a son prix.—Let the fools talk, knowledge has its value. **La Fontaine. Fables, 8, 19.**

Laissez faire, laissez passer !—Let it alone, let it pass ! **Quesnay.**

Langage des halles.—Talk of the markets ; Billingsgate talk. **Pr.**

Le bonheur des méchants comme un torrent s'écoule.—The happiness of the wicked disperses like a stream.

Racine. Athalie, 2, 7.

Le bonheur ou le malheur vont d'ordinaire à ceux qui ont le plus de l'un ou de l'autre.—Happiness or misery generally go to those who have most of either the one or the other.

La Rochefoucauld. Maxims, Suppl. 3, 18.

Le bonheur semble fait pour être partagé.—Happiness seems made to be shared.

Racine.

Le bon sens vulgaire est un mauvais juge quand il s'agit des grandes choses.—Common sense is a bad judge when it deals with great matters. **Renan.**

Le bruit est pour le fat, la plainte est pour le sot,

L'honnête homme trompé s'éloigne et ne dit mot.

—The coxcomb makes a disturbance ; the fool makes lamentation ; the honest man, when cheated, retires and says not a word.

La Noue. Coquette corrigée, Act 1, 3.

Le chemin est long du projet à la close.—It is a long road from the initiation of a thing to its finish.

Molière. Le Tartuffe, Act 3, 1.

Le ciel me prive d'une épouse qui ne m'a jamais donné d'autre chagrin que celui de sa mort.—Heaven bereaves me of a wife who has never caused me any unhappiness save that of her death.

Louis XIV. (of his wife).†

Le citoyen peut périr et l'homme rester.—The citizen may perish and the man remain. **Montesquieu.**

† See "Nihil unquam peccavit," etc., p. 605.

Le cœur a ses raisons que la raison ne connoît pas.—The heart has reasons of which reason has no knowledge.

Pascal. *Pensées*, 2, 17, 5.

Le cœur d'une femme est un vrai miroir, qui reçoit toutes sortes d'objets sans s'attacher à aucun.—A woman's heart is a true mirror, which receives the impression of all sorts of objects without attaching itself to any. Pr.

Le contraire des bruits qui courent des affaires ou des personnes est souvent la vérité.—The contrary of the reports which circulate about things or persons is often the truth.

La Bruyère.

Le corps politique, aussi bien que le corps de l'homme, commence à mourir dès sa naissance, et porte en lui-même les causes de sa destruction.—The body politic, like the human body, begins to die from its birth, and bears in itself the causes of its destruction.

Rousseau.

Le déjeuner fait bonne mémoire.—Breakfast makes good memory.

Rabelais. *Gargantua*, Book 1, chap. 21.

Le désespoir comble non seulement notre misère, mais notre faiblesse.—Despair not only aggravates our misery, but our weakness.

Yauvenargues.

Le despotisme tempéré par l'assassinat, c'est notre *magna charta*.—Despotism tempered by assassination, that is our *Magna Charta*.

Words of a Russian noble to Count Münster on the assassination of Paul I., Emperor of Russia, 1800.

Le divorce est le sacrement de l'adultère.—Divorce is the sacrament of adultery. Pr.

Le droit est au plus fort en amour comme en guerre, Et la femme qu'on aime aura toujours raison.

—Right is with the strongest in love as well as in war, and the woman we love will always be in the right. A. de Musset. *Idylle*.

Le feu qui semble éteint souvent dort sous la cendre.—The fire which seems extinguished often slumbers beneath the ashes.

Cornille. *Rodogune*, Act 3, 4.

Le génie n'est autre chose qu'une grande aptitude à la patience.—Genius is nothing else but a great aptitude for patience.†

Buffon.

Le grand art de la supériorité c'est de saisir les hommes par leur bon côté.—The great art of superiority is to get hold of people on their best side.

Mirabeau.

* See Proverb, "The heart of the wise."

† See Proverb, "Genius is patience;" also Carlyle: "Genius, which means transcendent capacity for taking trouble."

Le grand monarque.—The great monarch. (Louis XIV.)

Le hasard est un sobriquet de la Providence.—Chance is a nickname for Providence. Chamfort.

Le jour viendra.—The day will come. Pr.

Le lit est une bonne chose.

Si l'on n'y dort, on y repose.

—Bed is a good thing; if one does not sleep, one rests on it. Anon.

Le malade n'est pas à plaindre, qui a la guérison en sa manche.—The sick man is not to be pitied who has a remedy in his sleeve. Montaigne. *Essais*, Book 3, chap. 3.

Le masque tombe, l'homme reste, et le héros s'évanouit.—The mask falls, the man remains, and the hero disappears.

J. B. Rousseau.

Le mauvais métier que celui de censeur.—A bad calling, that of censor. Guy Patin.

Le méchant n'est jamais comique.—The wicked person is never amusing. De Maistre.

Le médecin Tant-pis et le médecin Tant-mieux.—Doctor So-much-the-Worse and Doctor All-the-Better.

La Fontaine. *Fables*, Book 5, 12.

Le moindre grain de mil

Seroit bien mieux mon affaire.

—The smallest grain of meal would suit my necessity better (than this pearl).

La Fontaine. *Fables*, Book 1, 20.

Le monde n'est qu'une bransloire perenne.—The world is but a perpetual see-saw.

Montaigne. *Essais*, Book 3, chap. 2.

Le nom même de la Liberté sonne Liberté.—The very name of Liberty sounds Liberty.

Montaigne. *Essais*, Book 3, chap. 6.

Le nombre des élus au Parnasse est compté.—The number of the elect of Parnassus has been made up.

Anon.

Le parjure est une vertu,

Lorsque le serment fut un crime.

—Perjury is a virtue when the oath was a crime.

Voltaire.

Le pauvre homme.—Poor man!

Molière. *Catchword in Le Bourgeois Gentilhomme*.

Le peuple anglais pense être libre; il ne l'est que durant l'élection des membres du parlement.—The English people fancy they are free; it is only during the election of Members of Parliament that they are so.

Rousseau.

Le peuple est le cœur du pays.—A people is the heart of a country. J. amartine.

Le plaisir le plus délicat est de faire celui d'autrui.—The most delicious pleasure is to cause that of other people.

La Bruyère.

Le plus lent à promettre est toujours le plus fidèle à tenir.—The slowest in promising is always the most faithful in fulfilling.

Rousseau.

Le plus sage est celui qui ne pense point l'être.—The wisest man is he who does not fancy that he is so at all. *Bollean. Sat., 4, 46.*

Le plus semblable aux morts meurt le plus à regret.—He who is most like the dead dies with most regret. *Bollean.*

Le plus véritable marque d'être né avec de grandes qualités, c'est d'être né sans envie.—The truest sign of being born with great qualities is to be born without envy.

La Rochefoucauld.

Le premier soupir de l'amour
Est le dernier de la sagesse.

—The first sigh of love is the last of wisdom.

Antoine Bret. École amoureuse, sc. 7.

Le présent est gros de l'avenir.—The present is big with the future. *Leibnitz.*

Le public! Combien faut-il de sots pour faire un public?—The public! How many fools does it take to make a public?

Chamfort. Maxims.

Le réel est étroit, le possible est immense.
—The actual is limited, the possible is immense. *Lamartine.*

Le refus des louanges est un désir d'être loué deux fois.—The refusal of praise is a wish to be praised twice.

La Rochefoucauld. Maxim 149.

Le repos est une bonne chose, mais l'ennui est son frère.—Repose is a good thing, but boredom is its brother. *Voltaire.*

Le roi est mort; vive le roi!—The king is dead. Long live the king! *Pr.*

Le roi le veut.—The king wills it.*

Formula of royal assent as signified by the King to Parliament.

Le roi règne et ne gouverne pas.—The king reigns and does not govern.

Thiers (on the accession of Louis Philippe).

Le roi s'avisera.—The king will consider of it. *Old Formula of Veto.*

Le sens commun n'est pas si commun.—Common sense is not so common. *Voltaire.*

Le silence du peuple est la leçon des rois.
—The silence of the people is the lesson of kings. *De Beauvais.*

Le silence est l'esprit des sots,

Et une des vertus du sage.

—Silence is the wit of fools and one of the virtues of the wise. *Bonnard.*

Le silence et la modestie sont qualitez tres commodes à la conversation.—Silence and modesty are very valuable qualities in the art of conversation.

Montaigne. Essais, Book 1, chap. 25.

Le soleil ni la mort ne se peuvent regarder fixement.—Neither the sun nor death can be looked on without flinching.

La Rochefoucauld. Maxim 26.

Le sort fait les parents; le choix fait les amis.—Chance makes relations; choice makes friends. *Deillie.*

Le style est l'homme même.—The style is the man himself.

Buffon. Academy Discourse, 1753.†

Le superflu, chose très-nécessaire.—The superfluous, a highly necessary thing.

Voltaire. Le Mondain.

Le temps est un grand maître, il règle bien les choses.—Time is a great master, he rules matters well.

Corneille. Sertorius, Act 2, 4.

Le temps n'épargne pas ce qu'on fait sans lui.—Time spares nothing that has been done without him (i.e. that has been done without taking time). *Favolle.*

Le trident de Neptune est le sceptre du monde.—The trident of Neptune is the sceptre of the world. *Lemierre. Commerce.*

Le vivre et le couvert, que faut-il davantage?—Life and good living—what do we want beside? *La Fontaine.*

Le vrai moyen d'être trompé, c'est de se croire plus fin que les autres.—The surest way to be cheated is to think oneself cleverer than other people.

La Rochefoucauld. Maxim 127.

Les abeilles pillotent deçà delà les fleurs; mais elles en font aprez le miel, qui est tout leur; ce n'est plus thym, ny marjolaine: ainsi les pieces empruntées d'aultruy, il les transformera et confondra pour en faire un ouvrage tout sien.—The bees pillage the flowers here and there, but they make honey of them which is all their own; it is no longer thyme or marjoline: so the pieces borrowed from others he will transform and mix up into a work all his own.

Montaigne. Essais, Book 1, chap. 25.

Les affaires? C'est bien simple: c'est l'argent des autres.—Business? it is a simple matter; it is other people's money.

Dumas the Younger.

Les âmes privilégiées rangent à l'égal des souverains.—Favoured souls rank on a level with monarchs. *Frederick the Great.*

Les amis de mes amis sont mes amis.—The friends of my friends are my friends. *Pr.*

Les anglais s'amusest tristement, selon l'usage de leur pays.—The English take their pleasures sadly, according to the custom of their country.

Sully. Memoirs (1630).‡

* See "Que veut le roy," etc.

† See p. 456.

‡ See p. 459.

Les belles actions cachées sont les plus estimables.—Fine actions which are hidden are the most worthy. **Pascal.**

Les choses ne valent que ce qu'on les fait valoir.—Things are only worth what one makes them worth.

Molière. *Les Précieuses ridicules*, sc. 10.

Les choses nous sont plus chères, qui nous ont plus coûté.—The things are most dear to us which have cost us most.

Montaigne. *Essais*, Book 2, chap. 8.

Les choses valent toujours mieux dans leur source.—Things are always at their best in their beginning.

Pascal. *Lettres provinciales*, 2.

Les délicats sont malheureux :

Rien ne sauroit les satisfaire.

—The dainty are unfortunate ; nothing is able to satisfy them.

La Fontaine. *Fables*, 2, 1.

Les esprits médiocres condamnent d'ordinaire tout ce qui passe leur portée.—Mediocrities generally condemn everything which passes their understanding.

La Rochefoucauld.

Les femmes ne sont guères propres à traiter les matières de la theologie.—Women are hardly fit to treat on matters of theologie. **Montaigne.** *Book 1, chap. 56.*

Les femmes ont toujours quelque arrière-pensée.—Women always have some idea kept in the back-ground.

Destouches. *Dissipateur*, Act 5, 9.

Les femmes ont un instinct céleste pour le malheur.—Women have a heavenly instinct for (sympathising with) misfortune. **Pr.**

Les gens qui ne veulent rien faire de rien n'avancent rien, et ne sont bons à rien.—People who wish to make nothing of anything advance nothing and are good for nothing. **Beaumarchais.** *Barbier de Séville.*

Les gens qui ont peu d'affaires sont de très grands parleurs.—Folks who have little business are very great talkers. **Pr.**

Les gens sans bruit sont dangereux.—Noiseless people are dangerous.

La Fontaine. *Fables*, Book 8, 23.

Les grands ne sont grands que parceque nous sommes à genoux. Relevons-nous !—Great people are only great because we are on our knees. Let us rise !

Quoted by Prudhomme.

Les grands seigneurs ont des plaisirs, le peuple a de la joie.—Great lords have pleasures, the people have joy. **Montesquieu.**

Les heures sont faites pour l'homme, et non l'homme pour les heures.—The hours are made for man, and not man for the hours. (An argument used by the monk against method and punctuality.)

Rabelais. *Gargantua*, Book 1, chap. 42.

Les hommes font les lois, les femmes font les mœurs.—Men make laws, women make manners. **Guibert.**

Les hommes fripons en détail, sont en gros de très honnêtes gens.—Men who are rascals severally, are highly worthy people in the mass. **Montesquieu.**

Les hommes sont la cause que les femmes ne s'aiment point.—Men are the cause of women not loving each other.

La Bruyère. *Caractères*, 55.

Les loix de la conscience, que nous disons naistre de nature, naissent de la coutume.—The laws of conscience, which we say are born of nature, are born of custom.

Montaigne. *Essais*, Book 1, chap. 22.

Les maximes des hommes déclènt leur cœur.—Men's maxims reveal their hearts.

Vauvenargues.

Les passions sont les seuls orateurs qui persuadent toujours.—The passions are the only orators which always persuade.

La Rochefoucauld. *Maxim* 8.

Les petits chagrins rendent tendre ; les grands dur et farouche.—Little griefs make us tender ; great ones make us hard and unfeeling. **André Chénier.**

Les plus courtes erreurs sont toujours les meilleures.—The shortest mistakes are always the best.*

Molière. *Étourdi*, Act 4, 4.

Les plus grands hommes d'une nation sont ceux qu'elle met à mort.—The greatest men of a nation are those whom it puts to death.

Renan.

Les plus malheureux osent pleurer le moins.—The most wretched dare to weep least. **Pr.**

Les querelles ne dureraient pas longtemps si le tort n'était que d'un côté.—Quarrels would not last long if the wrong were only on one side. **La Rochefoucauld.** *Maxim* 496.

Les républiques finissent par le luxe ; les monarchies par la pauvreté.—Republics come to an end through luxury ; monarchies through poverty. **Montesquieu.**

Les rivières sont des chemins qui marchent.—Rivers are roads which move. **Pascal.**

Les sots depuis Adam sont en majorité.—Since Adam's time fools have been in the majority. **Delavigne.**

Ep., "L'étude fait-elle le bonheur ?"

Les talents sont distribués par la nature, sans égard aux généalogies.—Talents are distributed by nature without regard to pedigrees. **Frederick the Great.**

* "Les plus courtes folies sont les meilleures." CHARRON (1541-1603), "La Sagesse," Book 1, chap. 38.

Les utopies ne sont souvent que des vérités prématurées.—Utopias are often only premature truths. **Lamartine.**

Les vérités sont des fruits qui ne doivent être cueillis que bien mûrs.—Truths are fruits which ought not to be plucked except when quite ripe. **Pr.**

Les vers sont enfants de la lyre ;

Il faut les chanter, non les lire.

—Verses are children of the lyre ; they should be sung and not read. **Anon.**

Les vertus se perdent dans l'intérêt, comme les fleuves se perdent dans la mer.—Virtues lose themselves in self-interest, as streams lose themselves in the sea.

La Rochefoucauld.

Les villes sont le gouffre de l'espèce humaine.—Towns are the sink of the human race. **Rousseau.**

Lever à cinq, dîner à neuf ;

Souper à cinq, coucher à neuf.

—Rise at five, dine at nine ; sup at five, to bed at nine. (Rabelais, himself a doctor, says that these are "the canonical hours, according to the doctors.") **Rabelais.**

Pantagruel, Book 4, chap. 64.

Liberté, égalité, fraternité.—Liberty, equality, fraternity.

Watchword of French Revolution.

Ma vie est un combat.—My life is a strife.

Voltaire. Le Fanatisme, 2, 3.*

Mais on revient toujours *

A ses premiers amours.

—But one always returns to one's first love.

Introduced in this form in Etienne's comic opera "Joconde," Act 3, 1 (1814).

Mariage de convenance.—A marriage of convenience—a marriage for monetary considerations.

Matière de breviaire.—Matter of the breviary (i.e. elementary theology).

Rabelais. Pantagruel.

Me demandez vous d'où vient cette coutume de benir ceux qui esternuent ?—Do you ask me whence comes that custom of blessing those who sneeze ? †

Montaigne. Essais, Book 5, chap. 6.

Médiocre et rampant, et l'on arrive à tout.—Mediocre and cringing, and one gets everything.

Beaumarchais.

Barbier de Séville, Act 3, 7.

Médiocrité est en tous cas louée.—Mediocrity is praised in all cases.

Rabelais. Pantagruel, Book 3, chap. 13.

* See "Vivere, ni Lucili, p. 710.

† Montaigne explains that the reason is that the breath thus discharged from the head is blameless, and so meets with this favourable reception. "Do not scoff at this subtlety," he adds ; "it comes, so they say, from Aristotle." As the custom still prevails in many countries this early

Même le grand Napoléon ne pouvait pas dîner deux fois.—Even the great Napoleon could not dine twice. ‡

Alphonse Karr. Le Chemin le Plus Court.

Mieux est de ris que de larmes écrire,

Pour ce que rire est le propre de l'homme.

—Better is it to write of laughter than of tears, since laughter is the natural function of man. **Rabelais. Gargantua, Prologue.**

Moi, moi dis-je, et c'est assez.—I, I say it, and that is enough. **Corneille.**

Mon âme a son secret, mon vie a son mystère.—My soul has its secret, my life has its mystery. **Arvers.**

Mon mestier et mon art, c'est vivre.—To live is my business and my art.

Montaigne. Essais, Book 2, chap. 6.

N'est-on jamais tyran qu'avec un diadème ?—Is a man never a tyrant except with a crown ? **Chénier.**

Nature n'a créé l'homme que pour prêter et emprunter.—Nature has only created man to lend and to borrow.

Rabelais. Pantagruel, Chap. 4.

Non comme de la conscience d'un ange ou d'un cheval, mais comme de la conscience d'un homme.—Not as of the conscience of an angel or a horse, but as of the conscience of a man. **Montaigne.**

Essais, Book 3, chap. 2.

Nous avons changé tout cela.—We have changed all that. **Molière.**

Le Médecin malgré lui, Act 2, 6. §

Nous avons tous assez de force pour supporter les maux d'autrui.—We have all sufficient strength to bear other people's troubles. **La Rochefoucauld. Maxim 19.**

Nous dansons sur un volcan.—We are dancing upon a volcano. **M. de Sulvandy (before the revolution of 1830).**

Nous ne sommes pas si misérables, comme nous sommes vils.—We are not so miserable as we are vile.

Montaigne. Essais, Book 1, chap. 50.

Nous ne trouvons guère de gens de bons sens que ceux qui sont de notre avis.—We scarcely ever find any people of good sense, excepting those who are of our own opinion.

La Rochefoucauld.

Nous ne vivons jamais, mais nous espérons de vivre.—We never live, but we hope to live. **Pascal.**

mention of a curious piece of folklore—though not strictly a "quotation"—is here allowed admission. See Brewer's "Phrase and Fable," under "Sneezing."

‡ There is a Spanish proverb which occurs in "Don Quixote," "No stomach is bigger than another by a span."

§ Said by the sham physician to justify his mistake as to the relative positions of the heart and liver.

O cuido! combien tu nous empesches.—
O belief! how much you block our way!

Montaigne. *Essais, Book 2, chap. 12.*

O l'amour d'une mère! amour que nul
n'oublie!—Oh, the love of a mother, love
which none can forget!

Victor Hugo.

O liberté! que de crimes on commet dans
ton nom!—O Liberty! how many crimes are
committed in thy name! *

Ascribed to Madame Roland on the scaffold.

On a souvent besoin d'un plus petit que
soi.—One often has need of someone less
than oneself. La Fontaine. *Fables, 2, 11.*

On affaiblit tout ce qu'on exagère.—One
weakens everything which one exaggerates.

La Harpe.

On aime bien à deviner les autres, mais l'on
aime pas à être deviné.—We are very fond
of estimating others, but we do not like to be
estimated ourselves. La Rochefoucauld.

On aime sans raison, et sans raison l'on
hait.—People love without reason, and
without reason they hate.

Regnard. *Les Folies amoureuses.*

On commence par être dupe,

On finit par être fripon.

—One begins by being a dupe, one ends by
being a rascal.

Madame Deshoulières (on gambling).

On doit des égards aux vivants; on ne
doit aux morts que la vérité.—One owes
regard to the living; one only owes truth
to the dead.

Mothé (adapted).†

On entre, on crie,

Et c'est la vie!

On bâille, on sort,

Et c'est la mort!

—We come and we cry, and that is life; we
yawn and we depart, and that is death!

Ausone De Chancel. *Lines in an Album, 1836.*

On est aisément dupé par ce qu'on aime.
—We are easily duped by what we love.

Molière. *Le Tartuffe, 4, 3.*

On n'a point pour la mort de dispense de
Rome.—One cannot obtain from Rome a
dispensation from death.

Molière. *L'Étourdi, Act 2, 4, †*

On n'est jamais si heureux ni si malheur-
eux qu'on s'imagine.—People are never
so happy or so unhappy as they fancy
themselves. La Rochefoucauld. *Maxim 49.*

On n'est souvent mécontent des autres
que parce qu'on l'est de soi-même.—One is
not often dissatisfied with others excepting
because one is dissatisfied with oneself. Pr.

* The actual expression used is said to have
been "O liberté, comme on t'a jouée!"—"O
Liberty, how thou hast been played with!"

† Motto of the "Biographie universelle."

‡ See "Nemo impetrare," p. 602.

On ne donne rien si libéralement que ses
conseils.—One gives nothing so liberally as
advice. La Rochefoucauld.

On ne gouverne les hommes qu'en les
servant. Le règle est sans exception.—You
can only govern men by serving them. The
rule is without exception. Y. Cousin.

On ne loue d'ordinaire que pour être loué.
—We usually praise only that we may be
praised. La Rochefoucauld.

On ne perd les états que par timidité.—
States are only lost through timidity.

Voltaire.

On ne peut contenter tout le monde et
son père.—A person cannot satisfy all the
world and his father.

La Fontaine. (Adapted.) *Fables, 3, 1.*

On ne vaut dans ce monde que ce qu'on
veut valoir.—In this world a man is only
worth what he wishes to be worth.

La Bruyère.

On pardonne aisément un tort que l'on
partage.—We pardon easily a wrong in
which we participate. Joubert.

On peut couvrir les actions secrètes;
mais de taire ce que tout le monde sait, et
les choses qui ont tiré des effets publics
et de telle conséquence, c'est un défaut
inexcusable.—One may cover over secret
actions, but to be silent on what all the
world knows, and things which have had
effects which are public and of so much
consequence, is an inexcusable defect.

Montaigne. *Essais, Book 2, chap. 10.*
(Of the duty of historians.)

On peut dire que son esprit brille aux
dépens de sa mémoire.—One may say that
his wit sparkles at the expense of his
memory. Le Sage. *Gil Blas, chap. 11, l. 3.*

On peut être plus fin qu'un autre, mais
non pas plus fin que tous les autres.—A man
may outwit another, but not all the others.

La Rochefoucauld. *Maxim 394.*

On peut mépriser le monde, mais on ne
peut pas s'en passer.—We may despise the
world, but we cannot dispense with it. Pr.

On se heurte toujours où l'on a mal.—
You knock yourself always on the spot
where you have hurt yourself. Pr.

On spéculé sur tout, même sur la famine.
—People speculate over everything, even
over famine. Armand Charlemagne.

Onc ne furent à tous toutes graces
données.—Never were all graces given to
all persons. Estienne de La Boétie.

(1572.) Sonnet 14.

Onques vieil singe ne fit belle moue.—An
old monkey never made a pretty face.

Rabelais. *Pantagruel, Book 3, Prologue.*

Où peut-on être mieux qu'au sein de sa famille?—Where can a man be better than in the bosom of his family?

Marmontel Grétry.

Où sont les neiges d'antan?—Where are last year's snows? **F. Villon.**

Oui et Non sont bien courts à dire, mais avant que de les dire, il y faut penser longtemps.—“Yes” and “No” are quickly said, but before saying them one should think long. **Anon.**

Paige . . . tiens ici mon bonnet . . . et va en la basse court jurer une petite demie heure pour moy. Je jureray pour toy quand tu voudras.—Page, . . . take my hat . . . and go down into the courtyard and swear for me for just a short half-hour. I will swear for you when you wish it.

Rabelais. Pantagruel, Book 3, chap. 36.

Par don on a pardon.—By gift one gets pardon. **Old Proverb.**

Passez moi la rhubarbe, et je vous passerai le séné.—Pass me the rhubarb, and I will pass you the senna. (Say nothing of my faults and I will say nothing of yours.)

Molière.

Patenostre du singe.—The monkey's paternoster.

Rabelais. Gargantua, Book 1, chap. 11.
(Proverbial expression for muttering between the teeth.)

Patience passe science.—Patience passes science. **Motto of Boscaucen family.**

Peché qui de luy mal pense.—He sins who thinks evil of him.

Rabelais. Pantagruel, Book 3, chap. 46.

Pendant que combaterez, je prieray Dieu pour vostre victoire, à l'exemple du cheualreux Capitaine Moses, conducteur du peuple israëlicque.—Whilst you are fighting (said Panurge) I will pray God for your victory, after the example of the chivalrous Captain Moses, leader of the people of Israel.

Rabelais. Pantagruel, Book 4, chap. 37.

Pense ce que tu veux, dis ce que tu dois.—Think what you like, say what you ought. **Pr.**

Périssè l'univers pourvu que je me venge!—Let the universe perish, provided I can avenge myself. **Cyrano.**

Périssons en resistant!—Let us perish resisting.

Personne n'est exempt de dire des fadaïses; le malheur est de les dire curieusement.—No one is exempt from talking nonsense; the misfortune is to do it solemnly (i.e. carefully; with premeditation).

Montaigne. Essais, Book 3, chap. 1.

Petite ville, grand renom.—Small town, great renown.

Rabelais. Pantagruel, Book 5, chap. 35.
(Of Chinon, Rabelais's native town.)

Peu d'hommes ont esté admiréz par leurs domestiques.—Few men have been admired by their servants.

Montaigne. Essais, Book 3, 2.

Peu de chose nous console parceque peu de chose nous afflige.—Little consoles us because little afflicts us. **Pascal.**

Peu de gens savent être vieux.—Few people know how to be old.

La Rochefoucauld.

Peu de moyens, beaucoup d'effet.—Slight means, great effect. **Pr.**

Philosopher c'est doubter.—Philosophy is doubt. **Quoted as a saying by Montaigne.**

Essais, Book 2, chap. 3.

Plus fait douceur que violence.—Gentle ness does more than violence.

La Fontaine. Fables, 6, 3. (See *Shakespeare*, “Your gentleness,” p. 286.)

Plus je ne suis ce que j'ai été, Et je ne scaurois jamais être.—I am no longer what I have been, and I can never know how to be.

Attributed by Moncrief (1757) to Clement Marot (1495-1544), but not found in his published poems.

Plus je vis étranger, plus j'aimai ma patrie.—The more I saw of foreign countries, the more I loved my country.

De Belloy. Siège de Calais.

Plus on approche les grands hommes, plus on trouve qu'ils sont hommes.—The more one approaches great men the more one finds that they are men. **La Bruyère.**

Pour avoir du goût il faut avoir de l'âme.—To have taste one must have soul.

Yauvenargues.

Pour boire de l'eau et coucher dehors, on n'en demande congé à personne.—One does not ask anyone's leave to drink water or to sleep out of doors. **Pr.**

Pour encourager les autres.—To encourage the others. **Pr.**

Pour faire plutôt mal que bien, Frère Lubin le fera bien. Mais si c'est quelque bonne affaire, Frère Lubin ne le peut faire.—In rather doing ill than well, Brother Lubin doth excel. But as for doing something good, Brother Lubin never could. **Marot.**

Pour tromper un rival, l'artifice est permis; On peut tout employer contre ses ennemis.—To deceive a rival, artifice is permitted; one may make use of anything against his enemies. **Richelieu.**

Promettre c'est donner, espérer c'est jouir.
—To promise is to give, to hope is to enjoy.
Delille.

Puisque nous ne la pouvons aveindre,
vengeons nous à en mesdire.—Since we
cannot attain to it, let us avenge ourselves
by abusing it.

Montaigne. *Essais, Book 3, chap 7.*
("On the Inconvenience of Greatness.")

Qu'est-ce qu'un noble? Un homme qui
s'est donné la peine de naître.—What is a
noble? A man who has given himself the
trouble of being born. **Beaumarchais.**

Qu'il faut à chaque mois,
Du moins s'enivrer une fois.—Every month
one should get drunk at least once. **Pr.**

Qu'on me donne six lignes écrites de
la main de plus honnête homme, j'y trouverai
de quoi le faire pendre.—Give me six lines
written by the hand of a most honorable
man, and I will find in them something to
cause him to be hanged. **Richelieu.**

Quand celui à qui l'on parle ne comprend
pas, et celui qui parle ne se comprend pas,
c'est de la métaphysique.—When he to
whom one speaks does not understand, and
when he who speaks does not understand
himself, that is metaphysics. **Voltaire.**

Quand les vices nous quittent, nous nous
flattons que c'est nous qui les quittons.—
When our vices leave us, we flatter our-
selves that it is we who leave them.

La Rochefoucauld. *Maxim 192.*

Quand on est mort c'est pour longtemps.
—When one is dead, it is for a long time. **Pr.**

Quand on n'a pas ce que l'on aime,
Il faut aimer ce que l'on a.
—When we have not what we love, we must
love what we have. **Bussy-Rabutin.**

Letter to Mme. de Sévigné.

Quand tout le monde a tort, tout le monde
a raison.—When everyone is wrong, every-
one is right.

La Chaussée. *La Gouvernante, 1, 3.*

Quand une lecture vous élève l'esprit, et
qu'elle vous inspire des sentiments nobles et
courageux, il est bon, et fait de main
d'ouvrier.—When a work raises your soul
and inspires you with noble and brave sen-
timents, it is good, and done by the hand of
a workman. **La Bruyère.**

Que diable alloit-il faire dans cette galère?
—What the devil was he doing in this
galley?

Molière. *Fourberies de Scapin, Act 2, 11.*

Que j'aime la hardiesse anglaise! que
j'aime les gens qui disent ce qu'ils pensent.
—How I love English boldness! how I love
the people who say what they think!

Voltaire.

Que la Suisse soit libre, et que nos noms
perissent!—Let Switzerland be free, and let
our names perish! **Lemierre.**

Que le feu soit le grand maistre des arts,
comme escrit Cicero.—That fire is the great
master of arts, as Cicero writes.

Rabelais. *Pantagruel, Book 4, chap. 57.*

Que les gens de l'esprit sont bêtes!—What
senseless people wits are! **Beaumarchais.**
Barbier de Séville, Act 1, 1.

Que mon nom soit flétri!—Let my name
wither! (so the right cause may flourish!). **Pr.**

Quel est-il en effet? C'est un verre qui luit,
Qu'un souffle peut détruire, et qu'un souffle
a produit.

—What is it (the world), in fact? A glass
which shines, which a breath can destroy,
and which a breath has produced.*

De Caux. *L'Horloge de Sable (1745).*

Qui a vécu un seul jour a vécu un siècle.
—He who has lived one single day has lived
an age. **La Bruyère.**

Qui a vu le cour a vu du monde.—Who
has seen the court has seen the world.

La Bruyère.

Qui brille au second rang s'éclipse au pre-
mier.—Who shines in the second rank will
be eclipsed in the first. **Pr.**

Qui ne sait se borner, ne sut jamais écrire.
—Who does not know how to limit himself,
can never have known how to write.

Bolleau.

Qui sait tout souffrir, peut tout oser.—
Who knows how to endure all things, can
dare all things. **Vauvenargues.**

Qui sert bien son pays n'a pas besoin
d'aïeux.—Who serves his country well has
no need of ancestors. **Voltaire.**

Qui veid jamais vieillesse qui ne louast le
temps passé, et ne blamast le présent?—
Whoever saw old age which did not praise
the past time, and blame the present?

Montaigne. *Essais, Book 2, chap. 13.*

Qui veut voyager loin ménage sa monture.
—Who wishes to travel far spares his steed.
Racine. *Plaideurs, Act 1, 1.*

Quiconque a beaucoup de témoins de sa
mort, meurt toujours avec courage.—He
who has plenty of witnesses of his death,
dies always with courage. **Voltaire.**

Quiconque est loup agisse en loup.—
Whosoever is a wolf behaves as a wolf.

La Fontaine. *Fables, 3, 3.*

* See "A breath can make them as a breath
has made" (Goldsmith, p. 146).

Quiconque rougit est déjà coupable; la vraie innocence n'a honte de rien.—Whoso blushes is guilty already; true innocence is ashamed of nothing.

Rousseau. *Émile*, Book 4.

Quoique leurs chapeaux sont bien laids, Goddam! j'aime les anglais.

—In spite of their hats being very ugly, Goddam! I love the English. Beranger.

Racine passera comme le café.—Racine will pass (out of fashion) like coffee.

Madame de Sévigné.

Raisonner sur l'amour c'est perdre la raison.—To reason about love is to lose one's reason.

Bouffiers.

Reine d'un jour.—Queen for one day.

Retournons à nos moutons.—Let us get back to our sheep (i.e. going back to our subject). Rabelais. *Pantagruel*, Book 3, 34.

Revenons à nos moutons.—Let us get back to our sheep; let us return to our subject.

Later form of the foregoing.

Rien n'empêche tant d'être naturel que l'envie de la paraître.—Nothing so much hinders being natural as the longing to appear so.

La Rochefoucauld.

Rien n'est beau que le vrai; le vrai seul est aimable.—Nothing is beautiful but what is true; the truth only is lovable. Boileau.

Rien n'est si dangereux qu'un ignorant ami; Mieux vaudrait un sage ennemi.

—Nothing is so dangerous as an ignorant friend. Better is it to have a wise enemy.

La Fontaine. *Fables*, 8, 10.

Rien ne chatouille qui ne pince.—Nothing gives pleasure but that which gives pain.

Montaigne. *Essais*, Book 3, chap. 12.

Rien ne pèse tant qu'un secret.—Nothing weighs so heavily as a secret.

La Fontaine. *Fables*, 8, 6.

Rien ne sert de courir; il faut partir à point.—Running is of no use; the thing is to start in time. La Fontaine. *Fables*, 6, 10.

Riez donc, beau rieur.—Laugh away, you fine laugher.

Molière. *L'école des Maris*, Act 1, 3.

Sans aucune affaire est toujours affairé.—And without any sort of business is for ever busy. Molière. *Le Misanthrope*, Act 2, 5.

Sans le goût, le génie n'est qu'une sublime folie.—Without taste genius is but sublime folly. Chateaubriand.

Sans peur et sans reproche.—Without fear and without reproach.

Description of the Chevalier Bayard (d. 1524).

Sans phrase.—Without making words (about a thing). Pr.

Sans souci.—Without care.

Sauter du coq à l'âne.—To jump from one subject to another. Pr.

Savoir dissimuler est le savoir des rois.—To know how to dissimulate is the knowledge of kings. Richelieu. *Mirame*.

S'échauffer au dépens du bon Dieu.—To warm one's self at the expense of the good God (to enjoy the warmth of the sun). Pr.

Se moquer de la philosophie, c'est vraiment philosophe.—To ridicule philosophy is truly to be a philosopher. Pascal.

Sers ton mary comme ton maistre, Et t'en garde comme d'un traître.

—Serve your husband as your master, and beware of him as of a traitor.

Rhyme quoted by Montaigne, Book 3, chap. 5.

S'il est vrai, il peut être.—It may be, if it is true. Pr.

Si ce n'est toi, c'est donc ton frère.—If it is not you, it is your brother then.

La Fontaine. *Fables*, Book 1, 10.

Si Dieu n'existait pas, il faudrait l'inventer.—If God did not exist, it would be necessary to invent Him.

Voltaire. (*Poem to the Author of "Les trois imposteurs," 1771.*)

Si l'espine non pique quand nai, A pene que picque jamais.

—If the thorn does not prick when born, it will hardly prick ever.

Quoted by Montaigne (*Essais*, 1580, Book 1, chap. 57) as a Provence proverb (*Dauphiny*).*

Si nous n'avions point de défauts, nous ne prendrions pas tant de plaisir à en remarquer dans les autres.—If we had no faults, we should not take so much pleasure in noticing them in others.

La Rochefoucauld. 31.

Sire, je n'avais besoin de cet hypothèse.—Sire, I had no need for that hypothesis.

Reply of La Place to Napoleon, who asked why he had not mentioned God in his "Mécanique céleste."

Sou comme un Anglois.—Drunk as an Englishman.

Rabelais. *Gargantua*, Book 1, chap. 15.

Soudain qu'elles sont à nous, nous ne sommes plus à elles.—As soon as ever women belong to us, we no longer belong to them.

Montaigne. *Essais*, Book 3, chap. 5.

Souhaitez donc médiocrité.—Wish then for mediocrity.

Rabelais. *Pantagruel*, Book 4, Prologue.

Suivez raison.—Follow reason. Motto.

Tel est le triste sort de tout livre prêté, Souvent il est perdu, toujours il est gâté.

—Such is the sad fate of each lent book—often it is lost, always it is spoilt.

Nodder. Lines written for Pixerécourt.

* See Proverbs, "The thorn."

Tel estoit son esprit entre les livres, comme est le feu parmy les brandes.—Such was his mind amongst the books, like the fire in the heather. **Rabelais. Pantagruel, chap. 8.**

Tel vous semble applaudir, qui vous raille et vous joue;
Aimez qu'on vous conseille, et non pas qu'on vous loue.

—He who seems to applaud is really mocking and making game of you; love to be advised, and not to be praised. **Boileau.**

Tirer les marrons de la patte du chat.—To pull the chestnuts from the fire with the cat's paw. **Pr.**

(*Molière, L'Étourdi, Act 3, 6 [1663].*)

Toujours en vedette.—Always on the watch. **Motto of Frederick the Great.**

Toujours perdrix.—Always partridge (i.e. a satiating repetition). **Pr.***

Tous les genres sont bons hors le genre ennuyeux.—Every species of mankind is good except the bore species.

Voltaire. L'Enfant prodigue. Preface.

Tous les hommes son fous, et malgré tous leurs soins,

Ne différent entr'eux, que du plus ou du moins.

—All men are fools, and spite of all their pains, they differ from each other only more or less. **Boileau.**

Tous les méchants sont buveurs d'eau;

C'est bien prouvé par le déluge.

—All wicked persons are water-drinkers; this is clearly proved by the deluge. **Anon.**

Tout abrégé sur un bon livre est un sot abrégé.—Every abridgment of a good book is a stupid abridgment.

Montaigne. Essais, Book 3, chap. 8.

Tout ce qui bransle ne tumble pas.—All which totters does not fall.

Montaigne. Essais, Book 3, chap. 9.

Tout éloge imposteur blesse une âme sincère.—All false praise wounds an honest mind. **Boileau.**

Tout est pour le mieux dans le meilleur des mondes possibles.—All is for the best in the best of all possible worlds.

Voltaire. Candide, chap. 1.

Tout finit par des chansons.—Everything ends in song. **Beaumarchais.**

Tout flatteur vit au dépens de celui qui l'écoute.—Every flatterer lives at the expense of the person who listens to him.

La Fontaine. Fables, Book 1, 2.

* Said to originate in a story of Henri IV. having ordered nothing but partridge to be served to his confessor, who had rebuked the king for his haissions.

Tout le monde me reconnoist en mon livre et mon livre en moy.—All the world recognises me in my book and my book in me.

Montaigne. Essais, Book 3, chap. 5.

Tout notre mal vient de ne pouvoir être seul.—All our misfortunes come from not being able to be alone. **La Bruyère.**

Tout par raison.—Everything in accordance with reason. **Richelieu.**

Tout Paris.—All Paris. **Molière.**

L'In-promptu de Versailles, sc. 3.

Tout passe,

Tout casse,

Tout lasse.*

—All passes, all breaks, all wearies. **Pr.**

Tout soldat français porte dans sa giberne le bâton de maréchal de France.—Every French soldier carries in his knapsack the baton of a French field-marshal. **Napoleon.**

Toutes grandes mutations esbranlent l'estat.—All great changes make the State totter. **Montaigne. Essais, Book 3, chap. 9.**

Toutes les fois que je donne une place vacante, je fais cent mécontents et un ingrat.

—Every time I bestow a vacant office I make a hundred discontented persons and one ungrateful. **Louis XIV.**

Touts jugemens en gros sont lasches et imparfaits.—All wholesale judgments are loose and imperfect.

Montaigne. Essais, Book 3, chap. 8.

Tremblez, tyrans! vous êtes immortels. —Tremble, tyrants! you are immortal.

Delille.

Un bienfait reproché tint toujours lieu d'offense.—A benefit cited by way of reproach becomes always equivalent to an offence.

Racine. Iphigénie, Act 4, 6.

Un bon mariage se dressoit d'une femme aveugle, avecques un mary sourd.—A good marriage would be between a blind wife and a deaf husband. (Given as a saying.)

Montaigne. Essais, Book 3, chap. 5.

Un corps débile affaiblit l'âme.—A feeble body makes the mind weak. **Rousseau.**

Un des plus grands malheurs des honnêtes gens c'est qu'ils sont de lâches.—One of the greatest misfortunes of honest folk is that they are cowards. **Voltaire.**

Un diner réchauffé ne valut jamais rien.—A dinner warmed up again was never worth anything. **Boileau. Lutrin, 1, 104.**

Un gentilhomme qui vit mal est un monstre dans la nature.—A gentleman who lives ill is a monster in nature.

Molière. Festin de Pierre, Act 4, 6.

* Given in this order in Cahier's "6,000 Proverbes and Aphorisms," 1856.

Un frère est un ami donné par la nature.
—A brother is a friend given by nature.

Legouvé père.

Un homme d'esprit seroit souvent bien embarrassé sans la compagnie des sots.—A man of wit would often be very much at a loss without the company of fools.

La Rochefoucauld.

Un livre est un ami qui ne trompe jamais.
—A book is a friend that never deceives us.

Guilbert de Pixérécourt.

Un menteur est toujours prodigue de serments.—A liar is always prodigal of oaths.

Cornelle. *Le Menteur*, Act 3, 5.

Un personnage scavant n'est pas scavant par tout.—A wise man is not wise in everything.

Montaigne. *Essais*, Book 3, chap. 2.

Un père est un banquier donné par la nature.—A father is a banker given by nature.

Pr.

Un peu de chaque chose, et rien du tout, à la françoise.—A little of everything, and nothing at all, after the manner of France.

Montaigne. *Essais*, Book 1, chap. 25.
("Of the Education of Children.")

Un peu d'encens brûlé rajuste bien des choses.—A little incense burnt puts a lot of things right.

Pr.

Un sot trouve toujours un plus sot qui l'admire.—A fool always finds a greater fool to admire him.

Boileau. *L'art poétique*, 1, 232.

Une louange en grec est d'une merveilleuse efficace à la tête d'un livre.—A laudation in Greek is of marvellous efficacy on the title-page of a book.

Molière.

Preface to Les Précieuses ridicules (1659).

Une mouche t'a piqué.—A fly has stung you.

Pr.

Une nation boutiquière.—A shopkeeping nation (said of England).*

Pr. (Used by Barrère, June, 1794.)

* The expression is found in "Four Tracts on Political and Commercial Subjects," (1766), by Josiah Tucker, D.D., Dean of Gloucester (1711—1799): "A shopkeeper will never get the more custom by beating his customers, and what is true of a shopkeeper is true of a shopkeeping nation." (The words are said to have been used by Dr. Tucker, in a sermon, some years before they appeared in print.) In Adam Smith's "Wealth of Nations,"

Une seule foi, une seule langue, un seul cœur.—One single faith, one single language, one single heart.

Motto.

Vive la bagatelle.—Long live trifling. Pr.

Vivez joyeux.—Live merrily.

Rabelais. *Title-page of Gargantua* (1534).

Vivre n'est pas respirer; c'est agir.—Life is not to breathe; it is to act.

Rousseau.

Vivre sans aimer n'est pas proprement vivre.—To live without loving is not really living.

Molière. *La Princesse d'Élide*, Act 2, 1.

Vogue la galère.†—Come what may (lit., On with the galley).

Vous êtes un sot, en trois lettres.—You are a fool, in three letters.‡

Molière. *La Tartuffe*, Act 1, 1.

Vous n'avez pas été sans doute la première. Et vous ne serez pas, que je crois, la dernière.—Doubtless you have not been the first, and you will not be, I can well believe, the last.

Molière. *Le Dépit amoureux*, Act 3, 9.

Vous parlez tout comme un livre.—You speak just like a book.

Molière. *Le Festin de Pierre*, Act 1, 2.

Vous l'avez voulu, vous l'avez voulu, George Dandin, vous l'avez voulu.—You have wished it so, you have wished it so, George Dandin, you have wished it so.

Molière. *George Dandin*, Act 1, 9.‡

Vous ne jouez donc pas le whist, monsieur? Hélas! quelle triste vieillesse vous vous préparez!—You do not play then at whist, sir! Alas, what a sad old age you are preparing for yourself!

Talleyrand.

Book 4, chap. 7, Pt. 3 (1776), the phrase appears thus: "To found a great empire for the sole purpose of raising up a nation of shopkeepers, may at first sight appear a project fit only for a nation of shopkeepers. It is, however, a project altogether unfit for a nation of shopkeepers, but extremely fit for a nation whose government is influenced by shopkeepers."

† "My fearful trust, 'En vogant la galère.'"—SIR THOS. WYATT: "The Lover prayeth Venus" (c. 1525). "Vogue la galée!"—RABELAIS. "Gargantua." Book 1, chap. 20—"Vogue la galée!"—MONTAIGNE. Book 1, chap. 40.

‡ See Latin: "Homo trium litterarum," p. 554. § George Dandin in the older editions; "Georges" Dandin in later versions.

GERMAN.

Ach! es geschehen keine Wunder mehr.
—Alas! there are no longer any more
miracles.* Schiller.

Ach wie glücklich sind die Todten!—Oh,
how happy are the dead! Schiller.

Alle Schuld rächt sich auf Erden.—Every
wrong is avenged on earth. Goethe.

Aller Anfang ist heiter.—Every beginning
is cheerful. Goethe.

Alles Gescheidte ist schon gedacht
worden; man muss nur versuchen, es noch
einmal zu denken.—Everything that is wise
has been thought already; we can only try
to think it once more. Goethe.

Alles zu retten, muss alles gewagt werden.
—To save all we must risk all. Schiller.

Allmächtig ist doch das Gold.—Gold is
almighty. Schiller.

Am Golde hängt doch alles.—On gold
after all hangs everything. Goethe. Margaret.

Auch aus entwölkter Höhe
Kann der zündende Donner schlagen;
Darin in deinen fröhlichen Tagen
Fürchte des Unglücks tückische Nähe.
—Even from out a cloudless sky the flaming
thunderbolt may strike; therefore in your
days of pleasure beware of the envious
approach of misfortune. Schiller.

Auf den Bergen ist Freiheit.—Freedom is
on the mountains. Schiller.

Besser Rat kommt über Nacht.—Better
counsel comes over-night. Lessing.

Betrogene Betrüger.—The betrayer be-
trayed. Lessing.

Betrügen und betrogen werden
Nichts ist gewöhnlicher auf Erden.

—Nothing is commoner on earth than to
deceive and to be deceived. Seume.

Bezwingt des Herzens Bitterkeit. Es bringt
Nicht gute Frucht, wenn Hass dem Hass
begegnet.

—Subdue the bitterness of the heart. There
is no good result when hatred is returned for
hatred. Schiller.

Bleib nicht allein, denn in der Wüste trat
Der Satansengel selbst zum Herrn des
Himmels.

—Abide not alone, for it was in the desert
that Satan came to the Lord of Heaven
Himself. Schiller.

Blinder Eifer schadet nur.—Blind zeal
only does harm. M. G. Lichtwer.

Da die Götter menschlicher noch waren,
Waren Menschen göttlicher.

—When the gods were more human, men
were more godlike. Schiller.

Das Alte stürzt, es ändert sich die Zeit,
Und neues Leben blüht aus den Ruinen.
—The old falls, time changes, and new life
blossoms out of the ruins. Schiller.

Das Alter der göttlichen Fantasie
Es ist verschwunden, es kehret nie.

—The age of godlike fancy is departed; it
will never return. Schiller.

Das Alter wägt, die Jugend wagt.—Old
age considers, youth ventures. Raupach.

Das Erste und Letzte, was vom Genie
gefordert wird, ist Wahrheitsliebe.—The
first and last thing required of genius is love
of truth. Goethe.

Das Geeinte zu entzweien, das Entzweite
zu einigen, ist das Leben der Natur.—Divid-
ing the united, uniting the divided, this is
the life of Nature. Goethe.

Das Gesetz nur kann uns Freiheit geben.
—Law alone can give us freedom. Goethe.

Das Herz und nicht die Meinung ehrt den
Mann.—It is heart and not the opinion
which is an honour to a man. Schiller.

Das Hohngelächter der Hölle.—The mock-
ing laughter of Hell. Lessing.

Das Jahrhundert
Ist meinem Ideal nicht reif. Ich lebe
Ein Bürge derer, welche kommen werden.
—The century is not ripe for my ideal. I
live as an earnest of the centuries to come.
Schiller.

Das Siegel der Wahrheit ist Einfachkeit.
—The seal of truth is simplicity. Boerhave.

Dauer im Wechsel.—Persistence in change.
Goethe.

Dem Menschen ist
Ein Mensch noch immer lieber als ein Engel.
—Man is ever dearer to man than an angel.
Lessing.

Der Aberglaube ist die Poesie des Lebens.
—Superstition is the poetry of life. Goethe.

Der Ausgang giebt den Thaten ihre
Titel.—The outcome gives to deeds their
title. Goethe.

Der brave Mann denkt an sich selbst
zuletzt.—The good man thinks of himself
last of all. Schiller.

* "The age of miracles is past! The age of
miracles is for ever here."—THOMAS CARLYLE.

Der civilisierte Wilde ist der schlimmste aller Wilden.—The civilised savage is the worst of all savages. C. J. Weber.

Der den Augenblick ergreift,
Das ist der rechte Mann.
—He who seizes on the moment, that is the right man. Goethe.

Der Erde Paradies und Hölle
Liegt in dem Worte "Weib."
—The earthly Paradise and Hell lie in the word "Woman." Seume.

Der Friede ist immer die letzte Absicht des Krieges.—Peace is always the final aim of war. (See "Peace with a cudgel," etc., *English Proverbs*.) Wieland.

Der Fürst ist nichts als der erste Diener des Staates.—The prince is nothing but the first servant of the State. Frederick the Great.

Der Geist, der stets verneint.—The spirit which ever says "No." Goethe.

Der Genie erfindet, der Witz findet bloss.
—Genius invents, wit merely discovers. Weber.

Der grösste Mensch bleibt stets ein Menschenkind.—The greatest man remains ever a child of man. Goethe.

Der gute Wille hilft zu vollkommener Kenntniss.—A good will helps to a good understanding.

Der Hauptfehler des Menschen bleibt, dass er so viele kleine hat.—The chief fault of man is that he has so many small ones. Jean Paul.

Der Historiker ist ein rückwärts gekehrter Prophet.—The historian is a prophet with his face turned backward. F. von Schlegel.

Der Kleine Gott der Welt bleibt stets von gleichem Schlag,
Und ist so wunderbar, als wie am ersten Tag.

—The little god of the world (man) remains ever of the same stamp, and is as extraordinary as on the first day. Goethe.

Der Mann der das Wenn und das Aber erdacht
Hat sicher aus Häckerling Gold schon gemacht.

—The man who invented "if" and "but" must surely have transformed chopped straw into gold. G. A. Bürger.

Der Mensch ist, was er isst.—Man is what he eats. L. Feuerbach.

Der Muth der Wahrheit ist die erste Bedingung des philosophischen Studiums.—The courage of truth is the first qualification for philosophic studies. Hegel.

Der Schein, was ist er, dem das Wesen fehlt? Das Wesen war 'es, wenn es nicht erschiene?—What is appearance without the reality? What would the reality be without the appearance? Goethe.

Des Menschen Engel ist die Zeit.—Time is man's angel. Schiller.

Des Menschen Leben ist
Ein kurzes Blühen und ein langes Welken.
—The life of man is a short blossoming and a long withering. Uhland.

Des Zornes Ende ist der Reue Anfang.—The end of anger is the beginning of repentance. Bidenstedt.

Die Alten sind die einzigen Alten, die nie alt werden.—The ancients (of Greece and Rome) are the only ancients who never grow old. C. J. Weber.

Die Anmut macht unwiderstehlich.—Grace makes a man irresistible. Goethe.

Die Bewunderung preist, die Liebe ist stumm.—Admiration praises, love is dumb. Borne.

Die Botschaft hör ich wohl, allein mir fehlt der Glaube.—I hear the message, but I want the faith. Goethe.

Die Dämmerung ist das freundliche Licht der Liebenden.—The gloaming is the friendly light of lovers. Seume.

Die Dornen, die Disteln, sie stechen gar sehr,
Doch stechen die Altjungfern zungen noch mehr.
—Thorns and thistles sting very sore, but old maids' tongues sting more. C. Gelbel.

Die Frauen tragen ihre Beweise im Herzen, die Männer im Kopfe.—Women carry their logic in their hearts; men, in their heads. Kotzebue.

Die Freudigkeit ist die Mutter aller Tugenden.—Joyfulness is the mother of all virtues. Goethe.

Die Glocken sind die Artillerie der Geistlichkeit.—Bells are the artillery of the church. Joseph II.

Die höchste Weisheit ist, nicht weise stets zu sein.—The highest wisdom is not to be always wise. M. Opitz.

Die Hölle selbst hat ihre Rechte?—Has Hell itself its rights? Goethe.

Die kranke Seele muss sich selber helfen.—The sick soul must cure itself. Gutzkow.

Die Leidenschaften sind Mängel oder Tugenden, nur gesteigerte.—The passions are virtue and vices, but exaggerated. Goethe.

Die Lieb' umfasst des Weibes volles Leben.
—Love embraces the whole of woman's life. Adelbert von Chamisso.

Die Liebe ist der Liebe Preis.—Love is the price of love. Schiller.

Die Liebe macht zum Goldpalast die Hütte.—Love makes the cottage a palace of gold. Holtz.

Die Menschen sind im ganzen Leben blind.—Men are blind all through life. Goethe.

Die Mode ist weiblichen Geschlechts, hat folglich ihre Launen.—Fashion is of the female sex, and has consequently its whims. C. J. Weber.

Die monarchische Regierungsform ist die dem Menschen natürliche.—Monarchy is the form of rule natural to mankind. Schopenhauer.

Die Natur weiss allein, was sie will.—Nature alone knows what she wants. Goethe.

Die Rachegötter schaffen im Stillen.—The god of vengeance acts in silence. Schiller.

Die That ist alles, nichts der Ruhm.—The deed is everything; the fame is nothing. Goethe.

Die Tugend ist das höchste Gut, Das Laster Weh dem Menschen thut.—Virtue is the highest good; vice works men naught but evil. Goethe.

Die Unschuld hat im Himmel einen Freund.—Innocence has a friend in Heaven. Schiller.

Die Wacht am Rhein.—The Watch on the Rhine. German National Song.

Die Welt ist ein Gefängniß.—The world is a prison. Goethe.

Du glaubst zu schieben, und du wirst geschoben.—You think that you are pushing, and you are being pushed. Goethe.

Eben wo Begriffe fehlen Da stellt ein Wort zur rechten Zeit sich ein.—Even where ideas fail, a word returns at the right time. Goethe.

Ein jeder Wechsel schreckt den Glücklichen.—Every change makes the favourite of fortune anxious. Schiller.

Ein offenes Herz zeigt eine offene Stirn.—An open brow indicates an open heart. Schiller.

Ein unterrichtetes Volk lässt sich leicht regieren.—An educated people is easily governed. Frederick the Great.

Ein Vergnügen erwarten ist auch ein Vergnügen.—Looking forward to a pleasure is also a pleasure. Lessing.

Ein Wort nimmt sich, ein Leben nie zurück.—A word may be recalled, a life never. Schiller.

Einbläserien sind des Teufels Redekunst.—Insinuations are the rhetoric of the devil. Goethe.

Entzwei und gebiete! Tüchtig Wort! Verein und leite, Besserer Hort!—Divide and rule, a capital motto! Unite and lead, a better one!

Ernst ist das Leben; heiter ist die Kunst.—Life is earnest; art is lofty. Schiller.

Erst wägen, dann wagen.—First weigh, then attempt. Motto of *Moltke*.

Frauen und Jungfrauen soll man loben, es sei wahr oder erlogen.—Women and girls must be praised, whether it is true or false. Pr.

Fremdes Pferd und eigene Sporen haben bald den Wind verloren.—Another's horse and your own spur soon outstrip the wind.

Fromm, Klug, Weis, und Mild Gehört in des Adels Schild.—Pious, Prudent, Wise, and Gentle are words appropriate in the shield of a noble.

Fürchterlich Ist einer der nichts zu verlieren hat.—Terrible is he who has nothing to lose. Goethe.

Fürst Bismarck glaubt uns zu haben, und wir haben ihn.—Prince Bismarck thinks that he has us, and we have him. Socialist saying.

Geben ist Sache des Reichen.—To give is the business of the rich. Goethe.

Gefährlich ist's mit Geistern sich gesellen.—It is dangerous to associate with ghosts. Goethe.

Gesetz ist mächtig, mächtiger ist die Noth.—Law is mighty, necessity is mightier. Goethe.

Gespenster sind für solche Leute nur Die sie sehn wollen.—Ghosts only come to those who look for them. Hottel.

Geteilte Freud' ist doppelt Freude.—Joy shared is joy doubled. Goethe.

Gewalt ist die beste Beredsamkeit.—Power is the best sort of eloquence. Schiller.

Glück macht Mut.—Luck makes courage. Goethe.

Gott ist ein unaussprechlicher Seufzer, im Grunde der Seele gelegen.—God is an unutterable sigh, planted in the depths of the soul. Jean Paul.

Gott mit uns.—God with us. Motto.

Gott-trunkener Mensch.—A God-intoxicated man. Novalis (of *Spinoza*).

Grosse Seelen dulden still.—Great souls endure in silence. Schiller.

Ha! welche Lust, Soldat zu sein.—Ah!
what a delight it is to be a soldier!

Boileau.

Hab' mich nie mit Kleinigkeiten abgegeben.—I have never given myself up to trifles.

Schiller.

Hassen und Neiden

Muss der Biedre leiden.

Es erhöht des Mannes Wert,

Wenn der Hass sich auf ihn kehrt.

—The honest man must endure hatred and envy. It adds to a man's worth when hatred pursues him.

Gottfried von Strassburg.

Heute rot, morgen tot.—To-day red, to-morrow dead. *Pr. (From Ecclus., 10, 10.)*

Hier stehe ich! Ich kann nicht anders, Gott helfe mir! Amen.—Here I stand. I cannot do otherwise. God help me. Amen.

Luther (at the Diet of Worms).

Hin ist die Zeit, da Bertha spann.—Gone is the time when Bertha span.*

Hin ist hin! Verloren ist verloren.—Gone is gone; lost is lost.

G. A. Bürger.

Humanität sei unser ewig Ziel.—Let humanity ever be our goal.

Goethe.

Hypothesen sind Wiegenlieder womit der Lehrer seine Schüler einlullt.—Hypotheses are the lullabies wherewith the teacher lulls his pupils to sleep.

Goethe.

Ich habe es öfters rühmen hören, Ein Komödiant könnt' einen Pfarrer lehren.—I have often heard it said that a player may instruct a priest.

Goethe. Faust.

Ich habe genossen das irdische Glück;

Ich habe gelebt und geliebet.

—I have known earthly happiness; I have lived and loved.

Schiller. Piccolomini.

Ich thue recht und scheue keinen Feind.
—I do what is right and fear no foe.

Schiller.

Im Grabe ist Ruh.—In the grave is rest.

Langhausen. Heine.

In jedem Menschen ist etwas von allen Menschen.—In every man there is something of all men.

Lichtenberg.

Je mehr man das Ich versteckt, je mehr Welt hat man.—The more one obliterates self, the more one has of the world.

Hippel.

* Bertha, Queen of Rudolf II. of Burgundy, represented as continually spinning:

"Bertha the Spinner, Queen of Helvetia, Who, as she rode on her palfrey, o'er valley, and meadow, and mountain, Ever was spinning her thread, from the distaff fixed to her saddle:

She was so thrifty and good that her name passed into a proverb.

—LONGFELLOW, "Courtship of Miles Standish," 8.

Kein Bündniss ist mit dem Gezücht der Schlangen.—No league is to be made with the brood of the serpent.

Schiller.

Kein Mensch muss müssen.—No man must be compelled.

Lessing.

Lachen, Weinen, Lust und Schmerz sind Geschwister - Kinder.—Laughing, weeping, joy and grief are first cousins.

Goethe.

Lange leben heisst viele überleben.—To live long is to outlive many.

Goethe.

Lass das Vergangne vergangen sein.—Let the past be past.

Goethe.

Lass die schwerste Pflicht dir die allerheiligste Pflicht sein.—Let the most difficult duty be your most sacred duty.

Lavater.

Lass diesen Händedruck dir sagen Was unaussprechlich ist.—Let this pressure of the hand say to thee what is inexpressible.

Goethe. Faust.

Lebe, wie du, wenn du stirbst,

Wünschst du wirst, gelebt zu haben.

—Live as thou wilt wish to live when thou comest to die.

Gellert.

Leicht zu sättigen ist, und unersättlich, die Liebe.—Love is easily satisfied and it is insatiable.

Rückert.

Leser, wie gefall' ich dir?

Leser, wie gefällst du mir?

—Reader, how likedst thou me? Reader, how like I thee?

Quoted by Carlyle.

Liebe kann nicht untergehen;

Was verwest, muss auferstehen.

—Love cannot perish; what decays must rise again.

J. G. Jacobi.

Lust und Liebe sind die Fittiche

Zu grossen Thaten.

—Ambition and love are the wings of great actions.

Goethe.

Mehr Licht!—More light!

Said to be the last words of Goethe.

Mir gäb' es keine gröss're Pein,

Wär' ich im Paradies allein.

—No greater torment could there be to me than to be alone in Paradise.

Goethe.

Mit dem Wissen wächst der Zweifel.—Doubt grows up with knowledge.

Goethe.

Mit der Dummheit kämpfen Götter selbst vergebens.—With stupidity the gods themselves struggle in vain.

Schiller.

Mit Frauen soll man sich nie unterstehn zu scherzen.—With women one should never venture to joke.

Goethe. Faust (Mephistopheles).

Mit Worten nicht, mit Thaten lasst mich danken.—Let me thank you, not with words but with deeds.

Körner.

Musik ist die wahre allgemeine Menschengesprache.—Music is the real universal speech of mankind. C. J. Weber.

Nicht die Kinder bloss speist man mit Märchen ab.—It is not merely the children who are put off with tales. Lessing.

Nichts führt zum Guten, was nicht natürlich ist.—Nothing leads to good which is not natural. Schiller.

Nur die Hoffenden leben.—Only the hoping live. Halm.

O lieb, so lang Du lieben kannst.—Love, while you are able to love. Freiligrath.

O was müssen wir der Kirche Gottes halber leiden, rief der Abt, als ihm, das gebratene Huhn die Finger versengte.—“Oh, what we must suffer for the sake of God's Church!” as the Abbot said when the roasted fowl burnt his fingers.

Ohne Hast, aber ohne Rast.—Without haste, without rest. Goethe's motto.

Rast 'ich, so rost 'ich.—If I rest, I rust. Luther.

Ruh kommt aus Unruh, Und wieder Unruh aus Ruh.

—Rest comes from unrest, and unrest again from rest.

Sich selbst hat niemand auselernt.—No man has ever yet thoroughly mastered the knowledge of himself. Goethe.

Stirb, Götz, du hast dich selbst überlebt.—Die, Goetz, thou hast outlived thyself. Goethe.

Über allen Gipfeln Ist Ruh.

—Above all heights is rest.

Goethe.

Unsterblich ist was einmal hat gelebt.—That which has once lived is immortal.

G. Kinkel.

Verachtung ist der wahre Tod.—Contempt is the real death. Schiller.

Was für Plunder!—What a place for plunder!

Remark ascribed to Blucher, on surveying London from St. Paul's. (See Thackeray, The Four Georges: George I.)

Was Gott thut, das ist wohlgethan.—What God does is well done. S. Rodigast.

Was Hände bauten, können Hände stürzen.—What hands have built, hands can pull down. Schiller.

Wer der Vorderste ist, führt die Herde.—Who is foremost leads the flock. Schiller.

Wer nicht liebt Wein, Weib und Gesang, Der bleibt ein Narr sein Lebenlang.—Who loves not wine, woman, and song, Remains a fool his whole life long.

Wer nicht für andre thut, thut nichts für sich.—Who does nothing for others does nothing for himself. Goethe.

Wie bitter sind der Trennung Leiden!—How bitter are the pains of separation!

Mozart.

Willst du immer weiter schweifen?

Sieh das Gute liegt so nah, Lerne nur das Glück ergreifen, Denn das Glück ist immer da.

—Do you wish always to stray further? See, good lies as near; learn only to grasp happiness, for happiness is always there. Goethe.

Zwischen uns sei Wahrheit.—Let there be truth between us. Goethe.

ITALIAN.

A Dio spiacente ed a' nemici sui.—Hateful to God and to His enemies. Dante.

Ancora imparo.—Still I am learning.

Said to have been a favourite motto of Michael Angelo.

Che ricordarsi il ben doppia la noja.—The memory of past good fortune doubles the evil. Proverbial saying.

Che sarà, sarà.—What shall be, shall be. Pr.

Chi può dir com' egli arde, è in picciol fusco.—To be able to say how much you love is to love but little.* Petrarch. Sonnet, 137.

Chi troppo s'assottiglia, si scavezza.—Who over-refines his argument brings himself to grief. Petrarch. Can. II, l. 43.

Chiesa libera in libero stato.—A free church in a free state. Cavour.

Con amore.—With love; with true inclination.

Dà tempo al tempo.—Give time to time. Pr.

Del giudizio ognun ne vende.—Everyone has judgment to sell. Pr.

Del vero s'adira l'uomo.—It is the truth which irritates a man. Pr.

Dell' albero non si giudica dalla scorza.—You cannot judge of a tree by its bark. Pr.

Di danari, di senno, e di fede, Ce' nè manco che non credi.

—“There is commonly less money, less wisdom, and less good faith than men do account upon.”

Italian proverb, as translated by Bacon.

* See “Celuy ayme peut.”

Dolce far niente.—The sweet condition of doing nothing. **Pr.**

Ebbe il migliore
De' miei giorni la patria.
—My country has had the best of my days.

Ecco vi l'uom ch' è stato all' Inferno.—
Behold, there is the man who has been in Hell. *Said of Dante.*

E l' silenzio ancor suole
Aver prieghi e parole.
—Even silence itself has its prayers and its language. *Tasso. Aminta, Act 3 (chorus).*

Eppur si muove.—Yet it does move.
Said to have been Galileo's exclamation (1615) after being induced to abjure the theory of the earth's motion.

Fate ben per voi.—Do me some good for your own sake.

Montaigne quotes this as a form of begging he had noticed in Italy.

Fù il vincer sempre mai laudabil cosa,
Vincasi o per fortuna, o per ingegno.
—Victory is always glorious whether it be due to chance or to skill. *Ariosto. Canto 15, v. 1.*

Il gran rifiuto.—The great refusal. (Supposed to refer to Celestine V., elected Pope in 1294, who resigned five months later.)

Dante. Inferno, canto 3, 60.

L'Italia farà da sé.—Italy will do it by herself. *Motto of Revolution of 1849.*

La poezia non muore.—Poetry does not die. *B. Zendrini.*

Lasciate ogni speranza, voi ch' entrate.*
Abandon hope, all ye who enter.

Dante. Inferno, canto 3, 9.

* "Lascia pur della vita ogni speranza."—BERNI (1610-1673). "Ori. Inn.," Book 1, chap. 8, st. 53.

Libito fà licito.—She made what pleased her lawful. *Dante.*

Ma perchè frode è dell' uomo proprio male
Più spiace a Dio.

—But as fraud is the special evil peculiar to man it is the more hateful to God.

Dante. Inferno, canto 11, 25.

Natura il fece, e poi roppa la stampa.—
Nature made him, and then broke the mould. *Ariosto.*

Ne sì, ne no, nel cor mi suona intero.
—My heart within says to me neither Yes, nor No.

Petrarch. p. 208, Venice ed., 1557.

Nessun maggior dolore
Che ricordarsi del tempo felice
Nella miseria.

—There is no greater pang than to recall in our misery the time when we were happy.

Dante. Inferno, canto 5, 121.

Questi non hanno speranza di morte.—
These have not the hope of death.

Dante. Inferno, canto 3, 48.

Rinascè più gloriosa.—It rises more glorious than ever. *Motto.*

Se non è vero, è molto ben trovato.—If it is not true it is very well invented.

Found in Giordano Bruno. Degli Eroiici Furori. (1585.)

Senza speme vivemo in desio.—Without hope, we live in desire.

Dante. Inferno, canto 4, 42.

Un viaggiatore prudente non disprezza mai il suo paese.—A prudent traveller never disparages his own country. *Goldoni.*

Veste de lana tien la pele sana.—Woollen clothing keeps the skin healthy.

Venetian saying.

SPANISH.

Algo va de Pedro á Pedro.—There is a difference between Peter and Peter.

Cervantes. Don Quixote, 1, 47.

Allá van leyes do quieren reyes.—Laws go as kings wish.

Cervantes. Don Quixote, 1, 45; 2, 5; and 2, 37. Ancient prov., said to have originated in reign of Alph. VI.—see De Roda's History of Spain.

Alma de esparto y corazon de encina.—
Soul of fibre and heart of oak.

Cervantes. Don Quixote, 2, 70.

Bien predica quien bien vive.—He preaches well who lives well.

Cervantes. Don Quixote, 2, 20.

Cada puta hile.—Let every girl attend to her spinning. *Cervantes. Don Quixote, 1, 46.*

Con el Rey y la Inquisicion, chiton!—
With the King and the Inquisition, hush!

Pr.

Defienda me Dios de my.—May God defend me from myself.

Old maxim quoted by Montaigne, Essais, Book 3, chap. 13.

Donde una puerta se cierra, otra se abre.—
When one door is shut, another opens.

Cervantes. Don Quixote, 1, 21.

El mejor cimiento en el mundo es el dinero.—The best foundation in the world is money. *Cervantes. Don Quixote, 2, 20.*

El secreto á voces.—An open secret.

Calderon.

En salvo está el que repica.—He who gives the alarm is in safe quarters. Pr.

En tiempo del rey Vamba.—In the time of King Wamba (alleged to have reigned c. 650-680). Cervantes. *Don Quixote*, 1, 27.

Entienda primero, y habia postrero.—Hear first and speak afterwards. Pr.

Es de vidrio la mujer.—Woman is made of glass. Cervantes. *Don Quixote*, 1, 33.

Es dulce el amor de la patria.—Sweet is the love of one's native land.

Cervantes. *Don Quixote*, 2, 54.

Gloria vana florece, y no grana.—Vain glory may flower but will never bear seed.

Pr.

Gran victoria es la que sin sangre se alcanza.—Great is the victory which is obtained without blood.

Pr.

Haceos miel, y paparos han moscas.—Make yourself honey and the flies will devour you. Cervantes. *Don Quixote*, 2, 43.

Hay buena y mala fortuna en las pretensiones.—In suing for employment luck is everything. Cervantes. *Don Quixote*, 2, 42.

Hay mas mal en el aldeguila que se suena.—There is more harm in the village than is dreamt of. Cervantes. *Don Quixote*, 1, 46.

Herradura que chacotea clavo le falta.—The horseshoe which clatters wants a nail.

Pr.

Hilo y aguja, media vestidura.—Thread and needle are half clothing.

Pr.

Hizonos Dios, y maravillámonos nos.—God made us, and we admire ourselves. Pr.

Justicia, mas no por mi casa.—Justice, but not for my own house. Pr.

La buena vida padre y madre olvida.—Good fortune forgets father and mother. Pr.

Mas cura la dieta que la lanceta.—Diet cures more than the lancet. Pr.

No hay olla sin tocino, Ni sermon sin Agostino.

—No pot without bacon; no sermon without (quotation from) St. Augustine. Pr.

Nunca mucho costó poco.—Much never cost little.

Canclonero General. Fern. di Castillo (1535).

Paciencia y barajar.—Patience, and shuffle the cards! Cervantes. *Don Quixote*, 2, 23.

Quien canta, sus males espanta.—He who sings frightens away his ills.

Cervantes. *Don Quixote*, 1, 22.

Saca fuerzas de flaqueza.—Draw strength from weakness.

Cervantes. *Don Quixote*, 1, 15.

Siempre favorece el cielo los buenos deseos.—Heaven ever favours good wishes.

Cervantes. *Don Quixote*, 2, 43.

Todo saldrá en la colada.—All will come out in the washing.

Cervantes. *Don Quixote*, 1, 20.

Tripas llevan piés.—The stomach carries the feet. Cervantes. *Don Quixote*, 2, 34.

Viva quien vence.—Long live he who conquers. Cervantes. *Don Quixote*, 2, 20.

DUTCH.

Bemin wel and 'ren, mar u zelve boven al;

Zijt aan den goeden goed, doch mijd uw ongeval

—Love others well, but yourself above all; be good to the good, but avoid misfortune to yourself.

Anon.

De wereld is een schouwtooneel;

Elk speelt zijn rol, en krijgt zijn deel.

—The world is a stage; each plays his part, and receives his portion.

Pr. found in *Winschooten's Seeman*, 1681 (*Bohn's Collection*, 1857).

Goed verloren, niet verloren; moed verloren, veel verloren; eer verloren, meer

verloren; ziel verloren, al verloren.*—Money lost, nothing lost; courage lost, much lost; honour lost, more lost; soul lost, all lost.

Traditional.

Het is een aristocraat in folio.—He is an aristocrat in folio.

Pr.

Hij is van de familie Jan Van Kleef;

Liever van de heb dan van de geef.

—He is of the family of Jack Closefist; rather for having than for giving. *Old Rhyme*.

* Goethe's lines seem to be founded on this proverb or a variant of it:

"Gut verloren, etwas verloren;

Ehre verloren, viel verloren;

Mut verloren, alles verloren."

—Wealth lost, something lost; honour lost, much lost; courage lost, all lost.

PROVERBS.

"Acquaint thyself with proverbs, for of them thou shalt learn instruction."—*Ecclesiasticus*, 8, 8.

ABBREVIATIONS.

(R.) = John Ray's "Compleat Collection of English Proverbs" (1742, 1st edition; later editions, 1767 and 1813).
 (R. Sc.) = Scottish proverbs from Ray's collection. (Sc.) = Scottish.
 (G. H.) = "Outlandish Proverbs," selected by Mr. G. H. (George Herbert), 1639.
 (V. 1498) = J. de la Veprie's "Les Proverbes communs," printed in Paris about the year 1498.
 (Fr.) = French. (Ital.) = Italian. (Germ.) = German.
 (Dan.) = Danish. (Port.) = Portuguese. (Span.) = Spanish.
 Proverbs marked "(H., 1546)" are from the collection of John Heywood in that year.

A are guid lasses, but where do a' the ill wives come frae? (Sc.)

A bad beginning makes a bad ending.

Kakḗs dē' āxḗs γίγνεται κακὸν τέλος.—From a bad beginning comes a bad ending.—*Euripides, Æolus.*

An ill life, an ill end. (R. Sc.)

Such a beginning, such an end. (R.)

A bad beginning makes a good ending.

A bad bush is better than the open field.

Il n'y a pas si petit buisson qui ne porte ombre.—There is no bush so small as to be without shade.—(Fr.)

A bad cat deserves a bad rat.

À mauvais chat mauvais rat.—(Fr., V. 1498.)

A bad cook licks his own fingers.—*J. Taylor, Penniless Pilgrimage, 1618.* (See "He is a sorry cook.")

A bad custom is like a good cake, better broken than kept. (R.) (See "A cask.")

A bad dog never sees the wolf. (G. H.)

À mauvais chien l'on ne peut montrer le loup.—You cannot show the wolf to a bad dog.—(Fr.)

Mauvais chien ne trouve où mordre.—A bad dog cannot find a place to bite.—(Fr., V. 1498.)

A bad excuse is better than none at all. (R.) (See "Bad excuses.")

A bad husband cannot be a good man.

A bad shift is better than none. (R.)

A bairn maun creep or he gang. (R. Sc.)

A bald head is soon shaven. (R.)

A barber learns to shave by shaving fools. (R.)

A barbe de fol apprend on à raire.—(Fr., V. 1498.)

A la barba de' pazzi il barbiere imparà a radere.—(Ital.)

The surgeon (or barber) practises on the orphan's head.—(Arabic.)

A bargain is a bargain. (R.)

A barren sow was never good to pigs.

A bean in liberty is better than a comfort in prison. (G. H.)

A bean in liberty is better than a comfit in prison. (R.)

A beard well lathered is half shaved.

Barba bagnata è mezza rasa.—(Ital.)

A beggar can never be bankrupt. (R.)

A bellyful's a bellyful, whether it be meat or drink. (R.)

A beltless bairn cannot lie. (R. Sc.)

A big head and little wit.

Capo grasso, cervello magro.—Fat head, lean brains.—(Ital.)

A bird in the hand is worth two in the bush.

Better a fowl in the hand nor two flying. (R. Sc.)

Better one bird in hand than ten in the wood. (H., 1546.)

A feather in hand is better than a bird in the air. (G. H.)

One bird in the net is better than a hundred flying.—(Hebrew.)

Le moineau en la main vaut mieux que l'oie qui vole.—A sparrow in the hand is worth more than a goose flying in the air.—(*Fr.*)

Mas vale un "toma" que dos "tedaré."—One "take this" is better than two of "will give."—(*Span.*)

Mieux vaut un tiens que deux tu l'auras.—(*Fr.*)

Mas vale pajaro en mano que buitro volando.—Better a sparrow in hand than a vulture on the wing.—(*Span., Don Quixote.*) (*See Latin "Ad præsens ova"; "Better an egg," "Better good afar off," etc.*)

A bit in the morning is better than nothing all day. (R.)

A bit in the morning is better than a thump in the back with a stone. (R.)

If I were to fast for my life, I would eat a good breakfast in the morning. (R.)

He that would eat a good dinner, let him eat a good breakfast. (R.)

A black hen lays a white egg. (R.)

Noire geline pond blanc œuf.—(*Fr.*)

A black man's a jewel in a fair woman's eye. (R.)

A black plum is as sweet as a white. (R.)

A black shoe makes a merry (or blithe) heart. (R.)

A bleet (timid) cat makes a proud mouse. (R. Sc.)

A blind man may catch a hare.*

A blithe heart makes a blomand visage. (R. Sc.)

A blot is no blot unless it be hit. (R.)

A bonny bride is soon buskit.

A bribe will enter without knocking. (R.)

A broken apothecary, a new doctor. (R.)

A broken sack will hold no corn. (R.)

Un sac percé ne peut tenir le grain.—(*Fr.*)

Sacco rotto non tien miglio.—(*Ital.*)

A burnt child dreads the fire. (*Chaucer; see p. 77.*)

Burnt child fire dredth. (*Heywood, 1546.*)

A burnt bairn fire dreads. (R. Sc.)

Brændt Barn redes gierne liden, og bidt Barn Hund.—A burnt child fears the fire and a bitten child the dog.—(*Dan.*)

He that hath been bitten by a serpent fears a rope.—(*Hebrew.*) (*See "A scalded cat."*)

A bushel of March dust is worth a king's ransom. (*See Tusser, p. 378.*)

Ein Loth Märzstaub ist einen Ducaten werth.—A load of March dust is worth a ducat. (*Germ.*)

A calf's head will feast a hunter and his hounds. (R.)

A careless hussy makes mony thieves. (R. Sc.)

A carper will cavil at anything.

A carrion kite will never make a good hawk. (R.)

On ne sauroit faire d'une buse un épervier.—(*Fr.*)

A cask and an ill custom must be broken. (G. H.) (*See "A bad custom."*)

A cat may look at (or on) a king. (*Heywood, 1546.*)

A halfpenny cat may look to the king.—(R. Sc.)

Un chien regarde bien l'évêque.—A dog has a good look at the bishop (or may well look at the bishop).—(*Fr.*)

A cheerful look makes a dish a feast. (G. H.)

A cheerful wife is the joy of life.

A cherry year, a merry year;

A plum year, a dumb year.† (R.)

Année venteuse, année pommense; Pâques pluvieux, an fromenteux.

—A windy year, an apple year; a rainy Easter, a cheese year.—(*Fr.*)

A child may have too much of his mother's blessing. (R.)

A child's service is little, yet he is no little fool that despiseth it. (G. H.)

A city that parleys is half gotten. (G. H.)

A clear conscience is a coat of mail.

A clear conscience is a sure card.

A close mouth catcheth no flies. (*See "Dumb folks get no lands," "Into a shut mouth," "Spare to speak," etc.*)

A cock aye craws crousest† on his ain midden-head. (Sc.)

A cock crows best on his own dunghill.

A cold hand, a warm heart.

Kalte Hand, warmes Herz.—(*Germ.*)

* "By wondrous accident perchance one may Grope out a needle in a load of hay; And though a white crow be exceeding rare, A blind man may, by fortune, catch a hare."
—J. TAYLOR. "A Kicksey Winsey," Part 7. (c. 1620.)

† "A plum year, a dumb year," is said to be a Norfolk adage, signifying that a year in which plums are abundant is a fatal year, "dumb" indicating the silence of death.

* With most spirit.

A cold May and a windy
Makes a full barn and a findy. (R.)
(See *Tusser*, p. 378.)

A collier's cow (or a poor man's cow) and
an alewife's sow are always well fed.

A colt is worth nothing unless he breaks
his cord.

Rien ne vaut poulain s'il ne rompe son
lien.—(Fr.)

A' complain o' want o' siller; nane o'
want o' sense. (Sc.)

A cough will stick longer by a horse than
half a peck of oats. (R.)

A crafty knave needs no broker. (Quoted
as a Proverb in *Every Man in his Humour*,
1598; also in *Taylor's London to Hamburg*,
1616.)

A crow's nae whiter for being washed.
(Sc.)

A creaking cart goes long on the wheels.

Kræckjende weijen doerje allenlangst.—
Creaking waggons last longest.—(*Old Friesic*,
17th century.)

Rappelige Räder laufen am längsten.—
Crazy cartwheels last the longest. (Germ.)

Krakende wagens duuren het langst.—
Creaking waggons last the longest. (Dutch.)

A crow is never the whiter for washing
herself often. (R.)

A crow to pluck with you.

We have a crow to pull. (*Heywood*, 1546.)

A crowd is not company. (*Bacon*. See
p. 11.)

A crown is no cure for the headache.

A curst cow hath short horns. (G.H.)

A curst cur must be tied short. (R.)

A felon chien âpre lien.—To a dishonest
dog a rough cord.—(Fr., V. 1498.)

A méchant chien court lien.—To a bad dog
a short cord.—(Fr.)

A cutpurse is a sure trade, for he hath
ready money when his work is done. (R.)

A danger foreseen is half avoided.

A dead bee maketh no honey. (G.H.)

A dead mouse feels no cold. (R.)

A dead wife's the best goods in a man's
house. (R.)

A dear ship stands longer in the haven.
(R. Sc.)

A diamond daughter turns to glass as a
wife.

Een diamant van eene dochter wordt een
glas van eene vrouw.—(Dutch.)

A diligent scholar, and the master's paid.
(G. H.)

A disarmed peace is weak. (G. H.)

A discontented man knows not where to
sit easy. (G. H.)

A dog's life, hunger and ease. (R.)

A dripping June brings all things in tune.

Calm weather in June sets corn in tune.
(R.)

A drop of honey catches more flies than a
hogshead of vinegar.

A drowning man will catch at a straw.

Chi si affoga, s'attaccherebbe a' rasoi.—
A drowning man will catch at razors.—(Ital.)

A drunkard's purse is a bottle. (G. H.)

A drunken man is not at home.

Homme ivre n'est pas à soi.—(Fr., V. 1498.)

A dry cough is the trumpeter of death.
(R.)

A dumb man holds all. (R. Sc.)*

A dwarf on a giant's shoulder sees further
of the two. (G. H.)

Celui qui est sur épaules d'un géant voit
plus loin que celui qui le porte.—(Fr.)

A fair bride is soon busked and a short
horse soon whiped. (R. Sc.)

A fair day in winter is the mother of a
storm. (G. H.)

A fair death honours the whole life.
(G. H.)

A fair face may hide a foul heart.

A fair skin often covers a crooked mind.

A fair face is half a portion. (R.)

A fair fire makes a room flet (gay).
(R. Sc.)

A fair wife and a frontier castle breed
quarrels. (G. H.)

A famine in England begins at the horse
manger (i.e. when oats are dear). (R.)

A fat housekeeper makes lean executors.
(G. H.)

Fette Küche, magere Erbschaft.—A fat
kitchen, a lean legacy.—(Germ.)

A favour ill-placed is great waste.

A fault confessed is half redressed.

Péché avoué est à moitié pardonné.—A sin
confessed is half forgiven.—(Fr.)

Confession of a fault makes half amends for
it. (R.)

* See *MURKIN*: "Slave is the open mouth
beneath the closed" (p. 209).

A fault once denied is twice committed.
Une faute niée est deux fois commise.
—(Fr.)

A fault-mender is better than a fault-finder.

A fine woman can do without fine clothes.
(See "A handsome woman.")

A flatterer's throat is an open sepulchre.
(G. H.)*

A flow will have an ebb. (R.)
Na hooge vloeden diepe ebben.—After high
floods low ebbs. (Dutch.)

A fog cannot be dispelled with a fan.
(From the Japanese.)

A fool and his money are soon parted. (R.)
(See *Tusser*, p. 373.)

A fool demands much, but he's a greater
fool that gives it. (R.)

A fool is fulsome. (R.)

A fool knows more in his house than a
wise man in another's. (G. H.)

A fool may ask a question which forty
wise men cannot answer.

Ce esment ung fol que quarante sages ne
pourroyent apaiser.—One fool may make a
disturbance which forty wise men may not
be able to quiet.—(Old Fr., V. 1498.)

A fool may ask more questions in an hour
than a wise man can answer in seven
years. (R.)

Fools set stools for wise men to stumble
at. (R.)

A fool may throw a stone into a well which
a hundred wise men cannot pull out. (G. H.)

A fool may give a wise man counsel.

Un fou avise bien un sage.—A fool is a fine
counsellor for a wise man.—(Fr., V. 1498.)

Un fol enseigne bien un sage.—(Rabelais,
Pantagruel.)

A fool may put somewhat in a wise body's
head. (R.)

A fool may make money, but it takes a
wise man to spend it.

A fool, when he is silent, is counted wise.
Tant est le fol sage qu'il se tait.—The fool
is wise according as he holds his tongue.—
(Fr., V. 1498.)

A fool will not give his bauble for the
Tower of London. (R. Sc.)

A fool's bolt is soon shot. (G. H.)

A fool when he has spoken has all done.
(R. Sc.)

Le pain au fol est premier mangé.—A fool's
loaf is eaten first.—(Fr., V. 1498.)

* Their throat is an open sepulchre; they
flatter with their tongue.—*Psalm*, 5, 9.

A fool's bolt may sometimes hit the mark.

A fool's head never grows white.
Tête de fou ne blanchit jamais.—(Fr.)

A foul foot makes a full weam. (R. Sc.)

A fox is not taken twice in the same
snare.

Un renard n'est pas pris deux fois à un
piège.—(Fr.)

'Αλλ' οὐκ αὖθις ἀλώπηξ πάγαις.—A fox is
not caught in the snare more than once.—
(Greek.)

Annosa vulpes haud capitur laqueo.—An
old fox is hardly caught in a snare.—(Latin.)

A fox never dies in the dirt of his own
ditch.—*Hebrew*.

A friend in court makes the process short.

A friend in court is worth a penny in a
man's purse. (R.)

Bon fait avoir ami en cour, car le procès en
est plus court.—(Fr.)

A friend in need is a friend indeed.

A friend is never known till one has need
(R.)

True love kyths (appears) in time of need.
(R. Sc.)

Au besoin voit on qui est amy.—(Fr.,
V. 1498.)

In time of prosperity friends will be plenty,
In time of adversity not one in twenty. (R.)

C'est la prospérité qui donne les amis;
c'est l'adversité qui les éprouve.—Prosperity
gives friends; adversity proves them.—(Fr.)

Amicus certus in re incerta cernitur.—A
sure friend is known in a doubtful matter.—
(Latin, *Ennius*, as quoted by *Cicero*.)

A friend in the market is better than
money in the chest.

A friend is easier lost than found.

A friend is not so soon gotten as lost. (R.)

A friend's dinner is soon dight. (R. Sc.)

Vrienden kost is haast gereed.—(Dutch.)

Vriende d'ami est bientôt prête.—A friend's
meat is soon ready.—(Fr.)

A friend's eye is a good looking-glass.—
Gaelic.

A friend's frown is better than a fool's
smile.

A friend to everybody is a friend to
nobody.

A full belly neither fights nor flies well.
(G. H.)

A full cup is hard to carry.

A full heart lied never. (R. Sc.)

A full purse makes the mouth to speak.
(R.)

A full sack will take a clout on the side.
(R. Sc.)

It's a bad sack will abide no clouts. (R.)
Sacco pieno rizza l'orecchio.—A full sack
raises its ear.—(Ital.)

A galled horse will not endure the comb.
(R.)

A scabbed horse cannot abide the comb.
(G. H.)

Cheval rogneux n'a cure qu'on l'estrille.—
A scurvy horse does not like to be combed.—
(Fr., R.)

Il tignosa non ama il pettine.—A scurvy
person does not love the comb.—(Ital., R.)

Jamais tigneux n'aime le peigne.—(Fr., R.)

Een schurft hoofd ontziet de kam.—A
scabby head fears the comb. (Dutch.)

(See "Touch a galled horse.")

A ganging fit (foot) is aye getting.

A gangand foot is aye getting, an it were but
a thorn. (R. Sc.)

A gentle heart is tied with an easy thread.
(G. H.)

A gentleman without living is like a pud-
ding without suet. (R.)

A golden bit does not make the horse any
better.

Un mors doré ne rend pas le cheval meilleur.
—(Fr., Balzac, c. 1614.)

Freno indorato non migliora il cavallo.—
(Ital.)

A good asker needs a good listener.

A good asker should have a good nay-say.
(R. Sc.)

A bon demandeur bon écouteur.—(Fr., V.
1498.)

À bon entendeur salut.—(Fr., Balzac,
Vicaire des Ardennes, c. 1614.)

A good bargain is a pick-purse. (G. H.)

Bonne marché trait argent de bourse.
—(Fr., V. 1498.)

Il buon mercato vuota la borsa.—(Ital.)

A good beginning is half the battle.

Hombre apercebido medio combatido.—A
man prepared has half fought the battle.—
(Span., Don Quixote, 2, 17.)

El comenzar las cosas es tenerlas medio
acabadas.—To begin matters is to have them
half finished.—(Span., Don Quixote.)

Todo es comenzar a ser venturoso.—To be
lucky at the beginning is everything.—(Span.,
Don Quixote.)

See "Well begun is half done," and "Good
beginnings"; also "Dimidium facti," p. 520.

A good cat deserves a good rat.

À bon chat bon rat.—(Fr.)

A good conscience is a continual feast.
(Frequently quoted, as a proverb, by Francis
Bacon.)

A good conscience is a soft pillow.

Gut Gewissen ist ein sanftes Ruhekitzen.—
(Germ.)

A quiet conscience sleeps in thunder.

A good cow may have an ill calf. (R. Sc.)

A good dog deserves a good bone. (R.)

A bon chien il ne vient jamais un bon os.—
A good bone never comes to a good dog.—
(Fr.)

A good dog never barketh about a bone.
R. Sc.)

A good example is the best sermon.*

A good face needs no band, and a pretty
wench no land. (R.)

A good gaper makes two gapers.†

Un bon bailleur en fait bailleur deux.—(Fr.)

A good grievance is worth more than bad
pay.

Mas vale buena queja que male paga.—
(Span., Don Quixote. Attributed to Gonsalvo
de Cordova.)

A good head cannot lie. (G. H.)

A good head will get itself hats.

A good horse cannot be of a bad colour. (R.)

A good horse never lacks a saddle.

A good horse often wants a good spur. (R.)

A good husband makes a good wife.

A good yeaman makes a good woman.
(R. Sc.)

A good Jack makes a good Jill.

A good judge conceives quickly, judges
slowly.‡

A good lawyer makes a bad neighbour.

Bon avocat, mauvais voisin.—(Fr.)

A good man can do no more harm than a
sheep. (R.)

A good marksman may miss

A good name is better than riches.

Bonne renommée vaut mieux que ceinture
dorée.—A good name is worth more than a
golden girdle.—(Fr.)

Een goede naam is beter dan olij.—A good
name is better than oil.—(Dutch.)

A good name is sooner lost than won.

A good name keeps its lustre in the dark.
(R.)

A good payer is master of another man's
purse. (G. H.)

* See "He preaches best."

† See French.

‡ See French.

A good piece of steel is worth a penny.
(R. Sc.)

A good presence is a letter of recommendation.

Die Schönheit ist ein guter Empfehlungsbrief.—Beauty is a good letter of introduction.—(Germ.)

Formosa facies muta commendatio est.—A comely face is a silent recommendation.—(Latin, Publilius Syrus.)

A good recorder sets all in order. (R.)

A good road and a wise traveller are two different things.

A good salad is the prologue to a bad supper. (R.) (From the Italian.)

A good shift may serve long, but it will not serve ever. (R.)

A good surgeon must have an eagle's eye, a lion's heart, a lady's hand. (R.)

A good swordsman is not a quarreller.

Bonne épée, point querelleur.—(Fr.)

A good thing is soon snatched up. (R.)

Belle chose est tôt ravie.—(Fr., V. 1498.)

A good whelp will not come of a bad dog.—(Hebrew.)

A good wife and health are a man's best wealth.

Ein eigen Herd, ein braves Weib, sind Gold und Perlen werth.—A hearth of your own and a good wife are worth gold and pearls.—(Germ.)

Egen Arme er Guld værd.—A hearth of your own is worth gold.—(Dan.)

A good wife is a good prize.

A good wife is a good portion.—(Ecclesiasticus, 26, 8.)

A good winter brings a good summer. (R.)

A good workman is never overpaid.

Un bon ouvrier n'est jamais trop chèrement payé.—(Fr.)

A great ship asks deep waters. (G. H.)

A great talker is a great liar.

A greedy man God hates. (R. Sc.)

A green Christmas makes a full churchyard.*

A green winter makes a fat churchyard. (R.)

Grüne Weihnacht, weisse Ostern.—A green Christmas, a white Easter.—(Germ.)

* A clergyman informs me that the ordinary meaning assigned to this proverb is incorrect, and that it merely refers to an old custom of holding Christmas services in the churchyard instead of in the church. I do not know on what authority this is asserted. The second form of

A green wound is soon healed. (R.)

A growing youth has a wolf in his stomach.

A grunting horse and a groaning wife seldom fail their master. (R.)

A guilty conscience needs no accuser.

A hair of the dog that bit you.

I pray thee let me and my fellow have a hair of the dog that bit us last night.—(H., 1546.)

To take a hair of the same dog—i.e. to be drunk again the next day. (R.)

A handful of good life is better than a bushel of learning. (G. H.)

Mieux vaut un poigne de bonne vie que plein muid de clergie.—(Old Fr.)

He that lives well is learned enough. (G. H.)

A handsome hostess makes a dear reckoning. (Quoted by Bishop Corbet, *Iter Boreale*, c. 1632.)

Belle hôtresse c'est un mal pour la bourse.—(Fr.)

Huéspedeta hermosa mal para la bolso.—(Span.) (See "The fairer the hostess.")

A handsome woman is soon dressed. (See "A bonny bride.")

A hasty man never wanted woe. (R. Sc.)

The hasty man never wanteth woe. (H., 1546.)

A hat is not made for one shower. (G. H.)

A hedge between keeps friendship green.

Zwischen Nachbars Garten ist ein Zaun gut.—A hedge is a good thing between neighbours' gardens.—(Germ.)

A hired horse tired never. (R. Sc.)

Gemiethet Ross und eigene Sporen machen kurze Meilen.—A hired horse and your own spurs make the miles short.—(Germ.; an identical proverb in Dutch.)

A holy habit cleanseth not a foul soul. (G. H.)

A honey tongue, a heart of gall. (R.)

Tidt er Gift og Galde under Honningtale.—Often poison and gall are under the honeyed speech.—(Dan.)

Bosca de mel, coração de fel.—(Port.)

A hook's well lost to catch a salmon.

Il faut perdre un veron pour pêcher un saumon.—A minnow must be lost to catch a salmon.—(Fr.)

Throw out a sprat to catch a mackerel.

Throw out a mackerel to catch a whale.

the proverb seems to show that the ordinary interpretation is the true meaning. Ray gives examples of mild winters which were followed by healthy seasons, in confutation of the proverb.

- A horse grown fat kicks.
Cavallo ingrassato tira calci.—(*Ital.*)
- A horse stumbles that has four legs.
(G. H.)
Un cheval a quatre pieds et si chet.—(*Fr.*, V. 1498.)
A horse may stumble on four feet. (R. Sc.)
Een paard met vier pooten struikelt wel.—(*Dutch.*)
Fèrre jument glisse.—A mare that is shod slips.—(*Fr.*, V. 1498.)
- A hot May makes a fat churchyard. (R.)
- A house and a woman suit excellently.
(G. H.)
- A house made and a man to make. (*See* "Fools build houses.")
Choose a house made and a wife to make.
(G. H.)
Maison faite et femme à faire.—(*Fr.*)
- A house pulled down is half rebuilt.
Château abattu est demi refait.—(*Fr.*, V. 1498.)
- A hungry belly has no ears.
Ventre affamé n'a point d'oreilles.—(*Fr.*)
Ventre digiuno non ode nessuno.—(*Ital.*, also in *Germ.*, *Dutch*, *Span.*, and *Port.*)
- A hungry horse makes a clean manger.
(R.)
- A hungry man is an angry man. (R.)
Vilain affamé, demi enragé. — A hungry wretch is half mad.—(*Fr.*)
- A hungry man sees far. (R. Sc.)
- A jade [will] eat as much as a good horse. (G. H.)
- A kindly aver [colt] will never make a good horse.* (*See* "A ragged colt.")
- A king's cheese goes half away in parings.
(R.)
- A leaky May and a dry June
Keeps the puir man's head abune.
—*Scottish Weather Saying.*
- A leg of a lark is better than the body of a kite. (H. 1546.)
- A light-heeled mother makes a heavy-heeled daughter. (R.)
- A pitiful mother makes a scald head.
(G. H.)
Eene barmhartige moeder maakt eene schurftige dochter.—A pitiful mother makes a scabby daughter.—(*Dutch.*)
Mère pitieuse fait fille tigneuse.—An indulgent mother makes a frowsy daughter.—(*Fr.*, V. 1498.) These proverbs are regarded as
- having the same meaning, namely, that a mother who does all the work makes her daughter idle and slovenly. (*See* "Dawtit dochters," etc.)
- A light purse makes a heavy heart.
A heavy purse makes a light heart.
- A lion's skin is never cheap. (G. H.)
- A lisping lass is good to kiss. (R.)
- A little body doth often harbour a great soul. (R.)
- A little field may grow good corn.
En petit champ croît bien bon blé.—(*Fr.*, V. 1498.)
- A little gall spoils a great deal of honey.
Un peu de fiel gâte beaucoup de miel.—(*Fr.*)
- A little given seasonably excuses a great gift. (G. H.)
- A little good is soon spent. (R.)
- A little house well filled,
A little land well tilled,
A little wife well willed. (R.)
(*See* "God oft hath a great share," p. 784; also "A house and a woman," *supra*.)
- A little is better than none.
- A little kitchen makes a large house.
(G. H.)
- A little labour, much health. (G. H.)
- A little leak will sink a great ship. (*See Fuller's version*, p. 139.)
- A little let lets an ill workman. (G. H.)
(*See* "An ill labourer.")
- A little man may cast a great shadow.
Un petit homme projette parfois une grande ombre.—(*Fr.*)
Di picciol uomo spesso grand' ombra.—(*Ital.*)
- A little saving is no sin.—*Quoted (c. 1790), Wolcot, Ode 4, "To Pitt."*
- A little spark makes muckle wark. (Sc.)
- A little stream drives a light mill. (R.)
- A little stream will quench a great thirst.
A petite fontaine boit on soif.—(*Fr.*, V. 1498.)
- A little wind kindles, much puts out the fire. (G. H.)—Founded on "Lenis alit flammam."—(*Latin.*) (*See* "Little sticks.")
- A little with quiet is the only diet.
(G. H.)
- A living dog is better than a dead lion.
(*Eccles.*, 9, 4.)
Val più un asino vivo che un dottore morto.
—A live ass is worth more than a dead doctor.—(*Ital.*)

* Stated to be a Scottish proverb; quoted by King James.—"Basilicon Doron."

A loan should come laughing home.

A borrowed hen should come laughing home.
(R. Sc.)

A long tongue is a sign of a short hand.
(G. H.)

A low hedge is easily leapt over. (R.)

A maid often seen, a gown often worn,
Are disesteemed and held in scorn. (R.)

A maid that giveth yieldeth. (*Given as an Italian Proverb.*) (R.)

A maid that laughs is half taken. (R.)

A man at sixteen will prove a child at sixty.

A man can do no more than he can. (R.)

A man can only die once.

He that is once born, once must die.—
(G. H.)

A man cannot spin and reel at the same time. (R.)

A man cannot tell for whom he is boarding.

On ne sait pour qui on amasse.—(*Fr.*) (See Psalm 39, 6.)

A man cannot thrive unless his wife let him. (R. Sc.)

Kluge Männer suchen wirthliche Frauen.
—Prudent men seek for thrifty women.—
(*Ger.*)

Gli uomini fanno la roba, e le donne la conservano.—Men make wealth, and women save it.—(*Ital.*)

A man cannot whistle and drink at the same time.

A man in debt is caught in a net.

A man is as old as he feels himself to be.

Gli uomini hanno gli anni che sentono, e le donne quelli che mostrano.—Men have as many years as they feel, women as many as they show.—(*Ital.*)

A man is known to be mortal by two things—sleep and lust. (G. H.)

A man may bear till his back breaks.
(R.)

A man may buy gold too dear. (R.)

A man may cause his own dog to bite him. (R.)

A man may do what he likes with his own.

A man may love his house well and yet not ride on the ridge. (R.)

A man may see his friend need, but he will not see him bleed. (R. Sc.)

A man may speir the gate [ask his way] to Rome. (R. Sc.) (*See "All roads lead to Rome."*)

A man may spit in his loof an' do little.
(R. Sc.)

A man may spit in his nieve and do nothing.

A man may woo where he will, but he will wed where he is weard [destined].
(R. Sc.)*

A man must ask his wife's leave to thrive.
(R.)

It is hard ageunst the strem to stryve;
Fore he that cast hym for to thryve,
He must ask off hys wiffe leve.
—*MS. Fifteenth century.*

A man must plough with such oxen as he hath. (R.)

A man never surfeits of too much honesty. (R.)

A man of gladness seldom falls into madness. (R.)

A man of great memory without learning hath a rock and a spindle and no staff to spin. (G. H.)

Beaucoup de mémoire, et peu de jugement.
—Plenty of memory and little judgment.
—(*Fr.*) (*See "Great wits."*)

A man of straw is worth a woman of gold. (R.)

Un homme de paille vaut une femme d'or
(*Fr.*)

Un uomo di paglia vuole una donna d'oro.
—A man of straw wants a woman of gold.—
(*Ital.*)

A man well mounted is ever choleric.
(G. H.)

A man were better be half blind than have both his eyes out. (R.)

A man without reason is a beast in season.
(R.)

A man's a man, though he hath but a hose on 's head. (R.)

A man's aye crousest † in his ain cause.

A cock is crouse in his own midding.—
(R. Sc.)

A man is a lion in his own cause.—(R. Sc.)
(*See "Men are blind in their own cause."*)

A man's best fortune or his worst is his wife.

El dia que te casas, ó te matas ó te sanas.—
The day you marry, you either kill yourself or save yourself.—(*Span.*)

Die Ehe ist Himmel und Hölle.—Marriage is heaven and hell.—(*Ger.*) (*See the Greek: "Γυνή κώφελειαν," p. 469.*)

* *See "Hanging and wiving," etc.*

† Keenest.

A man's discontent is his worst evil.
(G. H.) (*See* "Content.")

A man's gift makes room for him.

A man's house is his castle.*

Chacun est roi en sa maison.—Every man is king in his own house.—(*Fr.*, V. 1498.)

An Englishman's house is his castle.

No stronger castle than a poor man's.—(*Servian.*)

Charbonnier est maître chez lui.—A coal-heaver is lord in his own house.—(*Fr.*)

A man's walking is a succession of falls.

A man's worth is the worth of his land.

Jeder gilt so viel als er hat.—Everyone is worth as much as he has.—(*Germ.*)

Tanti quantum habes sis.—According to what you have such is your worth.—(*Latin.*)

Tant vaut l'homme, tant vaut sa terre.—According to a man's worth is the worth of his land.—(*Fr.*, V. 1498.)

Tanto vales cuanto tenes.—You are worth as much as you possess.—(*Span.*, *Don Quixote.*)

A married man turns his staff into a stake.
(G. H.)

A master of straw eats a servant of steel.
(G. H.)

A May flood never did good. (R.)

A merchant that gains not, loseth.
(G. H.)

Il n'est pas marchand qui toujours gagne.—He is not a merchant who always gains.—(*Fr.*, V. 1498.)

A miss is as good as a mile.

An inch in a miss is as good as an ell. (R.)

Eene talie te kort is zoovel als eene el.—An inch too short is as bad as an ell.—(*Dutch.*)

Ein wenig zu spät ist viel zu spät.—A little too late is much too late.—(*Germ.*)

A morning sun, and a wine-bred child, and a Latin-bred woman seldom end well.
(G. H.)

A mote may choke a man. (R.)

A mountain and a river are good neighbours. (G. H.)

A muzzled cat is no good mouser. (R.)

Catta quantata non piglia maisorice.—A cat in gloves will never catch mice.—(*Ital.*)

A gloved cat was never a good mouser
(R. Sc.)

A nice new nothing to hang on my sleeve.
(*Proverbial in N. and W. of England.*)

A fine new nothing. (R.)

A nice wife and a back door
Do often make a rich man poor. (R.)

A nip for new, and a bite for blue.—*Said to be an old Yorkshire Proverb.*

A noble plant suits not with a stubborn ground. (G. H.)

Noble plants suit not a stubborn soil. (R.)

A nod for a wise man, and a rod for a fool.—*Hebrew Proverb (ascribed to Ben Syra).*

A nod from a lord is a breakfast for a fool.

A nod is as good as a wink to a blind horse. (*See* "A nod for a wise man, and a rod for a fool.")

A pear year,

A dear year.

A peck of March dust is worth a king's ransom. (*See* "A bushel of March dust.")

A penny for your thought.—(*H.*, 1546; also found in *Lyly's "Euphues,"* 1579.)

A penny saved is a penny got.

A penny bained is a penny gained.—(*Sc.*)

A penny spared is twice got. (G. H.)

A penny saved is twopence got.

Quien come y dexa, dos veces pone la mesa.
—(*Span.*)

A pennyworth of ease is worth a penny.
(R.)

A pet lamb makes a cross ram.

A piece of a churchyard fits everybody.
(G. H.)

A piece of a kid's worth two of a cat. (R.)

A pin a day is a groat a year.—*W. King.*
(*See p.* 185.)

A pitiful look asks enough. (G. H.)

A place for everything, and everything in its place.

All things have their place, knew we how to place them. (G. H.)

A plant often removed cannot thrive.

A ploughman on his legs is higher than a gentleman on his knees.—*Poor Richard.*

A poor beauty finds more lovers than husbands. (G. H.)†

A poor man is fain of little. (R. Sc.)

A poor man's cow dies a rich man's child.
(G. H.)

A poor man's rain.—*Expression applied in East of England to a rain at night, which does not interfere with the labour of outdoor workers.*

* Ray says: "This is a kind of Law Proverb, 'Jura publica favent privata domus.'"

† *See* "Lovers are many, but husbands delay."
—GOLDSMITH.

A poor man's table is soon spread. (R.)

A pound of care won't pay an ounce of debt.

An hundred load of thought will not pay one of debts. (G. H.)

Cento carri di pensieri non pagaranno un'oncia di debito.—A hundred cartloads of anxiety will not pay an ounce of debt.—(Ital.)

Cent'ore di malinconia non pagano un quartrino di debito.—A hundred hours of worry will not pay a farthingsworth of debt.—(Ital.)

A pound of idleness weighs twenty ounces.

A promise attended to is a debt settled.

A promise delayed is justice deferred.

A promise neglected is an untruth told.

A quick landlord makes a careful tenant.

A ragged coat may cover an honest man.

Ofte er Skarlagens Hierte under reven Kaabe.—There is often a royal heart under a torn cloak.—(Dan.)

A ragged colt may make a good horse (R.) (See "A kindly aver," etc.)

An unhappy lad may make a good man. (R.)

Die ärgsten Studenten werden die frömmsten Prediger.—The most unruly students prove the most pious preachers.—(Germ.)

A rainbow in the morning is the shepherd's warning;

A rainbow at night is the shepherd's delight.

Regenbogen am Morgen

Macht dem Schäfer sorgen;

Regenbogen am Abend

Ist dem Schäfer labend.—(Germ.)

Rainbow i' th' morning, shipper's warning;

Rainbow at night, shipper's delight.

Hundred Merry Tales (c. 1525).

A reconciled friend is a double enemy.

A reformed rake makes the best husband.

A resty horse must have a sharp spur. (R.)

A right Englishman knows not when a thing is well. (R.)

A rogue always suspects deceit.

El malo siempre piensa engaño.—(Span.)

A rolling stone gathers no moss.*

The rolling stone never gathereth moss.—(H., 1546).

The oft-moved stone gathers no moss.

Saxum volutum non obducitur musco.—(Latin.)

Pietra mossa non fa muschio.—(Ital.)

La pierre souvent remuée n'amasse pas volontiers mousse.—(Fr.)

(See Tusser, p. 378.)

Ein Mühlstein wird nicht moosig.—A millstone does not become moss-grown.—(Germ.)
(The moral of this proverb is the reverse of the English one.)

Δίθος κυλινδόμενος τὸ φῦκος οὐ ποιεῖ.—A rolling stone gathers no moss.—(Greek.)

Lapis qui volvitur algam non generat.—(Latin.)

A rose between two thorns.

Anco trà le spine nascono le rose.—Among thorns grow the roses.—(Ital.)

Entre deux verdes une meure.—One ripe fruit between two green.—(Old French Proverb, Rabelais, 1533.)

A rugged stone grows smooth from hand to hand. (G. H.)

A saint abroad, a devil at home.

A scabbit horse is good enough for a scalt squire. (R.)

A scabbit sheep files all the flock. (R. Sc.)

A scald man's head is soon broken. (R. Sc.)

A scalded cat dreads cauld water. (Sc.)

The scalded dog fears cold water. (G. H.)

Chat échaudé craint l'eau froide.—(Fr.)

Escaude eau chaude craint.—(Fr., V. 1498.)

Il can battuto del bastone ha paura dell'ombra.—A beaten dog is afraid of the stick's shadow.—(Ital.)

A sceptre is one thing, a ladle another. (G. H.)

Alia res sceptrum, alia plectrum.—(Latin.)

A Scottish man is ay wise behind the hand. (R. Sc.)

A secret is your blood; let it out too often and you die.—(Arabic.)

A secret is your slave if you keep it, your master if you lose it.—(Arabic.)

A sharp goad for a stubborn ass.

À dur âne dur aiguillon.—(Fr., V. 1498.)

A sharp stomach makes short devotion. (R.)

A ship and a woman are ever repairing. (G. H.)†

† See "A ship is sooner rigged," etc., p. 443. These sayings seem to be founded on Plautus ("Poenulus," Act 1, 2, 1).

"Negotii sibi qui volet vim parare,
Navem et mulierem, hæc duo comparato.
Nam nullæ magis res duas plus negotii
Habent, forte si occiperis exornare.
Neque unquam satis hæc due res ornantur,
Neque eis ulla ornandi satis satietas est."

(Who wishes to give himself an abundance of business let him equip these two things, a ship and a woman. For no two things involve more business, if you have begun to fit them out. Nor are these two things ever sufficiently adorned, nor is any excess of adornment enough for them.)

* An American humorist adds: "But look at the excitement it has."

A ship should not be judged from the land.—*From the Italian*: "Non giudicar la nave stando in terra."

A shored tree stands long. (R. Sc.)

A short cut is often a wrong cut.—*From the Danish*. (See "The longest way round"; also *Bacon*, "The shortest way is commonly the foulest," p. 8.)

A short horse is soon curried. (R.) (See "A bonny bride.")

A short man needs no stool to give a great lubber a box on the ear. (R.)

A sight of you is guid for sair een. (Sc.)

A sickly body makes a sickly mind.

Krankes Fleisch, kranker Geist.—(*Germ.*)

A sillerless man gangs fast through the market. (Sc.)

A silly bairn is eith to leair (easy to teach). (R. Sc.)

A silver key can open an iron lock. (See "Gold opens.")

A slice out of a cut loaf is never missed.

'Tis safe taking a shive of a cut loaf. (R.) (See *Shakespeare*, "Of a cut loaf," p. 325; also "He that is robbed," p. 324.)

A slothful man never has time.

A slow fire makes sweet malt.

A small pack becomes a small pedlar. (R.)

A petit mercier petit panier.*—(*Fr.*, V. 1493.)

A small spark shines in the dark.

Petit étincelle luit en ténèbres.—(*Fr.*)

A small sum will serve to pay a short reckoning. (R.)

A smart coat is a good letter of introduction.—*From the Dutch*.

A smiling boy seldom proves a good servant. (R.)

A snow year, a rich year. (G. H.)

Anno di neve, anno di bene.—A year of snow, a year of good.—(*Ital.*)

A soldier fights upon his stomach.

La soupe fait le soldat.—The soup makes the soldier.—(*Fr.*)

Tripas llevan corazon, que no corazon tripas.—The stomach supports the heart, and not the heart the stomach.—(*Span.*) (See p. 738.)

A sorrow shared is but half a trouble, But a joy that's shared is a joy made double.

Who hath none to still him must weep out his eyes. (G. H.)

A soul above buttons. (See *Geo. Colman*, *jun.*, p. 89.)

Not worth a button.

(Rabelais, in *Gargantua* [1534], speaks of a good action which was not worth more than "l'estimation d'un bouton.")

A spot is most seen on the finest cloth.

En el paño mas fino se ve mas la mancha.—(*Span.*)

A spur in the head is worth two in the heels. (R.)

A square man in a round hole. (*Sydney Smith*. See p. 337.)

The world is like a board with holes in it, and the square men have got into the round holes.—Quoted in nearly these words in *Punch*.

A stitch in time saves nine.

By timely mending save much spending.

A stone in a well is not lost. (G. H.)

A storm in a tea-cup.

Fluctus in simpulo excitare.—To excite waves in a ladle.—(*Latin*, *Cicero*, *De Legibus*, 3, 16, 36.)

A' Stuarts are no sib † to the king.

A swarm of bees in May is worth a load of hay;

But a swarm in July is not worth a fly. (R.)

A tailor's shreds are worth the cutting. (R.)

A tale never loses in the telling.

A tame tongue is a rare bird.

A tattler is worse than a thief.

A thief knows a thief, as a wolf knows a wolf.

A thin meadow is soon mowed. (R.)

A thing begun is half done.

Chi non dà fine al pensare non dà principio al fare.—Who does not make an end of thinking does not make a beginning of doing.—(*Ital.*) (See *Horace's line*: "Dimidium facti qui cepit habet," p. 520.)

A thing completed has a head.—Cosa fatta capo ha.—(*Ital.*) (See "A work begun," p. 751.)

A thing is bigger for being shared.—(*Gaelic.*)

A thing you don't want is dear at any price. (See "Nothing is cheap.")

A thread will tie an honest man better than a rope a rogue. (Sc.)

A tocherless ‡ dame sits long at hame. (Sc.)

* Also used by Balzac, *Vicaires d'Ardenne*, c. 1614. (See "Little things.")

† Sib = kin.

‡ Dowerless.

A toom* pantry makes a thriftless guid-wife. (Sc.)

A trade is better than service. (G. H.)
(See "A useful trade.")

A tyrant is most tyrant to himself. (G. H.)

A useful trade is a mine of gold.

Quien tiene arte
Va por toda parte.

—Who has a trade may go anywhere.—(Span.)
He that learns a trade hath a purchase made.—(G. H.)

He that hath no good trade, it is to his loss.—(G. H.) (See "A trade," *supra*.)

A valiant man's look is more than a coward's sword. (G. H.)

A vaunter and a liar is the same thing. (R.)

A Venetian first, a Christian afterwards.
—(From the Venetian Proverb, "Pria Veneziani, poi Christiane.")

A voluntary burden is not a burden.
Carica volontaria non carica.—(Ital.)

A wager is a fool's argument.

A weel-bred dog gaes oot when he sees them preparing to kick him oot. (Sc.)

A well-filled body does not believe in hunger.

Corpo satollo non crede all' affamato.—(Ital.)

E bello predicare il digiuno a corpo pieno.
—It is all very well to preach fasting with a full stomach.—(Ital.)

A whet is no let (i.e. a stoppage to sharpen the scythe is no hindrance). (R.)

A whistling woman and a crowing hen
Are neither liked by God nor men.

(or)

Will fright the devil out of his den.

e. Northall's "English Folk-Rhymes"
(p. 506). This, however, is a very old proverb.

C'est chose qui moult me deplaist,
Quand poule parle et coq se taist.

—It is a thing very displeasing to me when the hen speaks and the cock is silent.—(Roman de la Rose. 14th Century.)

Femme qui parle comme homme, et geline qui chante comme coq ne sont bonnes à tenir.
—A woman who talks like a man, and a hen which crows like a cock, are no good to anyone.—(Fr.)

Une poule qui chante le coq, et une fille qui siffle, portent malheur dans la maison.—
A hen which crows and a girl who whistles bring the house bad luck.—(Fr.)

A white wall is a fool's paper. (R.)

A white wall is the paper of a fool. (G. H.)

Muro bianca carta da matti.—(Ital.)

He is a fool and ever shall, that writes his name upon a wall. (R.)

A wicked man's gift hath a touch of his master. (G. H.)

A wight (strong) man never wanted a weapon. (R. Sc.)

A wilful man must have his way.

A willing mind makes a light foot.

En villig Hielper töver ei til man beder.—

A willing helper does not wait to be called.
—(Dan.)

A winter's thunder's a summer's wonder. (R.)

Winter's thunder

Is the world's wonder.

—Halliwell's "Nature Songs."

Quand il tonne en Mars on peut dire
"hélas."—When it thunders in March one may say "alas."—(Fr.)

See "Winter's thunder."

A wise head makes a close mouth. (R.)

A wise man cares not for what he cannot have. (G. H.)

A wise man changes his mind sometimes, a fool never. (R.) (See "Prudentis est mutare," p. 644.)

El sabio muda consejo, el necio no.—(Span.)

Il sabio muda consilio, il necio no.—(Ital.)

A wise man need not blush for changing his purpose. (G. H.)

A wise man gets learning frae them that hae none. (Sc.)

A wise man gets learning from those who have none themselves. (R.) (Given as an Eastern proverb.)

A wise man is out of the reach of fortune.
Described by Sir T. Browne ("Religio Medici," 1642) as "that insolent paradox."

A wise man sees as much as he ought, not as much as he can.

Le sage vit tant qu'il doit, non pas tant qu'il peut.—(Fr., Montaigne, *Essais* Book 2, chap. 3.)

A witless head makes weary feet.

A woman, a dog, and a walnut tree—

The more you beat them, the better they'll be.

A spaniel, a woman, and a walnut tree—

The more they're beaten, the better still they be. (R.)

A Latin version (quoted by Ray as modern) says that "a nut-tree, an ass, and a woman" are useless if blows are spared; A Danish proverb states: "There are three things which are no good without beating, a walnut tree, an ass, and a woman."

A woman and a glass are ever in danger. (G. H.)

Einer Frau und einem Glas drohet jede Stunde was.—(Germ., also in Span.)

* Empty.

Figlie e vetri son sempre in pericolo.—Girls and glass are always in danger.
Es de vidrio la mujer.—Woman is made of glass.—(*Span.*, *Don Quixote*, 1, 33.)

A woman and a hen will always be gadding.

La mujer y la gallina por ander se perden ainas.—A woman and a hen are well nigh lost by gadding.—(*Span.*)

Much in the street, light of repute.

A woman conceals what she knows not. (G. H.)

A woman's counsel is not worth much, but he who does not take it is mad.

El consejo de la mujer es poco, y el que no toma es loco.—(*Span.*, *Don Quixote*, 2, 7.)

A woman's hair is long; her tongue is longer.—(*Russian.*)

A woman's mind and the winter wind change oft. (R.)

A woman's nay is no denial. (See "Between a woman's Yes and No," also "A woman's nay," p. 328.)

A woman's word is a bundle of water.—(*Hindoo.*)

A woman's work is never done. (See *Tusser*, p. 379.)

A woman's work and washing of dishes is never at an end. (R.)

A wonder lasts but nine days. (R.)

This wonder (as wonders last) lasted nine days. (H., 1546.)

Wonder lasts but nine nights in a town. (R. Sc.) (See *Chaucer*, p. 77.)

A wool-seller knows a wool-buyer. (R.) (Given as a *Yorkshire Proverb.*)

A word and a stone let go cannot be recalled.

Palabra y piedra suelta no tiene vuelta.—(*Span.*)

Geredt ist geredt, man kann es mit keinem Schwamme abwischen.—Spoken is spoken, you cannot wipe it out with a sponge.—(*Germ.*)

Four things are not to be brought back: a word spoken, an arrow discharged, the divine decree, and past time.—(*Arabian.*)

A word once out flies everywhere.

No man can stay a stone. (R.)

A word before is worth two behind. (R. Sc.)

A word to the wise is enough.

Dictum sapienti sat est.—(*Latin.*) (*Plautus*, *Pers.*, Act 4, 5; and *Terence*, *Phormio*, 3, 38.)

Verbum sapienti satis.—(*Latin.*)

Intelligenti pauca; dictum sapienti.—To the understanding man a few words; to the wise a word.—(*Latin.* *Terence.*)

Half a tale is enough to a wise man. (R. Sc.)

Le sage entend a demi-mot.—The wise man understands with half a word.—(*Fr.*)

A bon entendeur ne faut qu'une parole.

—*Rabelais*, *Pantagruel*, Book 5, chap. 7. A bon entendeur demi-mot.—(*Fr.*)

A buen entendedor pocas palabras.—To a good listener a few words.—(*Span.*)

A buon intenditor poche parole.—(*Ital.*)

A bon entendeur il ne faut que demi parole.—(*Fr.*)

A work begun is half done.

A begun work is half ended. (R. Sc.)

Anfang und Ende reichen einander die Hande.—Beginning and end shake hands together.—(*Germ.*) (See "A thing begun," p. 749.)

A workman is known by his work.

L'œuvre on connoît l'ouvrier.—(*Fr.*, V. 1495.)

A worm will turn.

Ἐνέστι κὰν μύρμηκας κὰν σέρφος χελή.—Even the ant and the worm have their wrath.—(*Greek.*)

Inest et formicæ sua bilis.—Even the ant has its gall.—(*Latin.*)

A wound never heals so well but that the scar can be seen.—(*From the Danish.*)

A wreck on shore is a beacon at sea.—(*From the Dutch.*)

A young idler, an old beggar.

Junge Faullenzler (or Spieler), alter Bettler.—A young idler (or gambler), an old beggar.—(*Germ.*)

A young saint, an old devil. (R.)

De jeune angelot vieux diable.—Of a young angel, an old devil.—(*Fr.*, V. 1495.)

Giovine santo, diavolo vecchio.—(*Ital.*)

De jeune hermite, vieil diable.—Of a young hermit, an old devil.

Quoted, as a "proverbe authentique," by *Rabelais*, *Pantagruel* (1533).

Angelicus juvenis senibus satanizat in annis.—An angelic boyhood becomes a Satanic old age.

Quoted by *Erasmus* (*Fam. Coll.*) as a proverb invented by Satan.

A young serving man, an old beggar. (R.)

Chi vive in Corte muore a pagliaro.—(*Ital.*)

Abraham's bosom.—(*Proverbial expression for Paradise, founded on St. Luke 16, 23.*)

Nunc ille vivit in sinu Abraham.—Now he (*Nebridi*) lives in Abraham's bosom.—(*Latin.* *St. Augustine*, *Confessions*, Book 9, 6.) (See *Shakespeare*, *Richard II.*, 4, 1, *Richard III.*, 4, 3.)*

* *Augustine* also used this expression in "De Anima," Book, 4, 16, 24, where he states that by Abraham's bosom is to be understood "that remote and secret abode of quiet, where Abraham is." *Shakespeare* in *Henry V.*, 2, 3, makes the Hostess misquote the expression: "Sure he's not in hell; he's in Arthur's bosom, if ever man went to Arthur's bosom."

Absence is a shrew. (R.)

Assenza nemica di amore.—Absence is the enemy of love.—(*Ital.*, also in *Span.*) (See "Long absent.")

According to your purse govern your mouth.

Acorns were good till bread was found. (Quoted by Bacon as from the Latin, *Colours of Good and Evil*, 6; see *Juvenal, Sat.*, 14, 181-4.)

Actions speak louder than words.

The effect speaks, the tongue need not. (G. H.)

Le fait juge l'homme.—The deed proves the man.—(*Fr.*, V. 1498.)

Adam's ale is the best brew.

Adversity makes a man wise, not rich. (R.)

Vent au visage rend un homme sage.—Wind in the face makes a man wise.—(*Fr.*)

Vexatio dat intellectum.—Tribulation brings understanding.—(*Latin.*)

L'adversité fait l'homme, et le bonheur les monstres.—Adversity makes a man, luck makes monsters.—(*Fr.*)

Advice when most needed is least heeded.

Advise none to marry or go to war. (G. H.)

Africa ever produces something new.

Africa semper aliquid adfert novi.—(*Latin*, Erasmus.)

Afrique est costumiere toujours choses produire nouvelles et monstrueuses.—It is the custom of Africa always to produce new and monstrous things.—(*Fr. Rabelais, Pantagruel*, Book 5, chap. 3.)

(Also found in Greek, see p. 467.)

After a Christmas comes a Lent. (R.)

A Yule feast may be quat at Pasche. (R. Sc.)

Nacht Weihnachten kommt Fasten.—(*Germ.*)

After a dream of a wedding comes a corpse. (R.)

After a funeral a feast.

Après tout deuil boit on.—After all mourning one drinks.—(*Fr.*, V. 1498.)

After a storm comes a calm.

After rain comes fair weather. (R.) (See Langland, "After sharpest shoures," p. 190.)

Après la pluie le beau temps.—(*Fr.*)

Auf Regen folget Sonnenschein.—(*Germ.*, also in *Dutch.*)

After clouds comes fair weather. (R.)

Doppo il cattivo ne vien il buon tempo?—After the evil will not a good time come?—(*Ital.*)

A blustering night, a fair day. (G. H.)

Toujours ne dure orage ni guerre.—Neither storm nor war lasts for ever.—(*Fr.*, V. 1498.)

After cheese comes nothing. (R.)

After death the doctor.

Après la mort le médecin.—(*Fr.*)

After delay comes a let. (R. Sc.)

After dinner sit awhile;

After supper walk a mile. (R.)

Post epulas stabis vel passus mille meabis, —After a meal you will stand or walk a mile. —(*Old Latin Rhyme.*)

After dinner sleep a while; after supper go to bed. (R.)

Dopo pranzo sta, dopo cena va.—After dinner rest; after supper walk.—(*Ital.*, Venetian Proverb.)

Nacht dem Essen sollst du stehen.

Oder tausend Schritte gehen.

—After dinner you must stand awhile, or walk a thousand paces.—(*Germ.*)

After good wine a good horse.

Après bon vin bon cheval.—After good wine a good horse.—(*Fr.*, V. 1498.)

After Lammas, corn ripens as much by night as by day. (R.)

After meat mustard.

After meat comes mustard. (R.)

Senf nach der Tafel.—(*Germ.*)

Moostaard na den Maaltijd.—Mustard after the meal.—(*Dutch.*)

Après manger assez cuilliers.—Plenty of spoons after eating.—(*Fr.*, V. 1498.)

They fetch the salt after the rice is eaten. —(*Bengali.*)

After melon wine is a felon. (R.)

Sobre melon, vino felon.—(*Span.*)

After reckoning one must drink.

Après compter faut boire.—(*Fr.*, V. 1498.)

After the house is finished, leave it. (G. H.)

Después que la casa está hecha, la deja.—After the house is finished he leaves it.—(*Span.*)

After-wit is everybody's wit.

After-wit is fool's wit.

After word comes weird. (R. Sc.)

Against fate the carter cracks his whip in vain.

Contre fortune, la diverse un chartier rompit nazardes son fouet.—(*Fr. Rabelais, Pantagruel*, Book 2, chap. 11 (1583).)

Age and wedlock tame man and beast.

Age and wedlock bring a man to his night-cap. (R.)

Wedding and ill-wintering tame both man and beast. (R.)

Age will not be defied.—Bacon (p. 11).

Age before honesty.

* See Latin "Sub coenam," p. 685.

- Agree, for the law is costly. (R.)
Meglio è magro accordo che grassa sentenza.
—Better a lean agreement than a fat judgment.—(*Ital.*)*
- Agues come on horseback, but go away on foot. (R.)
Autumnal agues are long or mortal. (G. H.)
Les maladies viennent au cheval, retournent à pied.—(*Fr.*)
- All are not friends that speak us fair. (R.)
- All are not hunters that blow the horn. (R.)
Non est venator quivis per cornua flator.
Latin (Medieval).
Ne sont pas tous chasseurs qui sonnent du cor.—(*Fr.*, also in *Germ.* and *Dan.*)
- All are not maidens that wear fair hair. (R. Sc.)
- All are not merry that dance lightly. (G. H.)
All are not saints that go to church.
Non son tutti santi quelli che vanno in chiesa.—(*Ital.*)
- All are not soldiers that go to the wars.
No son soldados todos los que van á la guerra.—(*Span.*, also in *Port.*)
- All are not thieves that dogs bark at. (R.)
- All are presumed good till they are found in a fault. (G. H.)
- All beasts of prey are strong or treacherous. (G. H.)
- All bread is not baked in one oven.
- All bring grist to your mill. (R.)
- All came from and will go to others.
Tout fut à autrui et tout sera à autrui.—(*Fr.*, V. 1498.)
- All cats are grey in the dark.
De noche todos los gatos son pardos.—(*Span.*, *Don Quixote*, 2, 33.)
La nuit tous les chats sont gris.—(*Fr.*)
When all candles be out, all cats be grey.
Heywood, 1546). (See "Joan is as good as my lady.")
- All colours will agree in the dark.—*Bacon, Essays, No. 3.* (See p. 9.)
- All complain. (G. H.)
- All covet, all lose. (G. H.)
Qui tout convoite, tout perd.—(*Fr.*, V. 1498.)
Chi tutto vuole, tutto perde.—(*Ital.*)
Chi tutti abbraccia nulla stringa.—(*Ital.*)
Qui trop empoigna rien n'étreind.—Who grasps at too much secures nothing.—(*Fr.*) (See "Grasp all.")
- All fails that fools think. (R. Sc.)
- All fails where faith fails.
Alles wanket wo der Glaube fehlet.—(*Germ.*)
- All fellows at football. (R.)
- All flesh is not venison. (G. H.)
- All goeth down Gutter Lane. (R.) (*A London Saying.*)
- All good comes to an end—except the goodness of God.—(*Gaelic.*)
- All good things go in threes.
- All griefs with bread are less. (G. H.)
- All hours are not ripe.
Toutes heures ne sont meures.—(*Fr.*, V. 1498.)
- All is good that God sends us.
A's guid that God sends. (Sc.)
- All is not gold that glisters. (H. 1546.) (G. H.) (See also p. 77, *Chaucer.*)
All is not golde that shewyth goldishe hewe. "*Chorle and Byrre*," *Lydgate* (d. about 1461).
Ce n'est pas or quant qui reluist.—(*Fr.*, V. 1498.)
Tout ce qui reluit n'est pas or.—(*Fr.*)
Aurea ne credas quæcunque nitescere cernis.
—Think not all things gold which you see glittering.—(*Lat.*)
Non omne quod nitet aurum est.—(*Lat.*)
No es oro todo to que reluce.—(*Span.*)
Non è oro tutto quel che luce.—(*Ital.*)
Es ist nicht Alles Gold, was glänzt.—(*Germ.*, also in *Port.* and *Dutch.*)
- All is not lost that is in danger. (R.)
Ce qui est différé n'est pas perdu.—What is delayed is not lost.—(*Fr.*)
A' is na tint that's in peril. (R. Sc.)
- All is not won that is put in the purse. (R.)
- All is well with him who is beloved of his neighbours. (G. H.)
- All keys hang not on one girdle. (G. H.)
All the keys in the country hang not at one belt. (R. Sc.)
Tout les clefs ne pendent pas à une ceinture.—(*Fr.*)
Tutte le chiavi non pendono ad una cintura.—(*Ital.*, also in *Germ.* and *Dan.*)
- All lay loads on a willing horse.
On touche toujours sur le cheval qui tire.—The horse which draws always get the whip.—(*Fr.*, also in *Germ.*) (See "Do not spur," p. 770.)
- All meat's to be eaten, all maids to be wed. (R.)

* See "An ill agreement," p. 755.

All on one side, like Takeley Street.
(Takeley in Essex had its houses all on one side of the street.)

Partage de Montgomerie: tout d'un côté; rien de l'autre.—A Montgomery division; all on one side, nothing on the other.—(Fr.)

All o' one side, like Bridgnorth election.—*Shropshire Proverb.*

All overs are ill, but over the water.
(R. Sc.)

A' o'ers are ill, but o'er the water an' o'er the hill. (R., *later ed.*)

All promises are either broken or kept.
(R.)

All roads lead to Rome.

Tout chemin mène à Rome.—(Fr.)

Y á Roma por todo.—To Rome for every thing.—(Span. *Don Quixote*, 2, 13, 55.)

A la Corte por todo.—To the Cortes for everything.—(Span.)

All shall be well, and Jack shall have Jill. (R.)

All sorrows are less with bread.

Todos los duelos con pan son buenos (or menos).—(Span., *Don Quixote*.)

All that shakes, falls not. (G. H.) (*See French*, "Tout ce qui bransle," p. 730.)

All the arms of England will not arm fear.
(G. H.)

All the fat's in the fire. (R.)

Olie in het vuur werpen.—To throw oil on the fire.—(Dutch.)

All the honesty is in the partings. (R.)

All the months in the year
Curse a fair Februeer. (R.)

The Welshman had rather see his dam on the pier, than to see a fair Februeer. (R.) (*See* "February.")

The shepherd would rather see the wolf in his stable at Candlemas (Feb. 2) than the sun.—*See* "If Candlemas day be fair and bright."—(Germ.)

All the speed is in the spurs.

All the winning is in the first buying.
(R. Sc.)

All the wit in the world is not in one head.

All things are gude unsaid. (R. Sc.)

All things are gude untried. (R. Sc.)

All things are soon prepared in a well-ordered house. (R.)

In a good house all is quickly ready.
(G. H.)

All things in their being are good for something. (G. H.)

All things require skill but an appetite.
(G. H.)

All things thrive but thrice. (R. Sc.)

All truth is not always to be told.

All truths are not to be told. (G. H.)

Tout vrai n'est pas à dire.—All truth is not good to tell.—(Fr., V. 1498.)

Ogni vero non è buono a dire.—All truth must not be told at all times. (R.)—(Ital.)

Die Wahrheit zu sagen ist nützlich dem der höret, schädlich dem der spricht.—Speaking the truth is useful to the hearer, harmful to the speaker.—(Germ.)

All will come out in the washing.

Todo saldrá en la colada.—(Span.) (*See* p. 788.)

A agoa tudo lava.—Water washes everything.—(Port.)

Pákpattan cloth, when you see it you will rejoice; when you wash it you will weep.—(Punjábi.)

Al freir de los huevos lo vera.—It will be seen in the frying of the eggs (which is good).—(Span., *Don Quixote*, 1, 37.)

All women are good—for something or nothing. (R.)

All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy. (R.)

All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy.

All play and no work makes Jack a mere toy.

—Quoted in this form in *Miss Edgeworth's Harry and Lucy (concluded)*, Vol. 2. (1825).

All your eggs have two yolks apiece, I'll warrant you.

Seine Hühner legen Eier die zwei Dotter haben.—(Germ.)

All your geese are swans. (R.)

All's fair in love and war.

Fair chieve (comes) all where love trucks (bargains). (R.)

All's fish that comes to the net.

Salga pez, ó salga rana, á la capacha.—Come fish, come frog, all to the basket.—(Span.)

All's lost that's put in a riven dish. (R.)

All's well that ends well. (R.)

Almost and very nigh saves many a lie.
(R.)

Nær hielper manges Mand.—"All but" saves many a man.—(Dan.)

Almost was never hanged. (R.)

Beinahe bringt keine Mücke um.—Almost never killed a fly.—(Germ.)

Nærvæd slaer ingen Mand ihjel.—Almost kills no man.—(Dan.)

Almsgiving never made a man poor.*

Alms never make poor. (G. H.) (*See* "Giving to the poor," p. 783.)

El dar limosna nunca mengua la bolsa.—Almsgiving never lightens the purse.—(Span.)

* "Nor robbery rich, nor prosperity wise." These words are sometimes added.

Great almsgiving lessens no man's living.
(G. H.)
Giving much to the poor doth enrich a man's store;

It takes much from the account to which his sin doth amount. (G. H.)

Almisse tømmer ei Pung, og ei Messe Dagsferd.—Alms do not exhaust the purse, nor a mass the day's duty.—(Dan.)

Although it rain, throw not away thy watering pot. (G. H.)

Although the sun shine, leave not thy cloak at home. (G. H.)

Always at it wins the day.

Always say no, and you will never be married.

Dites toujours nenni, vous ne serez jamais mariée.—(Fr.)

Amendment is not sin.

'Amendement n'est pas péché.—(Fr., V. 1498.)

Among the blind the one-eyed is king.

Amongst good men two men suffice.
(G. H.)

An ague in the spring is physic for a king.
(R.)

De grande maladie vient on en grande santé.
—From a great illness one comes to great health.—(Fr., V. 1498)

An ape's an ape though he wears a gold ring. (From the Dutch.)*

Affen bleiben Affen, wenn man sie auch in Sammet kleidet.—Apes are apes though you clothe them in velvet.

An apple, an egg, and a nut,
You may eat after a slut. (R.)

Poma, ova, atque nuces, si det tibi sordida, gustes.—Apples, eggs, and nuts, you may eat if a slut gives them to you.—(Latin.)

An April flood carries away the frog and her brood. (R.)

An archer is known by his aim, not by his arrows.

An ass endures his burden, but not more than his burden. (G. H.)

An egg, and go to bed. (R.)

An egg will be in three bellies in twenty-four hours. (R.)

An empty bag will not stand upright.

Sacco vuoto non sta ritto.—(Ital.)
Ein leerer Sack steht nicht aufrecht.—(Germ.)

An empty purse fills the face with wrinkles. (R.)

A toom [empty] purse makes a bleat [shamefaced] merchant.—(R. Sc.)

An enemy does not sleep.

Annemi ne dort.—(Fr., V. 1498.)
Ennemi ne s'endort.—(Fr.)

An evil conscience breaks many a man's neck. (R.)

An examined enterprise goes on boldly.
(G. H.)

An honest darn is better than debt.

An honest man's word is as good as his bond. (R.)

Een eeljk man's woord is zijn zegel.—(Dutch.)

Homem de bem, tem palavra, como Rei.—
An honest man's word is as good as the king's.—(Port.)

An idle brain is the devil's workshop.
(R.)

Missiggang ist des Teufels Ruhebank.—(Germ.)

An idle youth, a needy age. (G. H.)

An ill agreement is better than a good judgment. (G. H.)†

A lean compromise is better than a fat lawsuit.

Besser ein magrer Vergleich als ein fetter Process.—(Germ.)

An ill deed has a witness in the breast.

Onð Gierning har Vidne i Barmen.—(Dan.)

An ill deed cannot bring honour. (G. H.)

An ill hound comes limping home. (R. Sc.)

An ill labourer quarrels with his tools.
(G. H.)

An ill workman quarrels with his tools.
Bad workmen find fault with their tools.
Never had ill workman good tools. (G. H.)
Mauvais ouvrier ne trouvera le bon outil.—
A bad workman will not find a good tool.—
(Fr., V. 1498.)

An ill shearer gat never a good hook. (R.)

An ill servant will never be a good master.
(R. Sc.)

An ill stake standeth longest. (R.)

An ill tongue may do much.—Quoted as
"a saying" by Swift. Letter, 1710.

An ill-willie cow should have short horns.
(R.)

An inch breaks no squares. (R.)‡

An inch breaketh no square.—Camden's Remains.

An inch of a nag is worth a span of an aver [colt]. (R.)

† See "Agree for the law is costly," p. 753.

‡ Ray, in giving this states: "Some add. in a burn of thorns." He gives as a French equivalent: "Pour un petit n'ayant n'arrière."

* See BEN JONSON (p. 179): "Apes are apes though clothed in scarlet."

- An itch is worse than a smart. (R.)
- An oath that is not to be made is not to be kept. (G. H.)
- An obedient wife commands her husband.
- An old ape hath an old eye. (R.)
- An old ass is never good.
On n'aura jamais bon âne vieux.—(Fr.)
- An old bird is not to be caught with chaff.
- An old cat laps as much as a young kitten. (R.)
- An old cat sports not with her prey. (G. H.)
- An old dog biteth sore. (R.)
An old hound bites sair. (Sc.)
An auld hound bites sicker [sure].—(R. Sc.)
- An old dog cannot alter his way of barking. (R.)
- An old dog does not bark for nothing.
If the old dog bark, he gives counsel. (G. H.)
Prospectandum vetulo latrante.—It is time to look out when the old dog barks.—(Latin.)
L'aboile d'un vieux chien doit on croire.—One ought to take heed of the bark of an old dog.—(Fr., V. 1498.)
- An old dog barks not in vain. (G. H.)
Un vieil chien jamais ne jappe en vain.—An old dog never yelps in vain.—(Fr.)
Cane vecchio non abbaia indarno.—An old dog does not bark in vain.—(Ital.)
Can che morde non abbaia in vano.—A dog which bites does not bark in vain.—(Ital.)
Gammel Mand's Sagn er selden usand.—An old man's saying is rarely untrue.—(Dan.)
- An old dog will learn no tricks. (R.)
(See "You cannot teach.")
- An old fox needs not to be taught tricks. (R.)
- An old friend in a new house. (G. H.)
- An old knave is no babe. (R.)
An auld knave is nae bairn. (R. Sc.)
- An old physician and a young lawyer. (G. H.)
An old physician and a young barber. (R.)
(Given as an Italian Proverb.)
Medego vecchio, e chirurgo zovene.—An old physician and a young surgeon.—(Ital., Venetian.)
- An old man in a house is a good sign in a house.—*This Proverb exists in Hebrew (ascribed to Ben Syra).*
- An old man is a bed full of bones. (R.)
- An old man is twice a child.—*J. Taylor's The Old, Old, very Old Man, 1635.*
- An old man's staff is the rapper of death's door. (G. H.)
- An old nought will never be ought. (R.)
- An old ox makes a straight furrow.
Buey viejo, sulco derecho.—(Span.)
- An old sack asketh much patching. (R.)
An old sack is aye skalling. (R. Sc.)
- An old sin, a new shame.
Vieux péché fait nouveau honte.—(Fr., V. 1498.) (See "Every sin," p. 775.)
- An old soldier, an old fool.—(From the Fr.)
Vieux soldat, vieil imbécile.—(Fr.)
- An old wise man's shadow is better than a young buzzard's sword. (G. H.)
- An open door may tempt a saint.
- An open enemy is better than a false friend.
The greatest enmity is better than uncertain friendship.—(Hindoo.)
- An ounce of discretion is worth a pound of wit. (R.) (See "A handful of good life," etc., and "Patience passes science.")
- An ounce of patience is worth a pound of brains.—(From the Dutch.)
Val più un' oncia di discrezione che una libra di sapere.—An ounce of discretion is worth more than a pound of knowledge.—(Ital.)
Ciencia es locura.
Si buen senso no la cura.
—Science is madness if good sense does not cure it.—(Span.)
- An ounce of favour is worth more than a pound of justice.
Une once de faveur vaut mieux qu' une livre de justice.—(Fr.)
- An ounce of luck is better than a pound of wisdom.
Piu vale un' oncia di fortuna che una libbra di sapere.—(Ital.)
Mieux vaut une once de fortune qu' une livre de sagesse.—(Fr.)
Gutta fortuna prece doio sapientia.—A drop of fortune rather than a cask of wisdom.—(Latin.) (See "Better be born lucky than wise," p. 761.)
- An ounce of mother-wit is worth a pound of clergy.—*Quoted by Marvell (1678) as "the homely Scotch proverb."*
Eine Unze Mutterwiss ist besser als ein Pfund Schulwiss.—(Germ.)
Sin el buen natural no hay ciencia que valga.—Learning is worthless without mother-wit.—(Span., Don Quixote.)
- An ounce of practice is worth a pound of preaching.
- An ounce of vanity spoils a hundredweight of merit.
Une once de vanité gâte une quintal de mérite.—(Fr.)

An ox is taken by the horns, and a man by the tongue. (G. H.)

An unhappy man's cart is eith to tumble. (R. Sc.)

An unlawful oath is better broke than kept. (R.)

An upbraided morsel never killed any. (G. H.)

Anger and haste hinder good counsel.

Zorn thut nicht mit Rath.—Anger has nothing to do with counsel.—(Germ.)

Angry [or hasty] men seldom want woe. (R.)

The choleric man never wants woe. (G. H.)

Another's bread costs dear. (G. H.)

Antiquity is not always a mark of verity. (R.)

Any little silly soul

Easily can pick a hole.

Any port in a storm.

Any water in the desert.—(Arabic.)

Any stick to beat a dog.

Qui veut battre son chien trouve assez de bâtons.—Who wants to beat his dog finds plenty of sticks.—(Fr.)

(Similar proverbs in all modern languages.)

Any time means no time. (See "One of these days.")

Anything for a quiet life. (R.)—*Title of a play by Mrs. Middleton (d. 1627).*

Apothecaries would not sugar their pills unless they were bitter.

Appetite comes with eating.

L'appétit vient en mangeant.—(Rabelais, *Gargantua* (1534), Book 1, chap. 5; also in *Montaigne* (1580), Book 3, chap. 9; but said to have been also used by Amyot and Jerome de Hangest.)

One shoulder of mutton draws down another. (R.)

Taste, and you will feed.—(Arabic.)

Mangiando viene l'appetito.—(Ital.)

Ung quartier fait l'autre vendre.—One quarter makes the other sell.—(Old Fr., V 1498.)

Tuto sta nel comincia.—Everything stands till it is begun.—(Ital., Venetian.)

New meat begets a new appetite. (R.) (See French: "Ce n'est que le premier pas.")

Apples, pears, and nuts spoil the voice.

From the Italian:

Pome, pere, e noce
Guastano la voce.

April borrows three days of March, and hey are ill. (R.)

April fools. (Possibly from an ancient notion that the springtime was specially fruitful in folly.)

Quand les fèvres sont en fleur,

Les fous sont en vigueur.

When beans are in flower, fools are in full strength.—(Old Fr.)

April showers bring forth May flowers. (R.)

Armour is light at table. (G. H.)

Art hath an enemy called ignorance.—*Jonson: Every Man Out of his Humour, Act 1, I (1599).*

Ars non habet inimicum nisi ignorantiam.

—Art has not an enemy except ignorance.—(Quoted as a proverb by N. Reusner, *Symbol. Imp., Class. 1., c. 1590*.)

Art makes favour.—(From the German.)

Kunst macht Gunst.

The race is not to the swift, . . . nor yet favour to men of skill.—*Ecclesiastes 9, 11 (p. 418).*

As a man is friended, so the law is ended.

(See "A friend in court," p. 742.)

As a man lives, so shall he die:

As a tree falls, so shall it lie. (R.)

(See *Ecclesiastes 11, 3, p. 419*.)

He that liveth wickedly can hardly die honestly. (R.)

Qualis vita, finis ita.—As the life is, so is its end.—*Latin.*

As a man makes his bed so must he lie.

He that makes his bed ill lies thereon. (R.)

As cold as charity. (R.)

As cross as nine highways.

As dead as a doornail.—*Langland's Piers Plowman, 1362. (See p. 189.)*

As drunk as a lord.

Ray (1757) states that this expression had arisen in his time owing to the prevalence of drunkenness among the Nobility and Gentry. The original expression, he states, was, "As drunk as a beggar." "As drunk as a tinker" is not given by Ray.

As drunk as a wheelbarrow. (R.)

As drunk as David's sow. (R.)

As fine as fivepence, as neat as ninepence. (R.)

As fit as a fiddle. (R.)

As full as an egg is of meat.—*From the Italian, "E pieno quanto un uovo." (See p. 321, Shakespeare.)*

As good as a play.—*Saying ascribed to Charles II. whilst listening to a debate on Lord Ro.'s Divorce Bill. But see "Better than a play," p. 456.*

As good haud as draw. (R. Sc.)

As good never a whit as never the better. (R.)

* Rabelais adds, "disoit Angeston." He rather adds, as his own remark, "mais la soif en va en beuvant" (but thirst departs with rinking).

As good play for nothing as work for nothing. (R.)

As good twenty as nineteen. (R.)

As great pity to see a woman weep, as a goose go barefoot. (R.)

As gude merchant tynes [loses] as wins. (R.)

As guid may hould the stirrup as he that louns on. (R. Sc.)

As hungry as a church mouse. (R.)

Povero come un topo di chiesa.—Poor as a church mouse.—(*Span.*)

As I brew so I must drink.

As they brew e'en so let them bake. (R.)

As he brews, so shall he drink.—*Every Man in his Humour*, Act 2, 2 (1598).

As is the garden such is the gardener.—(*Hebrew.*)

As is the gardener, so is the garden.

As joyful as a drum at a wedding.

Joyeux comme tabour à noces.—(*Old Fr.*, *Rabelais*).

As lazy as Ludlam's dog that leaned his head against the wall to bark. (R.)

As like as chalk to cheese.*

As alike to compare in taste, chalk and cheese. (H. 1546.)

Ego te de caseo loquor, tu de cretâ respondes.—I speak to you of cheese, you reply about chalk.—(*Erasmus.*)

(See *More*, p. 232.)

As long lives a merry heart as a sad. (R.)

As long lives the merry man as the wretch for all the craft he can. (R. Sc.)

As long runs the fox as he feet hath. (R. Sc.)

As mad as a March hare.—*Heywood*, 1546; *Skelton*, 1520.

As many mists as ye have in March, so many frosts in July.—16th century M.S., *Plume Library*, *Maldon*, *Essex*.

As poor as Job. (R.)

As poor as Job's turkey.

As poor as Job's turkey that had to lean against a fence to gobble.—(*American.*)

As poor as a turkey in summer.

As poor as Job's turkey that had but one feather in its tail.—(*American.*)

As proud come behind as go before. (R.)

As sober as a judge.

As soon as a man is born he begins to die.—(*From the German. Founded on Manilius.*)†

As soon as I was born I wept, and every day shows why. (G. H.)

Desque naci lloré, y cada dia nace porqué.—(*Span.*)

(*Found in most languages.*)

As soon comes the lamb's skin to market as the old sheep's. (R.)

As soon goeth the young lamb's skin to the market as the old ewe's.—(*Heywood*, 1546.)

Tan presto se va el cordero como el carnero.—As soon goes the lamb [to the butcher] as the sheep.—(*Span.*)

Aussitôt meurt veau que vache.—As soon dies the calf as the cow.—(*Fr.*, V. 1498.)

Così tosto muore il capretto come capra.—As soon dies the kid as the goat.—(*Ital.*)

As sure as a gun. (R.)

As the carle riches he wretches. (R. Sc.)

As the days lengthen so the cold strengthens. (R.)

Cresce di, cresce l' freddo, dice el pescatore.—The daytime grows, the cold grows, says the fisherman.—(*Ital.*)

"Wenn de Dage fangtan to langem Kommt der Winter gegangen."—(*Germ.*)

As the days grow longer, the storms grow stronger;

As the days lengthen, so the storms strengthen.

—Given as "from Lancashire" in *Halliwell's Nature Songs*.

As the fool thinks so the bell clinks [or tinkles.]

Quoi que le fol se tarde, le jour ne se tarde.—However the fool delays the day does not delay.—(*Fr.*, V. 1498.)

As the good man saith, so say we;

As the good woman saith, so must it be. (R.)

Ce que femme veut, Dieu le veut.—What woman wills, God wills.—(*Fr.*)

As the old cock crows, the young one learns. (R.) (See "The young pig grunts," etc.)

Wie die Alten singen, so zwitschern die Jungen.—As the old birds sing, so the young ones twitter.—(*Germ.*, also in *Dan.*)

As the sow fills, the draff sours. (R. Sc.)

As the year is, your pot must seeth. (G. H.)

As they brew e'en so let them bake or drink. (R.)

As weel be oot o' the world as oot c' fashion. (Sc.)

As good be out of the world as out of fashion. (R. Sc.)

As well be hanged for a sheep as a lamb.

As good be hanged for an old sheep as a young lamb. (R.) (Given as a *Somerset proverb*.)

* See *Thos. More* (p. 230), "No more like together than is chalk to coles."

† See "Nascentes morimur," p. 597.

As wise as Waltham's calf, that ran a mile to suck a bull.

As wise as Walton's calves.—*Colyn Cloute* (Skelton), 811.

As you make your bed, so you must lie on it.

He that makes his bed ill lies there. (G. H.)
Comme on fait son lit, on se couche.—(Fr., also in Germ., Span. and Dan.)

As you sow, so you shall reap.

As your wedding ring wears, so do your cares. (R.) (Said to be a Somerset proverb.)

Ask counsel of the dead (i.e. of books).

He is a great necromancer, for he asks counsel of the dead. (G. H.)

Ask much to get little. (G. H.)

Ask my companion if I be a thief. (R.)

Ask my mother if my father be a thief. (R.)
Demanda al hoste s'egl' ha buon vino.—Ask the host if he has good wine.—(Ital.)

Assail who will, the valiant attends. (G. H.)

Assertion is not proof.

Behaupten ist nicht beweisen.—(Germ.)

Assurance is two-thirds of success. (Gaelic.)

Astrology is true, but the astrologers cannot find it. (G. H.)

At a round table there's no dispute of place. (R.)

At a round table the herald's useless. (R.)
A tavola rounda non si contende del luogo.—(Ital.)

Ronde table ôte le débat.—(Fr.)

At dinner my man appears. (G. H.)

At length the fox turns monk. (G. H.)

At open doors dogs come in. (R. Sc.)

At sixes and sevens. (Heywood, 1546.)

At the game's end we shall see who gains. (G. H.)

Avoid evil and it will avoid thee.

Aye in a hurry, and aye ahint. (Sc.)

Bachelors' wives and maids' children are always well taught. (R.)

Maidens' bairns and bachelors' wives are ay weel bred. (Sc.)

Chi non ha moglie len la veste;

Chi non ha figliuoli ben li pasce.

—Who has not a wife clothes her well; who has not children feeds them well.—(Ital.)

Back again, like a bad penny.

Böser Pfennig kommt immer wieder.—(Germ.)

Bacon of paradise for the married who repent not.

From the Spanish: "El tocino del Paraíso el casado no arrepiño." (The Dunmow fitch of bacon is probably connected with this saying.)

Bad company is the devil's net.

Bad counsel confounds the adviser.

Quoted in this form, as a proverb, by Emerson (Essay on Compensation), but apparently a translation of the Latin, "Malum consilium consultori pessimum," see p. 584.

Bad customs are not binding.

Gâteau et mauvaise coutume se doivent rompre.—A cake and a bad custom ought to be broken.—(Fr.)

Bad excuses are worse than none. (Sc.)

"A bad excuse is better than none at all," which, however, is generally used sarcastically. (See also Gosson, p. 150.)

Bare walls make giddy housewives. (R.)

Vides chambres font les dames folles.—Empty rooms make ladies foolish.—(Fr.)

Barking dogs seldom bite.

The greatest barkers bite not sorest. (R.)

Can ch'abbaiu non morde.—(Ital.)

Chien qui abbaie ne mord pas.—(Fr.)

Cave tibi a cane muto et aqua silente.—

Beware of a silent dog and still water.—(Latin.) (See "Still waters.")

Caô que muito ladra, nunca bom para a caça.—A dog which barks much is never good at hunting.—(Port.)

Barley straw's good fodder when the cow gives water. (R.)

Bashfulness is an enemy to poverty. (R.)

Be a good husband, and you will get a penny to spend, a penny to lend, and a penny for a friend. (R.)

Be as it may be is no banning. (R.)

Be content; the sea hath fish enough.

Be just before you are generous.

Be not a baker if your head be of butter. (G. H.) (See "He that hath a head of wax.")

No seais hornêra si teneis la cabeça de manteca.—(Span.)

Be not ashamed of your handicraft.

Schäme dich deines Handwerks nicht.—(Germ.)

Be not the first to quarrel, nor the last to make it up.

Be not too hasty to outbid another. (R.)

Be slow in choosing a friend, but slower in changing him.

Be sure before you marry of a house wherein to tarry.

Be what thou wouldst seem to be. (G. H.)

Be the same thing that thou wald be cald. (R. Sc.)

Bear wealth; poverty will bear itself. (R. Sc.)

Bear with evil, and expect good. (G. H.)

Beat the dog before the lion. (G. H.)

On bat souvent le chien devant le lion.—One often beats the dog in front of the lion. —(Fr., V. 1498.)

Beautiful flowers are soon picked.

Schöne Blumen stehen nicht lange am Wege.—(Germ.)

Beauty and folly are often companions.

Bellezza e follia sovente in compagnia.—(Ital.)

Beauté et folie vont souvent de compagnie.—(Fr.) (See "Fair and sluttish," p. 777.)

Beauty buys no beef.

Beauty carries its dower in its face.

Beauty draws more than oxen. (G. H.)
(See "Nature draws more," etc.; also Howell, p. 175.)

Beauty is but skin-deep.* (Found in Ralph Fenning's *Orthodox Paradoxes*, 3rd edition, 1650, but doubtless of much earlier origin.)

Beauty is no inheritance. (R.)

Beauty is potent, but money is omnipotent. (R.)

Amour fait moult, argent fait tout.—Love does much, money does all.—(Old Fr.)

Beauty is the flower of virtue.

Beauty is a blossom. (R.)

Beauty without grace is a violet without smell.

Beauté sans bonte, blessed was it nevers; Ne kynde sans cortesie.

—Piers Plowman (1362), passus 18, l. 162.

La beauté sans vertu est une fleur sans parfum.—(Fr.)

Fagerhed uden Tugt, Rose uden Lugt.—Beauty without discipline, a rose without scent.—(Dan.)

Beauté sans bonté ne vaut rien.—(Fr. V. 1498.)

Beauty without bounty avails nought (R. Sc.)

Before St. Chad every goose lays both good and bad. (R.) (St. Chad's day is March 2; old style, Feb. 18). (See "On St. Valentine's day," etc.)

Before you trust a man, eat a peck of salt with him.†

Before you make a friend, eat a bushel of salt with him. (G. H.)

Beggars' bags are bottomless.

Bettelsack ist bodenlos.—(Germ.)

Beggars breed and rich men feed. (R.)

Beggars must not be choosers.

Beggars should not be choosers. (H. 1546.)

Borrowers must be no choosers. (R.) (From the French.)

Il ne choisit pas qui emprunte.—He who borrows does not choose.—(Fr., V. 1498.)

A quien dan, no escoge.—(Span.)

Behold with how little wisdom the world is governed. (See p. 461; also "Quam parva," p. 647.)

Con poco cervello si governa il mondo.—The world is governed with little wisdom.—(Ital.)

Being on sea, sail; being on land, settle. (G. H.)

Believe well and have well. (R.)

Bells call others to church, but enter not in themselves. (R.)

Bells call others, but themselves enter not into the church. (G. H.)

Les cloches appellent à l'église, mais n'y entrent pas.—(Fr.)

Benefits please like flowers while they are fresh. (G. H.)

Best is best.

Beaserist besser.—Better is better.—(Germ.)

Best is cheapest.

The best is best cheap. (R.)

The best is the cheapest in the end.

(See "Dear is cheap"; also "Ill ware.")

Best to bend while it is a twig. (R.)

Jonge rijs is te bulgen, maar geen oude boomen.—Young twigs will bend but not old trees.—(Dutch.)

Better a bare foot than none. (G. H.)

Better a blush on the face than a spot on the heart.

Melhor he rosto vermelho, que coração negro.—Better to have a red face than a black heart.—(Port.)

† From the Latin saying referred to by Cicero, "De Amicitia," 19, 67, "Multos modios salis simul edendos esse, ut amicitiae munus expletum sit."—Many measures of salt to be eaten together, that the function of friendship be fulfilled.

* Herbert Spencer ("Essay on Personal Beauty") says that this "is but a skin-deep saying."

Better a diamond with a flaw than a pebble without.—(*Chinese.*)

Better a dog fawn nor bark on you. (R. Sc.)

Better a fortune in a wife than with a wife.

Better a fremit* freend than a freend fremit. (Sc.)

Better a good expectation than a mean possession.

Mas vale buena esperanza que ruin posesion. —(*Span.*)

Better a little fire that warms nor a meikle that burns. (R. Sc.)

Better a penny with right than a thousand without.

Ein Pfennig mit Recht ist besser denn tausend mit Unrecht.—(*Germ.*)

Better a toom † house than an ill tenant.

Better an egg to-day than a hen to-morrow.

È meglio aver oggi un uovo che domani una gallina.—(*Ital.*)

Better apple given nor eaten. (R. Sc.)

Better bairns greet (weep) than bearded men. (R. Sc.)

Es ist besser das Kind weine, denn der Vater. Better the child should cry than the father.—(*Germ.*)

Bedre er at Barn græder end gammel Mand.—Better the child cry than the old man.—(*Dan.*)

Bedre at Barn græder end at Moder sukker.—Better the child should cry than the mother sigh.—(*Dan.*)

(See "Better a little chiding than a great deal of heart-break."—*Shakespeare*, p. 278.)

Better be a fool than a knave. (G. H.)

Better be a shrew than a sheep. (R.)

Better be alone than in ill company. (R. Sc.)

Nous sommes mieux seul qu'avec un sot.—We are better alone than with a fool.—(*Fr.*)

Better be at the end o' a feast than the beginning o' a fray. (Sc.)

Better be born lucky than wise.

È meglio esser fortunato che savio.—(*Ital.*)
(See "An ounce of luck is better than a pound of wisdom," p. 756.)

Better be dead than out of fashion. (R. Sc.)

Better be envied than pitied. (R.)

Il vaut mieux faire envie que pitié.—Better cause envy than pity.—(*Fr.*)

Piu tosta invidia che compassione.—(*Ital.*)
Φθονεσθαι κρείσσον ἔστιν ἢ οἰκτεῖσθαι.—It is better to be envied than pitied. (A similar saying is found in Pindar.)—*Herodotus*. In *Thalia*.

Lieber Neid denn Mitleid.—Rather envy than pity.—(*Germ.*)

Better be foolish with all than wise by yourself

Il vaut mieux être fou avec tous que sage tout seul.—(*Fr.*)

Better be friends at a distance than neighbours and enemies.

Meglio amici da lontano che nemici d'appresso.—(*Ital.*)

Better be half hanged than ill-wed. (R.)

Better be idle than ill-employed.

Better be meals many than one too merry. (R.)

Better be poor than wicked.

Better be the head of an ass, than the tail of a horse. (R.)

Better be the head of a dog than the tail of a lion. (R.)

Mieux vaut être tête de chien que queue de lion.—(*Fr.*)

Better be the head of a pike (or of a sprat) than the tail of a sturgeon. (R.)

Better be the head of the yeomanry than the tail of the gentry. (R.)

È meglio esser capo di gatto che coda di leone.—Better to be the head of a cat than the tail of a lion.—(*Ital.*)

È meglio esser capo di lucertola che coda di dracone.—Better to be the head of a lizard than the tail of a dragon.—(*Ital.*)

Mas vale cabeza de raton que cola de leon.—The rat's head is worth more than the lion's tail.—(*Span.*)

Choose rather to be the tail of lions than the head of foxes.—(*Hebrew.*) (R.)

Better buy than borrow. (R. Sc.)

Better ceny at once than promise long.

Better fed than taught.—*John Taylor's Jack a Lent*, 1630.

Mieux nourri qu' instruit.—Better fed than taught.—(*Fr.*) (See "Better ill-fed," p. 762.)

Better finger off nor ay warkin. (R. Sc.)

Better give the wool than the sheep. (R.)

Meglio è dar la lana che la pecora.—(*Ital.*)

Better go back than go wrong.

Better go to bed supperless than rise in debt. (R.)

Sleep without supping and wake without owing. (G. H.)

* Fremit = strange, foreign. (Better a stranger made a friend than a friend made a stranger.)

† Toom = empty.

- Besser ohne Abendessen zu Bette gehen
als mit Schulden.—(*Germ.*)
È meglio senza cibo restar che senz' onore.—
Better be without food than without honour.
—(*Ital.*)
- Better good afar off than evil at hand.
(*G. H.*)
- Better good sale nor good ale. (*R. Sc.*)
- Better hand wi' the hound than rin wi' the
hare. (*Sc.*)
- Better have a mouse in the pot as no flesh
(*R. Sc.*)
- Better ill-fed than ill-bred.
Highly fed and lowly taught.—*Shakespeare.*
(*See p. 288.*)
- Better keep the deil oot than hae to turn
him oot. (*Sc.*)
- Better keep weel than make weel. (*Sc.*)
- Better late than never. (*Heywood, 1546.*)
Il vaut mieux tard que jamais.—(*Fr.*,
V. 1498.)
È meglio una volta che mai.—Better once
than never.—(*Ital.*)
Meglio tardi che mai.—(*Ital.*)
Mas vale tarde que nunca.—(*Span., also in*
Dutch, Dan., Port., etc.)
Better late thrive than never. (*R. Sc.*)
Come late, come right.—(*Hindoo.*)
- Better learn of your neighbour's skaitch
[injury] nor by your own. (*R. Sc.*)
- Better leave than lack.
- Better lose the saddle than the horse.
È meglio perder la sella che il cavallo.—
(*Ital.*)
- Better my hog dirty home than no hog at
all. (*R.*)
- Better na ring nor the ring of a rush.
(*R. Sc.*)
- Better never begin than never make an
end.
Qui commence et ne parait sa peine perd.—
Who begins and does not complete loses his
pains.—(*Fr.*)
- Better old debts nor old sores. (*R. Sc.*)
- Better one living word than a hundred
dead ones.
Besser ein lebendiges Wort als hundert
tote.—(*Germ.*)
- Better one-eyed than stone-blind.
- Better say "Here it is" than "Here it
was." (*R. Sc.*)
- Better say nothing than nothing to the
purpose.
- Better short of pence than short of sense.
- Better sit idle than work for nought.
(*R. Sc.*)
- Better sit still than rise and fa'. (*Sc.*)
As good sit still as rise up and fall. (*R.*)
Better rew sit than rew flit. (*R. Sc.*)
(*See "Sit in your place," etc.*)
- Better small fish than an empty dish.
- Better sma' fish than nane. (*Sc.*) (*See*
"Little fish are sweet.")
- Better spare at the breird [brim] than at
the bottom. (*R. Sc.*)
- Better spare to have of thine own than
ask of other men. (*G. H.*)
- Better speak truth rudely than lie covertly.
(*G. H.*)
- Better suffer for truth than prosper by
falsehood.—(*From the Danish.*)
- Better suffer ill than do ill. (*G. H.*)
- Better the feet slip than the tongue.
(*G. H.*)
È meglio sdrucciolare col piè che con la
lingua.—(*Ital.*)
Mieux vaut glisser du pied que de la langue
—(*Fr.*)
(*See "A witless head," p. 750.*)
- Better the ill ken'd than the gude unken'd.
(*R. Sc.*)
- Better to ask than go astray.
È meglio domandare che errare.—(*Ital.*)
Besser zweimal fragen denn einmal irre-
gehen.—Better ask twice than go wrong once.
—(*Germ.*)
- Better to be blind than to see ill. (*G. H.*)
- Better to be done than wish it had been
done. (*R.*)
- Better to bend than to break.
Il vaut mieux ployer que rompre.—(*Fr.*, V.
1498.)
È meglio piegar che scavezzar.—(*Ital.*)
Better to bow than break. (*R.*)
Val meglio piegarsi che rompersi.—(*Ital.*)
Lieber biegen als brechen.—(*Germ.*)
Mejor es doblar que quebrar.—(*Span.*)
- Better to die a beggar than live a beggar.
(*R.*) (*From Eccles. 40, 28.*)
Rather sell than be poor.—(*Hebrew.*)
- Better to have than wish. (*R.*)
- Better to rule than be ruled by the rout.
(*R.*)
- Better to trust in God than in his
saints.
Vaut mieux avoir affaire à Dieu qu'à ses
saints.—(*Fr.*)

- Better unborn than untaught. (H. 1546.)
 Better be unborn than unbred. (R.)
 No con quien naces, sino con quien paces.
 —Not with whom you are born, but with whom
 you are bred.—(*Span., Don Quixote*, 2, 10.)
 (See *Tusser*, p. 379.)
- Better untaught than ill-taught.
- Better wear out than rust out.
- Better wear shoon than sheets. (Sc.)
- Better woo over midden nor over moss.
 (R. Sc.)
- Between a woman's Yes and No
 There is not room for a pin to go.
 Entre el Si y el No de la mujer no me
 atreveria yo á poner una punta de alfiler.—
 (*Span., Don Quixote*.)
 (See "A woman's nay," p. 751.)
- Between dog and wolf.
 Entre chien et loup.—(*Fr., said of dusk or
 twilight*.)
 (See "Inter canem," p. 566.)
- Between hammer and anvil.*
 Inter malleum et incudem.—(*Latin*.)
 Between hawk and buzzard. (R.)
 Between the shrine and the stone.
 Inter sacrum saxumque sto.—(*Latin. From
 Plautus, Captivi*, 3, 4, 84. Also in *Appuleius*.)
 Zwischen Amboss und Hammer.—(*German*.)
- Between promising and performing a man
 may marry his daughter. (R.)
 Entre promettre et donner doit-on marier
 sa fille.—(*Fr.*)
- Between the devil and the deep sea.
- Between two friends two words.
 Entre deux amis n'a que deux paroles.—
 (*Fr., V. 1498*.)
- Between two stools you fall to the ground.
 Between twa stools the doup fa's down.
 (R. Sc.)
 Entre deux selles le cul chet a terre.—(*Fr.,
 V. 1498. Also in Rubelais, Gargantua*, chap. 11.)
 Nager entre deux eaux.—To swim between
 two streams; to waver between two parties.
 —(*Fr.*)
- Beware of a silent dog and still water.
 Guarde do homem que não falla, e do cao,
 que não ladra.—Beware of a man who never
 speaks, and of a dog who never barks.—(*Port.*)
- Beware of "Had I wist." (R. Sc.)
 "Hätte ich gewusst," ist ein armer Mann.
 —"Had I wist" is a poor man.—(*German*.)
 "Habe gehabt" ist ein armer Mann.—"I
 have had" is a poor man.—(*German*.)
- Beware of one who flatters unduly; he
 will also censure unjustly.—(*Arabic*.)
- Beware of one who has nothing to lose.
 Guardati da chi non ha che perdere.—(*Ital.*)
 Take heed of credit decayed and people
 that have nothing. (G. H.)
 Guardati ben, guardati tutto,
 L'uom senza danar quanto è brutto.
 —Take good heed, take the utmost heed, the
 man without money is worthless indeed.—
 (*Ital.*)
- Big and empty, like the Heidelberg tun.
 Gross und leer, wie das Heidelburger Fass.
 —(*German*.)
- Big words seldom accompany good deeds.
 —(*From the Danish*.)
- Bind the sack before it be full. (R. Sc.)
- Birchen twigs break no ribs. (R.)
- Birds of a feather flock together. (R.)
 Chaque oaille avec sa pareille.—(*Fr.*)
 Cada oveja con su pareja.—Every sheep
 with its fellow.—(*Span., Don Quixote*.) (See
 "Like will to like.")
- Birds of prey do not flock together.—
 (From the Portuguese.)
- Birds ready cooked do not fly into your
 mouth.
 Gebratene Tauben, die einem in Maul
 fliegen?—Do pigeons, ready roasted, fly into
 one's mouth?—(*German*.)
 Gebrade duijven vliegen niet door de lucht.
 —Roasted pigeons do not fly through the air.
 —(*Dutch*.)
- Birth is much: breeding is more. (See
 "Better unborn.")
- Bishop of gold, staff of wood: staff of
 gold, bishop of wood.
 Evêque d'or, crosse de bois: Crosse d'or,
 évêque de bois.—(*Fr.*)
- Bitin' and scratching is Scots folk's
 wooing. (Sc.)
- Black will take no other hue. (R.)
 Lanæ nigre nullum colorem bibunt.—*Pliny*,
 Book 8, h. n.
- Blame is the lazy man's wages.—(*From
 the Danish*.)
- Blamed but not shamed. (See *John
 Hall*, p. 154.)
- Blessed be nothing.—A proverb which
 "expresses the transcendentalism of common
 life."—*Emerson, Circles*.
- Blessed is he who expects nothing, for he
 shall never be disappointed.—"A ninth
 beatitude, added to the eighth in the Scrip-
 ture." So described in a letter from
 Alexander Pope to Gay, Oct. 6, 1727.
- Blessed are those that might expect,
 For they shall not be disappointed.
 —First lines of Ode to Pitt, by Peter Pindar
 (Wolcot).

* A French proverb, used by Molière ("Médecin malgré lui," Act 1, 2), is: "Entre l'arbre et l'écorce il n'y faut pas mettre le doigt."—Between the tree and the bark it is better not to put your finger.
 (See also "Inter pontem et fontem," p. 567.)

Blessed is the wooing
That is not long a-doing.
—*Quoted in Burton's "Anat Melan.," 1621.*
(See "Happy's the wooing.")

Blessings on the man who said "Right
about face."

Buen siglo haya quien dijo volta.—(*Span.*)

Blind man's holiday (twilight). (R.)

Blind men can judge no colours. (R.)

Il cieco non giudica dei colori.—(*Ital.*)

Blood is thicker than water. (R.)

Blut ist dicker als Wasser.—(*Germ.*)

Blow the wind never so fast,
It will lower at the last. (R. Sc.)

Blushing is virtue's colour. (R.)

Bodin [offered] geir stinks. (R. Sc.)

Bonny silver is soon spendit. (R. Sc.)

Books and friends should be few and
good.

Libros y amigos pocos y buenos.—(*Span.*)

Borrowing thrives but once.

Borgen thut nur einmal wohl.—(*Germ.*)

Bought wit is best, but may cost too
much. (R.)

Better a wit bought than two for nought.
(R. Sc.)

Wit once bought is worth twice taught.

Bourd [jest] not with bawty [the dog]
fear lest he bite you. (R. Sc.)

Boys will be boys. (See "Lads will be
men.")

Brabbling curs never want sore ears.
(G. H.)

Brag's a good dog, but that he hath lost
his tail. (R.)

Brag's a good dog, if he be well set on; but
he dare not bite. (R.)

Brag's a good dog, but Holdfast is a better.
(R.) (See "Holdfast is the only dog," p. 296.)

Bread at pleasure;

Drink by measure.

Bread with eyes and cheese without eyes.
(R.) (Given as a Spanish proverb.)

Brevity is the soul of wit.—*Shakespeare,*
Hamlet, Act 2, 2, p. 313.

Βραχὺ λόγος καὶ πολλὰ πρόκειται σοφά.—
Many wise things are bound up in short
speech.—(*Greek. Sophocles, Aletes, fragm.*)

Nihil æque in causis agendis ut brevitatis
placet.—In the pleading of causes nothing
pleases so much as brevity.—(*Latin. Pliny*
the Younger, Ep., Book 1, 20.)

Bridges were made for wise men to walk
over and fools to ride over. (R.)

Bring a cow to the hall and she will to the
byre again. (R. Sc.)

Bring up a raven and it will peck out
your eyes.

Elève le corbeau, il te crèvera les yeux.—

(*Fr.*)

Crea el cuervo, y sa carte ha los ojos.—

(*Span.*)

Broken friendships may be sowthered*
but never sound. (Sc.)

Building and marrying of children are
great wasters. (G. H.)

Building is a sweet impoverishing.
(G. H.)

The charges of building and making of
gardens are unknown. (G. H.) (See "Fools
build.")

Chi edifica, sua borsa purifica.—Who builds
cleans out his purse.—(*Ital.*)

"He (Marcus Crassus) used to say that
those who love building will soon ruin them-
selves, and need no other enemies."—
Plutarch. Life of Marcus Crassus.

Bauen und Borgen.

Ein Sack voll Sorgen.

—Building and borrowing.

A sackfull of sorrowing.—(*Germ.*)

Bullies are generally cowards.

Busy will have hands. (R.)

Butter is gold in the morning, silver at
noon, lead at night. (R.) (There is a Ger-
man proverb about cheese in the same terms.)

Butter is mad twice a year (in the
extremes of heat and cold). (R.)

Butter would not melt in his mouth

As demure as if butter would not melt in
his mouth. (Some add, "And yet cheese
will not choke him.") (R.)

She looked as butter would not melt in her
mouth. (H. 1546.)

Butter's once a year in the cow's horn (*i.e.*
when the cow gives no milk). (R.)

Buy at a fair but sell at home. (G. H.)

Buy at market, but sell at home. (R.)

Mann muss kaufen wenn est Markt ist.—

Buy when it is market time.—(*Germ.*)

Buy what ye dinna want an ye'll sell what
ye canna spare. (Sc.)

Buying and selling is but winning and
losing. (R.)

Buying is cheaper than asking.

What is bought is cheaper than a gift.

Kaufen ist wohlfeiler als Bitten.—(*Germ.*)

Emere malo quam rogare.—I prefer buying
to asking.—(*Latin.*)

By always taking out and never putting in, the bottom is soon reached.

Adó sacan y non pon, presto llegan al hondon.—(Span.)

By doing nothing we learn to do ill. (G. H.) (See p. 386 note.)

Nichts thun lehrt Uebel thun.—(Germ.)

Homines nihil agendo discunt male agere.—Men learn to do ill by doing nothing.—(Latin. Calo.)

By losing present time we lose all time.

By others' faults wise men correct their own.

By Tre, Pol, and Pen,

You shall know the Cornishmen. (R.)

Ca' a cow to the ha' and she'll run to the byre. (Sc.)

Cadgers (pack-men) speak of pack-saddles. (R. Sc.)

Cadgers are ay cracking o' crooksaddles (R. Sc., later edition.)

Calamity is the touchstone of a brave mind.

Calf love, half love; old love, cold love.

Call a spade a spade.* (See Gifford, p. 142.)

Τὰ σῦκα σῦκα, τὴν σκάφην σκάφην λέγων.—Calling figs figs, and a skiff a skiff.

Aristophanes, quoted by Lucian, *Quomodo Hist. sit* Conscrib. See also Lucian, *Jov. Trag.*, 32. Also in *Plutarch's Apophthegms*.

Ficum vocamus ficum, et scapham scapham.—We call a fig a fig, and a skiff a skiff.—

Erasmus. *Colloquy, Philéminus et Pseudocheus*. Ficus ficus, ligonem ligonem vocat.—We call figs figs, and a hoe a hoe.—(Latin.)

J'appelle un chat un chat, et Rolet un fripon.—Boileau. *Satire* 1 (1860).

Call me cousin but cozen me not.

Call not the devil; he will come fast enough without.—(From the Danish.)

"Can do" is easily carried about.

"Captain" is a good travelling name.—Quoted in *Sir Launcelot Greaves*, Smollett (1760). (See *Farguhar*, p. 132.)

Cards are the devil's prayer-book.

Kartenspiel ist des Teufels Gebetsbuch.—(Germ.)

A Dutch proverb described cards as "the bible of 52 leaves."

Care and diligence bring luck.

Care killed the cat.

Care will kill a cat, but ye canna live without it. (Sc.) (See *Wither*, p. 393.)

Cry you mercy killed my cat. (R.)

Hang sorrow, care 'll kill a cat.—Ben Jonson: *Every Man in his Humour*, Act 1, 4 (1598).

Care's no cure. (R.)

Carrión crows bewail the dead sheep and then eat them. (R.)

Carry your knife even between the paring and the apple.

Cast not a clout ere May be out. (See "May, come she early.")

Button to chin
Till May be in;
Cast not a clout
Till May be out.

—Another form.

If you bade (bathe) in May

You'll soon lig in clay.

—North country.

Cast not forth the old water while the new come in. (R. Sc.)

Castles are forests of stone. (G. H.)

Catch not at the shadow and lose the substance.—Founded on the fable of the dog and the shadow.

Catch the bear before you sell his skin.

Men moet de huid niet willen verdeelen voor dat de beer dood is.—(Dutch, also in Ital. and Germ.) The Danish version is, "Don't sell the skin till you have caught the fox."

Catch who catch can.

Catch that catch may. (R.)

Caution is the parent of safety.

La diffidenza è la madre della sicurtà.—(Ital.)

Chalk is na sheares. (R. Sc.)

Change of weather is the discourse of fools. (R.)

Change of women makes bald knaves. (R.)

Changing of words is lighting of hearts. (R. Sc.)

Charity begins at home, but should not end there.† (See *Horace Smith*, p. 336.)

Help thi kynne, Crist bit (biddeth), for ther byggneth charitie.—*Piers Plowman* (1362), *passus*, 18, l. 61.

La caridad bien ordenada comenza de si propia.—Charity well ordered begins at home.—(Span.)

† "Charité bien ordonnée commence par soy-même."—MONTLUC, "La Comédie de Proverbes," Act 3, sc. 7. Sir T. Browne, "Religio Medici," 1642, refers to this proverb as the "voice of the world," because containing a worldly principle.

* "Ramp up my genius, be not retrograde, But boldly nominate a spade a spade."
—JONSON, "Poetaster," Act 5, 3 (1601).

Fe buona a te e tuoi,
E poi a gli altri se tu puoi.
—Do good to yourself and yours, and then
to others if you can.—(Ital.)

Let them learn first to show piety at home.
—1 Tim., 5, 4.

De liefde begint eerst met zich zelven.—
Charity begins first with ourselves.—(Dutch.)

Charity gives herself rich; covetousness
hoards itself dear.—(From the German.)

Cheapest is dearest.

On n'a jamais bon marché de mauvaise
marchandise.—One never has a good bargain
of bad ware.—(Fr.)

Best is cheapest. (q.v.)

The best is best cheap. (R.) (See "No-
thing is cheap," "Dear is cheap.")

Good cheap is dear. (G. H.)

Cheats never prosper.

Cheating play never thrives.

De grand vilain grande chute.—A great
villain, a great fall.—(Fr., V. 1498.)
(See "Ill-gotten.")

Cheese it is a peevish elf,
It digests all things but itself. (R.)

Caseus est nequam, quia digerit omni-
sequam.—(Latin.) (See "After cheese,"
"Butter is gold," "Toasted cheese," etc.)

Caseus est sanus quem dat avara manus.—
Cheese is wholesome when it is given with a
sparing hand.—Precept of Salerno School of
Health.

Cherries are bitter to a surfeited bird.

A colombe s'ont cerises amères.—(Fr.,
V. 1498.)

Children and chicken are always a-pickin'.

Children and chicken must be always
picking. (R.)

Children pick up words as pigeons peas,
And utter them again as God shall please.
(R.) (See proverb, "Women, priests, and
poultry.")

Children and drunken folk speak the
truth.—(From the Danish.)

Children and fools tell the truth. (R.)

Children and fools cannot lie. (H., 1546.)

Enfants et fous sont devins.—Children and
fools are diviners.—(Fr.)

Kinder und Narren sagen die Wahrheit.—
Children and fools say the truth.—(Germ.)

Los niños y los locos dicen la verdad.—
Children and fools speak the truth.—(Span.)

Children are certain cares, but very un-
certain comforts.

Children, when they are little, make parents
fools; when they are great, they make them
mad. (G. H.)

Children are poor men's riches, certain
cares, but uncertain comforts; when they
are little they make parents fools; when
great, mad. (R.)

Börn-er vis Sorg, men uvis Glæde.—
Children are certain sorrow, but uncertain
joy.—(Dan.)

Börn-er fattig Mands Rigdom.—Children are
the poor man's riches.—(Dan.)

Children are what you make them.

Les enfants sont ce qu'on les fait.—(Fr.)

Choose a good mother's daughter, though
her father were the devil.—(Gaelic.)

Choose a wife rather by your ear than
your eye.

Choose neither a woman nor linen by
candle-light.

La muger y la tela, no las cates á la
candela.—(Span.)

Choose none for thy servant who have
served thy betters. (G. H.)

Choose not a house near an inn, or in a
corner. (G. H.)

Choose your love, and then love your
choice.

Choose your wife as you wish your
children to be.—(Gaelic.)

Christmas comes but once a year. (See
Tusser, p. 378.)

Natale non viene che una volta l'anno.—(It.)
New Year comes but once a twelvemonth.—
Scotch Version. (Quoted by W. E. Henley. In
Hospital, 1873-5.)

Christmas is coming.

They talk of Christmas so long that it
comes. (G. H.)

Tant crie l'on Noël qu'il vient.—(Fr.,
V. 1498.)

Cities are taken by the ears. (G. H.)

Cleanliness is a fine life-preserver.

Clear conscience, a sure card. (R.)

Cleverness seeks cleverness.

Vermögen sucht Vermögen.—(Germ.)

Close sits my shirt, but closer my skin.
(R.)

Near is my shirt, but nearer is my skin.

Tunica pallio propior.—The tunic is nearer
than the mantle.—(Latin.)

Proximus egomet mihi.—I am nearest of
all to myself.—(Latin.)

Near is my petticoat, but nearer is my
smock. (R.)

Ma chemise m'est plus proche que ma
robe.—(Fr.)

Tocca più la camicia ch' il gippono.—(Ital.)

Near is the kirtle, but nearer is the sark.
(R. Sc.)

Plus près est la chair que la chemise.—(Fr.)

Clothe thee in war, arm thee in peace.
(G. H.)

Cloudy mornings turn to clear evenings.

Cobblers and tinkers are the best ale drinkers. (R.) (*See* "As drunk as a tinker.")

Cobblers' law—he that takes money must pay the shot. (R.)

Cold broth hot again, that loved I never;
Old love renewed again, that loved I ever.

Cold pudding settles one's love.

Cold weather and knaves come out of the north. (R.)

Come not to the counsel uncalled. (R.)
Come uncalled, sit unserved. (R.)

Comfort is better than pride.
Mieux vaut aise qu'orgueil.—(*Fr.*, V. 1498.)

Common fame is seldom to blame. (R.)
(*See* "What everyone says.")

Gemein Geplär ist nie ganz leer.—Common fame is never quite unfounded.—(*German*.)

Gemeen gerucht is zelden gelogen.—Common fame seldom lies.—(*Dutch*.)

Communities begin by establishing their kitchen.

Communautés commencent par bâtir leur cuisine.—(*Fr.*)

Comparisons are odious. (G. H.)

Toda comparacion es odiosa.—Every comparison is odious.—(*Span.*, *Don Quixote*, Part 2, chap. 23.)

Comparisons are odorous.—*Much Ado About Nothing*, 3, 5.

Comparaisons sont odieuses.—(*Fr.*)

Toute comparaison est odieuse.—Every comparison is odious.—(*Fr.*)

I paragoni son tutti odiosi.—(*Ital.*)

Condition makes and condition breaks (R. Sc.)

Confess and be hanged.
An evil conscience breaks many a man's neck.

Confidence begets confidence.
Vertrauen erweckt vertrauen.—(*German*.)

Fides facit fidem.—(*Latin*.)
(*See* "Trust begets truth," and *Latin*, "Habita fides.")

Consider the end. *Saying of Chilo.*
Avisé la fin.—(*Fr.*)

Respice finem.—(*Latin*.) (*See* p. 450.)

Constant dropping wears away the stone.
(*From the Latin. Found in most Continental languages. See* "Gutta cavat lapidem," p. 546.)

Content is better than riches. (*See Common Prayer*, "Godliness is great riches.")

The greatest wealth is contentment with a little. (R.) (*See* "A man's discontent.")

Contentement passe richesse.—Content surpasses wealth.—(*Fr.*, *Molière*, *Médecin malgré lui*, Act 2, 2.)

E meglio il cuor felice che la borsa.—Better the happy heart than wealth.—(*Ital.*)

Content is the true philosopher's stone.

Conversation makes one what he is.

Cooks are not to be taught in their own kitchen.

Corbies and clergy are kittle shot (difficult to hit). (Sc.)

Corn and horn go together. (R.) (*This refers to the prices of corn and cattle.*)

Corn him wheel he'll work the better. (R. Sc.)

Corn in good years is hay; in ill years straw is corn. (R.)

Correct accounts keep good friends. (*See* "Short reckonings.")

Counsel breaks not the head. (G. H.)
Rathen ist nicht zwingen.—(*German*.)

Counsel is no command. (R.)

Counsels in wine seldom prosper. (R.)
Counsel over cups is crazy. (R.)
Wine-counsels seldom prosper. (G. H.)

Count siller after a' your kin. (R. Sc.)

Courage is often caused by fear.
Le courage est souvent un effet de la peur.—(*Fr.*) (*See* "Foolhardiness," p. 780.)

Courtesy costs nothing.
Words cost nothing, and go a long way.
Doux parler n'écorche langue.—To speak kindly does not hurt the tongue.—(*Fr.*, V. 1498.)

Fair language grates not the tongue. (G. H.)

Good words cost nought. (R.)

Cool words scald not the tongue.
Parole douce et main au bonnet ne coûte rien et bon est.—Soft words and the hand to your cap cost nothing, and are of good service.—(*Fr.*)

Birretta in mano non fece mai danno.—Cap in hand never did anyone harm.—(*Ital.*)

No hay cosa que menos cueste, ni valga mas barata que los buenos comedimientos.—There is nothing which costs less or comes so cheap as civility.—(*Span.*, *Don Quixote*.)
(*See* "Fair words," etc.)

It hurteth not the tongue to give fair wordes.—(*John Heywood*, 1598.)

Compliments cost nothing, yet many pay dearly for them.

Good words are worth much and cost little. (G. H.)

Kind words don't wear out the tongue.

* Translated by some, "There is nothing which costs less or is worth less than civility."

Courtesy is cumbersome to him that kens it not. (Sc.)

Courtesy on one side only lasts not long. (G. H.)

Courtoisie qui ne vient que d'un côté ne peut longement durer.—(Fr.) (See "Love should not be all on one side.")

Court holy water (courtesy and nothing beyond).

Eau bénite du cour.—(Fr.)

Courts have no almanacs. (R.) (See "The court.")

Covetousness breaks the bag. (G. H.)

La codicia rompe el saco.—(Span., Don Quixote, 1, 20.)

Too much breaks the bag. (R.) (Given as a Spanish proverb.)

Covetousness brings nothing home.

Homme chiche, jamais riche.—(Fr.)

Cowardice is the mother of cruelty.*

Craft against craft makes no living. (G. H.)

Craft bringeth nothing home. (R.)

Craft maun hae claes (clothes), but truth gaes naked. (Sc.)

Creaking waggons are long in passing. (See "A creaking cart," p. 741.)

Credit keeps the crown o' the causey (i.e. credit is not ashamed to show itself). (Sc.)

Creditors are a superstitious set, great observers of set days and times. (Poor Richard.)

Creep before you gang. (Sc.)

Critics are like brushers of noblemen's clothes.

Crooked logs make straight fires.

A crooked log makes a straight fire. (G. H.)

Bûche tortue fait bon feu.—(Fr., V. 1498.)

Torte bûche fait droit feu.—(Fr., V. 1498.)

Crosses are ladders that do lead to Heaven. (R.)

Crows are never the whiter for washing themselves. (R.)

Crows do not pick out crows' eyes.

Corbies dinna pick oot corbies' een. (Sc.)

Corvos a corvos naõ se tiraõ os olhos.—(Port.)

Cruelty is a tyrant that's always attended with fear.

Cruelty is more cruel if we defer the pain. (G. H.)

* From Montaigne, who heads chapter 27 of his "Essays," Book 2 (pub. 1580), "Conardise, la mère de cruauté." He refers to the saying as "one which he has often heard."

Crumbs are also bread.

Smuler ere og Brud.—(Dan.)

Cunning is no burden. (R.)

Cupboard love.

Creampot love. (R.)

Curses are like chickens; they come home to roost. (See Chaucer, p. 77.)

Evil that cometh out of thy mouth flieth into thy bosom. (R.)

Κατάγει, ὡς καὶ τὰ ἀλεκτρονόμεντα, οἶκον αἰὶ ὅν τε κέν ἐπάνησαν ἐγκαθίσταμεναι.—Curses, like chickens, always return at last to settle down at home.—(Greek Apophthegm.)

Le bestemmie fanno come le processioni; ritornano donde partirono.—Curses are like processions; they return whence they started. (Ital.)

Ἡ δὲ κακὴ βουλὴ τῷ βουλευσάντι κακίστη.—And the evil wish is most evil to the wisher.—(Greek, Hesiod, Works and Days, v. 264.)

Custom is the plague of wise men and the idol of fools.

Custom rules the law.

Mos regit legem.—(Lat.) (See "Habit," and "With customs.")

Costumbre hace ley.—Custom becomes law.—(Span.) (See Latin: "Gravissima est imperium," p. 746; also, "Vetustas pro lege," p. 705.)

Customs are lost for want of use.

Par non usage son perdutz tous privileges, ce disent les clerics.—By non-usage all privileges are lost, so say the clerics.—Rabelais, Pantagruel (1538).

Cut large thongs of another man's leather. (R.)

Men cut large shives of other's loaves. (R.)

D'autrui cuir large courroye.—Of another's leather a large thong.—(Fr., V. 1498.)

Del cuoio d'altri si fanno le corregge larghe. (Ital.)

De alieno corio liberalis.—Free with another man's leather.—(Latin.)

Ex alieno tergore lata secari lora.—To cut wide thongs from another man's leather.—(Latin.) (Erasmus. Mentioned as a Dutch proverb.)

Cut off the head and tail, and throw the rest away. (R.)

Cut your coat according to your cloth. (R.)

Cut my coat after my cloth. (H., 1546.)

Faire de tel pain telle soupe.—To make your soup according to your bread.—(Fr.) (Rabelais.)

Snijd uw mantel naar uw laken.—Cut your coat according to your cloth.—(Dutch.)

Cut your loss. (See "Pay what you owe.")

Daffing (playing the fool) does naething (R. Sc.)

Dainty dogs may eat dirty puddings.
 Dally not with money or women. (G. H.)
 Danger past, God forgotten. (R.)
 Passato el pericolo, gabbato el santo.—
 When the danger is past the saint is cheated.
 —Quoted by Rabelais, *Pantagruel* (1533) as a
 proverb of Lombardy.
 El rio pasado, el santo olvidado.—The river
 passed, the saint forgotten.—(Span.)
 Noth lehr beten.—Necessity teaches to
 pray.—(Germ.)
 Dangers are overcome by dangers.
 Daub yourself with honey, and you will
 be covered with flies.
 Daughters are fragile ware.
 Dochters zijn broze waren.—(Dutch.)
 Dawtit (petted) dochters make dawly
 (slovenly) wives. (Sc.)
 A pitiful mother makes a scald head.
 (M. H.)
 Mãi aguçosa, filha preguiçosa.—A diligent
 mother, a lazy daughter.—(Port.)
 A gentle housewife mars the household.
 (G. H.)
 An oleit mother makes a sweir (difficult)
 daughter (R. Sc.) (See "A light-heeled
 mother.")
 Dead and marriage makes term-day.
 (R. Sc.)
 Dead men bite not.* (R. Sc.)
 Tote Hunde beissen nicht.—Dead dogs
 bite not.—(Germ., also found in Dutch.)
 Dead men open the eyes of the living.—
 (From the Spanish.)
 Dead men tell no tales.
 La muerta es sorda.—Death is deaf.—
 (Span., *Don Quixote*.)
 Dear as salmon. (*South and East*
England.)
 Dear is cheap, and cheap is dear. (See
 "Cheapest is dearest.")
 Death and drouth come sindle together.
 (R. Sc.)
 Death is in the pot. (R.)
 Het is de dood in de pot.—(Dutch.)
 Death keeps no kalendar. (G. H.)
 De dood kent geen' almanak.—(Dutch.)
 Death pays all debts.
 La mort (dict on) nous acquitte de toutes
 nos obligations.—Death, they say, acquits us
 of all obligations.—(Fr., *Montaigne*, 1580,
 Book 1, chap. 7.)
 La mort est la recepte a tous maux.—
 (Fr., *Montaigne*, *Book 2, chap. 3*.)
 Deaths foreseen come not. (G. H.)

Debt is the worst poverty.
 Debtors are liars. (G. H.) (See "Debtors
 et mensonges," p. 715; also "First comes
 owing," p. 779.)
 Lying rides upon debt's back.
 The second vice is lying; the first is
 running into debt.—*Poor Richard*.
 Debts belong to the next heir.
 Die Schulden sind der nächste Erbe.—
 (Germ.)
 Deeds are males and words are females.
 (R.)
 Words are women, deeds are men. (G. H.)
 I fatti sono maschii, le parole femine.—(Ital.)
 Deeds are fruits, words are but leaves. (R.)
 Words are the daughters of earth, and
 things are the sons of heaven.†
 Deil stick pride, for my dog deed o't.—
 (Sc.)
 Delays are dangerous.
 En la tardanza suele estar el peligro.—
 There is generally danger in delay.—(Span.,
 Don Quixote.)
 Periculum in mora.—There is danger in
 delay.—(Latin.)
 Deliberating is not delaying.
 Desert and reward seldom keep company.
 (R.)
 Desires are nourished by delays. (R.)
 Despair doubles our force.
 Le désespoir redouble les forces.—(Fr.)
 Despair gives courage to a coward.
 Desperate diseases have desperate remedies.
 Desperate cuts must have desperate cures.
 (R.)
 Aux grands maux les grands remèdes.—(Fr.)
 Aux plus fortes maladies les plus forts
 remèdes.—*Montaigne*, *Book 2, chap. 3*.
 Medici graviores morbos asperis remediis
 curant.—Physicians cure serious diseases with
 sharp remedies.—(Latin, *Curlius*.)
 Teufel muss man mit Teufeln austreiben.—
 Devils must be driven out with devils.—(Germ.)
 Poison drives out poison. (See "Venym
 fordoth venym," p. 190.)
 Despise not your enemy.
 Despreza ten inimigo serás logo vencido.—
 Despise your enemy and you will soon be
 beaten.—(Port.)
 Ingen skal foragte lidet Saar, fattig Frænde,
 eller ringe Fjende.—Despise not a small
 wound, a poor relation, or a humble enemy.
 —(Dan.)
 Devil take the hindmost.
 The devil take the hindmost.—*The Tragedy*
 of Bonduca (printed 1647), *Act 4, sc. 2*.
 Dieu garde le demourant!—God guard him
 that is left.—*Rabelais*, *Pantagruel*, 1533, *ch. 4*.

* This is the saying of Theodotus, when counsel-
 ling the death of Pompey.—PLUTARCH, "Life of
 Pompey."

† Cited by Johnson in the Preface to his Dic-
 tionary, and stated by Sir William Jones to be
 an Indian saying.

Diamond cut diamond.*

Iron must be used to fashion iron.—*Arabic.*
(See Prov. 27, 17, "Iron sharpeneth iron," etc.)
Fort contre fort.—Strong against strong.—
(Fr., V. 1498.)

Fin contre fin.—Fine against fine.—(Fr.)
Ruse contre ruse.—Stratagem against stratagem.—(Fr.)

Diet cures more than the lancet.

Mas cura la dieta que la lanceta.—(Span.)

Diligence is a great teacher.—(Arabic.)

Diligence makes an expert workman.—(From the Danish.)

Ding down the nests and the rooks will flee awa'. (Sc.) (Used in reference to the demolition of religious houses.)

Dinna gut your fish till you get them. (Sc.)

Dinna lift me before I fa'. (Sc.)

Dinna scald your ain mou' wi' iither folks kail (broth). (Sc.)

Dirt parts gude company. (R. Sc.)

Discreet women have neither eyes nor ears. (G. H.)

La femme de bien n'a ni yeux ni oreilles.—
(Fr.)

Discretion is the better part of valour. (Shakespeare, see p. 78.)

Valour can do little without discretion. (R.)
Vis consilii expers mole ruit sua.—Force without discretion falls of its own weight.—
(Latin.)

Diseases are the interests of pleasures. (R.)

Diseases are the tax on pleasures. (R.)

Disgraces are like cherries—one draws another. (G. H.)

Dirty water does not wash clean.

Acqua torbida non lava.—(Ital.)

Diversity of humours breedeth tumours (R.)

Divine grace was never slow. (G. H.)

Do as I say, not as I do. (Chaucer, see p. 78.)

Do as the friar saith, not as he doeth. (R.)
Haz lo que dice el fraile, y no lo que hace.—
(Span.)

Haz lo que bien digo, y no lo que mal hago.
—Do what I say well, and not what I do ill.
—(Span.)

Do as most men do and men will speak well of thee. (R.)

Far som de Fleste, saa spotte dig de Færreste.—Do as most people do, and few will jeer at you.—(Dan.)

Do good, and then do it again. (R.)

Do in hill as ye wad do in hall. (R. Sc.)
Do in the hole as you would do in hall. (R.)

Do not be in a hurry to tie what you cannot untie.

Do not cut off your nose to spite your face.

He that smites his nose and hath it not, forfeits his face to the king.

Do not dwell in a city whose governor is a physician.—(Hebrew.)

Do not halloo till you are out of the wood.

Roep geen hei, voor gij over de brug zijt (or eer-gij overgekomen zijt).—Do not cry "Hi" till you are over the bridge (or till you have arrived).—(Dutch.)

Do not keep a dog and bark yourself. (R.)

Do not lose your friend for your jest. (A very old proverb, formerly much in use.)

Do not play with edged tools.

There is no jesting with edged tools.

Do not put all your eggs into one basket.

Put not all your crocks on one shelf. (Sc.)
Lade nicht Alles in ein Schiff.—Do not embark your all in one vessel.—(Germ.)

Do not put the saddle on the wrong horse.

Do not put your finger in too tight a ring.

Do not reckon without your host.

[Il] comptoit sans son hoste.—Rabelais, Gargantua, chap. 11.
Also found in German.

Do not reckon your chickens before they are hatched.

Count not four except you have them in a wallet. (G. H.)

Count not your chickens before they be hatched. (R.)

Aus ungelegten Eiern werden spät junge Hühner.—Chickens are slow in coming from unlaied eggs.—(Germ.)

Do not rob Peter to pay Paul. (Heywood, 1546.)

Il ôte à Saint Pierre pour donner à Saint Paul.—He takes from Saint Peter to give to Saint Paul.—(Fr.) (See "Praise Peter.")

Give not Peter so much, to leave St Paul nothing. (G. H.)

Do not say go, but gaw. (R.)

Do not spur a willing horse.

A bon cheval point d'éperon.—(Fr.)

A gentle horse would not be over said spurred. (R. Sc.)

Buon cavallo non ha bisogno de' sproni.—A good horse has no need of the spur.—(Ital.)

* "Diamonds cut diamonds."—Ford, "Lover's Melancholy," Act 1, 3 (1628).

Addidisti ergo calcaria sponte currenti.—
Therefore you have added spurs to [the
horse] running willingly.—(Latin, *Pliny the
Younger*, Ep. 8.)

Do not talk Arabic in the house of a
Moor.—(From the Spanish.)

Il ne faut pas parler Latin devant les
cordeliers.—You should not speak Latin
before Franciscan friars.—(Fr.)

Do not tell tales out of school. (*Heywood*,
1546.)

Do not throw the helve after the hatchet.

Jeter le manche après la cognée.—(Fr.)

Echar el mango tras el destreal.—(Span.)

No arrojemus la sogá tras el caldero.—Let
us not throw the rope after the bucket.—
(Span., *Don Quixote*, 2, 9.)

Trar la cavezza dietro all' asino.—To throw
the halter after the ass.—(Ital.)

Gettar la fune dietro la secchia.—To throw
the rope after the bucket.—(Ital.)

Men moet de steel de bijl niet na werpen. —
Do not throw the handle after the bill.—
(Dutch.)

(See also "Furor est," p. 544.)

Do not tie up asses with horses.

On ne doit pas lier les ânes avec les chevaux.
—(Fr., V. 1498.)

Do not wear out your welcome.

Such a welcome, such a farewell. (R.)

Do that which is right, and let come what
come may.

Do what is right, let come what come may.

Do what thou oughtest, and come what
come can. (G. H.)

Fais ce que dois, advienne que pourra.—
(Fr.)

Fay ce que tu dois advienne ce que peut.—
(Fr., V. 1498.)

Fa quel che devi, e n'arrivi ciò che potrà.—
(Ital.)

Fa bene, e non guardati a chi.—Do good,
and never mind to whom.—(Ital.)

Do the likeliest, and God will do the best.
(R. Sc.)

Do the likeliest, and hope the best. (R.)

Do weel and doubt nae man; do ill and
doubt a' men. (R. Sc.)

Do weel and have weel. (R. Sc.)

Doctor Luther's shoes don't fit every
village priest.—From the German: "*Doktor
Luthers Schuhe sind nicht allen
Dorfpriestern gerecht.*"

Dog does not eat dog.

A wolf will never make war against another
wolf. (G. H.)

Canis caninum non est.—(Latin. Quoted by
Varro.)

Dogs are fine in the field. (G. H.)

Dogs gnaw bones because they cannot
swallow them. (R.)

Dogs that hunt foulest, scent the most
faults.

Doing nothing is doing ill. (See "By
doing nothing.")

Draw strength from weakness.

Saca fuerzas de flaqueza.—(Span.)

Dress slowly when you are in a hurry.

Habille-toi lentement quand tu es pressé.—
(Fr.)

Drift is as bad as unthrift. (R.)

Drink nothing without seeing it; sign
nothing without reading it.

Naõ bebas cousa, que naõ vejas, nem assines
carta, que naõ leas.—(Port.)

Drink till all is blue.

We can drink till all look blue.—*Ford*,
Lady's Trial, Act 4, 2, 1638.

Drive a cow to the ha' and she'll run to
the byre (cowhouse). (Sc.)

Drought never bred dearth in England.
(R.)

Whoso hath but a mouth shall neer in
England suffer drouth. (R.)

Drought never brought dearth. (G. H.)

Drumming is not the way to catch a hare.

Drunk and drought come sindle (seldom)
together. (R. Sc.)

Dry bread at home is better than roast
meat abroad. (G. H.)

Dry shoes won't catch fish.

Ducats are clipped, pennies are not.—
(Germ.)

Ducks fare well in the Thames. (R.)

Ducks lay eggs; geese lay wagers.

Dumb dogs are dangerous.

Dumb folks get no lands. (R.) (See
"Spare to speak," etc.; and "A close
mouth," etc.)

A dumb man wan never land. (R. Sc.)

Dumbie winna lee. (Sc.)

Dummie cannot lie. (R. Sc.)

Dying is as natural as living.

Each bird loves to hear himself sing. (R.)

Each cross has its inscription. (R.)

Each day brings its own bread.

Chaque demain apporte son pain.—(Fr.)

Il ne viengne demain s'il n'apporte son pain
(Fr., V. 1498.)

Eagles catch nae flees. (R.) *From the Latin: "Aquila not capiat muscas."*
(*Found in most modern languages.*)

Early master, soon knave (servant). (Sc.)
Early maister, lang knave. (R. Sc.)

Early ripe, early rotten.

Early sow, early mow. (R.)

Early start makes easy stages.—(*American.*)

Early to bed and early to rise,
Makes a man healthy, wealthy, and wise. (R.)

Früh zu Bett und früh wieder auf,
Macht gesund und reich in Kauf.—(*Germ.*)
Sanat, sanctificat, et ditat surgere mane.—
To rise betimes makes one healthy, virtuous,
and rich.—(*Latin.*) (*Quoted (1598) in A Health to the Gentle Profession of Serving men.*)
Madruga e veras,
Trabalha e teras.
—Rise early and you will see: take pains
and you will grow rich.—(*Span.*)
Early to rise has virtues three:
'Tis healthy, wealthy, and godlie.
—*Version in a 16th Century MS.*

Early up, and never the nearer. (R.)

Earth is the best shelter. (R.)

Ease and honour are seldom bedfellows.

Easier said than done.

Aisé à dire est difficile à faire.—(*Fr.*)
C'est bien dit mais gueres qui le face.—
(*Fr.*, V. 1498.)
Entre fait et dit a moult.—(*Fr.*, V. 1498.)
(*See "Saying is one thing, doing is another."*)

East and west, home is best. (Sc.)

Ost und West, daheim das Best.—(*Germ.*)
Oost, west, thuis best.—(*Dutch.*)

Eat a bit before you drink. (R.)

Eat and drink measurely, and defy the
mediciners. (R.)

Eat, and welcome; fast, and heartily
welcome. (R.)

Eat at pleasure, drink by measure. (R.)
Pain tant qu'il dure, vin à mesure.—Bread
as long as there is any, wine by measure.—
(*Fr.*)

Eat to live, but do not live to eat. (R.)
(*From Cicero.*) (*See "Edere oportet,"*
p. 525.)

Eat well's drink well's brother. (Sc.)
Il mangiare insegna a bere.—Eating teaches
drinking.—(*Ital.*)

Eat what you like, but pocket none.

Eaten bread is forgotten. (R.)

Il pane mangiato è presto dimenticato.—
(*Ital.*)

Eaten meat is good to pay. (R. Sc.)

Eating and drinking take away one's
stomach. (R.)

Eggs and oaths are easily broken.

Eed og Æg ere snart brudte.—(*Dan.*)

Eidant (diligent) youth makes easy age.
(Sc.)

Eight hours' work, eight hours' play.
Eight hours' sleep, and eight bob a day.*
—*Said to be "perhaps of Australian origin."*†

Eild (age) and poortith (poverty) are ill
to thole (suffer). (Sc.)

Eith (quickly) learned soon forgotten.
(Sc.)

Either I will find a way or make one.
—*Said to have been a motto underneath a crest consisting of a pickaxe.*

Either win the horse or lose the saddle.
(R.)

Ell and tell is good merchandise. ("Ell
and tell" = ready money.) (Sc.)

Employment is enjoyment.

Employment brings enjoyment.

Empty chambers make foolish maids.
(G. H.) (*See "Bare walls," p. 759.*)

Empty vessels make the most noise. (*See*
Bishop Jewell, p. 175, also Shakespeare,
p. 296.)

Empty vessels sound most. (G. H.)

Toome (empty) bags rattle. (R. Sc.)

Les tonneaux vides sont ceux qui font le
plus de bruit.—Empty casks are those which
make the most noise.—(*Fr.*, also in this form
in *German, Dutch, and Dan.*)

Tomme Vogne buldre meest.—Empty
waggons make the most noise.—(*Dan.*)

Emulation is a virtue.

England is the Paradise of women. (R.)

England is a paradise for women, and hell
for horses; Italy a paradise for horses, hell
for women.—*Burton's Anat. Melan., Pt. 3, sec. 3.*

The wife of every Englishman is counted
blessed.—*Old Ballad: The Spanish Lady's Love.*

L'Inghilterra è il paradiso delle donne, il
purgatorio degli uomini, e l'inferno dei
cavalli.—England is the paradise of women,
the purgatory of men, and the hell of horses.
—(*Ital., Old Tuscan.*)

* In "Oceana" (1885), chap. 14, J. A. Froude
writes: "The four eights, that ideal of operative
felicity, are here [New Zealand] a realised fact."
In a footnote Froude gives this version of "the
four eights": "Eight to work, eight to play,
eight to sleep, and eight shillings a day."

† "The Eight Hours Day," S. Webb and H. Cox.

Another version runs: "England is a prison for men, a paradise for women, a purgatory for servants, a hell for horses." In this form the proverb is referred to in Fuller's "Holy State," 1642.

Enough is as good as a feast.

Enough is a feast; too much a vanity. (*See Tusser*, p. 379.)

Enough's as good as a feast to one that's not a beast. (R.)

That which sufficeth is not little. (G. H.)

Genug ist über einer Sackvoll.—Enough is more than a sackful.—(*Germ.*)

Genoeg is even zoo goed als een feest.—(*Dutch.*)

Anuch (enough) is a feast [of bread and cheese]. (R. Sc.)

Assez y a si trop n'y a.—There is enough if there is not too much.—(*Fr.*)
(*See* "Where content is.")

Enough is better than too much.

Mieux vaut assez que trop.—(*Fr.*)

Assai basta, e troppo guasta.—Enough is enough, and too much spoils.—(*Ital.*)

Genoeg is meer dan overvloed.—(*Dutch.*)

Enquire not what's in another's pot.

Envy does not enter an empty house.—*From the Danish*: "Avind kommer ikke i øde Huus."

Envy has no holidays.—*Bacon*. (*See* p. 13.)

Envy never dies.

There is no rest to envy.—(*Arabic.*)

Envieux meurt, mais envie ne mourra jamais.—The envious man dies, but envy will never die.—(*Fr.*, V. 1498.)

Les envieux mourront, mais non jamais l'envie.—*Molière, Tartuffe*, Act 5, 3.

Envy never enriched any man. (R.)

Estate in two parishes is bread in two wallets. (G. H.)

Even a hair has its shadow.

Auch ein Haar hat seinen Schatten.—(*Germ.*, also in *Span.* and *Port.*)

Even the lion must defend itself against the flies.

Auch der Löwe muss sich vor der Mücke wehren.—(*Germ.*)

Evening orts (oats) is good morning fodder. (R. Sc.)

Evening red and morning grey
Are the sure signs of a fine day.

The evening red, and the morning grey
Are the tokens of a bonny day.
—*Halliwel's Nature Songs.*

Le rouge soir et blanc matin
Font rejoindre le pèlerin.

—Evening red and morning white make the pilgrim rejoice.—(*Fr.*)

Sera rossa e negro mattino

Allegria il pellegrino.

—Evening red and morning black rejoice the pilgrim.—(*Ital.*)

Evening words are not like to morning. (G. H.)

Ever drunk, ever dry. (R.)

Ever since we wear clothes, we know not one another. (G. H.)

Every ass loves to hear himself bray.

Every bean has its black. (R.)

Ogni grano ha la sua semola.—Every grain has its bran.—(*Ital.*)

Every bird must hatch her own egg. (R.)

Every bird thinks its own nest charming.

Ad ogni uccello suo nido è bello.—(*Ital.*)

A chacun oiseau son nid lui semble beau.—(*Fr.*, V. 1498.)

Every bullet has its billet.—*Attributed to William III.* (*See* p. 460.)

Every shot has its commission, d'ye see?
We must all die at one time, as the saying is.—*Smollett: The Reprisal*, Act 3, 8.

Every cloud has a silver lining.

Every cock can crow on his own dunghill. (*See* "A cock aye craws," p. 740.)

Every cock is proud on his own dunghill. (R.)

Cada gallo canta en su muladar.—Every cock crows on his own dunghill.—(*Span.*)

Chien sur son fumier est hardi.—A dog on his own dunghill is bold.—(*Fr.*)

Dessons son fumier se fait le chien fier.—Being on his own dunghill makes the dog proud.—(*Fr.*, V. 1498.)

See also Latin: "Gallus in sterquilinio," p. 544. Another Latin proverb, quoted by Montaigne, 3, chap. 8, is: "Stercus cuique suum bene olet."—Everyone's dunghill smells well to himself.

Every country has its custom.

En cada tierra su uso.—(*Span.*, *Don Quixote*, 2, 9.)

Every couple is not a pair.

Every crow thinks her ain bird whitest. (Sc.)

The crow thinks her awn bird fairest. (R. Sc.)

The crow thinks her own birds fairest in the wood. (H., 1546.)

Every day brings its bread with it. (G. H.)

Every day brings its work.

Every day hath its night, and every weal its woe.

Nul jour n'est sans veïpre.—(*Fr.*, V., 1498, also in *Ital.* and *Dan.*)

No day passeth without some grief. (R.)

It is never a bad day that hath a good night. (R.)

The morning sun never lasts a day. (R.)
(*See* "The longest day must have an end.")

Every dog has his day.

Every dog hath its day and every man his hour. (R.)

(See *Shakespeare*, p. 819, "The cat will mew, and dog will have his day.")

Every dog is a lion at home.

Ogni cani è leone a casa sua.—(Ital.)

(See "Every cock can crow on his own dunghill.")

Every door may be shut but death's door.

Every fool is pleased with his own folly.

A chaque fou plait sa marotte.—(Fr.)

Every fox looks after his own skin.

Hver Ræv varer sin Bælg.—(Dan.)

Every fox must pay his own skin to the fayer. (R.)

At length the fox is brought to the furrier. (G. H.)

Tutte le volpi si trovano in pelliceria.—(Ital.)

Enfin les renards se trouvent chez le pelletier.—The foxes find themselves at last at the furrier's.—(Fr.)

Every heart knows its own bitterness. (See *Prov. 14, 10.*)

Every heart hath its own ache.

Every herring must hang by his own gill. (R.)

Every hill has its valley.

Ogni monte ha la sua valle.—(Ital.)

Every honest miller has a golden thumb.*

A French proverbial expression, used by *Rabelais*, *Gargantua* (1534), is "Tiroit d'un sac deux moustures." "Took two grindings out of one sack."

Der Müller ist fromm, der Haare auf den Zähnen hat.—The miller is honest who has hair on his teeth.—(Germ.)

Cien sastres, cien molineros, y cien texederos son trecientos ladrones.—A hundred tailors, a hundred millers, and a hundred weavers are three hundred thieves.—(Span.)

Honderd bakkers, honderd molenaars, en honderd kleermakers zijn drie honderd dieven.—A hundred bakers, a hundred millers, and a hundred tailors are three hundred thieves.—(Dutch.)

Müller und Bäcker stehlen nicht, man bringt's ihnen.—Millers and bakers do not steal; people bring it to them.—(Germ.)

Millers take aye the best mouter (grinding) with their ain hand. (R. Sc.)

Here lies an Israelite indeed;

Match him if you can!

A neighbour good, a miller too,

And yet an honest man.

—*Epitaph at Longbridge Deverill, Wiltshire.*

* Ray states that the miller's reply was, "None but a cuckold can see it." Another version of the reply is: "Yes, that is true, but it takes a thief to see it." See "Though a man be a thief," p. 186; also Chaucer, "Yet he had a thumb of gold," p. 75.

Every inch of joy has an ell of annoy. (Sc.)

Every law has a loophole.

One may drive a coach and four through an Act of Parliament.

Es giebt kein Gesetz was hat nicht ein Loch, wer's finden kann.—There is no law without a loophole for him who can find it.—(Germ.)

Fatta la legge, trovata la malizia.—When a law is made the way to avoid it is found out.—(Ital.)

Every light has its shadow.

Every light is not the sun. (R.)

Every little helps.

Every little helps, as the old woman said, when she put the water into the sea. (See *Ray*.)

Alle Baader hiælpe, sagde Soen, hun greb et Myg.—Every little helps, as the sow said when she snapped at a gnat.—(Dan.)

Alle baat helpt.—(Dutch.)

Every man can tame a shrew but he that hath her.—*Quoted by Burton, Anat. Melan., 1621.*

Every man can rule an ill wife but him that has her. (R. Sc.)

Every man for himself.

Every man for himself (quoth the Merteine).† (R. Sc.)

Every man for himself and devil take the hindmost.

A [or En] la cour du roi chacun y est pour soi.—In the King's Court everyone is for himself.—(Fr.)

At court everyone for himself. (G. H.)

Every man for himself and God for us all. (R.)

Chacun pour soi et Dieu pour tous.—(Fr.)

Ognun per sè, e Dio per tutti.—(Ital.)

Jeder für sich, Gott für Alle.—(Germ., also in this form in *Span., Port. and Dutch.*)

Every man is best known to himself. (R.)

Jeder ist sich selbst der Nächste.—Every man is nearest to himself.—(Germ.)

Every man has his price.—*Attributed in this form to Walpole; but see p. 451.*

Chacun vaut son prix.—Every man is worth his price.—(Fr.)

Every man has his weak side.

† "Quoth the Merteine," an imaginary author of proverbs. In the old English as well as the old French collections of proverbs, it was usual to put them into the mouth of an imaginary personage. A survival of this custom is recorded by David Lloyd (1625-1691), who states that Sir Henry Washington (of the same family as George Washington) was so distinguished for his bravery in the Civil War, on the Royalist side, that it became a proverb when a difficulty arose: "Away with it, quoth Washington."

Every man hath his ill day. (G. H.)

Every man is as God made him, and very often worse.

Cada uno es como Dios le hizo, y aun peor muchas veces.—(*Span., Don Quixote*, 2, 4.)

Every man is either a fool or a physician after thirty years of age. (R.)

This originated in a saying attributed to the Emperor Tiberius, who died A.D. 37, aged seventy-seven. The authorities are as follows, and it will be seen that they are contradictory:—

"I have heard that Tiberius used to say that that man was ridiculous, who, after sixty years, appealed to a physician."—*Plutarch. De Sanitate tuenda*, Vol. 2.

"He (Tiberius) was wont to mock at the arts of physicians, and at those who, after thirty years of age, needed counsel as to what was good or bad for their bodies."—*Tacitus. Annals*, Book 6, chap. 46.

The version of Tacitus is corroborated by Suetonius ("Tiberius," chap. 68), who states the emperor was accustomed to have the most unflinching good health, "so that from the age of thirty, he ruled himself according to his own judgment, without the help or advice of the physicians."

Every man at forty is a fool or physician. (R. Sc.)

Every man is his own enemy.*

Enhver bær sin Fjende i egen Barm.—
Everyone carries his enemy in his breast.—
(*Dan.*)

Every man is the best interpreter of his own words.

Jeder ist seiner Worte bester Ausleger.—
(*German.*)

Every man is the son of his own works.

Chacun est le fils de ses œuvres.—(*Fr., Balzac.*)

Cada uno es hijo de sus obras.—(*Span., Don Quixote*, 1, 4.)

Every man must carry his own cross.

Chacun porte sa croix.—(*Fr.*)
(See "No life.")

Every man must eat a peck of ashes (or of dirt) before he dies.

Every man praises his own wares.

Jeder Kramer lobt seine Ware.—(*German.*)
(See "Every potter," *infra*.)

Every man to his taste.

Chacun à son gôbler.—Everyone to his fancy.—(*Fr.*)

Chacun à son gout.—(*Fr., Montaigne, Book 1, chap. 16.*)

Every man to his trade.

Every man is most skilful in his own business.—(*Arabic.*)

Chacun à son métier.—(*Fr.*)

Cada qual em seu officio.—(*Port.*)

Chacun à sa marotte.—Everyone to his hobby.—(*Fr.*)

Chacun à son métier, et les vaches sont bien gardées.—Everyone to his own business, and the cows will be well looked after.—(*Fr.*)

"Ἐπὶ τοῖς τῆς, ἣν ἑκάστος εἰδείν τεχνήν.—Let each follow the trade which he understands.—(*Greek.*)

Cuilibet in arte sua perito credendum est.—
Each man skilled in his own art is to be trusted.—(*Latin.*)

Every man's blind in his ain cause. (Sc.)

Every medal has its reverse side.

Ogni medaglia ha il suo reverso.—(*Ital.*)
(Quoted by *Montaigne, Book 3, chap. 11.*)

Chaque médaille a son revers.—(*Fr.*)

Every mile is two in winter. (G. H.)

Every miller draws water to his own mill. (R.)

Tutto tira l'acqua al suo molino.—(*Ital.*)

Every man wishes the water to his own mill. (R. Sc.)

Every mountain has its valley.

Ogni monte ha la sua valle.—(*Ital.*)

Every old woman bewails her own loss.

Chacune vieille son deuil plaint.—(*Fr., V. 1498.*)

Every path hath a puddle. (G. H.)

Every people has its prophet.—(*Arabic.*)

Every potter boasts of his own pot.

Chaque potier vaute sa pot.—Every potter praises his own pot.—(*Fr.*)

Cada ollero su olla alaba, y mas si la trae quebrada.—Every potter praises his pot, and the more if it be broken.—(*Span.*)

Every shoe fits not every foot. (R.)

All feet tread not in one shoe. (G. H.)

All feet cannot wear one shoe.

Every sin brings its punishment with it. (G. H.)

A peccado nuevo, penitencia nueva.—For a fresh sin a fresh penance.—(*Span., Don Quixote*, 1, 30.)
(See "An old sin," p. 756.)

Every soo (sow) to its ain trough. (Sc.)

Every tub must stand upon its own bottom.

Let every tub stand on its own bottom. (R.)

Ethvert Kar maa staa paa sin egen Bund.—(*Dan.*)

Every white hath its black, and every sweet its sour.

Every white will have its blacke

And every sweete its soure.

Sir Carline, 15th century ballad.

Sweet meat must have sour sauce.—(*Jonson: Poetaster, Act 3, 3, 1601.*)

(See also *Emerson, p. 130.*)

* Sir T. Browne, "Religio Medici," 1642, puts it "Every man is his own greatest enemy, and as it were his own executioner."

Every why has a wherefore.—*Shakespeare, Comedy of Errors, Act 2, 2.*

Alle waarom heeft zijn daarom.—(*Dutch.*)

Every woman would rather be beautiful than good.

Jedes Weib will lieber schön als fromm sein.—(*Germ.*)

Everybody is wise after the event.

Nachher ist jeder klug.—Everyone is wise afterwards.—(*Germ.*)

Después del daño cada uno es sabio.—When the damage is done everyone is wise.—(*Span.*)

Everybody's business is nobody's business.—*Quoted as an "old maxim" in Macaulay's Essay on Hallam's Constit. Hist. (1828). (See Isaac Walton, p. 382.)*

Was Jeder thut soll, thut Keiner.—(*Germ.*)

Everybody's friend is nobody's.

Amico d'ognuno, amico di nessuno.—(*Ital.*)

Everyone basteth the fat hog, while the lean one burneth.

Everyone bows to the bush that bields (shelters) him. (*Sc.*)

Everyone can find fault, few can do better.

Tadeln kann ein jeder Bauer, Besser machen wird ihm sauer.—Every peasant can find fault; to do better would puzzle him. (*Germ.*)

Everyone fastens where there is gain (*G. H.*)

Everyone hath a fool in his sleeve. (*G. H.*)

Chacun a un fou dans sa manche.—(*Fr.*)

Ciascuno ha un matto nella manica.—(*Ital.*)

Everyone is a master and servant. (*G. H.*)

Everyone is the maker of his own fate.

Cada uno es artifice de su ventura.—(*Span., Don Quixote.*) (*See "Nae man maks his ain hap."*)

Chacun est artisan de sa bonne fortune.—Everyone is the author of his own good fortune.—(*Fr., Regnier, c. 1600, Sat. 13.*)

Similar proverbs exist in almost every modern language, derived from "Faber quisque suae fortunae" (*p. 534.*)

Everyone is witty for his own purpose. (*G. H.*)

Everyone knows best where the shoe pinches him. (*See p. 455.*)

Every man wates best where his own shoe binds him. (*R. Sc.*)

The wearer best knows where the shoe wrings him. (*R.*)

On ne sent bien que ses propres maux.—We can only feel properly our own troubles.—(*Fr.*)

A chaque pied son soulier.—To each foot its own shoe.—(*Fr., Montaigne, Book 3, chap. 18.*)

Chacun sent le mieux où le soulier le blesse.—Everyone knows best where the shoe hurts him.—(*Fr., also in this form in other modern languages.*)

Everyone puts his fault on the times. (*G. H.*)

Everyone should sweep before his own door.

Chacun doit balayer devant sa propre porte.—(*Fr.*)

Everyone thinks his own burden the heaviest.

A chacun son fardeau pèse.—To everyone his burden seems heavy.—(*Fr.*)

Everyone thinks his sack heaviest. (*G. H.*)

Ad ognuno par più grave la croce sua.—Everyone thinks his own cross seems the heaviest.

Everyone who dances is not happy.

Chacun n'est pas aise qui danse.—(*Fr.*)

Everyone's faults are not written in their foreheads. (*R.*)

Everything can be endured except ease.

Toutes choses peut on souffrir qu'aise.—(*Fr., V. 1498.*)

Everything comes to those who wait.

He that can stay, obtains.

Tout vient a point à qui sait attendre.—Everything comes at last to the man who knows how to wait.—(*Fr.*) (*See Italian: "Il mondo è di chi ha pazienza"; also "Suffer and expect."*)

Everything goes to him who wants nothing.

Tout va à qui n'a pas besoin.—(*Fr.*)

Everything hath an end, and a pudding hath two.

Toutes choses se meuvent à leur fin.—All things move on to their end.—*Rabelais, Pantagruel (1538).*

Alting har en Ende, uden Pölsen, den har to.—Everything has an end, except a sausage, which has two.—(*Dan.*)

Everything is as you take it.

Everything is good for something.

All things in their being are good for something. (*G. H.*)

Kein Ding ist so schlecht, dass es nicht zu etwas nützen sollte.—There is nothing so vile as not to be good for something.—(*Germ.*)

Ogni cosa serve a qualche cosa.—(*Ital.*)

Everything is of use to a housekeeper (*G. H.*)

Everything is the worse for wearing. (*R.*)

Everything must have a beginning.

Ogni cosa vuol principio.—(*Ital.*)

Everything new is fine. (G. H.).

Everything passes away except what is well done. (See "Tout passe," p. 730.)

Tout se passe fors que bien fait.—All passes except what is well done.—(Fr., V. 1498.)

Cosa mala nunca muere.—A bad thing never dies.—(Span.)

Example is better than precept. (See "Exemplo plus," p. 533.)

Exchange is no robbery. (R.)

Tausch ist kein Raub.—(Germ.)

Expedition is the soul of business. (See "Despatch is the soul of business," Lord Chesterfield, p. 78.)

Experience is the mistress of fools.

Experientia stultorum magistra.—(Latin.)

Experientia docet.—Experience teaches.—(Latin, founded on Tacitus, Hist., Book 5, 6.)

Tà μάθη μάθος ἔχει.—Suffering brings experience.—(Greek, Eschylus, Agamemnon, 185.)

Experience keeps a dear school; but fools will learn in no other.—Poor Richard.

Experience makes even fools wise.

Experience may teach a fool. (R. Sc.)

Experience must be bought. (See "Bought wit is best.")

Experience that is bought is good, if not too dear.

Extreme justice is often extreme injustice.

Ἐστὶν ἐνθα καὶ δίκην βλάβην φέρει.—There is a point at which even justice does injury.—(Greek, Sophocles, Electra, 1043.) (See "Summum jus," p. 657; and "Jus summum," p. 573.)

Extremes are dangerous.

When you have abandoned a thing, beware of its opposite.—(Arabic.)

Extremes meet.

Les extrêmes se touchent.—(Fr.)

Facts are stubborn things.

Στερεὰ Ἀνάγκη.—Necessity is a stubborn thing.—(Greek, Euripides.) (See "Figures," p. 779.)

Failure teaches success.

On apprend en faillant.—One learns by failing.—(Fr.)

Faint heart ne'er won fair lady.—Spenser. (See p. 346.)

Jamais couard n'aura belle amie.—(Fr.)

Blödes Herz bühlt keine schöne Frau.—(Germ., also in Danish.)

Fair and sluttish, black and proud, Long and lazy, little and loud.

(R.) (Of women.)

Fair and foolish, little and loud, Long and lazy, black and proud; Fat and merry, lean and sad, Pale and pettish, red and bad.

—From *Passions of the Mind*, by Thos. Wright, 1604.

(See "Beauty and folly," p. 760; also "With a red man.")

Fair and softly, as lawyers go to heaven. (R.)

Fair and softly goes far in a day.

Soft and fair goes far. (G. H.)

Fair and softly wins the race.

Pas à pas, on va bien loin.—Step by step, one goes a long way.—(Fr.)

Chi va piano, va sano; chi va sano, va lontano.—Who goes softly, go safely; who goes safely, goes far.—(Ital.)

Molle, molle, se vai longe.—Gently, gently, goes far.—(Port.)

Fair enough if good enough.

Fair fa' guid drink. (For it gars folk speak as they think.) (Sc.)

Fair folk are aye fashionless (pithless). (Sc.)

Fair, good, rich, and wise, Is a woman four storeys high.

Belle, bonne, riche, et sage, Est une femme en quatre étages.—(Fr.)

Fair in the cradle and foul in the saddle.

Fair is not fair, but that which pleaseth. (G. H.)

Non è bello quel ch'è bello, ma quel che piace.—(Ital.)

Fair maidens wear nae purses. (i.e. Fair maidens require no purses.) (Sc.)

Fair play is a jewel. (See "Plain-dealing.")

Consistency is a jewel.

Fair words break never bone,

Foul words break many ane! (R. Sc.)

Gute bricht einem kein Bein.—Kindness breaks no bone.—(Germ.)

(See "The evil wound," etc., "Courtesy costs nothing," and "Soft words break no bones.")

Fair words make fools rain (pleased). (R.)

Douces promesses obligent les fols.—Fair promises please fools.—(Fr.)

Belle promesse fol lie.—(Fr., V. 1498.)

Fagre Ord fryde en Daare, og stundom fuldvis en Mand.—Fair words please a fool, and sometimes a very wise man.—(Dan.)

Bella promessa lega il matto.—A fair promise binds a fool.—(Ital.)

Fair words make me look to my purse. (G. H.)

Belle parole, ma guarda la borsa.—Fair words, but look to your purse.—(Ital.)

Faithfulness and sincerity are the highest things.—(From Confucius.)

Fall not out with a friend for a trifle. (R.)

False folk should ha' many witnesses. (Sc.)
False friends are waur than bitter enemies.
(Sc.) (See "A friend in need.")

Falsehood, though it seems profitable, will hurt you; truth, though it seems hurtful, will profit you.—(Arabic.)

Falsehood never made a fair hinder end.
(R. Sc.)

Familiarity breeds contempt.

Over-great familiarity genders despise.
(R. Sc.)

Nimia familiaritas parit contemptum. (Lat.)

Fancy kills and fancy cures. (Sc.)

Fancy may kill or cure. (R.)

Fancy surpasses beauty. (R.)

Fanned fires and forced love ne'er did weel. (Sc.)

Far ahint maun follow the faster. (Sc.)

Far from court, far from care.

Loin de la cour, loin du souci.—(Fr.)

Far from home is near to harm.

Far shooting never killed a bird. (G. H.)

Far-awa' fowls hae aye fair feathers. (Sc.)

Far-fetched and dear-bought is good for ladies. (R.)

Far-sought and dear-bought is gude for ladies. (R. Sc.)

Van verre gehaalt en duur gekocht, is eten voor mevrouwen.—Far-fetched and dear bought is food for ladies.—(Dutch.)

Far-off cows have long horns.

Fast bind, fast find. (Heywood, 1546.)
(Quoted by Shakespeare, Merchant of Venice, 1598.)

Fat hens are aye ill layers. (Sc.)

Fette Hühner legen wenig Eier.—(Germ.)

Fat paunches make lean pates. (R. Sc.)
(Shakespeare, see p. 281; also Fletcher, p. 187.)

Παχεία γαστήρ λεπτόν οὐ τίκειτ νόον.—A gross belly does not produce a refined mind.
—Old Greek proverb (mentioned by St. Jerome.)

Capo grasso, cervello magro.—Fat heads, lean brains.—(Ital.)

Fate leads the willing but drives the stubborn.

Faults are thick when love is thin. (R.)

Ama l'amico tuo con il difetto suo.—Love your friend with his faults.—(Ital.)

Favour will as surely perish as life. (G. H.)

Favours unused are favours abused. (Sc.)

Fear is the beadle of the law. (G. H.)

Fear keeps the garden better than the gardener. (G. H.)

Fear kills more than disease.

Fear kills more than the physician.

Stultitia est, timore mortis mori.—It is folly to die of the fear of death.—(Latin, Seneca, Ep., 70.)

Fear nothing but sin. (G. H.)

Fears are divided in the midst. (G. H.)

Feasting makes no friendship. (R.)

Feather by feather the goose is plucked.
(See "Hair and hair.")

February fill dyke,
Be it black or be it white;
But if it be white it's the better to like. (R.)

Pluie de Février vaut égale de fumier.—Rain in February is worth as much as manure.—(Fr.)

Février qui donne neige

Bel été nous pleige.

—February which gives snow promises us a fine summer.—(Fr.)

(See "All the months in the year," p. 754; also Tusser, p. 378.)

February makes a bridge, and March breaks it. (G. H.)

Februeer doth cut and shear. (R.)

Feed a cold and starve a fever.

Feed sparingly and defy the physician.
(R.)

Eat measurelie and defy the mediciners.
(Sc.)

See "Much meat," "Light suppers."

Whatsoever was the father of the disease, an ill diet was the mother. (G. H.)

Feeling hath no fellow. (R.)

Few may play with the devil and win.

Few take wives for God's sake, or for fair looks.

Few words are best. (R.)

Je weniger die Worte, je besser Gebet.—The fewer the words the better the prayer.
—(Germ.)

(See "Brevis oratio," p. 501.)

Fiddlers' dogs and flies come to feasts unasked. (R. Sc.)

Fiddlers' fare—meat, drink, and money.
(R.)

Fields have eyes, and woods have ears.
(Heywood, 1546.) (See Tusser, p. 379.)

Fields have eyes, and hedges ears. (R.)

Bois ont oreilles, et champs oreilles.—(Fr.)

Le champ a oeulx et le bois a oreilles.—(Fr., V. 1498.)

Do not speak of secret matters in a field that is full of little hills.—(Hebrew.)

(See "Walls have ears.")

Figures can be made to prove anything.

There is nothing so false as facts, excepting figures.

Findings are keepings.

Fine cloth is never out of fashion.

Fine feathers make fine birds.

Fair feathers make fair fowls. (R.)

Bonny feathers mak' bonnie fowls. (Sc.)

Robe refait moulit lomme.—Clothes do much to make a man.—(*Old Fr.*, V. 149S.)

Fair fowles has fair feathers. (R. Sc.)

La belle plume fait le bel oiseau.—(*Fr.*)

De schoone veeren maaken den schoonen vogel.—(*Dutch.*)

Fine words dress ill deeds. (G. H.)

Finery is foolery.

Fingers were made before forks.

Fire is a good servant but a bad master.

Fire and water are good servants but bad masters.

Feuer und Wasser sind gute Diener, aber schlimme Herren.—(*Germ.*, also in *Dan.*)

See "Money is a good servant," etc.

First catch your hare, and then cook it.

Bracton (c. 1220) (Book 4, tit. 1, c. 21, sec. 4) has the following:—"Et vulgariter dicitur, quod primum oportet cervum capere, et postea, cum captus fuerit, illum ex coriari."—And it is a common saying that it is best first to catch the stag, and afterwards, when he has been caught, to skin him.

(See "So was the huntsman," p. 380.)

First come, first served.—Used by Henry Brinklow (d. 1546), *Complaint of Roderick Mors*; also in *Bartholomew's Fair*, Act 3, 5 (1614).

Qui premier arrive au moulin, premier doit moudre.—Who comes first to the mill ought to have the first grinding.—(*Fr.*)

Qui prior est tempore potior est jure.—Who is first in point of time is stronger in right.—(*Roman Law rule.*)

Les premiers vont devant.—The first go in front.—(*Fr.*)

First comes owing, and then comes lying.

(See "Debtors are liars," p. 769.)

First deserve and then desire. (R.)

First impressions are most lasting.

Uomo di prima impressione, uomo di ultima impressione.—(*Ital.*)

Fish and guests smell at three days old. (R.)

En Fisk og en Gæst lugter ilde den tredje Dag.—(*Dan.*)

Fishes follow the bait. (R.)

Flattery brings friends, truth enemies. (See "Truth stings.")

Flattery sits in the parlour, when plain-dealing is kicked out of doors.

Flee ne'er so fast, fortune will be at your tail. (Sc.)

Flies are busiest about lean horses. (G. H.)

Flies are easier caught with honey than with vinegar.

You will catch more flies with a spoonful of honey than with a cask of vinegar.—(*Eastern.*) (*Found in most languages.*)

Flowers in May, fine cocks of hay.

Fly the pleasure that bites to-morrow. (G. H.)

Fly with your own wings.

Volez de vos propres ailes.—(*Fr.*)

Folk canna help a' their kin. (Sc.)

Folk wi' lang noses aye tak' till themselfs. (Sc.)

Follow love and it will flee, flee love and it will follow thee. (R.)

Fly pleasure and it will follow thee. (R.)

Follow pleasure, and then will pleasure flee; Flee pleasure, and pleasure will follow thee.

—(*Heywood*, 1506.)

Follow glory, and it will flee; flee glory, and it will follow thee.

Honor sequitur fugientem.—Honour follows him who flies from it.—(*Latin.*)

Courez toujours après le chien, jamais il vous mordra.—Keep on running after the dog and he will never bite you.—(*Fr.*)

"That conceit, elegantly expressed by the Emperor Charles V. in his instructions to the King, his son, 'that fortune hath somewhat the nature of a woman, that if she be too much wooed she is the farther off.'"—*Bacon*, *Adv. Learning*, Book 2.

Follow the river and you will find the sea.

Suivez la rivière et vous gagnerez la mer.—(*Fr.*)

Folly grows without watering. (G. H.)

Fools grow without watering.

Folly has more followers than discretion.

Mas acompañados y paniaguados debe di tener la locura que la discrecion.—Folly is wont to have more followers and counsellors than discretion.—(*Span.*, *Don Quixote*, 2, 13.)

Folly is a bonny dog. (R. Sc.)

Folly is the most incurable of diseases.

El mal que non tiene cura es locura.—(*Span.*)

Fooled thou must be, though wisest of the wise.

Then be the fool of virtue, not of vice.

—(*Persian saying.*)

Foolhardiness proceeds of ignorance.—
Proverb quoted by James I. of England in
Preface to The Uranie.

(See "Courage is often caused by fear,"
p. 767.)

Foolish men have foolish dreams.

De sot homme sot songe.—(*Fr.*, V. 1498.)

Foolish pity spoils a city. (R.)

Foolish tongues talk by the dozen. (G.H.)

Fools and obstinate men make rich lawyers.

Necios y porfiados hacen ricos los letrados.
—(*Span.*)

Fools are aye fond of flittin', and wise
men o' sittin'. (Sc.)

Fools are fain of flitting. (R. Sc.)

Fools are aye seein' ferlies (wonders).
(Sc.)

Fools are fain of right nought. (R. Sc.)

Fools ask what's o'clock; wise men
know their time.

De gekken vragen naar de klok, maar de
wijzen weten hunnen tijd.—(*Dutch.*)

Fools bite one another, but wise men
agree together. (G. H.)

Fools build houses, and wise men buy
them. (R.)

Narren bauen Häuser, der Kluge kauft
sie.—(*Germ.*)

He that buys a house ready wrought
Hath many a pin and nail for nought. (R.)

Il faut acheter maison faite et femme à
faire.—One should buy a house ready made
and a wife to make.—(*Fr.*)

On doit acheter pays et maison faite.—One
should buy land and houses ready made.
—(*Fr.*, V. 1498.)

The spirit of building has come upon him.
(R.)

See "Fools lade water," "A horse made,"
and "Building is sweet impoverishing."

Fools go in crowds.

À la presse vont les fous.—(*Fr.*)

Fools invent fashions, wise men follow
them.

Les fous inventent les modes et les sages
les suivent.—(*Fr.*)

Fools lade water and wise men catch the
fish. (See "Fools build houses.")

Fools let for trust. (R. Sc.)

Fools make feasts and wise men eat them.
(R. Sc.) (Some add: "Wise men make
jests and fools repeat them.")

Les fols font la fête et les sages la mangent.
—(*Fr.*)

I matti fanno le feste, ed i savj le godono.
—(*Ital.*)

De ezels dragen de haver, en de paarden
eten.—Asses fetch the provender and the
horses eat it.—(*Dutch.*)

Fools ravel and wise men redd (unravel).
(Sc.)

Fools refuse favours. (R.)

Fools should have no chappin' sticks.
(R. Sc.)

Fools tie knots and wise men loose them.
(R.)

For a bad tongue, the scissors.

À má lingua, tesoura.—(*Port.*)

For a little child a little mourning.

De petit enfant petit deuil.—(*Fr.*)

For a morning rain leave not your
journey. (G. H.)

For a tint (lost) thing care na. (Sc.)

For fashion's sake, as dogs go to church.
(R.)

For fault o' wise men fools sit on binks
(benches). (R. Sc.)

Por falta de hombres buenos, á mi padre
hicieron alcalde.—For want of good men they
made my father justice of the peace.—(*Span.*)

For long is not for ever.

Lange ist nicht ewig.—(*Germ.*)

For one good deed a hundred ill deeds
should be overlooked.—(*From the Chinese.*)

For one poor person there are a hundred
indigent.—*Poor Richard.*

For one rich man content there are a
hundred not.

For want of a nail the shoe is lost; for
want of a shoe the horse is lost; for want
of a horse the rider is lost. (G. H.)

For un punto se pierde un zapato.—For
want of a nail a shoe is lost.—(*Span.*)

Forbear not sowing because of birds.
(G. H.)

Forbidden fruit is sweetest.

Forbid a fool to do a thing and he will do it.
(Sc.)

Chose défendue est la plus désirée.—
(*Fr.*, V. 1498.)

Forced love does not last. (R.)

Forced prayers are no gude for the soul.
(Sc.)

Fore-talk spares after-talk. (R.)

Forewarned is forearmed.

A man that is warned is half armed.
(R. Sc.)

Qui dit averti, dit muni.—(*Fr.*)

Hombre apercibido medio combatido.—A
man prepared has half fought the battle.—
(*Span.*, *Don Quixote*, 2, 17.)

(See "Good watch.")

Præmonitus, præmunitus.—(*Latin.*)

Forget others' faults by remembering your own.

Forgive any sooner than thyself. (R.)
(Given as a Spanish proverb.)

Verzeih dir nichts, und den Andern viel.—
Forgive yourself nothing; others much.—
(Germ.)

Pardon all but thyself. (G. H.)

Ignoscito sæpe alteri, nunquam tibi.—
Forgive another often, yourself never.—
(Latin.)

Forgotten pains, when follow gains.

Forsake not God until you find a better maister. (Sc.)

Fortune can only take what she gave.

Nihil eripit Fortuna nisi quod et dedit.—
(Latin, Publilius Syrus.)

Fortune favours fools.* (See "A wise man is out of the reach of Fortune.")

La fortuna aiuta i pazzi.—(Ital.)

Glück und Weiber haben die Narren lieb.—
Fortune and women have a delight in fools.—
(Germ.)

Fortuna favet fatuis.—(Latin.)

Fortune favours the brave.

A osado favorece la fortuna.—(Span., Don Quixote.)

Fortuna favet fortibus.—(Latin.)

Andaces, fortuna juvat timidisque repellit.
—Fortune helps the daring, but repulses the timid.—(Latin.) (See also Latin Quotations: "Audentem" and "Audentes," p. 496; "Fortes fortuna adjuvat," p. 541; "Fortuna meliores sequitur," p. 541.)

Fortune gives too much to many, but to no one enough.

Das Glück giebt Vielen zu viel, aber Keinem genug.—(Germ.)

Fortune, good or bad, does not last for ever.—(Arabic.)

Fortune has no reason.

En fortune n'a point de raison.—(Fr., V. 1498.)

Fortune turns like a mill wheel; now you are at the top, and then at the bottom. (Sc.)

Fou (full) o' courtesy fou o' craft. (Sc.)

Foul water will quench fire. (R.)

Foul water slakens fire. (R. Sc.)

Four eyes see more than two.

Vedon più quattr' occhi che due.—(Ital., also in Germ. and Span.)

Four things everyone has more of than he knows—sins, debts, years, and foes.—
(Persian.)

Sins and debts are aye mair than we think. (Sc.)

Frae savin' comes havin'. (Sc.)

France is a meadow that cuts thrice a year. (G. H.)

Freits (predictions) follow those who look to them. (Sc.)

Fretting cares make grey hairs

Carefulness bringeth age before the time.—
(Ecclesiasticus, 30, 24.)

Fridays in the week are never alike.

Selde is the Friday at the wyke y lyke.—
(Chaucer.)

Friday's a day as'll have his trick,
The fairest or foulest day o' the wik.
(Shropshire Folklore.)

Friends are like fiddlestrings; they must not be screwed too tight.

Friends are lost by calling often and calling seldom. (Gaelic.)

Longue demence fait changer amy.—A long stay changes friendship.—(Fr., V. 1498.)

Friends, like mushrooms, spring unexpected.

Friends may meet,

But mountains never greet. (R.)

Deux hommes se rencontrent bien, mais jamais deux montagnes.—(Fr.)

Entre deux montagnes il y a.—(Fr., V. 1498.)

Friendship is love without its wings.

L'amitié est l'amour sans ailes.—(Fr.)

Friendship is not to be bought at a fair. (R.)

Friendship is stronger than kindred.

A good friend is better than a near relation. Many kinsfolk, few friends. (R.)

On n'est jamais trahi que par ses siens.—One is never betrayed except by one's kindred.—(Fr.)

Whosoever you see your kindred, make much of your friends. (R.)

E meglio un buon amico che cento parente.—Better one true friend than a hundred relations.—(Ital.)

Un bon ami vaut mieux que cent parents.—(Fr. Id.)

Mas vale buen amigo que pariente primo.—A good friend is worth more than a near relation.—(Span.)

A good friend is my nearest relation. (See "Præstat amicitia," p. 640.)

Friendship should not be all on one side.

Friendship canna stand a' one side. (Sc.)
(See "Love should not be all on one side.")

* A Danish proverb says: "Fortune knocks but fools do not answer." See also "ἡ τύχη εὐφρονέει συμμάχους τύχη."—Fortune truly helps those who are of good judgment.—ΕΚΚΛΗΣΙΑΣΤΙΚΟΙ, "Pirithous."

From a bad paymaster get what you can.

From a choleric man withdraw a little,
from him that says nothing, for ever.
(G. H.)

From pillar to post.

"From post to pillar, wife, I have been
tost." (*Heywood*, 1546.) Also found, "From
post to pillar" in *Lydgate* (1420). The
earliest reference, "From pillar to post," is
stated to be *Skelton* (c. 1520).

Froth is not beer.

Schuim is geen bier.—(*Dutch*.)

Frugality is an estate alone. (R.)

Economy is a great revenue.

Fruit is seed.

Full of courtesy and full of craft. (R.)

Full vessels give the least sound.

Volle Fässer klingen nicht.—(*Germ.*)

(See "Empty vessels.")

Funeral sermon, lying sermon.

Leichenpredigt, Lügenpredigt.—(*Germ.*)

Fury wasteth as patience lasteth.

Gadding gossips shall dine on the pot-lid.

Gae shoe the geese.* (R. Sc.)

Gain gotten by a lie will burn one's
fingers.

Gamblers and racehorses never last long.
(G. H.)

Gaming, women, and wine, while they
laugh they make men pine. (G. H.)

Alia, vina, Venus, per quæ sum factus,
egenus.—Gaming, wine, and women, through
which I have become a beggar.—(*Latin*:
Medieval.)

Gaming is the child of avarice and the
parent of despair.

Le jeu est le fils de l'avarice et le père du
desespoir.—(*Fr.*)

Gathering gear (wealth) is a pleasant pain.
(Sc.)

Gear is easier gained than guided. (R.)

Genius is patience.

Le génie c'est la patience.—(*Fr.* See
French, "Le génie n'est autre chose," p. 722;
also *Carlyle*, "Genius, which means tran-
scendent capacity for taking trouble.") There
are many similar definitions, e.g. :—

Genius is a capacity for taking trouble.—
Leslie Stephen.

Genius is only protracted patience.—
Buffon.

Genius is an intuitive talent for labour.—
Jan Waleus.

Genius is the power of lighting one's own
fire.—*John Foster*, 1770-1843.

Genius is nothing but labour and diligence.
—*Hogarth*.

Genius is mainly an affair of energy.—
Matthew Arnold.

Gentility is nothing but ancient riches.
(G. H.)

Gentility without ability is waur than
plain begging. (Sc.)

Get a good name and go to sleep.

Get a name to rise early, and you may lie
all day.

Acquista buona fama e mettiti à dormire.—
(*Ital.*)

Cobra buena fama, y échate à dormir.—
(*Span.*)

Gie a bairn his will, an' a whelp his fill,
an' neither will do weel. (Sc.)

Give a child till (while) he craves, and a
dog while his tail doth wag, and you'll have
a fair dog, but a foul knave (child).—(R.)

Gie a beggar a bed, and he'll repay you
wi' a louse.

Gie a clown your finger, and he will take
your whole hand. (H. 1546.)

Al villano, se gli porgi il dito, ei prende la
mano.—(*Ital.*)

Als men hem vinger geeft, neemt hij de
geheele hand.—(*Dutch.*)

Al villano dadle el pie, y tomarse ha la mano.
—Give a clown your foot and he will take
your hand.—(*Span.*)

Gie o'er when the play is gude. (R. Sc.)
(See "Leave a jest.")

Giff-gaff (one gift for another) makes
good friends. (R. Sc.)

Give-gave was a good man.

Giff-gaff was a good man, but he is soon
weary. (R.)

Gifts are sometimes losses.

Spesso i doni sono danni.—(*Ital.*)

Gifts make their way.

Gifts enter everywhere without a wimble
(gimlet). (G. H.)

Dadivas quebrantan peñas.—Gifts break
rocks.—(*Span.*, *Don Quixote*.)

Par don on a pædon.—By giving comes for-
giving.—(*Fr.*) (See *Horace*, *Odes*, Book 3, 16, 4.)

Honorem acquirit qui dat munera.—He
gets honour who gives gifts.—*Quoted in*
Piers Plowman (1362); source unknown.

Give a dog an ill name and hang him.

He that hath an ill-name is half hanged.
(H. 1546.)

He that is evil deemed is half hanged.
(R. Sc.)

(See "He that would hang his dog," etc.)

(A great variety of similar proverbs in all
modern languages.)

* "Shoeing the goose" was the ancient pro-
verbial expression to indicate a futile and fruitless
task.

Give a fool rope enough, and he will hang himself.

Give a rogue (or a thief) rope enough, and he will hang himself.

Give the devil rope enough, and he will hang himself. (R.)

Give him tow enough, and he'll hang himself.

Let him alone with the Saint's Bell, and give him rope enough. (R.)

Give a man luck and throw him into the sea. (R.)

Give a thing and take again,
And you shall ride in hell's wain. (R.)

Plato quotes, as a child's proverb: "It is not right to take away gifts."

Donde las dan, las toman. — Where they give they take. — (Span.)

Give a thing, and take a thing,
To wear the devil's gold ring.

— *Cotgrave* (1632).

To give a thing, and take a thing,
You know is the devil's gold ring.

— *Homer à la mode* (1665).

Give a thing, take a thing,
That's an old man's plaything.

— *Hallivell, Proverb-Rhymes*.

Give an ass oats, and he runs after thistles.

Geef een' ezel haver, hij loopt tot de distels. — (Dutch.)

Give and spend,
And God will send.

Give everyone his due.

Give him an inch and he'll take an ell. (R.)

Giv Skalken et Spand, han tager vel heel
Alen. — Give a rogue an inch and he'll take an ell. — (Dan.; also in Dutch.)

Si vous lui donnez un pied, il vous en prendra quatre. — If you give him a foot he will take four. — (Fr.)

Give losers leave to speak. (R.)

Give losers leave to talk. (G. H.)

A causa perduta parole assai. — Plenty of words when the cause is lost. — (Ital.)

(See "It is too late.")

Give not counsel or salt till you are asked. (R.)

Give place to your betters.

Give the devil his due. (R.) (*Shakespeare*, see p. 292.)

It's a sin to belie the devil. (R.)

Giving is an honour, asking is a pain.

El dar es honor, y el pedir dolor. — (Span.)

Giving is dead nowadays, and restoring very sick. (R.)

Giving is dead, restoring very sick. (G. H.)

Giving to the poor increaseth a man's store.

They who give have all things; they who withhold have nothing. — (Hindoo.)

Did anyone ever become poor by giving alms? — (Hindoo.)

The hand that gives, gathers. (R.)

(See "Almsgiving never made a man poor," pp. 754-5.)

Giving way stops all war.

Nachgeben stillt allen Krieg. — (Germ.)

Glasses and lasses are brittle ware. (R.)
(See "A woman and a glass," pp. 750-1.)

Gluttony kills more than the sword. (G. H.)

Go down the ladder when thou chooseth a wife, go up when thou chooseth a friend. — (Hebrew.)

Go early to the fish market, and late to the shambles. (R.)

Go farther and fare worse. (R.)

Go into the country and hear what news is in town. (R.)

Go not for every grief to the physician, nor for every quarrel to the lawyer, nor for every thirst to the pot. (G. H.)

Go to Bath. — (From an early period Bath was regarded as a resort of beggars, cripples, lepers, etc.)

Go to Battersea to be cut for the simples. (R.)

Go to bed with the lamb and rise with the lark. (R.)

Gang to bed with the lamb, and rise with the laverock. (S.)

God, and parents, and our master, can never be requited. (G. H.)

God blesses peace and curses quarrels.

Dios bendijo la paz y maldijo las riñas. — (Span., *Don Quixote*, 2, 14.)

God comes to see without a bell. (G. H.)

God comes when we think He is farthest.

God comes at last when we think he is farthest off. (R.) — (Given as an Italian proverb.)

Gud kommer tilsidst, naar vi troe han er længst borte. — God comes at length, when we think He is farthest off. — (Dan.)

(See "God stays long, but strikes at last.")

God complains not, but doth what is fitting. (G. H.)

God defend me from myself!

Defienda me Dios de my! — (Span.)

God does not measure men by inches.

God gives all things to industry. (*See*
"God helps those.")

God gives his wrath by weight, and with-
out weight his mercy. (G. H.)

God grant that this son be ours.

Quíralo Dios que este hijo nuestro sea.—
(*Span.*)

God has not said all that you have said.—
(*Gaelic.*)

God heals, and the physician hath the
thanks. (G. H.)

Dio guarisce, e il medico è ringraziato.—
(*Ital.*)

El medico lleva la plata, pero Dios es que
sana.—The physician takes the fee, but God
sends the cure.—(*Span., also in Germ.*)

(*See* "Who pays the physician.")

God help the fool, quoth Pedley. (R.)

God help the poor; the rich can help
themselves. (Sc.)

God help the rich; the poor can beg. (Sc.)

God helps the strongest.

Gott hilft dem Stärksten.—(*Germ.*)

God helps those who help themselves
(G. H.)

Help thyself, and God will help thee
(R. Sc.)

Ayde toy dieu taidera.—(*Fr.*, V. 1498.)

Aide-toi, et le ciel t'aidera.—(*Fr.*)

Chi s'aiuta, Dio l'aiuta.—(*Ital.*)

Hilf dir selbst, so hilft dir Gott.—(*Germ.*)

Zu Gottes Hülfe gehöret Arbeit.—By God's
help the work is done.—(*Germ.*)

Quien se guarda Dios le guarda. — Who
guards himself, God will guard him.

God is a good worker, but he loves to be
helped.—(*Basque.*)

Trust in God, but look to yourself.—
(*Russian.*)

Pray to God, but row to shore.—(*Russian.*)

Pray to God, sailor, but pull to the shore.

Pray to God, but keep the hammer going.
(*See* "Pray devoutly.")

A Dios rogando y con el mazo dando.—
Praying to God, and hammering away.—
(*Span.*)

A toile ourdie Dieu envoie le fil.—God
sends the thread to cloth which is begun.—
(*Fr.*, V. 1498.)

Tie up your camel as best you can, and
then trust it to Providence.—(*Arabic.*)

(*See* "Prayer and practice"; also "Provi-
dence provides for the provident.")

Σπουδῶντι αὐτῷ καὶ θεὸς ἐνδύναται.—To
the man who himself strives earnestly, God
also lends a helping hand.—(*Æschylus.*
Persæ, 742.)

Εἰθε τοὺς κάμνοντι συσπείδειν θεός.—God
is wont to lend a helping hand to him who
works hard.—(*Æschylus. Fragment.*)

Τῷ τοι ποιοῦντι καὶ θεὸς συλλαμβάνει.—
God helps him who strives hard.—(*Euripides.*
Eumenides.)

Ayude Dios con lo suyo á cada uno.—God
helps everyone with what is his own.—
(*Span.*, *Don Quixote*, 2, 26.)

Quien se muda, Dios le ayuda.—God helps
him who amends himself.—(*Span.*)

(*See also* 2 *Maccabees*, 15, 27: "Fighting
with their hands, and praying unto God
with their hearts.")

God is kind to fou (drunken) folk and
bairns.

Dieu aide á trois sortes de personnes, aux
fous, aux enfans, et aux ivrognes.—God
helps three sorts of people, fools, children,
and drunkards.—(*Fr.*)

God knows the truth, so there let it rest.

Dios sabe la verdad, y quedese aquí.—
(*Span.*, *Don Quixote*, 1, 47.)

God knows who are the best pilgrims. (R.)

Dieu sait qui est bon pèlerin.—God knows
who is a good pilgrim.—(*Fr.*)

God loves good accounts. (R.)

God makes the man. (R.)

God makes, and apparel shapes, but it's
money that finishes the man. (R.)

God never sends mouths, but he sends
meat. (R.) (*See Tusser*, p. 378.)

He who sends mouths will send meat.

Gud giver alle Mad som han giver Mund.—
(*Dan.*)

God never shuts one door but he opens
another.—(*Irish.*)

God oft hath a great share in a little
house. (G. H.)

En petite maison a Dieu grand part.—(*Fr.*
V. 1498.)

God permits, but not for ever.

God provides for him that trusteth.
(G. H.)

God saves the moon from the wolves.

Dieu garde la lune des loups.—(*Fr.*)

La luna non cura dell' abbaia de' cani.—
The moon does not trouble about the baying
of the dogs.—(*Ital.*)

(*See Latin version*, "Latrantem," etc., p.
574.)

God send us some siller, for they're little
thought o' that want it. (Sc.)

God send you mair sense and me mair
siller. (Sc.)

God sends meat; the devil sends cooks.
(R.)

God sent meat and the devil sent cooks.—
J. Taylor, Observations and Travels, 1616.

Dio ci manda la carne, ma il diavolo i
cusehi.—(*Ital.*)

God zendt hem wel de spizen, maar de
duivel kookt ze.—God sent him meat, but
the devil cooked it.—(*Dutch.*)

God stays long, but strikes at last.

Dios consiente, pero no para siempre.—God permits, but yet not for ever.—(*Span.*)

Deos consente, mas não sempre.—(*Port.*)

God cometh with leaden feet, but striketh with iron hands. (R.)

God is at the end when we think He is furthest off it. (G. H.)

God strikes with his finger, and not with all his arm. (G. H.)

God tempers the wind to the shorn lamb.
—Given in this form in *Sterne's Sentimental Journey*.

A brebis tondue Dieu mesure le vent.—(*Fr.*)

To a close-shorn sheep God gives wind to measure. (G. H.)

God sends cold according to clothes. (G. H.)

Dieu mesure le froid à la brebis tondue.—God measures the cold to the shorn lamb.—(*Fr.*)

Dio manda il freddo secondo i panni.—God orders the cold according to the cloth.—(*Ital.*)

Dieu donne le froid selon le drap.—(*Fr.*)

Dios dá la ropa conforme al frío.—God gives cloth according to the cold.—(*Span.*)

God sendeth cold after clothes.—*Camden's Remains*.

God sends men cold as they have clothes to. (R. Sc.)

Gott giebt die Schultern nach der Bürde.—God giveth the shoulder according to the burden.—(*German.*)

Dieu modère tout à son plaisir.—God moderates all at His pleasure.—*Rabelais, Pantagruel* (1533).

Selon le temps la tempere.—(*Fr.*, V. 1498.)
(See "Minus in parvis," p. 589.)

God trusts everyone with the care of his own soul. (Sc.)

God who sends the wound sends the medicine.

Dios que dá la llaga, dá la medicina.—(*Span.*, *Don Quixote*, 2, 19.)

(See "There's a salve for every sore.")

God works in moments.—*Emerson's translation of the French proverb*, "En peu d'heure Dieu labeure."

God's help is nearer than the door.

God's help is nearer nor the fair even. (R. Sc.)

God's mill grinds slow but sure. (G. H.)

God's mills grind slow, but they grind trouble.—(*Eastern saying*.)

God waits long but hits hard.—(*Russian*.)

Ὁρμάται μάλισ, ἀλλ' ὁμοῦ
Πιστὸν τό γε θεῖον.

—The Divine Power moves with difficulty, but at the same time surely.—(*Euripides, Bacchæ*, 882.) Euripides has the same idea in "Ion," l. 1615, "The ways of the gods are long, but in the end they are not without strength."

Οὕς θεῶν ἀλέουσι μῆλοι, ἀλέουσι δὲ λεπτά.
—The mills of the gods grind tardily but they grind small.—(*Greek*.)

Gottes Mühle geht langsam, aber sie mahlt fein.—God's mill goes slowly, but it grinds fine.—(*German*.)

En peu d'heure Dieu labeure.—God works in a very short space of time.—(*Fr.*, V. 1498)
(See "God stays long," etc.)

Going to ruin is silent work.—(*Gaelic*.)

Gold is proved by touch.

À la touche l'on épreuve l'or.—(*Fr.*, V. 1498.)

Gold is the sovereign of all sovereigns.

Geld beherrscht de wereld.—Money rules the world.—(*Dutch*.)

Gold opens all locks, no lock will hold against the power of gold. (G. H.)

Gold goes in at any gate, except Heaven's. (R.)

L'argent est une bonne passe-partout.—Money is a good passe-partout; i.e. gains admittance everywhere.—(*Fr.*)

A gold key opens every door.

No lock will hold against the power of gold. (R.) (*Given as a Spanish proverb*.)

(See "A silver key," p. 749.)

Gold will not buy everything.

L'oro non compra tutto.—(*Ital*.)

Good advice

Is beyond price.

Bono consilio nullum est munus pretiosius.

—No gift is more precious than good advice.

—(*Latin. Erasmus, Convivium Religiosum*.)

Good advice may be given, but not good manners.—(*Turkish*.)

Good ale is meat, drink, and cloth. (R.)

(See "He that buys land," p. 794.)

Good and quickly seldom meet. (G. H.)

Le bien ne se fait jamais mieux que lorsqu'il opère lentement.—Good is never done better than when it takes effect slowly.—(*Fr.*)

Good beginnings make good endings.

De bon commencement bonne fin.—(*Fr.*)

De bonne vie bonne fin.—A good life has a good ending.—(*Fr.*)

Le bon commencement attrait la bonne fin.—(*Fr.*, V. 1498.)

Good blood cannot lie.

Bon sang ne peut mentir.—(*Fr.*)

Good cheer and good cheap garres many haunt the house. (R. Sc.)

Good company on the road is the shortest cut.

Good company in a journey makes the way to seem shorter.—*Quoted by I. Walton as an Italian saying or proverb*.

Gefährte munter kurzet die Meilen.—Lively companionship shortens the miles.—(*German*.)

- Goed gezelschap maakt korte mijlen.—
Good company makes the miles short.—
(Dutch.)
- Mieux vault amy en voye que denier en
courroye.—A companion on the way is better
than money in the purse.—(Fr., V. 1498.)
- Comes facundus in via pro vehiculo est.—
A well-spoken companion on the road is as
good as a carriage.—(Latin, Publilius Syrus.)
- Compagnon facond parchemin.—A talkative
companion on the road.—(Fr.)
- Con alegre compania se sufre la triste via.—
With merry company the dreary way is
endured.—(Span.)
- No road is long with good company.—
(Turkish.)
- A merry companion on the road is as good
as a nag.
- A merry companion is music in a journey.
(R.)
- Good courage breaks ill luck.
- Good finds good. (G. H.)
- Good fortune is never good till it is lost.
Bona magis carendo quam fruendo
sentimus.—We feel good things more when
we want them than when we enjoy them.—
(Latin.)
- Bona a tergo formosissima.—Good things
look best from the back.—(Latin.)
- Good gear goes in sma' book (bulk.) (Sc.)
- Good things are wrapped up in small
parcels.
- Good grows to better, and better to bad.
Bien vient à mieux, et mieux à mal.—(Fr.)
- Good harvests make men prodigal, bad
ones provident. (R.)
- Good horses make short miles. (G. H.)
- Good husbandry is good divinity. (R.)
- Good is good, but better carries it.
(G. H.)
- Le mieux est ennemi du bien.—Better is
the enemy of good.—(Fr.)
- Good kail is half a meal. (R.)
- Good luck comes by cuffing. (R.)
- A puñadas entran las buenas hadas.—Good
luck gets on by elbowing.—(Span.)
- Good mind, good find.
- Good news may be told at any time, but
ill in the morning. (G. H.)
- Good pastures make fat sheep.
- Good people are scarce.
Fromme Leute wohnen weit auseinander.—
Good people live far apart.—(Germ.)
- Gude folk are scarce, tak' care o' ane. (Sc.)
- Make much of one, good men are scarce.
(R.)
- Nunca lo bueno fué mucho.—Good was
never very abundant.—(Span., Don Quixote,
1, 6.)
- Good service is a great enchantment.
(G. H.)
- Beau service fait amis, et vrai dire
ennemis.—Good service makes friends and
speaking truth makes enemies.—(Fr., V.
1498.)
- (See Latin, "Veritas odium parit," p. 623.)
- Good singing is often wearisome.
Beau chanter souvent ennuye.—(Fr.,
V. 1498.)
- Good swimmers at length are drowned.
(G. H.)
- Good swimmers are oftenest drowned.
Bons nageurs sont à la fin noyés.—Good
swimmers are drowned at last.—(Fr.)
- I buoni nuotatori alfin s' affogano.—(Ital.)
- Good sword has often been in poor
scabbard.—(Gaelic.)
- Good take heed
Doth surely speed. (R.)
- Good things come to some when they are
asleep.
À aucun les biens viennent en dormant.
- Good to be merry at meat. (R.)
- Good to begin well, better to end well.
(R.)
- Good ware makes a quick market.—
(From the Latin, Plautus. See "Invendibili
merce," p. 568.)
- Pleasing ware is half sold. (R.)
- Chose qui plaît est à demivendu.—A thing
which pleases is half sold.—(Fr.)
- Mercanzia chi piace è mezza venduta.—
(Ital.)
- Goede waar prijst zichzelf.—Good ware
sells itself.—(Dutch.)
- Good watch prevents misfortune. (R.)
- Good weight and measure is heaven's
treasure. (R.)
- Good will should be ta'en in part of pay-
ment. (R. Sc.)
- Bonne volonté est réputée pour le fait.—
Good will is taken for the deed.—(Fr.,
V. 1498.)
- Good wine needs no bush.—(A branch
hung out as a vintner's sign.)
- Good ale (or wine) needs not a wisp.
(R. Sc.)
- Goede wijn behoeft geen kraus.—(Dutch.)
- Guter Wein bedarf keines Kranzes.—(Germ.)
- El vino bueno no ha menester pregonero.—
Good wine has no need of a public crier.—
(Span.)
- Vino vendibili suspensa hedera non opus
est.—Saleable wine needs no bush (lit. "no
ivy hung out").—(Latin, Erasmus.)

- A bon vin point d'enseigne.—To good wine no sign.—(*Fr.*)
 À buon vino non bisogna frasca.—(*Ital.*)
 Guter Wein verkauft sich selbst.—Good wine sells itself.—(*Ger.*)
 Good wine needs no brandy.—(*American.*)
 Good wits jump. (R.) (See "Great minds.")
 Great wits will jump.
 Good words and no deeds.
 Good words without deeds
 Are rushes and reeds. (R.)
 (See "A man of words and not of deeds," p. 444.)
 Good words fill not a sack. (R.)
 Bien dire fait rire, bien faire fait taire.—
 Good words make us laugh; good deeds make us silent.—(*Fr.*)
 Good words cool more than cold water. (R.) (See "Courtesy.")
 Good words quench more than a bucket of water. (G. H.)
 Good workmen are seldom rich. (G. H.)
 Goods are theirs that enjoy them. (G. H.)
 Given by Ray as an Italian proverb.)
 Good brade, botter, and sheese
 Is good Halifax and good Friese.
 Boeytter, Brea in griene Tzis,
 Iz goed Ingelsch in eack goed Friesch.
 (Butter, bread, and green cheese
 Is good English and eke good Friese.)
 —Old Friesic saying. Schellema's *Spreek-woorden* (1831).
 Goose, and gander, and gosling,
 Are three sounds, but one thing. (R.)
 Gossip and lying go hand in hand.
 Gossips are frogs, they drink and talk. (G. H.)
 Gowd is guid only in the hand of virtue. (Sc.)
 Grasp all, lose all.
 Chi troppo abbraccia, nulla stringe.—Who grasps at too much secures nothing.—(*Ital.*)
 Chi tutto vuole, tutto perde.—Who wants all loses all.—(*Ital.*)
 Qui trop embrasse, peu étreint.—Who grasps at too much makes little secure.—(*Fr.*, V. 1498, also *Rabelais*, *Gargantua*.)
 Wer Alles haben will, bekommt am Ende nichts.—(*Ger.*)
 Quien todo lo quiere, todo lo pierde.—(*Span.*)
 Grasp no more than thy hand will hold. (R.)
 Grass grows not on the highway. (R.)
 Op een' gebaanden weg groeit geen gras.—(*Dutch.*)
 Gratitude is the least of virtues, ingratitude the worst of vices.
 Great and good are seldom the same.
 Great barkers are nae biters. (R. Sc.)
 Dreigers vechten niet.—Threateners do not fight.—(*Dutch.*)
 (See "Barking dogs," p. 759.)
 Great boast, small roast.
 Gran fumo, poco arrosto.—Great smoke, little roast.—(*Ital.*)
 Great boaster, little doer
 De grand vanteur petit faiseur.—(*Fr.*, V. 1498.)
 Groot roemen, weinig gebrad.—(*Dutch.*)
 (See "Much bruit," "Great talkers," and "Much cry," etc.)
 Great businesses turn on a little pin. (G. H.)
 Great deeds are for great men.
 Las grandes hazañas para los grandes hombres estan guardadas.—Great deeds are reserved for great men.—(*Span.*, *Don Quixote*.)
 Great deservs grow intolerable preachers. (G. H.)
 Great fortune brings with it great misfortune. (G. H.)
 Great gifts are from great men. (R.)
 Grosse Fische fängt man in grossen Wassern.
 Great fish are caught in great waters.—(*Ger.*)
 Great haste makes great waste.
 Great marks are soonest hit. (R.)
 Great men's servants think themselves great.—(*See Juvenal*, "Maxima queque domus," p. 535.)
 Grosser Herren Leute lassen sich was bedunken.—(*Ger.*)
 Great minds think alike.
 Great wits jump together.
 Les beaux esprits se rencontrent.—Great wits come together.—(*Fr.*)
 Great pains quickly find ease. (G. H.)
 (From *Cicero*. See "Omnis dolor," p. 628.)
 Great profits, great risks.—(*Chinese saying.*)
 Great ships require deep waters. (R.)
 Great souls are not cast down by adversity.
 Great spenders are bad lenders. (R.)
 Great strokes make not sweet music. (G. H.)
 Great talkers are little doers.
 Great talkers are like leaky pitchers, every thing runs out.
 Grand parleur, grand menteur.—A great talker, a great liar.—(*Fr.*)
 Grosse Schwätzer sind gemeinlich Lügner.
 —Great talkers are commonly liars.—(*Ger.*)

Much talkers, little walkers.

Quoted by Swift as a saying (Letter, March 23, 1710-1).

Store Ord gjöre sielden from Gjærning.—
Big words seldom accompany great deeds.
(*Dan.*)

Great thieves hang little ones.

Les gros larrons pendent les petits.—(*Fr.*)

Grosse Diebe hängen die kleinen.—(*Germ.*)

Great trees are good for nothing but shade. (*G. H.*)

Gli alberi grandi fanno più ombra che frutto.

—Great trees give more shade than fruit.—
(*Ital.*)

Grosse Bäume geben mehr Schatten als Früchte.—(*Germ.*)

Great wits have short memories. (*See*
"A man of great memory.")

Greedy folk hae lang aims. (*Sc.*)

Green wood makes a hot fire. (*G. H.*)

Verde bûche fait chaud feu.—(*Fr.*, V. 1498.)

Grey and green make the worst medley.
(*R.*) (*See* "Turpe senex miles" and
"Turpis et ridicula res," p. 695.)

Grief divided is made lighter.

That grief is light which is capable of counsel.

Il plaidoye beau qui plaidoye sans partie.
—He grieves sore who grieves alone.—(*Fr.*,
V. 1498.)

(*See Shakespeare*, p. 327, "Grief is best
pleased with grief's society"; also "Solamen
miseris," p. 630.)

Growing downward (or backward) like a
cow's tail.

Heu quotidie pejus! haec colonia retro-
versus crescit tanquam coda vituli.—Alas,
worse every day! this colony grows back-
ward like the tail of a calf.—*Petronius* (*d.*
A. D. 66), *Cena*, 44.

Grudge not another what you canna get
yourself.

Grumbling makes the loaf no larger.

Growling will not make the kettle boil.

Gude advice is ne'er out o' season. (*Sc.*)

Guter Rath kommt nie zu spät.—Good
advice is never too late.—(*Germ.*)

Gude bairns are eith to lear (easy to
teach). (*Sc.*)

Gude bairns get broken brows. (*R.*)

Gude breeding and siller mak' our sons
gentlemen. (*Sc.*)

Gude claes open a' doors. (*Sc.*)

Gude foresight furthers the wark. (*Sc.*)

Guilt is always jealous. (*R.*)

Gut nae fish till ye get them. (*R.*)

Habit is second nature.

Custom is another nature. (*R.*)

The command of custom is great. (*G. H.*)

(*See* "Custom," "With customs.")

Ciò che si usa, non ha bisogno di scusa.—
What is in accordance with custom needs no
excuse.—(*Ital.*)

Consuetudo est altera lex.—Custom is
another law.—(*Latin.*)

Consuetudo est secunda natura.—Custom
is second nature.—(*Latin. St. Augustine.*)

Vetus consuetudo naturæ vim obtinet.—
An ancient custom obtains the force of nature.
—(*Latin. Cicero, De Inventione.*)

Habit is ten times nature.—(*Attrib. to Duke*
of Wellington.)

Habits are at first cobwebs, at last cables.

Hail brings frost in the tail. (*R.*)

Hail fellow, well met. (*R.*)

Hair and hair makes the carle's (old
man's) head bare. (*R. Sc.*) (*See* "Feather
by feather.")

Eet Haar efter andet, gjör Bonden skaldet.
—One hair after the other makes the bumpkin
bald.—(*Dan.*)

Half a loaf is better than no bread. (*R.*)

Throw no gift at the giver's head;

Better is half a loaf than no bread.

(*Heywood*, 1546.)

Better half an egg nor an empty shell.
(*R. Sc.*)

Bannocks (oat-cakes) is better than a kind
o' bread. (*R. Sc.*)

Besser was als gar nichts.—Better some-
thing than nothing.—(*Germ.*)

Half enough is half fill. (*R. Sc.*)

Half heart is no heart.

Half the world delights in slander, and
the other half in believing it.

La moitié du monde prend plaisir à médire,
et l'autre moitié à croire les médisances.
—(*Fr.*)

Hall binks (benches) are sliddery (slip-
pery). (*R. Sc.*)

Handsome is that handsome does. (*R.*)

He is handsome that handsome doth. (*R.*)

Weel is that weel does. (*Sc.*)

He is proper that hath proper conditions.
(*R.*) (*See* "Handsome is as handsome does,"
p. 149.)

Handsome women generally fall to the
lot of ugly men.

Alle belle donne le più volte toccano i
brutti uomini.—(*Ital.*)

Hang a thief when he is young, and he'll
not steal when he is old. (*Sc.*)

Hang hunger, and drown drouth. (*R.*)

Hang not all your bells upon one horse.
(*R.*)

Hanging and wiving go by destiny.

Wedding's destiny, and hanging likewise. (*Heywood, 1546.*)

Truly some men there be

That live always in great horror,

And say it goeth by destiny

To hang or wed: both hath one hour;

And whether it be, I am well sure,

Hanging is better of the twain;

Sooner done, and shorter pain.

—*The Schole-house. Published about 1542.*

The ancient saying is no heresy:—Hanging and wooing goes by destiny. (*Shakespeare; see p. 284.*)

Hanging gang' be hap. (R. Sc.)

He that is born to be hanged shall never be drowned.

(*See "A man may woo where he will," p. 746.*)

Hap and a halfpenny is world's gear enough. (R. Sc.)

Hap and mishap govern the world.

Chance rules all.

Omnes cum fortuna copulati sumus.—We are all bound up with fortune (or chance).—(*Seneca De Tranquillit. animi, 10.*)

Happiness takes no account of time.

Dem Glücklichen schlägt keine Stunde.—

To the happy man no hour strikes.—(*Germ.*)

Happy is he that chastens himself. (G. H.)

Happy is he that is happy in his children.

Happy is he who knows his follies in his youth. (R.)

Happy is he whose friends were born before him. (R.)

Happy is the bride the sun shines on, and the corpse the rain rains on. (*Contributed to Ray's Collection by A. Paschall; see, however, Herrick, p. 163.*)

Happy is the child whose father went to the devil. (R.)

Heureux sont les enfants dont les pères sont damnés.—Happy are the children whose fathers are damned.—(*Fr.*)

Happy is the nation which has no history.

Happy is the physician who is called in at the end of the illness.

Heureux est le medecin qui est appellé sus la declination de la maladie.—(*Quoted as "a common proverb" by Ebelais, Fantagruel, Book 3, 41, 1533.*)

Happy's the wooing that is not long in doing. (R.)

Frühe Hochzeit, lange Liebe.—Early marriage, long love.—(*Germ.*)

He that's needy when he is married, shall be rich when he is buried. (R.)

(*See "It's good to marry late, or never," p. 813; also, "Blessed is the wooing," p. 764.*)

Happy man, happy cavi. (R. Sc.)

Happy man, happy dole. (R.)

Hard got, soon gone. (*Quoted as a proverb by T. Carlyle.*)

Hard with hard makes not the stone wall.

Durum et durum non faciunt murum.—(*Latin, see p. 524.*)

Duro con duro non fa buon muro.—(*Ital. (Tuscan) proverb existing in 15th Century. N. and Q., 8th s., 2, p. 97.*)

Duro com duro naõ faz bom muro.—(*Port.*)
Hart gegen hart nimmer gut ward.—Hard against hard was never good.—(*Germ.*)

Hard words break no bones. (*See "The tongue is not of steel;" also "Fair words," p. 777.*)

Heat breaks no bones.—(*Russian.*)

Harm watch, harm catch. (R.)—(*Jonson, Bartholomew Fair, 1614, Act 5, 4.*)

Qui mal cherche, mal trouve.—Who looks for evil finds it.—(*Fr., also in Ital.*)

Haste comes not alone. (G. H.)

Haste is of the devil.*

Haste maketh waste. (*Heywood, 1546. Given by Ray as a Scottish proverb; see Gascoigne, 16th century, p. 140.*)

Haste makes waste, waste want, want strife, Betwixt the good man and his wife. (R.)

Haast verkwist.—Haste is prodigal.—(*Dutch.*)

Haste trips up its own heels.

Hasty climbers have sudden falls. (R.)

Have an eye to the main chance. (*See Lyly, p. 199.*)

Have few friends, though much acquaintance. (R.)

Conocidos muchos, amigos pocos.—(*Span.*)

Many friends in general, one in special. (G. H.)

Have God, and have all. (R. Sc.)

Have two strings to your bow. (*Heywood, 1546.*)

Il fait bien avoir deux cordes à son arc.—It is well to have two strings in one bow.—(*Fr.*)

He begins to die that quits his desires. (G. H.)

He behoves to have meal enow that sal stop ilka man's mou'. (Sc.)

Han skal have meget Smør, som skal stoppe hver Mand's Mund.—He needs much butter who would stop every man's mouth.—(*Dan., also in Dutch.*)

* Alleged to be from the Koran, but not to be found there.

He buys honey dear that licks it off thorns.

It is dear bought honey that is licked off a thorn. (R. Sc.)

Hij koopt den honig wel duur, die ze van de doornen moet lekken.—(Dutch.)

He calls me scabbed because I will not call him scade. (R. Sc.)

He can give little to his servant that licks his knife. (G. H.)

He can put two and two together.

He can run ill that canna gang (walk). (Sc.)

He cannot say boh to a goose. (R.) (See *Swift*, p. 353.)

He cannot say shoooh to a goose. (R.)

He carries well to whom it weighs not. (G. H.)

He comes oftener with the rake than the shovel. (R.)

He is better with the rake than a fork. (R.)

He commands enough that obeys a wise man. (G. H.)

He complains wrongfully on the sea that twice suffers shipwreck. (G. H.) (*From the Latin*. See "Improbe Neptunum," p. 559.)

He dances well to whom fortune pipes. (R.)

Assai ben balla à chi Fortuna suona.—(Ital.)
Wem das Glück pfeifet, der tanzet wohl.—(Germ.)

He deserves not the sweet that will not taste of the sour. (R.)

He does not lose his alms who gives it to his pig.

Il ne perd pas son aumône qui à son porceau le donne.—(Fr., V. 1498.)

He gains enough that loses a vain hope.

Assai guadagna chi vano sperar perde.—(Ital.)

He gaugs early to steal that cannot say na. (R. Sc.)

He giveth twice that gives in a trice. (R.)

Bis dat qui cito dat.—(Latin.)

Chi dà presto, dà il doppio.—(Ital.)

Wer bald gibt, der doppelt gibt.—(Germ.)

Quien da presto, da dos veces.—(Span.)

Dono molto aspettato, è venduto non donato.—A gift long expected is sold, not given.—(Ital.)

Qui tôt donne, deux fois donne.—(Fr., V. 1498.)

El que luego da, da dos veces.—(Span., *Don Quixote*.)

To give quickly is the best charity.—(Hindoo.)

(See "He that's long a-giving," p. 800.)

He goes a great voyage that goes to the bottom of the sea.

He goes far that never turns.

Corre lontano chi non torna mai.—(Ital.)

He goes furthest that knows not where he is going.

On ne va jamais si loin que lorsqu'on ne sait pas où l'on va.—(Fr.)

He goes not out of his way that goes to a good inn. (G. H.)

Il ne se tort pas qui à bon hostel va.—He does not go wrong who goes to a good inn.—(Fr., V. 1493.)

He had a finger in the pie, when he burnt his nail off. (R.)

He had need rise betimes that would please everybody. (R.)

He that would please all and himself too, Undertakes what he cannot do. (R.)

Qui veut plaire à tout le monde doit se lever de bonne heure.—(Fr.)

Hij moet vroeg op staan die alle man believen wil.—(Dutch.)

On ne peut à tous complaire.—One cannot please all.—(Fr., V. 1493.)

Jupiter himself cannot please all men.—(Greek, *Theognis*, p. 476; *Latin*, "Ipse Jupiter," p. 569.)

He has a bee in his bonnet lug. (R.)

Il a la tête près du bonnet.—He has his head near his cap (i.e. He is of a hasty temper).—(Fr.)

He has given leg-bail. (R.)

He has mickle (much) prayer, but little devotion. (R. Sc.)

He has no religion who has no humanity. (Arabic.)

He has not done who has begun.

Il n'a pas fait qui commence.—(Fr., V. 1498.)

He has more guts than brains. (R.)

He has no guts in his brains. (R.)

He has seen a wolf (i.e. He is awed by some circumstance).

Hij heeft den wolf gezien.—(Dutch.)

He has the best end of the stick.

He has the best end of the string. (R.)

He has wit at will, that with angry heart can hold him still. (R. Sc.)

He has worked for the King of Prussia (i.e. in vain).

Il a travaillé pour le roi de Prusse.—(Fr.)

* This appears in Publilius Syrus, in the collection of proverbs known as the proverbs of Seneca, but the form is, "Inopi beneficium bis dat, qui dat celeriter" (He gives a benefit twice who gives quickly to a poor man).

He hath great need of a fool that plays the fool himself. (G. H.)

Grand besoin a de fol qui de soi-même le fait.—(Fr., V. 1498.)

He hath left his purse in his other hose. (R.)

He hath no leisure that useth it not (G. H.) (See "Idle people," p. 804.)

He hath not lived that lives not after death. (G. H.) (See "Quid quæris," p. 655.)

He hath not lost all who hath one throw to cast. (R.) (Given as a French proverb.)

He is a fool that forgets himself. (R. Sc.)
Fol est qui s'oublie.—(Fr., V. 1498.)

He is a fool that is not melancholy once a day. (R.)

He is a fool that makes a wedge with his fist. (G. H.)

C'est folie de faire un maillet de son poing.—It is folly to make a mallet of one's fist.—(Fr.)

He is a fool that thinks not that another thinks. (G. H.)

Necio es quien piensa que otros no piensan.—He is a fool that thinks what others think not.—(Span.)

He is a poor smith that cannot bear smoke. Ein schlechter Schmidt, der den Rauch nicht vertragen kann.—(Germ.)

Det er en ond Smed der ræddes for Gnister.—He is a poor smith that fears sparks.—(Dan.)

He is a representative of Berkshire. (R.) (Said of one who coughs.)

He is a sorry beggar that may not gae by a ne man's door. (R. Sc.)

He is a sorry cook that may not lick his own finger. (R. Sc.) (See "He's an ill cook," p. 801.)

He is a weak horse that may not bear the saddle. (R. Sc.)

He is all there when the bell rings.

He is as welcome as the snow in harvest. (R. Sc.)

Hij is zoo welkom als de eerste dag in de vasten.—He is as welcome as the first day in Lent.—(Dutch.)

He is as welcome as water in a riven ship. (R. Sc.)

He is better fed nor nurtured (of a drunkard). (R. Sc.)

Bien nourri et mal appris.—Well fed, ill taught.—(Fr.)

(See "Better fed," p. 761.)

He is happy that thinks himself so.

Felix est non qui aliis videtur, sed qui sibi.—He is not the happy man who seems so to others, but he who seems so to himself.—Seneca, *Excerpta*, ad fin.

Non est beatus, esse se qui non putat.—He is not happy who does not think himself so.—(Latin: attributed to Publius Syrus; quoted by Seneca, Ep. 9.)

Il n'est d'heureux que qui croit l'être.—(Fr., V. 1498.)

On doit être heureux sans trop penser.—One ought to be happy without thinking too much about it.—(Fr.)

On n'auroit guère de plaisir, si l'on ne se flattoit point.—A man would scarcely have any pleasure if he never flattered himself. (Fr.)

He is idle that might be better employed.

He is in mourning for his washerwoman (i.e., his linen is dirty).

Il porte le deuil de sa blanchisseuse.—(Fr.)

He is lifeless that is faultless. (R.)

He is gude that tailed ne'er. (R. Sc.)

He is like the devil's valet, he does more than he is told.—From the French, "C'est le valet du diable, il fait plus qu'on ne lui ordonne."

He is my friend that grinds at my mill.

He is no merchant who always gains.

Het is geen koopman die altijd wint.—(Dutch.)

He is noble who does nobly.

He is noble that hath noble conditions. (R.)

Edel ist, der edel thut.—(Germ.)

Hij is wel edel, die edele werken doet.—(Dutch.)

He is not a mason who refuses a stone.

Il n'est pas maçon qui pierre refuse.—(Fr., V. 1498.)

Non e buon murator chi rifiuta pietra alcuna.—(Ital.)

He is not a merchant bare.

That hath money, worth, or ware. (R.)

He is not free that draws his chain. (G. H.)

Il n'est pas échappé qui traine son lien.—(Fr.)

Es sind nicht alle frei, die ihrer Kette spotten.—They are not all free who scoff at their chains.—(Germ.)

He is not the best wright that hews the maniest speals. (R. Sc.)

He is not the fool that the fool is, but he that with the fool deals. (R. Sc.)

Bien fol est qui a fol demande sens.—He is a fool indeed who expects sense from a fool.—(Fr., V. 1498.)

He is not thirsty who will not drink water.

Il n'a pas soif qui d'eau ne boit.—(Fr., V. 1498.)

He is only bright that shines by himself.
(G. H.)

He is poor that God hates. (R. Sc.)

Celui est bien pauvre que Dieu hait.—(Fr., V. 1498.)

Celui est bien riche que Dieu aime.—He is rich indeed whom God loves.—(Fr., V. 1498.)

He is richest that has fewest wants.
(From Cicero. See "Dives est," p. 521.)

He is rich that is satisfied.

He is not poor that hath little, but he that desireth much. (G. H.)

He is rich enough that wants nothing. (G. H.)

Assai è ricco à chi non manca.—(Ital.)

Assez a qui se contente.—(Fr.)

Est assez riche qui ne doit rien.—He is rich enough who owes nothing.—(Fr.)

Ce qui suffit ne fut jamais peu.—(Fr.) (See "Enough.")

Rien n'a qui assez n'a.—He has nothing who has not enough.—(Fr.)

He is sairest dung (hardest hit) when his awn wand dings (hits) him. (R. Sc.)

Den sviges værst, som sviger sig selv.—He is most cheated who cheats himself.—(Dan.)

He is strong that can knock a man down; he is stronger who can lift himself up.

Fort est qui abat, et plus fort est qui se relève.—(Fr.)

He is very blind that cannot see the sun.

Ben è cieco chi non vede il sole.—(Ital.)

He is wise enough that can keep himself warm. (R.)

He is wise that can make a friend of a foe. (R. Sc.)

He is wise that is ware in time. (R. Sc.)

He is worth na weill that may not bide na wae. (R. Sc.)

He is Yorkshire. (R.) (Said of a shrewd man.)

È Spoletino.—He is of Spoleto (i.e., a sharp blade).—(Ital.)

He comes from Sheffield.*

He knocks boldly who brings good news.

He that brings good news knocks hard. (G. H.)

Hardiment heurte à la porte qui bonne nouvelle y apporte.—(Fr.)

* "I know that man; he comes from Sheffield." —SIDNEY GRUNDY, "A Pair of Spectacles" (1890). Charles Dickens seems to have had a similar saying in mind in his reference to "Brooks of Sheffield": "'Somebody's sharp.' 'Who is?' asked the gentleman laughing. 'I looked up quickly, being curious to know. 'Only Brooks of Sheffield,' said Mr. Murdstone. I was glad to find it was only Brooks of Sheffield; for at first I really thought that it was I.'" —"David Copperfield," chap. 2. The proverbs given above are used either with good, bad or doubtful meaning.

Arditamente batte alla porta chi buone nuove apporta.—(Ital., also in Dan.)

He knows how many beans make five.

Saber quantas son cinco.—To know how many five are.—(Span.)

He knows it as well as his Lord's Prayer.

Saberlo como su Paternoster.—(Span.; found in most Continental languages.)

He knows most that knows he knows little.

Bien sabe el sabio que no sabe; el necio piensa que sabe.—The wise man knows well that he does not know; the ignorant man imagines that he knows.—(Span.)

He knows most who speaks least.

He knows much who knows how to hold his tongue.

They are as wise that speir not. (R. Sc.)

He cannot speak well who cannot hold his tongue.

He kens muckle wha kens when to speak, but fair mair wha kens when to haud his tongue. (Sc.)

Chi più sa, meno parla.—(Ital.)

Quien mas sabe mas calla.—Who knows most keeps silence most.—(Span.)

Vir sapit qui pauca loquitur.—That man is wise who speaks little.—(Latin.) (See "He that talks much," p. 799; also "He that speaks lavishly, p. 799.)

Assai sa, chi non sa, se tacer sa.—He that knows nothing knows enough if he know; how to hold his tongue.—(Ital.)

Assez sait qui sait vivre et se taire.—He knows enough who knows how to live and be silent.—(Fr.)

He knows not love who has no children.

He knows which way the wind blows.

Pazzo è chi non sa da che parte vien il vento.—He is a fool who does not know which way the wind blows.—(Ital.)

He laughs best that laughs last.

Better the last smile than the first laughter (R.)

Il rit bien qui rit le dernier.—He laughs well who laughs last.—(Fr.)

Rira bien qui rira le dernier.—He will laugh best who will laugh last.—(Fr.)

Ride bene chi ride l'ultimo.—(Ital.)

Wer zuletzt lacht, lacht am besten.—(Germ.)

Den leer bedst som leer sidst.—(Dan.)

He laughs ill that laughs himself to death.

A chi troppo ride gli duole il cuore.—Who laugh too much may have an aching heart.—(Ital.)

Ce n'est pas être bien aisé que de rire.—It is not mere laughter which proves a mind at ease.—(Fr.)

He lives unsafely that looks too near on things. (G. H.)

He looks not well to himself that looks not ever. (G. H.)

He loses his thanks who promises and delays. (R.)

A gift much expected is paid, not given. (G. H.)

A gift long waited for is sold and not given. (R.)

(Cf. Latin Quotations: "Gratiague officio, quod mora tardet abest," p. 545.; also "He giveth twice, p. 790.")

He loseth nothing that loseth not God. (G. H.)

He loves bacon well that licks the swine-sty door. (R.)

He loves roast meat well that licks the spit. (R.)

He loves mutton well that eats the wool. (R.)

(See "He buys honey dear," p. 790.)

He loves me for a little that hates me for nought. (R. Sc.)

He maun loot (stoop) that has a laigh (low) door. (Sc.)

He may freely receive courtesies that knows how to regulate them. (R.)

He may well go on foot who has to lead his horse by the bridle.

Il a bel aller à pied, dict on, qui mene son cheval par la bride.—(Fr., *Montaigne*, Book 3, chap. 8.)

He must have a long spoon that sups with the devil.

He must have a long spoon that shall eat with the devil. (H. 1546.)

He should have a long-shafted spoon that sups kail with the devil. (R. Sc.)

Therefore behoveth him a ful long spoon

That schal ete with a fend.

—Chaucer *Squire's Tale* (p. 76).

Den skal have en lange Skee, der vil sôbe af Fad med Fanden.—(Dan.)

Den skal være en klog Vært, som vil tage Fanden i Herberge.—He must be a cunning host that will take the devil into his inn.—(Dan.)

He must have iron nails that scratches a bear. (R.)

Han skal have Fingre af Jern, som Fanden vil faae.—He must have fingers of iron that will flay the devil.—(Dan.)

He must have leave to speak that cannot hold his tongue. (R. Sc.)

He must needs go that the devil drives. (R.)—(Shakespeare, see p. 288.)

He never broke his hour that kept his day. (R.)

He never lees (lies) but when the holland's (holly's) green. (Sc.)

He paints the water.—(Arabic.)

He paints the dead. (R.)

He plays well that wins. (G. H.)

Qui gagne, joue bien.—Who wins, plays well.—(Fr.)

Wer gewinnt, spielt am besten.—Who wins plays best.—(Germ.)

He preaches best who lives best. (See "Cujus vita," p. 512.)

Bien predica quien bien vive.—He preaches well who lives well.—(Span., *Don Quixote*.)

He quits his place well that leaves his friend here. (G. H.)

He rides sicker (sure) that fell never. (R. Sc.)

He is good that failed never. (R. Sc.)

He rises over early that is hangit or noon (hanged before noon). (R. Sc.)

He rives (pulls to pieces) the kirk to thatch the choir. (R. Sc.)

He runs with the hound and holds with the hare. (R. Sc.)

He shot at the pigeon and killed the crow.

He struck at Tib, but down fell Tim. (R.)

He should have a hail pow (a sound head) that calls his neighbour nikkienow. (R. Sc.)

He sits above that deals aikers. (R. Sc.)

He sits full still that has a riven breech. (R. Sc.)

He sleeps as dogs do when wives talk (spoken of pretended sleep). (Sc.)

He sleeps enough who does nothing.

Assez dort qui rien ne fait.—(Fr., V. 1498.)

He stands not surely that never slips. (G. H.)

He talks much that has least to say.

He teacheth ill who teacheth all. (R.)

He that believes all, misseth; he that believeth nothing hits not. (G. H.)

He that bewails himself hath the cure in his hands. (G. H.)

He that bites on every weed must needs light on poison. (R.)

He that blames would buy. (G. H.)

He that blows best bears away the horn. (R. Sc.)

He that blows in the dust fills his eyes with it. (G. H.)

He that builds by the wayside has many masters.

Wer am dem Wege bauet, her hat viele Meister.—(Germ., also in Dutch, with substitution of "advisers" for "masters.")

He that builds a house by the highway side,
it is either too high or too low.—(R.)

Wer da bauet an der Strassen, muss die
Leute reden lassen.—Who builds on the
street must let the people talk.—(Germ.)

Quien en la plaza á labrar se metta, muchos
adestradores tiene.—Who works in the public
square will have many advisers.—(Span.)

He that burns his house warms himself
for once. (G. H.) (See "He will burn his
house.")

He that burns most shines most. (G. H.)

He that buyeth magistracy must sell
justice. (R.)

Pretio parata, pretio venditur justitia.—
Justice prepared at a price is sold at a price.
—(Latin. Quoted by Bacon, see p. 641.)

Chi compra il magistrato, forza è che venda
la giustizia.—(Ital.)

He that buys a house ready wrought
Hath many a pin and nail for nought.

Wer ein Haus kauft, hat manchen Balken
und Nagel un sonst.—(Germ.)

Il faut acheter maison fait et femme à faire.
—You should buy a house ready made and a
wife to make.—(Fr.) (See "Fools build
houses.")

He that buys land buys many stones;
He that buys flesh buys many bones;
He that buys eggs buys many shells;
But he that buys good ale buys nothing
else. (R.)

Bring us in no befe, for ther is many bonys,
But bryng us in good ale, for that goth downe
at onys;

* * * * *
Bring us in noeggys, for there ar many schelles,
But bryng us in good ale, and gyfe us nothyng
ellys. From a MS. of the 15th century.*

He that buys what he does not want
must often sell what he does want.

Chi compra ciò che pagar non può, vende
ciò che non vuole.—He who buys what he
cannot pay for sells what he would rather
not.—(Ital., also in Germ.)

He that by the plough would thrive
Himself must either hold or drive. (R.)
(See p. 138.)

He that can make a fire well, can end a
quarrel. (G. H.)

He that can master his thirst is master of
his health.

Qui est maître de sa soif est maître de sa
santé.—(Fr.)

He that cannot pay in purse must pay in
person.

Wer nicht kann mit dem Beutel, muss mit
dem Haut bezahlen.—Who cannot pay with
his purse, must pay with his skin.—(Germ.)

He that cannot pay, let him pray. (R.)

* A similar song, reprinted by Ritson, is in the
Harleian MSS. It dates from about 1422-1461.

He that chastens one chastens twenty.
(G. H.)

He that chastiseth one amendeth many. (R.)

He that coddles (over-indulges) his child
provides for his enemy. (G. H.)

He that comes first to the hill may sit
where he will. (R. Sc.)

He that comes last makes all fast. (R.)

Le dernier ferme la porte, ou la laisse
ouverte.—The last shuts the door, or leaves
it open.—(Fr.)

He that comes unca'd (uncalled) sits
unsair'd (unserved). (R. Sc.)

Die komt ongeroepen gaat weg ongedankt.
—He that comes unbidden goes unthanked.
—(Dutch.)

He that commits a fault thinks everyone
speaks of it. (G. H.)

He that could know what would be dear,
Need be a merchant but one year. (R.)
(See "If a man knew," p. 804.)

He that counts all costs will never put
plough in the earth. (R. Sc.)

He that deals in the world needs four
sieves. (G. H.)

He that dies pays all debts.

He that does bidding deserves na dinging
(beating). (R. Sc.)

He that does nothing finds helpers.

He that does what he can, does what he
ought.

He that does you an ill turn, never
forgives you. (See "The offender never
pardons"; also the Latin, "Proprium hu-
mani," p. 643.)

He that doth lend doth lose his friend.

Qui prête à l'amî perd au double.—(Fr.)
(See Shakespeare, "For loan oft loses both
itself and friend.")

He that doth well wearieth not himself.
(R.)

He that doth what he should not shall
feel what he would not.

He that doth what he will doth not what
he ought. (G. H.)

Chi fa quel ch' e' può, non fa mai bene.—He
who does all he may, does not do well.—(Ital.)

He that eats longest lives longest.

He that eats the hard shall eat the ripe.
(G. H.)

He that eats the king's goose shall be
choked with the feathers. (R.)

Qui mange de l' oye du roi, chiera une
plume quarante ans après.—Who eats the
king's goose will shed a feather forty years
after.—(Fr.)

Qui mange du Pape en meurt.—He that
eats what is from the Pope, dies of it.—(Fr.)

He that eats the poor will find a bone to choke him.

Celui qui dévore la substance du pauvre, y trouve à la fin un os qui l'étrangle.—(Fr.)

He that eats while he lasts will be the waur when he die. (R. Sc.)

He that endures is not overcome. (G. H.) (See "Suffer and expect"; also "He that tholes," p. 799.)

He that excuses himself accuses himself.

Qui s'excuse, s'accuse.—(Fr.)

Chi si scusa, s'accusa.—(Ital.)

Die schuld ontken, schuld bekent.—(Dutch.)

Quien te cubre te descubre.—Who covers thee discovers thee.—(Span.)

Excusatio non petita fit accusatio manifesta.—An excuse which was uncalled for becomes an obvious accusation.—(Latin: Law.)

Qui capit, ille facit.—He does it who takes it to himself.—(Latin.)*

He that falls into the dirt, the longer he stays there the fouler he is. (G. H.)

He that tears death, lives not. (G. H.)

He that fishes afore the net, lang or he fish get. (R. Sc.)

It is not good fishing before the net. (G. H.)

He that gets gear before he gets wit, is but a short time the master o' it. (Sc.)

He that gives me small gifts would have me live. (G. H.)

He that gives thee a bone would not have thee die. (G. H.)

He that gives thee a capon, give him the leg and wing. (G. H.)

He that goes a-borrowing goes a-sorrowing. (G. H.) (See *Tusser*, p. 378.)

He that borrows must pay again with shame or loss. (R.)

He that goes barefoot must not plant thorns. (G. H.) (See "He that sows thorns," p. 798.)

He that has a head of wax must not walk in the sun. (G. H.) (See "Be not a baker.")

Chi ha capo dicera non vada al sole.—(Ital.)

Qui a tête de cire ne doit pas s'approcher du feu.—Who has a head of wax must not come near the fire.—(Fr.)

He that has a tongue in his mouth can find his way anywhere.

Chi ha lingua in bocca, può andar per tutto.—(Ital.)

Chi lingua ha, a Roma va.—Who has a tongue can go to Rome.—(Ital., also in Span.)

He that goeth far hath many encounters. (G. H.)

He that has a wife has a master. (Sc.)

He that has gold may buy land. (R. Sc.)

He that has many servants has many thieves.

Die veel dienstboden heeft, die heeft veel dieven.—(Dutch.)

He that has muckle would aye hae mair. (Sc.)

He that has no conscience has nothing.

Qui n'a conscience n'a rien.—(Fr., *Rabelais*, *Pantagruel*, Prologue.)

(See *Walton*, "He that loses his conscience," p. 382.)

He that has no shame has no conscience.

He that has nothing to sell loses his market.

Aquel pierde venta que no tiene que venda.—(Span.)

He that has nought can do nought.

Qui n'a ne peut.—(Fr.)

He that has siller in his purse canna want a head on his shoulders. (Sc.) (See "He that hath money," p. 796.)

The skiffullest wanting money is scorned.—(R.)

He that has suspicion is rarely at fault.

Chi ha sospetto, di rado è in difetto.—(Ital.)

He that has teeth has not bread, he that has bread has not teeth.

Chi ha denti, non ha pane; e chi ha pane, non ha denti.—(Ital.)

He that has twa herds is able to get the third. (R. Sc.)

He that hath a fox for his mate, hath need of a net at his girdle. (G. H.) (See "Who hath a wolf.")

He that hath a good harvest may be content with some thistles. (R.)

He that hath a wife and children wants not business. (G. H.)

He that hath but one eye must be afraid to lose it. (G. H.)

He that hath children, all his morsels are not his own. (G. H.)

He that hath horns in his bosom let him not put them on his head. (G. H.)

He that hath little is the less dirty. (G. H.)

He that hath lost his credit is dead to the world. (G. H.)

* See "If the cap fits," p. 805.

He that hath many irons in the fire, some of them will cool. (R.)

He that hath money in his purse cannot want a head for his shoulders. (R.)

He that hath no head needs no hat. (R.)

Qui n'a point de tête n'a que faire de chaperon.—(Fr.)

Wer keinen Kopf hat, braucht keinen Hut.—(Germ.)

A chi ha testa, non manca capella.—Who has a head will not lack a hat.—(Ital.)

He that has no head deserves not a laced hat. (R.)

He that hath no honey in his pot, let him have it in his mouth. (G. H.)

Chi non ha danari in borsa, abbia miel in bocca.—He that has not money in his purse must have money in his mouth.—(Ital., also in Dan.)

He that hath no ill-fortune is troubled with good. (G. H.)

Quien malas hadas no halla, de las buenas se enhada.—Who has no ill luck grows tired of good.—(Span.)

He that hath not the craft let him shut up the shop. (G. H.)

He that hath nothing is not contented. (R.) (See "Little gear," p. 819.)

He that hath one foot in the straw hath another in the spittle. (G. H.)

He that hath one hog, makes him fat; and he that hath one son, makes him a fool. (G. H.)

Chi ha un sol porco, facilmente l'ingrassa.—He that has only one pig, fattens it easily. (Ital.)

He that hath patience hath fat thrushes for a farthing. (G. H.)

He that hath right, fears; he that hath wrong, hopes. (G. H.)

He that hath shipped the devil must make the best of him. (R.)

He that takes the devil into his boat must carry him over the sound. (R.)

Chi è imbarcato col diavolo, ha da passar in sua compagnia.—Who is embarked with the devil must make the passage with him.—(Ital., also in Dutch.)

Die de duivel op zijn hals haalt, moet hem werk geven.—Who has the devil on his neck must give him work.—(Dutch.)

He that hath some land must have some labour.

He that hath lands hath quarrels. (G. H.)

Chi compra terra, compra guerra.—Who buys land buys war.—(Ital.)

He that hews over high, the spail (chips) will fall into his eye. (R. Sc.)

He that hinders not a mischief is guilty of it. (See Seneca, "Qui non vetat," p. 651; and "Qui non prohibet," p. 651.)

Crimen quos inquinat, æquat.—Crime equalises those whom it corrupts.—(Lat.)

He that holds let him hold fast.

Qui tient se tienne.—(Fr., V. 1498.)

He that hopes not for good fears not evil. (G. H.)

He that invented the Maiden first hanged (put a use to) it. (Sc.) (The Maiden was an instrument used in Scotland for beheading persons.)

He that is a blab is a scab. (R.)

He that is a master must serve. (G. H.)

He that is angry at a feast is rude. (G. H.)

He that is born of a hen must scrape for a living.

He that comes of a hen must scrape. (G. H.)

That which comes from a hen will scrape.

He that is born to be hanged shall never be drowned. (R.) (See "Hanging and wiving," p. 739.)

Chi è nato per la forca, mai s'annegherà.—(Ital., also in Germ. and Dutch.)

He that is everywhere is nowhere. (From the Latin, "Quisquis ubique," p. 657.)

Non è in alcun luogo chi è per tutto.—(Ital.)

He that is fallen cannot help him that is down. (G. H.)

He that is far from his gear (goods) is near his skait (injury). (R. Sc.)

He that is fed at another's hand may stay long ere he be full. (G. H.)

He that is full of himself is very empty.

He that is hated of his subjects cannot be counted a king. (R. Sc.)

He that is in hell thinks there is no other heaven.—Quoted by Bacon, *Colours of Good and Evil*, 6.

Chi è in inferno non sa ciò che sia cielo.—Who is in hell knows not what heaven is.—(Ital.)

(See "Husbands are in heaven.")

He that is not handsome at twenty, nor strong at thirty, nor rich at forty, nor wise at fifty, will never be handsome, strong, rich, or wise. (G. H.) (From the Spanish.)

Qui n'a point de sens à trente ans n'en aura jamais.—He that has no sense at thirty will never have any.—(Fr.)

He that is not in the wars is not out of danger. (G. H.)

He that is silent, gathers stones. (R.)
He that is thrown would ever wrestle.
(G. H.)

L'abattu vent toujours lutter.—(Fr.)

He that is warm thinks all so. (G. H.)

He that is worst may still hold the candle.
(R.)

Au plus debile la chandelle à la main.—(Fr.)

He that keeps his own makes war.
(G. H.)

He that kills a man when he is drunk
must be hanged when he is sober. (R.)

*Qui peccat ebrius luat sobrius.—(Latin,
p. 651.)*

He that knows how to dissemble knows
how to rule.—(See "Qui nescit," p. 650.)

*Qui sait dissimuler sait régner.—(Fr.) (See
French, "Savoir dissimuler," p. 729.)*

He that knows little soon repeats it. (R.)

Chi sa poco presto lo dice.—(Ital.)

He that knows nothing doubts nothing.
(G. H.)

*Chi più sa, meno crede.—Who knows much
believes the less.—(Ital.)*

*Chi niente sa, di niente dubita.—Who
knows nothing doubts of nothing.—(Ital.)*

*Chercher à connaitre c'est chercher à
douter.—To seek to know is to seek to doubt.
(Fr.)*

He that knows what may be gained in a
day, never steals. (G. H.)

He that labours and thrives spins gold.
(R.)

*He that labours and thrives spends gold.
(G. H.)*

He that laughs on Friday will weep on
Sunday.

*Qui rit Vendredi, Dimanche pleura.—(Fr.)
Tel rit au matin qui pleure au soir.—He who
laughs in the morning, weeps in the evening.—
(Fr., V. 1498.)*

*He that sings on Friday will weep on
Sunday. (G. H.)*

He that leaves certainty, and sticks to
chance,
When fools pipe he may dance. (R.)

He that lends gives. (G. H.)

He that lies long abed his estate feels it.
(G. H.)

He that lies with dogs rises with fleas.
(G. H.)

*Chi con cane dorme con pulce si leva.—
(Ital.)*

*Qui se couche avec les chiens se lève avec
les puces.—(Fr., also in Span. and Dan.)*

He that lives ill fear follows him. (G. H.)

He that lives in hope danceth without
music. (G. H.)

He that lives longest sees most. (See
"They that live longest.")

*Es menester vivir mucho para ver mucho.—
You must live much in order to see much.—
(Span., Don Quixote.)*

He that lives most dies most. (G. H.)

*Qui vit longtemps, sait ce qu'est douleur.—
Who lives long knows what pain is.—(Fr.)*

He that lives not well one year, sorrows
seven after. (G. H.)

He that lives well sees afar off. (G. H.)

He that lives with cripples learns to limp.
*Die bij kreupelen woont, leert hinken.—
(Dutch.)*

He that lives with wolves will learn to howl.

*Chi vive tra lupi, impara a urlare.—(Ital.,
also in Germ.)*

*Il faut hurler avec les loups.—You must
howl when you are with the wolves.—(Fr.)*

He that lives without account lives to
shame.

*Qui vit sans compte vit à honte. (Fr.,
V. 1498.)*

He that looks not before, finds himself
behind. (G. H.)

He that loseth his due gets not thanked.
(G. H.)

He that loseth his wife and sixpence hath
lost a tester. (R.)

*Che perde moglie e un quattrino, ha gran
perdita del quattrino.—He that loseth his wife
and a farthing hath great loss of his farthing.
(Ital.)*

He that loseth is a merchant as well as
he that gains. (G. H.) (See "He is no
merchant.")

He that loves Glass without G,
Take away L, and that is he. (R.)

He that loves the tree loves the branch.
(G. H.)

He that makes a good war makes a good
peace. (G. H.)

*De mortelle guerre fait on bien paix.—Of
mortal war one makes peace well.—(Fr.,
V. 1498.)*

He that makes a thing too fine, breaks it
(G. H.)

He that makes himself a sheep shall be
eat by the wolf. (G. H.)

Chi pecora si fa, il lupo la mangia.—(Ital.)

Qui se fait brebis, le loup le mange.—(Fr.)

*A good man is no more to be feared than a
sheep.*

He that makes himself dirt the swine will
tread on him.

Chi si sa fango, il porco lo calpestra.—(Ital.)

*Wie zich onder den draf mengt, dien eten
de zwijnen.—Who mixes himself with the
draft will be eaten by the swine.—(Dut h, also
in Dan.)*

He that marries a widow and three children marries four thieves. (R.) (See "Take heed of a person married.")

He that marries for wealth sells his liberty. (G. H.) (*Founded on Plautus, "Dotatæ mactant," etc., p. 523; see also "Dotem accipi," p. 523.*)

He who marrieth for wealth doth sell his liberty. (R.)

Who wives for a dower resigns his own power.

A great dowry is a bed full of brambles. (G. H.) (*Ray says that this is a Spanish prov.*)

He that marries late marries ill. (G. H.)

He that marries or he be wise will die or he thrive. (Sc.)

He that may not as he would mon do as he may. (R. Sc.)

He that measures not himself is measured. (G. H.)

He that mocks a cripple ought to be whole. (G. H.) (*See "He who laughs," p. 801.*)

He that on pilgrimage goeth ever, Becometh holy late or never.

He that once deceives is ever suspected. (G. H.)

The deceitful have no friends.—(*Hindoo.*)

He that once hits is ever bending. (G. H.)

He that passeth a winter's day escapes an enemy. (G. H.)

He that pities another remembers himself. (G. H.) (*Given by Ray as a Spanish proverb.*) (*See Plautus, "Præmonstro tibi," p. 640.*)

He that plays his money ought not to value it. (G. H.)

He that preacheth giveth alms. (G. H.)

He that promises too much means nothing.

Besser freundlich versagen, als unwillig gewahren.—Better a friendly refusal than an unwilling promise.—(*Germa.*)

He that reckons without his host must reckon again. (R.)

He that counts without his host counts twice. (R. Sc.)

He who reckons without his host May chance to find his labour lost.

Chi fa il conto senza l'oste, gli convien farlo due volte.—He who reckons without his host must reckon twice.—(*Ital.*)

Qui compte sans son hôte, il lui convient compter deux fois.—(*Fr.*)

Reckoners without their host must reckon twice. (H. 1346.)

He that repairs not a part builds all. (G. H.)

He that respects not is not respected. (G. H.)

He that riseth betimes hath something in his head. (G. H.)

He that riseth first is first dressed. (G. H.)

He that runs in the dark may well stumble. (R.)

He that runs in the night stumbles.

He that saveth his dinner will have the more for his supper. (R.)

Qui garde son dîner il a mieux à souper.—(*Fr.*)

Mal soupe qui tout dîne.—He sups ill who eats all at dinner.—(*Fr.*)

He that sends a fool expects one. (G. H.)

He that sends a fool means to follow (G. H.)

He that serves the public serves no one.

Chi serve al commune, serve nessuno.—(*Ital.*)

Chi serve al commune, ha cattivo padrone.—Who serves the public has a bad master.—(*Ital.*)

He that serves two masters has to lie to one of them.

Chi duo padroni ha da servire, ad uno ha da mentire.—(*Ital.*)

He that serves well need not ask his wages. (G. H.)

He who serves well need not be afraid to ask his wages. (R.)

He that shames shall be shent. (R. Sc.)

He that shoots always right forfeits his arrow.

He that slays shall be slain. (R. Sc.)

He that sows in the highway loses his corn.

He that sows thorns should not go bare-foot.

Qui sème épines, n'aïlle déchaux.—(*Fr.*)

Chi semina spine, non vada scalzo.—(*Ital.*)

Quien siembra abrojos, no ande descalzo.—(*Span.*)

He that sows, trusts in God. (G. H.)

Who sows his corn in the field, trusts in God. (R.)

He that spares the bad injures the good.

Bonis nocet quisquis pepererit malis.—(*Latin.*)

Honestum lædis cum pro indigno intervenis.—You injure an honourable man when you intervene on behalf of the unworthy.—(*Latin. Publilius Syrus.*)

Injuriam ipse facias ubi non vindices.—You are yourself guilty of an injustice when you do not punish it.—(*Latin. Publilius Syrus.*)

He that speaks lavishly shall hear as
knavishly. (R.)

He that speaks the thing he should not
hears the things he would not. (R. Sc.) (*See*
Latin, Terence, "Si mihi pergit quæ vult
dicere," p. 675; also see "He that doth what
he should not," p. 794.)

Wer redet was er will, muss hören was er
nicht will.—(*German, also in Dutch and Dan.*)

He that speaks me fair and loves me not,
I'll speak him fair and trust him not. (R.)

He that speaks sows, and he that holds
his peace gathers. (G. H.)

He that speaks doth sow; he that holds his
peace doth reap. (R.)

Chi parla, semina; chi tace, raccoglie.—
(*Ital.*)

Qui parle, sème; qui écoute, recueille.—
Who speaks, sows; who listens, gathers.—
(*Fr.*)

He that stays does the business. (G. H.)

He that stays in the valley shall never get
over the hill. (R.)

Qui reste dans la vallée ne passera jamais
montagne.—(*Fr.*)

He that steals an egg will steal an ox.
(G. H.)

He that steals for others will be hanged
for himself.

He that strikes with his tongue must ward
with his head. (R.) (*See "The tongue*
talks at the head's cost.")

He that strikes with the sword shall be
beaten with the scabbard. (R.)

He that studies his content wants it.
(G. H.)

He that stumbles and falls not, mends his
pace. (G. H.)

Qui trébuche et ne tombe pas, avance son
chemin.—(*Fr.*)

Quien estropea y no cae, en su paso añade.
—Who stumbles and does not fall mends his
pace.—(*Span.*)

He that takes all his gear fra himself and
gives to his bairns, it were weill waird to take
a mallet and knock out his brains. (R. Sc.)

He that takes not up a pin, slights his
wife. (G. H.) (*See "See a pin"; also "He*
that will not stoop," p. 800.)

He that talks much errs much.

Talk much and err much, saith the
Spaniard. (R.) (*See "He knows most who*
speaks least," p. 792.)

He that talks much of his happiness,
summons grief. (G. H.) (*See "Touch*
wood.")

He that tells a secret is another's servant.
(G. H.)

He that tells his wife news is but newly
married. (G. H.)

Who, like a fondling, to his wife tells news,
He hath not yet worn out his marriage shoes.
—(*R. Watkyns, 1662.*)

He that thinks amiss, concludes worse.
(G. H.)

He that tholes (endures) overcomes.
(R. Sc.) (*See "Patientes vincunt," p. 632;*
and "Qui patitur vincit," p. 651.)

Die kan lijden en verdragen, vind zijn
vijand voor zijn voeten geslagen.—Who can be
patient finds his enemy at his feet.—(*Dutch.*)

He that tieth not a knot upon his thread
loseth his stitch.—(*Used in this form by*
Bacon as being from the Spanish, "Quien no
da nudo, pierdo punto.")

He that travels far knows much. (R.)

Il ne sait rien qui hors ne va.—He knows
nothing who does not go out.—(*Fr., V. 1493.*)

He that trusts in a lie shall perish in
truth. (G. H.)

He that was born under a three-half-
penny planet shall never be worth two-
penny. (R.)

He that will deceive the fox must rise
betimes. (G. H.)

He that will eat the kernel must crack
the nut. (R.) (*See "Qui a nuce," p. 649.*)

Qui vent manger de noyeau, qu'il casse la
noix.—(*Fr., also in Ital., Germ., Dutch, etc.*)

He that will enter into Paradise must
have a good key. (G. H.)

He that will not be counselled cannot be
helped. (R.)

Wem nicht zu rathen ist, dem ist auch
nicht zu helfen.—(*German.*)

Ene i Raad, ene i Sorg.—Alone in counsel,
alone in sorrow.—(*Dan.*)

He that will not be saved needs no
preacher. (R.)

He that will not have peace, God gives
him war. (G. H.)

He that will not hear motherhead shall
hear step-motherhead. (R.)

He that will not be ruled by his own dame
must be ruled by his step-dame. (R.)

Den som ei vil lyde Fader, faaer vel at lyde
Stivfader.—Who will not obey father, will
have to obey stepfather.—(*Dan.*)

He that will not serve one master will
have to serve many.

Chi non vuol servir ad un sol signore, a
molti ha da servire.—(*Ital.*)

He that will not stoop for a pin will never
be worth a pound.—(*Quoted to Charles II.*
by Sir W. Coventry as "an old English
proverb."—*Pepys' Diary, Jan. 3, 1668.*)

He that will not stoop for a pin shall never
be worth a point. (R.) (*See "He that takes*
not up a pin," supra.)

He that will not when he may,
When he will he shall have nay. (H. 1546.)
—Also in *Burton's Anat. Melan*, 1621, and
The Loyal Garland, song 28 (1636).

The fool that will not when he may,
He shall not when he wold.
—*Blow the Winds, Heigho! Northumbrian*
ballad.

"I have known many who could not when
they would, for they had not done it when
they could."—*Rabelais, Pantagruel*, Book 3,
chap. 27 (1538).

Qui ne fait pas quand il peut, il ne fait pas
quand il veut.—Who does not when he can,
does not when he wishes.—(Fr.)

He that will steal a pin will steal a better
thing. (R.)

It is a sin to steal a pin. (See "He that
steals an egg," p. 799.)

He that will thrive must rise at five;
He that hath thriven may lie till seven.
(R.)

He that will to Cupar, maun to Cupar.
(Sc.)

He that wipes the child's nose kisseth the
mother's cheek. (G. H.) (*Found in Span.,*
German., etc.)

He that woos a maid, must seldom come in
her sight:
But he that woos a widow, must woo her
day and night. (R.)

He that would be well needs not go
from his own house. (G. H.)

He that would be well old must be old
betimes. (G. H.)

He that would cheat a Jew, must be
a Jew.

Willst Du 'nen Juden betrügen, mußt Du
ein Jude seyn.—(German.)

He that would command must serve.

Non bene imperat nisi qui paruerit imperio.
—He does not command well who has not
obeyed command.—(Latin, founded on Cicero.
See "Qui bene imperat," p. 649.)

He that would England win,
Must with Ireland first begin. (R.)

He that would hang his dog gives out
first that he is mad. (R.)

He that would have eggs must bear with
cackling.

He that would have good luck in horses
must kiss the parson's wife. (R.)

He that would have what he hath not
should do what he doth not. (G. H.)

He that would (or "will") learn to pray,
let him go to sea. (G. H.)

Qui veut apprendre à prier, aille souvent
sur la mer.—(Fr.)

He that would live at peace and rest,
Must hear, and see, and say the best. (R.)

Oy, voy, et te tais
Si tu veux vivre en paix.—(Fr.)

Ode, vede, tace,
Se vuoi viver in pace.—(Ital.)

He that would live for aye
Must eat sage in May. (R.)

Salvia salva.—Sage will save.—(Venetian.)

Cur moriatur homo, cui salvia crescit in
horti?—Why should a man die, who has sage
growing in his garden?—(Maxim of School of
Salerno.)

He that would the daughter win,
Must with the mother first begin. (R.)

Wer die Tochter will gewinnen,
Mit der Mutter soll beginnen.—(German.)

He that's down, down with him! (See
"When the ox falls.")

If a man once fall, all will tread on him.
(R.)

He that's long a-giving knows not how to
give. (G. H.)

He tint (lost) never a cow that grat (wept)
for a needle. (R. Sc.)

He was a bold man that first ate an
oyster.* (*Swift, see p. 354.*)

He was born in a caul. (A token of luck.)
Il est né coiffé.—(Fr.)

He was born in August. (Said of a
"well-skilled person.") (R. Sc.)

He was hanged that left his drink behind.
(R.)

He was scant o' news that told that his
father was hanged. (Sc.)

He warms too near that burns. (G. H.)

He wha eats but ae dish seldom needs the
doctor.

He who ceases to pray ceases to prosper.

He who gives blows is master, he who
gives none is dog.—(Bengali.)

He who has a bonny wife needs mair than
twa een (eyes). (Sc.)

Who hath a fair wife needs more than two
eyes. (R.)

* "Think of the man who first tried German
sausage."—JEROME'S "Three Men in a Boat"
chap. 14.

He who is his own lawyer has a fool for his client.

Wer sein eigener Lehrmeister sein will, hat einen Narren zum Schüler.—Who chooses to be his own teacher has a fool as his pupil.—(*Germ.*)

He who is weighty is willing to be weighed.

He who is willing to work finds it hard to wait.

He who laughs at crooked men should need walk very straight. (*See* "He that mocks," p. 798.)

He who lays out for God lays up for himself.*

He loathes nothing who keeps God for his friend. (*R.*)

He who likes borrowing dislikes paying.

He who loves well obeys well

He who promises runs in debt. (*R.*)

Quien promete [or Quien fia ó promete], en deuda se mete.—(*Span.*)

He who seeketh trouble never misseeth it. (*R.*)

He that seeks trouble never misses. (*G. H.*)

He whom God steers sails safely.

He will burn his house to warm his hands. (*G. H.*)

He will never set the Thames on fire.

He will pass in a crowd.†

He will spend a whole year's rent at one meal's meat. (*G. H.*)

He works hard who has nothing to do.

He would fain fly but he wants feathers (*R.*)

No flying without wings. (*R.*)

Oiseau ne peut voler sans ailes.—A bird cannot fly without wings.—(*Fr.*, V. 1498.)

Non si può volar senza ale.—You cannot fly without wings.—(*Ital.*)

Sine pennis volare haud facile est.—(*Latin*, *Plautus*.)

He would rather lose a friend than a jest.

He wrongs not an old man that steals his supper from him. (*G. H.*, given by Ray as a *Spanish proverb*.) (*See* "Light suppers.")

He'll play a small game rather than stand out. (*R.*)

* See Prayer Book version of Prov. 19, 17 (Commonion Service, offertory sentences, p. 438).

† "Will she pass in a crowd? Will she make a figure in a country church?"—Swift, "Letter to Stella," Feb. 9th, 1710-1.

He's a silly body that's never missed. (*Sc.*)

He's a wise man wha can take care o' himsel'. (*Sc.*)

He's an ill cook that cannot lick his own fingers. (*R.*) (*See* "He is a sorry cook," p. 791; and "A bad cook," p. 739.)

Celui gouverne bien mal le miel qui n'en tâte et ses doigts n'en lèche.—He manages the honey badly who does not taste it and lick it off his fingers.—(*Fr.*)

He's free of Fumblers' hall. (*R.*)

He's idle that may be better employed. (*Sc.*)

He's in great want of a bird that will give a groat for an owl. (*R.*)

He's no man that cannot say "No."

Non è uomo chi non sa dir di nò.—(*Ital.*)

He's well worth (worthy of) sorrow that buys it wi' his ain siller. (*Sc.*)

Health and money go far. (*G. H.*)

Health and sickness surely are men's double enemies. (*G. H.*)

Health is better than wealth.

Health and good estate of body are above all gold. (*Ecclesiasticus*, 30, 15.)

Valere malo quam dives esse.—I would rather be healthy than rich.—(*Latin*. *See* "Pauper enim," p. 633.)

Chi ha sanità è ricco, e non lo sa.—He who has health is rich and does not know it.—(*Ital.*)

Health without money is half an ague. (*G. H.*)

Sanità senza quattrini è mezza malattia.—Health without pence is half sickness.—(*Ital.*) (*See* also Walton, p. 352.)

Hear all parties. (*R. Sc.*)

Hear God and God will hear you.

Hearken to reason, or she will be heard.

Hearsay is half lies.

Horensagen ist halb gelogen.—(*Germ.*, also in *Dutch*.)

Hearts may agree, though heads differ.

Heat breaks no bones.—(*Russian*.)

Heaven favours good intentions.

Siempre favorece el cielo los buenos deseos.—(*Span.*, *Don Quixote*, 2, 43.)

Heaven is above all.

Quando Dios amanece, para todos amanece.—When God dawns he dawns for all.—(*Span.*, *Don Quixote*, 2, 49.) (*See* St. Matthew, 5, 45, p. 425.)

Heaven is as near by sea as by land.

Hell and chancery are always open.—*Fuller's Collection of Proverbs (1732).*

Hell is paved with good intentions.* (R.) *This is the form in which, as recorded by Boswell, the adage was used by Johnson (1775).*

Hell is full of good meanings and wishings. (G. H.)

Hell is paved with priests' skulls.—*From St. Chrysostom.*

El infierno es lleno de buenas intenciones.—Hell is full of good intentions.—(Span.; the saying has been ascribed to Guevara, a Spanish bishop, who died 1548.)

L'enfer est plein de bonnes volontés ou desirs.—Hell is full of good wishes or desires. (Fr.) *St. Francis de Sales (d. 1622) ascribes the proverb to St. Bernard, Abbot of Clairvaux (b. 1091, d. 1159).*

Hell is paved with the skulls of great scholars, and paved in with the bones of great men.—(Quoted as a "terrible" but too true proverb by Giles Firmin in *The Real Christian*, 1670.)

L'enfer est pavée de bonnes intentions.—Hell is paved with good intentions.—(Fr.; this is Prosper Mérimée's adapted version of the Portuguese proverb. See note.)

The road to hell is paved with good intentions.—(In this form termed by Archbishop Trench "perhaps the queen of all proverbs.")

Mit guten Vorsätzen ist der Weg zur Hölle gepflastert.—The way to perdition is paved with good intentions.—(Germ.: *Wander's Proverbs.*)

Hell is paved with good intentions and roofed with lost opportunities.—(A version said to be of Portuguese origin.)

Hell is paved with infants' skulls.—(The Nonconformist divine, Baxter, was almost stoned to death by the women of Kidderminster for quoting this from the pulpit.—*Hazlitt's Table Talk.*)

The way of sinners is made plain with stones, but at the end thereof is the pit of hell.—(Ecclesiasticus, 21, 10.)

Die Hölle ist mit Mönchskappen, Pfaffen-falten, und Pickelhauben gepflastert.—Hell is paved with monks' cowls, priests' drapery, and spike-helmets.—(German, stated by *Wander* to be traceable to 1605.)

Di buona volontà sta pieno l'inferno.—Hell is full of good desire.—(Ital.) (See "Heaven favours good intentions," p. 801.)

Help which is long on the road is no help.

Help yourself and your friends will help you. (See "God helps those who help themselves," p. 784.)

* "It has been more wittily than charitably said that hell is paved with good intentions; they have their place in heaven also."—*SOURTÈZE, "Colloquies on Society,"* 5 (1824). Prosper Mérimée (in "Arsène Guillot") quotes as a Portuguese saying: "De boas intencões esta o inferno cheio.—L'enfer est pavé de bonnes intentions."

Heresy is the school of pride. (G. H.)

Heresy may be easier kept out than shook off. (G. H.)

Hide nothing from thy minister, physician, and lawyer. (R.)

Deceive not thy physician, confessor, nor lawyer. (G. H.)

Al confessore, medico, e avvocato,!

Non tenere il ver celato.

—From your confessor, doctor, and lawyer hide not the truth.—(Ital., Venetian.)

À confesseurs, médecins, avocats, la vérité ne cèle de ton cas.—(Fr.)

His bark is worse than his bite. (See "Barking dogs seldom bite," p. 759.)

His heart is in his boots.

His heart is in his hose. (R. Sc.)

His trumpeter is dead. (Of a boaster.)

When you die, your trumpeter will be buried with you.

Hobby-horses cost more than Arab steeds. Steekenpferde sind theurer als arabische Hengste.—(Germ.)

Hobson's choice. ("It became a proverb, when your election was forced upon you, to say, 'Hobson's choice.'")—*Spectator*, No. 509, Sir R. Steele.†

Home is home, though it be never so homely. (R.) (See "My house, my house, though thou art small.")

Οἶκος φίλος, οἶκος ἀριστος.—Home is dear, home is best.—(Greek.)

Home is hamelie. (R. Sc.)

East or west, home is best.

The bird loves her nest. (G. H.)

Home is best.—(Tusser; see p. 379; see also "Domus sua cuique," p. 522.)

Honest men marry soon, wise men not at all. (R.) (Given as an Italian proverb.)

Honesty endures longest.

Ehrlich währt am längsten.—(Germ.)

Honesty is like an icicle; if once it melts that is the end of it. (American.)

Honesty is the best policy. (See *Franklin*, p. 133.)

Knavery may serve for a turn, but honesty is best at long-run. (R.)

He is wise that is honest. (R.) (Given as an Italian proverb.)

Of all crafts, to be an honest man is the master-craft. (R.)

(See also the Latin maxim of *Quintilian*, "Dedit hoc providentia munus," p. 516.)

† Ray states that Hobson was a noted carrier in Cambridge in King James's time, who became wealthy and did much good for Cambridge. According to Steele, he would only let out his horses for hire in rotation, refusing to allow his customers to choose. Hobson died January 1, 1631.

Honesty is the poor man's pork and the rich man's pudding.

Honesty isna pride. (R. Sc.)

Honesty may be dear bought, but can ne'er be an ill pennyworth. (Sc.)

Honey catches more flies than vinegar.

On attrape plus de mouches avec du miel que vinaigre.—(Fr., also in Dutch, Dan., etc.)

Honey is sweet, but the bee stings. (G. H.)

Honour a physician before thou hast need of him.—(Hebrew.) (Saying ascribed to Ben Syra.)

Honour a physician with the honour due unto him. (Ecclesiasticus, 38, 1.)

Honour and ease are seldom bedfellows. (R.)

Honour and life cannot be restored.

Ehren und Leben, kann Niemand zurück geben.—(Germ.)
(See "A good name is sooner lost," p. 743.)

Honour and profit lie not all in one sack. (G. H.)

Honour without profit is a ring on the finger. (G. H.)

Honours change manners.* (R.)

Honores mutant mores.—(Latin.)
Gli onori mutano i costumi.—(Ital.)
Los oficios mudan las costumbres.—(Span., Don Quixote, 2, 4.)
Les honneurs changent les mœurs.—(Fr.)
De eerambten veranderen de zeden.—(Dutch.)

Hope is a good breakfast, but a bad supper. (R.) (From Bacon, see p. 12.)

Hope is a waking man's dream. (Aristotle, Plato, etc., see p. 471, note; see also "Spes est vigilantis," Latin, p. 682. Found in most modern languages.)

L'espérance est le songe d'un homme éveillé.—(Fr.)

Hope is grief's best music.

Hope is the last thing that we lose.

L'ultima che si perde è la speranza.—(Ital.)
La speranza è l'ultima ch' abbandona l'infelice.—Hope is the last thing to abandon the unfortunate.—(Ital.)†

* Margaret More in her Diary, October, 1524, records that Lord Rutland said to her father (Sir Thomas More), "in his acute sneering way": "Ah, ah Sir Thomas, Honores mutant Mores." To which Sir Thomas More replied, "Not so, in faith, but have a care lest we translate the proverb and say, 'Honours change Manners.'" † "Manners" was Lord Rutland's family name.
‡ Epimetheus, according to the classical legend, when griefs and evils flew abroad, at last shut the lid, and kept Hope at the bottom of the vessel.

Hope is the poor man's bread. (G. H.)

Hope well and have well. (R.)

L'espoir est ma force.—Hope is my strength.—(Old Fr. motto.)

Horseplay is fools' play.

Jeux de mains, jeu de villain.—(Fr.)
Burlas de manos, burlas de villanos.—(Span.)

Hot love, soon cold. (Heywood, 1546.)

Love ower het (hot) soon cools. (Sc.)
Gay love, God save it: so soon hot, so soon cold.—(Udall, see p. 379.)
(See "Love me little, love me long.")

How can the cat help it if the maid is a fool? (R.) (From the Italian.)

Che non può la gatta se la massaia è matta?

How do you do after your oysters? (R.)

How we apples swim! (From the Dutch.)

Wij appelen zwemmen, zei de paardenkentu.

However early you rise, the day does not dawn sooner.

No por mucho madrugar amanece mas temprano.—(Span.)

Humble hearts have humble desires. (G. H.)

Humility is the foundation of all virtues.—(Confucius.)

Hunger and cold betray a man to his enemies. (R.) (From the Spanish.)

Hunger drives the wolf from the woods.

La faim chasse le loup du bois.—(Fr., V. 1498.)
La fame caccia il lupo del bosco.—(Ital.)
Honger drijft den wolf uit het bosch.—(Dutch.)

Hunger is the best sauce. (See Tusser, p. 378.)

Hunger makes hard bones sweet beans. (R.) (See "Fabas dulcet," p. 634.)

Hunger is good kitchen meat. (R. Sc.)

Il n'y a sauce que d'appétit.—There is no sauce but that of appetite.—(Fr.)

A bon appétit il ne faut point de sauce.—(Fr.)
Appetito non vuole salsa.—Appetite does not need sauce.—(Ital.)

La fame è il miglior intingolo.—(Ital.)

Honger is de beste saus.—(Dutch.)

Hunger makes raw beans taste of sugar.—(Given by Erasmus as a Dutch proverb.)

La fame mute le fave in mandole.—Hunger changes beans into almonds.—(Ital.)

Fames optimum condimentum.—(Latin.)

Fames est optimus coquus.—Hunger is the best cook.—(Latin.)

La mejor salsa del mundo es la hambre.—Hunger is the best sauce in the world.—(Span., Don Quixote.)

Cibi condimentum esse famem; potionis sitim.—Hunger is the best spice of food; thirst of drink.—(Cicero, De Finibus, Book 2, 28. Given as a saying of Socrates.)

Hunger makes dinners; pastime suppers.
(G. H.)

Hunger will break through stone walls.—
(*Shakespeare*: see p. 302.)

Honger eet door steenen muuren.—Hunger
eats through stone walls.—(*Dutch*.)

Hunger will break through stone walls, or
anything except Suffolk cheese. (R.)

Hungry bellies have no ears.

La ventre affamé n'a point d'oreilles.—(*Fr.*,
Rabelais, *Pantagruel*, Book 3, chap. 15.)

Hungry dogs will eat dirty puddings.
(R.)

À la faim il n'y a point de mauvais pain.—
To hunger there is no bad bread.—(*Fr.*)

L'asino che ha fame mangia d'ogni stramo.
—The hungry ass will eat any sort of straw.
—(*Ital.*)

Husbands are in heaven whose wives
chide not. (R.)

Husbands can earn, but only wives can
save.

Nae man can thrive unless his wife will let
him. (Sc.)

Ask your wife's leave to thrive. (See "A
man must ask," p. 746.)

I am black, but I am not the devil.

I am not the first, and shall not be the
last.* (R.)

I cannot find you baith tales and ears.
(R. Sc.)

I can't work for nothing and find thread.

I gave the mouse a hole and she is
become my heir. (G. H.)

I had rather ride on an ass that carries me
than a horse that throws me. (G. H.)

I have a bone in my arm. (An excuse
for not working, etc.) (R.) (See "Were it
not for the bone in the leg.")

I have dined as well as my Lord Mayor
of London. (R.)

I have saved the bird in my bosom.—(*i.e.*
I have kept the secret).

I know on which side my bread is
battered. (H., 1546.)

I love my friends well, but myself better.

I ne'er liked a dry bargain. (R.)

I never fared worse than when I wished
for my supper. (R.)

I sucked not this out of my fingers' ends.
(R.)

I wept when I was born, and every day
shows why. (G. H.)

When I was born, I did lament and cry,
And now each day doth show the reason why.
—*R. Walskyns*, *Flamma sine Fumo* (1662).

I will get it from his purse or get it from
his skin. (*Quoted by Emerson as a proverb*,
Essay on Compensation.)

I will lay a stone at your door. (I will
bear a grudge.)

I'll not make fish of one and flesh of
another. (R.)

Iceland is the best land on which the sun
shines.—(*Icelandic*.)

Idle bodies are generally busybodies.

Idle folks lack no excuses. (R.)

Idle people have the least leisure.

Il n'y a pas de gens plus affairés que ceux
qui n'ont rien à faire.—There are no folks so
full of business as those who have nothing to
do.—(*Fr.*, founded on *Ennius*. See "Otio qui
nescit udi," p. 630; also "He hath no leisure
that useth it not, p. 791; and "Ex otio"
p. 532.)

Idle people take the most pains. (R.)

Idleness is the devil's bolster.

Idleness teacheth much evil.—*Ecclesiasticus*,
33, 27. (See "Idleness, nourse of sin,"
p. 344.)

Without business, debauchery. (G. H.)
(See "The devil tempts.")

Otia omnia vitia parit.—Idleness produces
all vices.—(*Latin*.)

Lediggand er Fandens Hovedpude.—Laziness
is the devil's pillow.—(*Dan*.)

Idleness is the key of beggary. (R.)

A slothful man is a beggar's brother
(R. Sc.)

Sloth is the mother of poverty. (*Ignatius*.
See p. 344.)

Be not idle and you shall not be longing.
(G. H.)

Sloth is the key to poverty. (R.)

Faulheit ist der Schlüssel zur Armuth.—
(*Germ*.)

Idleness turns the edge of wit. (R.)

Sloth turneth the edge of wit.

If a donkey bray at you, don't bray at
him. (G. H.)

If a good man thrive, all thrive with
him. (G. H.)

If a man deceives me once, shame on
him; if twice, shame on me.

If a man knew what would be dear,
he would be but merchant for a year.
(R. Sc.). See ("He that could know,"
p. 794.)

Fammi indovino, e ti farò ricco.—Make
me a prophet, and I will make you rich.—
(*Ital*.)

* See "Primus non sum," p. 641.

If a woman were little as she is good,
A peascod would make her a gown and
a hood. (R.)

Se la donna fosse piccola come è buona,
La minima foglia la farrebbe una veste e
una corona.—(Ital.)

If all fools had baubles we should want
fuel. (G. H.)

If all fools wore white caps, we should
seem a flock of geese. (G. H.)

If Candlemas day be fair and bright,
Winter will have another flight;
If on Candlemas day it be shower and
rain,
Winter is gone and will not come again.
(R.)

Si Sol splendet Maria purificante,
Major erit glacies post festum quam fuit
ante.

—If the sun is bright on the day of the
Purification (Candlemas Day, Feb. 2), there
will be more frost after the feast than has
been before it.—(Old Latin rhyme, quoted by
Sir T. Browne, *Vulgar Errors*.)

If Candlemas day be dry and fair,
The half of the winter's to come and mair;
If Candlemas day be wet and foul,
The half o' winter's gone at Yule.

—(Sc. version.) (See "When Candlemas
day is come and gone"; also "All the months
in the year," etc.)

If coals do not burn they blacken.

If everyone would mend one, all would
be amended. (R.)

If folly were grief, every house would
weep. (G. H.)

If fools went not to market, bad ware
would not be sold. (R.) (Given as a
Spanish proverb.)

Were there no fools bad ware would not
pass. (G. H.)

E' va più d'un asino al mercato.—More
than one ass goes to market.—(Ital.)

If God give, the devil daurna reave (be-
reave). (Sc.)

If great men would have care of little
ones, both would last long. (G. H.)

If I am master, and you master, who
shall drive the asses?—(Arabic.)

Yo dueña, y vos doncella, quien barrará la
casa?—I the mistress and you the young lady,
who will sweep the house?—(Span.)

Vos doña, yo doña, quien botará a porca
fora.—You a lady, and I a lady, who will put
the sow out?—(Span.)

If all get into the palanquin, who will be
the bearers?—(Hindoo.)

If I had not lifted up the stone, you had
not found the jewel.—(Hebrew.)

If ifs and ans were pots and pans,
There'd be no work for tinkers' hands.

Avec un "si" on mettrait Paris dans une
bouteille.—With an "if" we might put Paris
in a bottle.—(Fr.)

If my aunt had been a man, she'd have
been my uncle. (R.)

Wenn meine Tante Räder hätte, wäre sie
ein Omnibus.—If my aunt had wheels, she
would be an omnibus.—(Germ.)

"In your propositions," said Pantagruel,
"there are so many ifs and buts that I know
not how to make anything of them."—
(*Lancelais, Pantagruel, Book 3, ch. 10.*)

If it is in print it must be true.

I love a ballad in print a' life; for then we
are sure they are true.—(Shakespeare; see p.
293.)

If it is not true, it deserves to be.

Se non è vero, è ben trovato.—If it is not
true, it is well invented.—(Ital.)

If it rains, well; if it shines, well.

If it were not for hope the heart would
break.

Were it no for hope the heart wad break. (Sc.)

If Jack were better, Jill would not be so
bad. (See "A good yeoman," etc.)

If on the eighth of June it rain,

It foretell a wet harvest, men sain. (R.)

If one door shuts, another will open.

If one's name be up, he may lie in bed. (R.)

Qui a bruit de se lever matin peut dormir
jusqu'à dîner.—He who has the reputation
of getting up in the morning can sleep until
dinner-time.—(Fr.)

If people take no care for the future,
they will soon have to sorrow for the
present.—(Chinese.)

If St. Paul be fair and clear,

Then betides a happy year.

—(St. Paul's Day, Jan. 25. A prov. prevalent
in the middle ages throughout W. Europe.)

If the heard were all, the goat might
preach. (From the Danish.)

If the brain sows not corn, it plants
thistles. (G. H.)

If the cap fit, wear it. (See "Qui capit,"
under "He that excuses," p. 795.)

If the cock goes crowing to bed,

He'll certainly rise with a watery head.

If the counsel be good, no matter who
gave it.

If the doctor cures, the sun sees it; if he
kills, the earth hides it. (Sc.)

If the grass grow in Janiveer,

It grows the worse for 't all the year. (R.)

Mieux vaut voir un chien enragé qu'un
soleil chaud en Janvier.—Better to see a mad
dog than a hot sun in January.

(See "All the months in the year")

If the husband be not at home, there is nobody. (G. H.)

If the ice bears before Christmas, it won't bear a goose after.—(*Eastern Counties* [?])

If the mother had not been in the oven, she had never sought her daughter there. (G. H.)

If the mountain will not go to Mahomet, Mahomet must go to the mountain. (R.)
(*Found in all modern languages.*)

If the partridge had the woodcock's thigh,
It would be the best bird that ever did fly. (R.)

If the sky fall, we shall catch larks. (R.)

Si les nues tomboyent esperoyt prendre les
alouettes tous rusties.—(*Fr., Rabelais, Gargantua, Book I, ch. 11.*) (*Also found in Italian.*)

Si el cielo se cae, quebrarse han las ollas.—
If the sky falls, the pots will be broken.—
(*Span.*)

If the staff be crooked, the shadow cannot be straight. (G. H.)

If the twenty-fourth of August be fair and clear,
Then hope for a prosperous autumn that year. (R.)

If the wife sins, the husband is not innocent.

Se la moglie pecca, non è il marito innocente.
—(*Ital.*)

If there be a rainbow in the eve, it will rain and leave;

But if there be a rainbow in the morrow,
it will neither lend nor borrow. (R.)
(*See "A rainbow at night."*)

If there were no clouds, we should not enjoy the sun.

If there were no fools there would be no knaves. (*See "If fools went not to market," p. 805.*)

Were there no hearers, there would be no backbiters. (G. H.)

If there were no receivers, there would be no thieves.

No hay ladrón sin encubridor.—There would be no thief if there were not a concealer.—(*Span.*)

If there were no listeners, there would be no liars.

Jamais ne seroit mesdisant s'il n'estoit nul escoutant.—There would never be evil-speaker if there were no listener.—(*Old Fr., V. 1498.*)

Gab es keine Narren, so gab es keine Weisen.—Were there no fools there would be no wise men.—(*German.*)

If there were no fools there would be no war.

If all men were just, there would be no need for valour.—(*Saying of Agesilaus. Plutarch, Life of Agesilaus.*)

If things were to be done twice, all would be wise. (G. H.)

If thou desirest a wife, choose her on Saturday, rather than on a Sunday. (R.)

If thou do na ill, do na ill like. (R. Sc.)

If wishes were horses, beggars might ride.

If wishes were butter-cakes, beggars might bite. (R.)

If wishes were thrushes, beggars would eat birds. (R.)

If wishes would bide, beggars would ride. (R.)

Si souhaits furent vrais, pasteurs seraient rois.—If wishes were true, peasants would be kings.—(*Fr., V. 1498.*)

If ye believe a' ye hear, ye may eat a' ye see. (Sc.)

If ye would know a knave give him a staff. (G. H.)

If you brew well, you can drink well. (R.)

If ye brew weel, ye'll drink the better.—
(R. Sc.)

If you cannot bite, never show your teeth. (R.)

Se non puoi mordere, non mostrar mai i denti.—(*Ital.*)

If you cannot make a man think as you do, make him do as you think.—(*American.*)

If you cannot see the bottom, do not cross the river.—(*Ital.*)

Chi non vede il fondo, non passi l'acqua.

If you dinna see the bottom don't wade. (Sc.)

If you don't say it, you won't have to unsay it.

If you must fly, fly well. (G. H.)

If you play with a fool at home, he'll play with you in the market. (R.)

If you run after two hares you will catch neither. (*See Latin, "Duos qui sequitur," p. 524.*)

On ne court pas deux lièvres à la fois.—(*Fr. Balzac.*) (*Also in Dan.*)

If you say nothing, nobody will repeat it.

If you sing before breakfast you will cry before night.

If you swear, you'll catch no fish. (R.)

If you throw crumbs on the fire, you are feeding the devil.—(*Old Prov.*)

If you touch pot, you must touch penny
(R.)

If you trust before you try
You may repent before you die.

If you want a reason for whipping a dog,
say that he ate the frying pan. (*See* "Any
stick to beat a dog.")

If you want a thing done, do it yourself.

If thou thyself canst do it, attend to no
other's help or hand. (G. H.)

For that thou canst do thyself rely not on
another. (R.)

If you would be well served, serve yourself.

Chi vuol presto e ben, faccia da se.—Who
wants a thing done quickly and well let him
do it himself.—(*Ital.*)

On n'est jamais si bien servi que par soi-
même.—One is never so well served as by
one's self.—(*Fr.*)

Chi vuol esser mal servito, tenga assai
famiglia.—Who wants to be ill served, let
him keep plenty of servants.—(*Ital.*)

If you wish a thing done, go; if not, send.

Who goes himself, is in earnest; who sends,
is indifferent.

Chi va, vuole; chi manda, non se ne cura.
—Who goes himself, wishes it; who sends
someone else, does not care.—(*Ital.*)

Selbst gethan, ist halb gethan.—What is
done by yourself is half done.—(*Ger.*)

"Gak med," og "see til," ere to gode
Tyende i Bondens Gaard.—"I'll go myself,"
and "I'll see to it," are two good servants in
a countryman's farm.—(*Dan.*)

Manda e descuida, não se fará cousa nen-
hum.—Give orders, and leave it and no more
will be done.—(*Port.*)

Manda, e faze-o, tirar-te-ha cuidado.—Give
orders, and do it, and you will be free of
anxiety.—(*Port.*)

If you want to know a man, travel with
him.

If you will not hear Reason, she will
surely rap your knuckles. (*Poor Richard.*)

If you wish for peace prepare for war.—
(*From the Latin.*)

Bâton porte paix.—The cudgel brings
peace.—(*Fr.*, V. 1498.)

Qui porte épée, porte paix.—Who carries a
sword, carries peace.—(*Fr.*)

De mortelle guerre fait on bien paix.—Of
mortal war you can make peace well.—(*Fr.*,
V. 1498.)

Si vis pacem, para bellum.—If you wish for
peace make ready the battle.—(*Latin.*) (*See*
Ger., "Der Friede," p. 733; *Latin*, "Bellum
ita suscipiatur," p. 498; also "Peace with a
cudgel in hand," and "One sword.")

If you would fruit have,
You must bring the leaf to the grave. (R.)
(*i.e.* Transplant a tree about the fall of the
leaf.)

If you would know secrets, look (*sic*) them
in grief or pleasure. (G. H.)

If you would know the value of money,
try to borrow it.

Pour connaître le prix de l'argent, il faut
être obligé d'en emprunter.—To know the
price of money one must be compelled to
borrow some.—(*Fr.*)

Se quieres ver quanto vale un ducado,
buscalo prestado.—If you would know how
much a ducat is worth, seek to borrow one.—
(*Span.*, also in *Port.*)

If you would live for ever

You must wash milk from your liver. (R.)

Vin sur lait, c'est souhait;

Lait sur vin, c'est venin.

—Wine on milk is desirable; milk on wine is
poison.—(*Fr.*)

Wein auf Bier rath ich dir, Bier auf Wein
das lass sein.—Wine upon beer I counsel thee;
beer upon wine, let that be.—(*Ger.*)

If your wife be crust, mind that you are
crumb.

If your wife is short, stoop to her.

If youth knew what age would crave
It would both get and save. (R.)

Se il giovane sapesse, se il vecchio potesse,
e' non c'è cosa che non si facesse.—If youth
knew, if old age could, there would be
nothing which might not be done.—(*Ital.*)

Si jeunesse savait, si vieillesse pouvait!—If
youth knew! if old age could!—(*Fr.*)

Ignorance is the mother of devotion.—
*According to Fuller (1603-1661) this was a
remark made by Dr. Cule at a Convocation
at Westminster, temp. Elizabeth. (See
"Wonder is the daughter of Ignorance.")*

Ignorance is the mother of impudence.
(*See* "Foolhardiness," p. 780.)

Ilka blade o' grass keeps (catches) its ain
drap o' dew. (Sc.)

Ilka man mend ane, and all will be
mendit. (R. Sc.) (*See* "If everyone would
mend one.")

Ill bairns are best heard at hame. (R. Sc.)

Ill comes in by ells and goes out by
inches. (G. H.) (*See* "One is not so soon
cured" and "Misfortunes come on wings.")

Ill comes upon war's back.

Ill got, ill spent.

And that with gyle was gete, ungracious-
liche be dispended.—*Piers Plowman* (1362),
passus 17, l. 278.

Evil gotten, evil spent. (R.)

Ill-gotten goods seldom prosper. (R.)

Unrecht Gut thut nicht gut.—Ill-gotten
goods do no good.—(*Ger.*)

To naught it goes, that comes from naught.
Della roba di mal acquisto non se ne vede
allegrezza.—(*Ital.*)

Vien presto consumato l'ingiustamente
acquisto.—(*Ital.*)

Κέρδη πονηρά ζημίαν ἡμεψατο.—Ill-gotten gain brings loss.—(*Euripides, Cyclops, 312.*)

(See also *Sophocles, p. 478.*)

Les biens mal acquis s'en vont à vau-l'eau. Wealth ill-got goes to naught.—(*Fr.*)

Lo bien ganado se pierde, y lo malo ello y su dueño.—Well-gotten wealth may lose itself, but ill-gotten loses its master too.—(*Span., Don Quixote.*)

An ill-wan penny will cast down a pound. (R. Sc.)

Uebel gewonnen, übel zerronnen.—Ill won, ill spent.—(*Germ.*)

De rebus male acquisitis non gaudebit tertius heres.—A third heir never enjoys ill-gotten goods.—(*Latin, Joh. Bonif. Lib. de iurt.*)

(See *Latin, "Male parta male dilabuntur," under Proverb, "Lightly come, lightly go," and "De male quesitis," p. 515; also "Lucrum est," p. 579.*)

Ill hearing make's ill rehearsing. (Sc.)

Ill herds make fat wolves. (R. Sc.)

Ill natures, the more you ask them the more they stick. (G. H.)

Ill news travels (or comes) apace.

Ill news hath wings.—(*Drayton; see p. 120.*)

Les mauvaises nouvelles out des ailes.—Bad news has wings.—(*Fr.*)

Assez tôt vient à l'hôtel qui mauvaises nouvelles apporte.—He comes quickly enough to the house who brings bad news.—(*Fr., V. 1498.*)

Trop tôt vient à la porte qui mauvaises nouvelles apporte.—He comes to the door too quickly who brings bad news.—(*Fr., V. 1498.*)

Novella trista arriva presto.—(*Ital.*)

Le cattive nuove sono le prime.—Bad news is the first to arrive.—(*Ital.*)

El bien suena, y el mal vuela.—Good news is reported, but bad news flies.—(*Span.*)

Ill vessels seldom miscarry. (G. H.)

Ill ware is never cheap. (G. H.)

Ill weeds grow apace.

Ille weed groweth faste. (H., 1546.)

Ill weeds waxen weel. (R. Sc.)

Eyrl weed ys sone y growe.—(*Hart. MS., 1490.*)

Pazzi crescono senza inaffiargli.—Fools grow without watering.—(*Ital.*)

Erba mala presto cresce.—(*Ital., also in Dutch.*)

Mauvaise herbe croît volontiers.—An ill weed grows of its own accord.—(*Fr., V. 1498.*)

Onde Urter voxē mest, og forgæe senest.—Ill weeds grow soonest and last longest.—(*Dan.*)

Yerba mala no le empece la helada.—Ill weeds are not injured by frost.—(*Span.*)

Ill-doers are ill thinkers.

Ill-will never said well. (R.)

Immediately, if not sooner.—*19th century phrase.**

In a calm sea every man is a pilot. (R.)

Wenn das Schiff gut geht, will Jeder Schiffherr sein.—(*Germ.*)

In a leopard the spots are not observed. (G. H.)

In a long journey weigh straws. (G. H.)

In a retreat the lame are foremost. (G. H.)

In a thousand pounds of law there is not an ounce of love. (R.)

En cent livres de plaît n'a pas une maille d'amour.—In a hundred pounds of law there is not one ha'porth of love.—(*Old Fr., V. 1498.*)

In a hundred ells of contention there is not an inch of love. (G. H.)

In all companies there are more fools than wise.

En toutes compaignies, il y a plus de folz que de saiges.—*Rabelais, Pantagruel (1533).*

In at one ear and out at the other. (R.)

Dentro da un orrechio e fuori dall' altro.—(*Ital., and in most modern languages.*)

In bad luck, hold out; in good luck, hold in.

In Unglück halte aus; im Glücke halte ein.—(*Germ.*)

In choosing a wife and buying a sword we ought not to trust another. (G. H.)

In every art it is good to have a master. (G. H.)

In every country dogs bite. (G. H.)

In every country the sun riseth in the morning. (G. H.)

In every fault there is folly.

In excess nectar poisons.—(*Hindoo.*)

In for a penny in for a pound. (R.)

In for a mill in for a million.—(*Quoted as a proverb by Emerson, Essay on Experience. A "mill"=the 1,000th part of a dollar, an imaginary amount of money of account in the U.S.*)

In good fortune, prudence; in ill fortune, patience.

Im Glück Vorsichtigkeit, in Unglück Geduld.—(*Germ.*) (See the *Latin, "Cum frueris," etc.*)

In good years corn is hay; in ill years straw is corn. (G. H.)

In much corn there is some cockle.

In prosperity, caution; in adversity, patience.

Evils have their comfort; good none can support. (G. H.) (*Herbert adds, "To wit, with a moderate and contented heart."*)

* Cf. Henryson, p. 160: "For evermore I wait and longer too."

In smooth water God help me! In rough water I will help myself.

Del agua mansa me guarde Dios; que de la brava me guardaré yo.—(*Span.*)
Da chi mi fido mi guardi Iddio;
Da chi non mi fido mi guarderò i.
—From whom I trust may God guard me; from whom I do not trust I will guard myself.—(*Ital.*)

In space comes grace. (R. Sc.)

In spending lies the advantage. (G. H.)

In sports and journeys men are known. (G. H.)

In the coldest flint there is hot fire. (R.)

In the deepest water is the best fishing. (R.)

In the end
Things will mend.
—(See "When things are at their worst they will mend.")

In the end we shall find out who stole the bacon.

A dernier saura on qui a mené le lart.—(*Old Fr.*, V. 1498.)

In the evening the idle man begins to be busy.

Abends wird der Faule fleissig.—(*Germ.*)

In the house of a fiddler all fiddle. (G. H.)

En la maison du ménestrier chacun est danseur.—In the house of the fiddler every one is a dancer.—(*Fr.*)

En casa del gaitero todos son danzantes.—In the house of the piper all are dancers.—(*Span.*)

In the kingdom of a cheater the wallet is carried before. (G. H.)

In the land of the blind man the one-eyed is king. (G. H.)

En la terre des aveugles celui qui n'a qu'un œil y est roi.—(*Fr.*, V. 1498.)

In het land der blinden is een-oog koning.—(*Dutch.*)

In terra di ciechi beato chi ha un occhio.—In the land of the blind blessed is he who has one eye.—(*Ital.*)

In the morning mountains, in the evening fountains. (G. H.)

In the mouth of a bad dog falls often a good bone. (G. H.)

In the world who knows not to swim goes to the bottom. (G. H.)

In time comes he whom God sends. (G. H.)

In time comes she whom God sends. (R.)

In too much disputing truth is lost.

Par trop débâter la vérité se perd.—(*Fr.*)

In two measures of dates there is one measure of stones and more.—(*Hebrew.*)

In vain is the mill-clack, if the miller his hearing lack. (G. H.)

In water you may see your own face; in wine, the heart of another.

Im Wasser kannst du dein Antlitz sehn,
Im Wein des andern Herz espahn.—(*Germ.*)

Indolence is often taken for patience.

On prend souvent l'indolence pour la patience.—(*Fr.*)

Industry is Fortune's right hand, and Frugality her left. (R.)

La diligencia es madre de la buena ventura.—Industry is the mother of good fortune.—(*Span.*, *Don Quixote.*)

Industry is the parent of success.

Industry is the parent of virtue.

Do falta dicha, por demas es diligencia.—Where luck is wanting diligence avails nothing.—(*Span.*)

Infatuation precedes destruction.—(*Hindoo.*) (See "Quem Deus vult perdere"; also "Stultum facit Fortuna," p. 685.)

Ingratitude is the child of pride.

La ingratitud es hija de la soberbia.—(*Span.*, *Don Quixote.*)

Injuries we write in marble; kindnesses in dust.

Chi offende scrive nella rena; chi è offeso nel marmo.—He who offends, writes in sand; he who is offended, in marble.—(*Ital.*)

For men use if they have an evil turn to write it in marble; and who so doth us a good turn we write it in dust.—*Sir Thos. More.* (See "Men's evil manners live in brass."—*Shakespeare*, *Henry VIII.*, Act 4, 2; p. 301.)

Insolence is pride masked.

Into a mouth shut flies fly not. (G. H.)

Bouche serrée, mouche n'y entre.—(*Fr.*)

In bocca chiusa non c'entran mosche.—(*Ital.*)

En boca cerrada no entra mosca.—(*Span.*)

A regard endormi rien ne cheut en la gueule.—Nothing falls into the mouth of a sleeping fox.—(*Fr.*)

Invention breeds invention.—(*Emerson.*)

Is it necessary to add acid to the lemon?—(*Hindoo.*)

It chanceth in an hour that comes not in seven years. (R.)

Accidit in puncto quod non contingit in anno.—It happens in a moment that comes not to pass in a year.—(*Latin.*)

Accasca in un punto quel che non accasca in cento anni.—That may happen in a moment which will not happen in a hundred years.—(*Ital.*)

Lo que no acaece en un año, acaece en un rato.—That which may not happen in a year may happen in a very short space of time.—(*Span.*)

Ce advient en une heure que n'advient pas en cent.—That happens in an hour which does not happen in a hundred.—(*Fr.*, V. 1498.)

It costs more to do ill than well. (G. H.)

It costs more to revenge injuries than to bear them.

It costs no more to amass great wealth than little.

Il coûte peu à amasser beaucoup de richesse, et beaucoup à en amasser peu.—(*Fr.*)

It is a bad cause that none dare speak in. (R.)

It is a bad sack which cannot be patched

Cattivo è quel sacco che non si può rippezzare.—(*Ital.*)

It is a bold mouse that nestles in the cat's ear. (G. H.)

It is a dirty bird that fouls its own nest.

It's an ill bird that bewrays its own nest (R.)

Never cast dirt into the fountain of which thou hast sometime drunk.—(*Hebrew.*)

It is a folly to fret, grief's no comfort.

It is a foolish sheep that makes the wolf his confessor. (R.) (*Given as an Italian proverb.*)

It is a good dog that can catch anything. (R.)

It is a good horse that never stumbles,

And a good wife that never grumbles. (R.)

Il n'y a si bon cheval qui ne bronche.—(*Fr.*)

Il n'est si sage qui ne foloye aucune fois.—There is none so wise but he is foolish at some time.—(*Fr.*, V. 1498.)

It is a great journey to life's end.

It is a great victory that comes without blood. (G. H.)

It is a great way to the bottom of the sea.

It is a hard winter when one wolf eats another.

It is a long lane that has no turning.

It's a long run that never turns. (R.)

He runs far that never turns.

It is a pain both to pay and pray. (R. Sc.)

It is a poor dog that is not worth the whistling.—(*"Dialogues" of Thomas Heywood.*)

It is a poor heart that never rejoices.

It is a poor mouse that has but one hole.—(*See "Mus non uni," p. 596.*)

It is a poor stake that cannot stand one year in the ground. (G. H.)

It is a proud horse that will not carry his own provender. (G. H.)

Superbo è quel cavallo che non si vuol portar la biada.—(*Ital.*)

It is a sad house where the hen crows loudest.

It is a sad house where the hen crows louder than the cock. (R.)

Trista è quella casa dove le galline cantano e'l gallo tace.—(*Ital.*)

Brouille sera à la maison si la quenouille est maîtresse.—There will be discord in the house if the distaff rules.—(*Fr.*)

It is a silly flock where the ewe bears the bell. (R. Sc.)

It is a sin to lie on the devil. (R. Sc.)

It is a wicked thing to make dearth one's garner. (G. H.)

It is a wise child that knows its own father. (R.)

It is a wise father that knows his own child.—(*See Shakespeare, p. 284.*)

It is always term time in conscience court.

It is always time to do good.

En tous les temps fait il bon bien faire.—It is always time to do well.—(*Fr.*, V. 1498.)

It is an ill counsel that hath no escape. (G. H.)

It is an ill wind that blows nobody good (or profit).

It's an ill wind that blows naeboddy gude. (Sc.)

It's an ill air where we gain nothing. (G. H.)

It's an ill air where nothing's to be gained. (R.)

It is an ill wind turns none to good.—(*Tusser; see p. 378.*)

A quelque chose malheur est bonne.—Bad fortune is good for something.—(*Fr.*, V. 1498.)

There is nothing so bad in which there is not something of good.—(*Hebrew.*) (*See "When God wills."*)

Sempre il mal non vien per nuocere.—Often bad fortune does not lead to harm.—(*Ital.*)

Spesso d'un gran male nasce un gran bene.—Often out of a great evil a great good is born.—(*Ital.*)

It is better to be happy than wise. (R.)

Better to be happy than wise. (H., 1546.)

È meglio esser fortunato che savio.—It is better to be lucky than wise.—(*Ital.*)

Mieux vaut une once de fortune qu'une livre de sagesse.—An ounce of luck is worth more than a pound of wisdom.—(*Fr.*)

Ἀἰσῆς εἶναι μᾶλλον ἢ σοφὸς κακόν.—I would rather be ignorant of evils than wise.—(*Æschylus, Suppliants, 454.*)

(*See "Where ignorance is bliss," etc., under GRAY.*)

Ἔστιν ἡ κέρδος ἐν κακοῖς ἀγνοῖα.—Ignorance is an advantage in misfortunes.—(Euripides, Antiope.)*

It is better to be stung by a nettle than pricked by a rose. (R.)

It is better to be the head of a lizard than the tail of a lion. (G. H.)

Better be the head of a pike than the tail of a sturgeon. (G. H.)

Better be the head of a dog than the tail of a lion. (R.)

Better be the head of an ass than the tail of a horse. (R.)

Better be the head of the yeomanry than the tail of the gentry. (R.)

Meglio è esser capo di lucoetola che coda di dracone.—Better be the head of a lizard than the tail of a dragon.—*(Ital.)*

È meglio esser testa di luccio che coda di sturione.—It is better to be the head of a pike than the tail of a sturgeon.—*(Ital.)*

Mas vale cabeza de raton que cola de leon.—The head of a rat is worth more than the tail of a lion.—*(Span.)*

It is cheap enough to say "God help you!"

It is day still while the sun shines. (R.)

It is easier to build two chimneys than to maintain one. (G. H.)

It is easier to build two chimneys than to keep one in fuel.—*Poor Richard.*

It is easier to get money than to keep it.

Gewinnen ist leichter als Erhalten.—*(Germ.)*

Weise Hut behalt ihr Gut.—Wise care keeps what it has gained.—*(Germ.)*

It is easier to pick holes than to mend them. (*See* "Everyone can find fault.")

It is easier to pull down than build. (R.)

It is easy to add to other men's inventions. (*See Latin* "Facile est inventis addere," p. 524.

Il est aisé d'ajouter aux inventions des autres.—*(Fr.)*

It is easy to bear the misfortunes of others.

El mal ageno de pelo cuelga.—Another man's misfortunes hang by a hair.—*(Span., Don Quixote.)*

When another man suffers, a piece of wood suffers.—*(Arabic.)*

(*See* "The comforter's head.")

It is easy to hurt; it is hard to cure.

Verletzen ist leicht, hellen schwer.—*(Germ.)*

It is easy to open a shop but hard to keep it open.—*(Chinese.)*

It is easy to rob an orchard when none keeps it. (R.)

It is eith (easy) to cry zule (Christmas) on another man's cost. (R. Sc.)

It is eith (easy) to swim where the head is holden up. (R. Sc.) (*From the Danish.*)

It is fair in hall where beards wag all. (R. Sc.)

It is folly to live in Rome and strive with the Pope.

It is good fishing in drumbling (troubled) waters. (R. Sc.)

On pêche bien en eau trouble.—*(Fr.)*

A rio revuelto, ganancia de pescadores.—*(Span.)*

In troebel water is't goed visschen.—*(Dutch.)*

It is good sheltering under an old hedge. (R.)

It is good sleeping in a heal (whole) skin. (R. Sc.)

It is good to have some friends both in heaven and hell. (G. H.)

It is good to hold the ass by the bridle. (G. H.)

It is good tying the sack before it be full. (G. H.)

It is hard to be wretched, but worse to be known so. (G. H.)

It is hard to carry a full cup.

It is hard to wive and thrive both in a year. (R.)

It is ill baking without meal or water.

Ohne Mehl und Wasser, ist ubel backen.—*(Germ.)*

It is ill to drive black hogs in the dark. (R.)

It is ill waiting for dead men's shoes.

He that waits for dead men's shoes may go long barefoot. (R.)

Qui attend les souliers d'un mort risque d'aller pieds nus.—*(Fr., also in Dan.)*

He should wear iron shoon that bides his neighbour's death. (R. Sc.)

A longue corde tire qui d'autrui mort desire.

—He pulls with a long rope that waits for another's death.—*(Fr., V. 1498.) (Given in the English form by Geo. Herbert.)*

A lunga corda tira chi la morte altrui desidera.—*(Ital.)*

It is in print (and therefore must be true).

Cela est escrit. Il est vray.—The thing is written. It is true.—*(Rabelais, Pantagruel, 1533.) (Writing formerly lent the same verisimilitude to a statement as was afterwards ascribed to printing.) (See "If it is in print," p. 895.)*

It is in vain to look for yesterday's fish in the house of the otter.—*(Hindoo.)*

It is more pain to do nothing than something. (G. H.)

It is na mair pity to see a woman greet (weep) nor to see a goose go bare fit. (R. Sc.)

It is na time to stoop when the head is off. (R. Sc.)

It is na play where one greets (one weeps) and another laughs. (R. Sc.)

It is never a bad day that hath a good night. (R.)

It is never too late to mend.

It's never too late to repent. (R.)

"Woman, amends may never come too late."—(*A Looking Glass for London and England*, by Thos. Lodge and Robt. Greene, circa 1590.)

(See *Æschylus, Agamemnon*. "It is always in season for old men to learn.")

It is no sure rule to fish with a crossbow (G. H.)

It is no use crying over spilt milk.

No weeping forshed milk. (R.)

Dove bisognan rimedj, il sospirar non vale.—Where remedies are required, sighing is of no avail.—(*Ital.*)

Il vaut mieux tâcher d'oublier ses malheurs que d'en parler.—It is better to try to forget your troubles than to speak of them.—(*Fr.*)

It is not as thy mother says, but as thy neighbours say.—(*Hebrew, signifying that a mother's report is likely to be biased.*)

It is not good to want and to have. (R. Sc.)

It is not lost that comes at last.

It is not necessary to teach a fish to swim.

Il ne faut apprendre aux poissons à nager. (*Fr.*) (See "*Piscem natum*," p. 637.)

It is not the beard that makes the philosopher. (See "*If the beard*," p. 305.)

It is not the coat that makes the gentleman. (See "*Meat and cloth make the man*,")

It's not the gay coat makes the gentleman. (R.)

It is not the most beautiful women whom men love most.

Ce ne sont pas les plus belles qui font les grandes passions.—(*Fr.*)

It is not tint (lost) that is done to friends. (R. Sc.) (See "*It's no tint*," p. 313.)

It is possible for a ram to kill a butcher. (R.)

It is sure to be dark if you shut your eyes.

It is the first step which is troublesome.

Ce n'est (or Il n'y a) que le premier pas qui coûte.—(*Fr.*)

Il più duro passo è quello della soglia.—The hardest step is over the threshold.—(*Ital.*)

See Greek, "*Ἀρχὴ δέ τοι*," p. 469; also Latin, "*Hec dum incipias*," p. 547.)

It is the nature of the beast. (R.)

It is time to be wise when you have a beard.

Il est temps d'être sage quand on a la barbe au menton.—(*Fr.*)

It is time to cock your hay and corn, When the old donkey blows his horn.

—Halliwell (*Nature-Songs*), with the comment that "*the braying of an ass is said to be an indication of rain or hail*."

It is time to set in, when the oven comes to the dough. (R.)

It is time to yoke when the cart comes to the caples.—(*Cheshire.*) (R.)

It is tint [lost] that is done to child and auld men. (R. Sc.)

It is too late to shut the stable-door when the horse is stolen.

À tard on ferme l'étable quand les chevaux sont perdus.—(*Fr.*, V. 1498.)

Il est temps de fermer l'étable quand les chevaux en sont allés.—It is full time to shut the stable when the horses have gone.—(*Fr.*)

Het is te laat den stal te sluiten als het paard gestolen is.—(*Dutch.*)

Det er for sildigt at skyde Brønden igien naar Barnet er druknet.—It is too late to cover the well when the child is drowned.—(*Dan.*)

Serrar la stalla quando s'han perduti i buovi.—(*Ital.*)

À tard crie l'oiseau quant il est pris.—The bird cries out too late when it is taken.—(*Fr.*, V. 1498.)

De chose perdue le conseil en es prins.—When a thing is lost people take advice.—(*Fr.*) (See "*Give losers leave*," p. 783.)

The dam must be made before the flood comes.—(*Hindoo.*)

To cut a stick when the fight is over.—(*Japanese.*)

It is true that all men says. (R. Sc.) (See "*What everyone says*,")

It is truth makes a man angry.

It is very hard to shave an egg. (G. H.)

Il trouverait à tondre sur un œuf.—He would find something to shave on an egg.—(*Fr.*)

It is weel said, but who will bell the cat? (R. Sc.)

It is well to buy when someone else wants to sell.

E buon comprare quando un altro vuol vendere.—(*Ital.*)

It matters less to a man where he is born than how he can live.—(*Turkish.*)

It never rains but it pours.

Non tuona mai che non piova.—It never thunders but it rains.—(*Ital.*)

It takes the gilt off the gingerbread.

"Buy any gingerbread, gilt gingerbread."
—(*Ben. Jonson's Bartholomew Fair, Act 2, 2. 1614.*)

It takes two to make a quarrel.

The second blow makes the fray. (*See* "Be not the first.")

It will all come out in the wash.

Todo saldrá en la colada.—All will come out in the wash-tub.—(*Span.*)

It will be a wet month when there are two full moons in it.

It will be all the same a hundred years hence.

It is all one a hundred years hence. (R.)

A thousand pounds and a bottle of hay
Is all one thing at Doon's-day. (R.)

It will not happen in a week of Sundays.

La semaine tant renommée par les annales,
qu'on nomme la semaine des trois jadis.—
The week so renowned in the annals, which
is called the week of three Thursdays.—
Rabelais, Pantagruel (1533), Prologue.

To-morrow come never,
When two Sundays come together.—(*Hall-
well, Proverb Rhymes.*)

Zu Sanct-Nimmerstag. On St. Never's
Day.—(*Germ.*)

It's a bad cloth indeed will take no colour.
(R.) (*See* "Black will take no other hue,"
p. 763.)

Cattiva è quella lana che non si può tingera.
—(*Ital.*)

It's ill wool that will take no dye.

It's a gude heart that says nae ill, but a
better that thinks nane. (Sc.)

It's a hard battle where none escapes.
(Sc.)

It's a poor man that always counts his
sheep. (*From Ovid. See* "Pauperis est,"
p. 633.)

It's a rank courtesy when a man is forced
to give thanks for his own. (R.)

It's a sorry goose will not baste herself.
(R.)

It's an ill dog that deserves not a crust. —

Digna canis pabulo.—A dog is worthy of
her food.—(*Latin.*)

It's an ill guest that never drinks to his
host. (R.)

It's an ill procession where the devil holds
the candle. (R.)

It's an ill battle where the devil carries the
colours. (R.)

It's as good to be in the dark as without
light. (R.)

It's good to marry late or never. (R.)

It's hard sailing where there's no wind.

It's hard to sail over the sea in an egg-
shell. (R.)

It's ill healing an old sore. (R.)

It's ill killing a crow with an empty sling.
(R.)

It's ill living where everybody knows
everybody.

It's ill talking between a full man and
a fasting.

It's lang ere the deil dee by the dyke-
side. (Sc.)

It's no tint [lost] that a friend gets.
(Sc.)

It's no use killing nettles to grow docks.

It's no use pumping a dry well.

It's not "What has she?" but "What is
she?" (*See* "Non quare," *p. 614.*)

It's one beggar's woe to see another by
the door go. (R.)

Etiam mendicus mendico invidet.—Even a
beggar envies another beggar.—(*Latin: from the Greek, Hesiod.*)

It's pity fair weather should do any harm.
(R.)

It's poor friendship that needs to be con-
stantly bought.

It's the clerk makes the Justice. (R.)

It's too late to cast anchor when the
ship's on the rocks.

Jack is as good as Jill.

Jack of all trades, and master of none.

Jack will never be a gentleman.

Jack's as good as his master.

Jest not with the eye, or with religion.
(G. H.)

"Nec patitur ludum fama, fides, oculus."
Fame, confidence and the eye do not endure
trifling with.

(*See* "You should never touch your eye but
with your elbow.")

The eye and religion can bear no jesting.—
(G. H.)

Con los ojos y la fé nunca me burlaré.—
(*Span.*)

Jest with an ass and he will flap you in
the face with his tail.

- Jesting brings serious sorrows
Jesting lies bring serious sorrows.
- Jests spare no one.
Bons mots n'épargnent nuls.—(*Fr.* V. 1498.)
- Joan is as good as my lady, in the dark.
Αὔριον ἀπὸ βροχῆς γυνὴ πᾶσα ἡ αὐρή.—When the light is taken away every woman is the same.—(*Greek.*)
- Joke at your leisure; ye kenna wha may jibe yoursel' (Sc.)
- Jouk (duck) an' let the jaups (splashes of mud) gae by. (Sc.)
- Jurists are bad Christians.
Juristen. böse Christen.—(*Germ.*)
- Justice hath a nose of wax.
Das Recht hat eine wächserne Nase.—(*Germ.*)
Les lois ont le nez de cire.—Laws have a nose of wax.—(*Fr.*)
- Justice pleaseth few in their own house. (G. H.)
- Kail (broth) spares bread. (R. Sc.)
- Kame single, kame sair. (R. Sc.)
- Kamesters are aye greasy. (R. Sc.)
- Keep a thing seven years, and you'll find a use for it. (Sc.)
- Keep good men company, and you shall be of the number. (G. H.)
Juntate á los buenos y seras uno de ellos.—(*Span., Don Quixote.*)
Ligádvos á la compañía de los buenos é seredes uno dellos.—(*Span. Another form of the same proverb.*)
Keep not ill men company lest you increase the number. (G. H.)
- Keep oot o' his company wha cracks o' his cheatery (boasts of his knavishness). (Sc.)
- Keep some till more come.
- Keep the common road and you are safe.
- Keep the dogs near when you sup with the wolf.—(*Oriental.*)
- Keep the rake near the scythe, and the cart near the rake.—(*Quoted by Emerson, Essay on Prudence.*)
- Keep well thy tongue and keep thy friend.—(*Chaucer; see p. 77.*)
Giem din Mund, og giem din Ven.—Keep your mouth and keep your friend.—(*Dan.*)
- Keep well while you are well.
- Keep your ain fish-guts for your ain sea-mows (*i.e.* keep your rubbish for your own friends). (Sc.)
- Keep your breath to cool your own crowdie (porridge). (Sc.)
- Keep your eyes wide open before marriage, half-shut afterwards.—(*American.*)
- Keep your gab (mouth) steeket (shut) when ye kenna your company. (Sc.)
- Keep your hurry in your fist.—(*Irish.*)
- Keep your mouth shut and your een (eyes) open. (Sc.) (*See "Claude os," p. 506.*)
- Keep your shop, and your shop will keep you.—*Attributed by Steele (Spectator, No. 509) to Sir William Turner, "that valuable citizen"*
- Ken when to spend, and when to spare, And when to buy, and you'll ne'er be bare. (Sc.)
- Ken yoursel' and your neebours winna mistak' you. (Sc.)
- Kill not the goose that lays the golden eggs.
Every man has a goose that lays golden eggs, if he only knew it.—(*American.*)
Sie streiten um ein Ei, und lassen die Henne fliegen.—They quarrel about an egg and let the hen fly.—(*Germ.*)
- Kill two birds with one stone (or shaft).
To stop two gaps with one bush. (R.)
To stop two mouths with one morsel. (R.)
To kill two flies with one flap. (R.)
D'une pierre faire deux coups.—To make two hits with one stone.—(*Fr.*)
Pigliar due colombe con una fava.—To take two pigeons with one bean.—(*Ital.*)
Di un dono far duoi amici.—To make two friends with one gift.—(*Ital.*)
- Kind words are worth much and cost little. (*See "Courtesy costs nothing," p. 767.*)
- Kindle not a fire that you cannot put out.
- Kindness begets kindness. (*Cicero. See "Benignitas," p. 499.*)
Gratia gratiam parit.—(*Latin.*)
- Kindness cannot be bought for geir. (R. Sc.)
- Kindness comes o' will; it canna be coft (bought). (Sc.)
- Kindness lies not aye in aye side of the house. (R. Sc.)
- Kindness o'ercomes a dislike. (Sc.)
- Kindness will creep where it may not gang. (R. Sc.)
- Kings alone are no more than single men. (*See "Rex est major singulis," p. 685.*)
- Kings and bears oft worrv their keepers. (R. Sc.)
- Kings are out of play. (R. Sc.)

Kings' caff is better than ither folks' corn.
(R. Sc.)

Mas vale migaja de Rey que merced de Señor.—The king's leavings are better than the lord's bounty.—(*Span.*, *Don Quixote*)

Kings hae long lugs (ears). (Sc.)

Kings hes long ears. (R. Sc.)

Kings have long arms.

Les rois ont les mains longues.—Kings have long hands.—(*Fr.*) (See "An nescis," p. 431.)

Fürsten haben lange Hände und viele Ohren.—Princes have long hands and many ears.—(*Germ.*) (See "Multa regum," p. 594.)

Kiss and be friends.—(*This expression is used by Swift. Letter, Jan., 1711.*)

Kissing goes by favour. (R.)

Knaves and fools divide the world. (R.)

Knowledge is folly except grace guide it
(G. H.)

Ciencia es locura si buen senso no la cura.—Knowledge is madness if good sense does not direct it.—(*Span.*)

Knowledge is no burden. (G. H.)

Knowledge is eith borne about. (R. Sc.)

Knowledge is power. (See *Bacon*, "De Hæresibus," p. 15.)

Knowledge makes one laugh, but wealth makes one dance. (G. H.)

Labour as long lived; pray as ever dying.
(G. H.)

Labour has a bitter root but a sweet taste.
Arbeide har en bitter Rod, men sød Smag.
—(*Dan.*)

Labour warms, sloth harms.
Arbeid verwarmt, luiheid verarmt.—(*Dutch.*)

Lads will be men. (R. Sc.)

Laith (loth) to the bed, laith out of the bed.
(R. Sc.)

Laith (loth) to the drink and laith fra it.
(R. Sc.)

Land ill, soon weel. (Sc.)

Land was never lost for want of an heir.
(R.)

Last come, worst served.

Au dernier les os.—To the last comers the bones.—(*Fr.*)

Chi tardi arriva, mal allogia.—Who comes late is lodged ill.—(*Ital.*)

Les derniers venus sont souvent les maîtres.—The last comers are often the masters.—(*Fr.*) (See *Latin* "Tarde venientibus" p. 690.)

Last in bed, best heard.

Late fruit keeps well.

Spät Obst liegt lange.—(*Germ.*)

Laugh and grow fat.

Il riso fa buon sangue.—Laughter makes good blood.—(*Ital.*)

Laugh at leisure, ye may greet (weep) ere nicht. (Sc.) (See "Joke at your leisure," p. 814.)

Law is a bottomless pit. (*Title of Pamphlet c. 1700, see p. 4.*)

Law is a lottery. (See "The glorious uncertainty of the law.")

Law licks up a'. (Sc.)

Lawsuits consume time, and money, and rest, and friends. (G. H.)

Lawyers' houses are built on the heads of fools. (G. H.)

Les maisons des avocats sont faictes de la teste des folz.—(*Old Fr.*)

Lazy people take the most pains.

Idle folks have the most labour. (R.)

Leal (loyal) heart leed (lied) never. (Sc.)

Lean liberty is better than fat slavery.

Learn a bad habit, and ye'll ca' 't a custom. (Sc.)

Learn weeping and thou shalt laugh gaining. (G. H.)

Learn wisdom from others' follies.

Learn young, learn fair;
Learn auld, learn mair. (Sc.)

Learned fools are the greatest fools.

Un sot savant est sot plus qu'un sot ignorant.—A learned fool is a greater fool than an ignorant fool.—(*Fr.*)

Die gelehrte Narren sind über alle Narren.—Learned fools are above all fools.—(*Germ.*) (See "Learning makes the wise wiser," etc.)

Learning is a sceptre to some, a bauble to others.

Learning makes the wise wiser, but the fool more foolish.

Jean a étudié pour être bête.—Jack has studied in order to be a fool.—(*Fr.*)

Least said, soonest mended.—(*Wither; see p. 393.*)

Little said, soon amended. (R.)

Little said, soon mended. (R. Sc.)

Mickle spoken, part mon spill.—Much spoken, part must go wrong. (R. Sc.)

Leave a jest when it pleases you best.

Leave jesting whiles it pleaseth, lest it turn to earnest. (G. H.)

Long jesting was never good. (G. H.)

Lascia la burla quando più piace.—Drop the jest when it pleases most.—(*Ital.*)

A la burla dejarla quando mas agrada.—(*Span.*)

Leave a welcome behind you.

- Leave Ben Lomond where it stands. (Sc.)
 Leave it if you cannot mend it
 Leave not the meat to gnaw the bones,
 Nor break your teeth on worthless stones.
 Leave something for manners.
 Leave off first for manners' sake.—*Ecclesiasticus*, 31, 17.
 Leave the court before the court leave thee. (R. Sc.)
 Leave to-morrow till to-morrow.
 Leave well alone. (See "Let well alone," p. 817.)
 Leaves enough, but few grapes.
 Leisure is the reward of labour.
 Lend only what you can afford to lose.
 Lend thy horse for a long journey; thou mayest have him return with his skin. (R.)
 Less honey and more honesty.
 Less of your courtesy and more of your purse. (R.)
 Weniger Rath und viele Hände.—Less counsel and more hands.—(*Germ.*)
 Let as deil ding another.
 Let all live as they would die. (G. H.)
 Let alone makes mony a loon. (R. Sc.)
 Let an ill man lie in thy straw and he looks to be thy heir. (G. H.)
 Let anger's fire be slow to burn.
 Let bygones be bygones.
 Erase que se era.—What hath been hath been.—(*Span.*)
 Let each tailor mend his own coat.
 Let every fox take care of his own brush.
 Let every herring hang by its own tail.—(*Irish.*)
 Let every man talk of what he understands.
 Cada qual habló en lo que sabe.—(*Span.*)
 Let every pedlar carry his own burden. (R.) (See *Galatians*, 6, 5, p. 434.)
 Let every man carry his own sack to the mill.
 Chacun ira au moulin avec son propre sac.—(*Fr.*)
 Trage Jeder seinen Sack zur Mühle.—(*Germ.*)
 Let every tailor keep to his goose.
 Let him drink as he has brewed. (R. Sc.)
 See "As they brew," p. 758.)
 Let him set up shop on Goodwin Sands. (R.)
 Let him tak' his fling and find out his ain wecht (weight). (Sc.)
 Let him who knows not how to pray, go to sea.
 Let him who knows the instrument play upon it.
 Quien las sabe las tañe.—(*Span., Don Quixote.*)
 Die 't spel niet kan
 Die blijf 'er van.
 —Who cannot play should not touch the instrument.—(*Dutch.*)
 Let none say, I will not drink water. (G. H.)
 No diga nadie, de esta agua no beberé.—Let no one say, "I will not drink of this water." (*Span.*)
 Let not plenty make you dainty.
 Let not poverty part good company.
 Let not the grass grow on the path of friendship.—(*American-Indian.*)
 Let people laugh as long as I am warm.—(*From the Spanish.*)
 Andeme yo caliente, y ríase la gente.—(*Span., Don Quixote.*)
 Let people talk and dogs bark.
 Lass die Leute reden und die Hunde bellen.—(*Germ.*)
 Let sleeping dogs lie.
 It is not good a sleeping hound to wake.—*Chaucer, Troilus*, 1, 640.)
 It is evil waking of a sleeping dog. (H., 1546.)
 Wake not a sleeping lion.—(*From the Countryman's New Commonwealth*, 1647.)
 Wake not a sleeping wolf.—(*Shakespeare, Henry IV., Part 2*; see p. 295.)
 It is ill to wakin sleeping dogs. (R. Sc.)
 Il fait mal éveiller le chien qui dort.—(*Modernised from a French MS. of the 13th century.*)
 N'éveille point le chat qui dort.—Do not wake a sleeping cat.—(*Fr.* 1555.)
 Esveiller le chat qui dort.—(*Rabelais, Pantagruel*, 1538.)
 Quia non movere.—Do not disturb things at rest.—(*Latin*, see "Stare decisis," p. 683.)*
 Non destare il can che dorme.—Do not wake the dogs who sleep.—(*Ital.*)
 Non stuzzicare il can che dorme.—(*Ital.*)
 Den schlafenden Hund sal nymant wecken.—(*Old Germ.*)
 Las den Hund schlafen.—Let the dog sleep. (*Germ.*) (See "When sorrow is asleep wake it not"; also "To stir up a hornets' nest.")
 (See also, "Μη κίves Κουαρτίαν," p. 474, and the *Latin*, "Ne moveas Camarinam.")
 Let the best horse leap the hedge first.

* "Quieta movere magna merces videbatur."—To disturb things at rest seemed to be a great source of revenue.—*SALLUST*, "Catilina," 21.

Let the cobbler stick to his last. (*See*
"Ne sutor," *Latin*, p. 599.)

Let the drunkard alone, and he will fall
of himself.—(*Hebrew*.)

Let the tow (rope) gang wi' the packet.
(*Sc*.)

Let those laugh that win.

He laugheth that winneth. (*H.*, 1546.)
Give winners leave to laugh, for if you do
not they'll take it. (*R*.)

They laugh aye that winnes. (*R. Sc*.)
Marchand qui perd ne peut rire.—The
merchant who loses cannot laugh.—(*Fr*.)

Let us have a talk in my house, and
dinner in yours.—(*Telugu*.)

Let well alone.

Chi sta bene non si muove.—Who stands
well should not move.—(*Ital*.) (*Said to have*
been the reply of Nich. Poussin when asked to
return from Rome to Paris.)

Let women spin, not preach.

Cada puta hile.—Let every wench spin.—
(*Span.*, *Don Quixote*.)

Let your purse be your master. (*R*.)

Liars have short wings. (*R*.)

Lügen haben kurze Beine.—Lies have short
legs.—(*German*.)

Liars should have good memories. (*From*
the Latin, see "Mendacem," p. 537.)

Qui ne sent point assez ferme de memoire,
ne se doit pas mêler d'être menteur.—Who is
not sure of his memory should not attempt
lying.—(*Fr.*, *Montaigne*, Book 1, chap. 9.)

Il bugiardo deve aver buona memoria.—
(*Ital*.)

Lies and Latin go round the world.

Løgn og Latin løbe verden omkring.—
(*Danish*.)

Lies hunt in packs.

Lies may be acted as well as spoken.

Lies take a deal of killing.

Life is half spent before we know what it
is. (*G. H.*)

La vie est moitié usée avant qu'on ne sache
ce qu'est la vie.—(*Fr*.)

Life lieth not in living, but in liking. (*R*.)

Il n'est vie que d'être aisé.—It is not life
unless you are at ease.—(*Fr.*, V. 1493.) (*See*
Latin, *Martial*, "Non est vivere," p. 612.)

Life without a friend is death without a
witness. (*G. H.*)

Life would be too smooth without rubs in
it.

Das Leben heisst Streben.—Life means
strife.—(*German*.)

Light another's candle, but don't put
your own out.

Light burdens, long borne, grow heavy.
(*G. H.*)

Light burdens far heavy. (*R*.)

Petit fardeau poise à longue.—(*Fr*.)

Leichte Bürden werden ferne schwer.—
(*German*.)

Light cheap, lither yield (*i.e.* What costs
little yields badly). (*R*.)

Light Christmas, light wheatsheaf;
Dark Christmas, heavy wheatsheaf.
—(*Kentish*, said to refer to full or new moon
at Christmas.)

A light Christmas a heavy sheaf. (*R*.)

Light gains make heavy purses.—(*Bacon*,
Essay of Ceremonies.)

Light gains make a heavy purse. (*R*.)

Le petit gain remplit le bourse.—(*Fr*.)

Poco e spesso empie il borsetto.—Little and
often fills the purse.—(*Ital*.) (*See* "Small
profits and quick returns," p. 849.)

Ligt gewin maakt zware beurzen.—(*Dutch*.)

Klein gewin brengt rijkdom in.—Small
gains bring in wealth.—(*Dutch*.)

Kleiner Profit und oft, ist besser wie grosser
und selten.—Small and frequent gains are
better than large ones and seldom.—(*German*.)

Light supper makes long life.

He that goes to bed thirsty rises healthy.
(*G. H.*)

Come poco y cena mas poco.—Dine lightly
and sup more lightly still.—(*Span*.)

By suppers more have been killed than
Galen ever cured. (*G. H.*)

Come poco y cenó mas,
Duerme en alto y viviras.

—Dine lightly, and sup more plentifully;
sleep high up and live long.—(*Span.*, *Lorenzo*
Palmireno.)

Qui couche avec le soif se lève avec la
santé.—Who goes to bed thirsty rises healthy.
(*Fr*.)

Prandium exiguum cena liberalior excipiat.
(*Latin*.)

Sound sleep cometh of moderate eating.—
Ecclesiasticus, 31, 20.

Chi ben cena ben dorme.—Who sups well
sleeps well.—(*Ital*.) (*See* "Who goes to bed
supperless.")

Ex magnâ cenâ stomacho fit maxima pena;
Ut sis nocte levis, sit tibi cena brevis.

—From a great supper comes a great pain;
that you may sleep lightly sup lightly.—
(*Latin*, *Medieval*. (*See* "Feed sparingly," p.
778; and "He wrongs not," p. 801.)

Light your lamp before it becomes dark.
—(*Arabic*.)

Die keerse die voorgaet
Die licht liest.—(*Flémish*.)

* Bacon, in explanation, says: "For light gains
come thick, whereas great come but now and
then."

Lightly come, lightly go. (R.)

Lightly comes, lightly goes. (R. Sc.)

Soon gotten, soon spendit. (R. Sc.)

Ligt gekomen, ligt gegaan.—(Dutch.)

Wie gewonnen, so zerronnen.—Easily gained, easily spent.—(Germ.)

Evil gotten, evil spent. (R.)

Ce qui vient de la flûte s'en retourne au tambour.—What is gained by the flute goes by the drum.—(Fr., *Ballet des Proverbes*, 1654.)

Male paria male dilabuntur.—(Latin.)

Male partum male disperit.—That which is ill gotten ends badly.—(Latin. *Plautus*.)

(See "Ill got, ill spent"; also *Seneca, De Brev. vit.*, 17: "Omne enim quod fortuito evenit, instabile est.")

Like author, like book. (R.)

Like blood, like good, and like age

Make the happiest marriage. (R.)

Gleiches Blut, gleiches Gut, und gleiche Jahre, Machen die besten Heirathspaare.—(Germ.)

Like cures like.

Similia similibus curantur.—(Latin.)

Like draws to like, the whole world over.

Like father like son.

Tel père, tel fils.—(Fr.)

Qualis pater, talis filius.—(Latin, quoted in *Piers Plowman*, 1362.)

Such a father such a son. (R.)

We may not expect a good whelp from a bad dog.—(Hebrew.)

Like lips, like lettuce. (R.)

A tal labbra tal listuga.—(Ital.)

Wie das Maul, also der Salat.—(Germ.)

Like master, like land.

Tant vaut l'homme, tant vaut sa terre.—As a man is worth such is the worth of his land.—(Fr.)

Like master, like man,

Like mistress, like Nan.—(See *Tusser*, p. 378.)

A tel seigneur, tels serviteurs.—(Fr., V. 1498.) (See *Isaiah*, 24, 2.)

Wie der Herr, so der Knecht; wie die Frau, so die Magd.—(Germ.)

Il n'aura bon varlet qui ne le nourrit.—He will not have a good servant who does not treat him well.—(Fr., V. 1948.)

Tel maître tel valet.—(Fr.)

Al amo imprudente, el mozo negligente.—The imprudent master has a negligent servant.—(Span.)

Si bien canta el abad, no le va en zaga el monacillo.—If the abbot sings well the novice is not far behind him.—(Span., *Don Quixote*, 2, 25.)

Si l'abbé chante bien, le novice se mettra vite à l'unison.—If the abbot sings well the novice soon gets in harmony with him.—(Fr.)

Le moine répond comme l'abbé chante.—The monk responds as the abbot sings.—(Fr.)
Como canta el abad responde el monacillo.—As the abbot sings the monk replies.—(Span.)

Qualis hera, tales pedisequæ.—Like mistress, like waiting women.—(Latin. *Cicero*.)

The sleepy master makes his servant a lout. (G. H.)

Like mother, like daughter.

Like priest, like people. (R.)

Ut populus, sic sacerdos.—Like people like priest.—(Latin.) (Quoted by *St. Bernard*, b. 1091, d. 1153) as a saying. *St. Bernard*, however, adds in reference to the evil example of priests, that the saying no longer held good, because the people were not as bad as the priest.)

Like prince, like people.

Qualis rex, talis grex.—Such a king, such a people.—(Latin.)

Qual o Rei, tal a lei; qual a lei, tal a grei.—Like king, like law; like law, like people.—(Port.)

Like saint, like offering. (R.)

Such a saint, such an offering. (G. H.)

A tel saint, tel offrende.—(Fr., V. 1498.)

A tal santo, tal offerta.—(Ital.)

Like to die mends not the kirk-yard. (R. Sc.)

Like will to like. (H., 1546). (From the *Greek and Latin*.)

Pares cum paribus facillime congregantur.—Like very readily gathers together with like.—(Quoted by *Cicero* as an ancient proverb.)

Like will to like, as the Devil said to the collier. (R.)

Gleich und Gleich gesellt sich gern, sprach der Teufel zum Köhler.—Like will to like, as the devil said to the charcoal-burner.—(Germ.)

Chacun cherche son semblable.—(Fr.)

Chacun demande sa sorte.—(Fr.)

Ogni simile appetisce il suo simile.—(Ital.)

Gelijk bij gelijk, Jan bij Lijs.—Like to like, Jack to Lizzie.—(Dutch.)

Like to like, and Nan for Nicholas. (R.)

Like draws to like, and a scabbard horse to au auld dyke. (R. Sc.) (From the *Danish*.)

Qui se ressemble, s'assemble.—Those who resemble each other assemble with each other.—(Fr.)

For like to like, the proverb saith.—*Sir T. Wyatt, The Lover Complaineth*, c. 1525.

For as saith a proverb notable,

Each thing seeketh his semblable.

—*Sir T. Wyatt, The Re-cured Lover*, c. 1525.

*Ἡλὶς ἡλικά τέρπει.—Like pleases like.—(Greek.)

Κολοῖός ποτὶ κολοῖον.—(Greek. *Aristotle*, *Eth.*, 8, 1, 6.) (See "Birds of a feather.")

*Ὅμοτον ὁμοῖον φίλον.—Like is dear to like.

—(Greek.) (See *Homer*, p. 481.)

Simile gaudet simili.—(Latin.)

Likely lies in the mire and unlikely goes by it. (R. Sc.)

Lincoln was and London is.

There is a proverb, part of which is this, They say that Lincoln was and London is.—*Taylor's Merry-Wherry-Ferry Voyage* (1622).

Lions are not frightened by cats.

Lippen (trust) to me, but look to yourself. (Sc.)

Listeners never (or seldom) hear good of themselves. (R.)

Listen at a hole, and ye'll hear news o' yourself. (Sc.) (See "Look through a key-hole," p. 821.)

Bsuechas al agujero; oírás de tú mal y del ageno.—Listen at the keyhole; you will hear ill of yourself as well as of your neighbour.—(*Span.*)

Little and good.

Little things are pretty. (R.)

That little which is good fills the trencher. (R.)

Peu et bien.—Little and good.—(*Fr.*)

Χάρις βασιλείαν ἀνέστη.—There is grace in small things.—(*Greek.*)

Little and good.—(*Hebrew.*)

A little and good fills the trencher. (G. H.)

Little and often fills the purse. (R.)

I guadagni mediocri empono la borsa.—Moderate gains fill the purse.—(*Ital.*)

Wenig und oft macht zuletzt viel.—Little and often make much at last.—(*Germ.*)

The greatest burdens are not the gainfullest. (R.) (See "Light gains," p. 817.)

Little bantams are great at crowing.

Little boats must keep the shore;
Larger ships may venture more. (R.)

Little bodies have great souls. (R.)

Little by little the bird builds its nest.

Petit à petit l'oiseau fait son nid.—(*Fr.*)

Little children, little sorrows; big children, big sorrows.

Smaae Börn, smaee Sorger; store Börn, store Sorger.—(*Dan., also in Germ.*)

Fanciulli piccioli, dolor di testa; fanciulli grandi, dolor di cuore.—Little children, head-ache; big children, heart-ache.—(*Ital.*)

Little chips light great fires.

Pequenas rachas accendem o fogo, e os madeiros grossos o sustentão.—Little chips kindle the fire, and great logs sustain it.—(*Port.*)

Little dogs start the hare, the great get her. (G. H.)

I picciol cani trovano, ma i grandi hanno la lepre.—The little dogs find, but the big ones get the hare.—(*Ital.*)

Little enemies and little wounds are not to be despised.

Klein Feinde und kleine Wunden sind nicht zu verachten.—(*Germ.*)

Little fire burns up much corn.—*Quoted as an old proverb in Lytton's What will he do with it, Book 8, chap. 1.*

Little fish are sweet.

Klein vischje zoet vischje.—Little fish are fish.—(*Dutch.*)

Little fishes should not spout at whales.

Little gear, less care.

Nothing have, nothing crave. (R.)

(See "He that bath nothing," p. 796.)

Little good is soon spendit. (R. Sc.)

Little griefs are loud, great griefs are silent.

I gran dolori sono muti.—Great sorrows are silent.—(*Ital.*)

Little heads may contain much learning.

En petit tête git grand sens.—(*Fr.*, V. 1498.)

Little intermeddling makes good friends. (R. Sc.)

Little is done when everyone is master. (See "Everybody's business," p. 776.)

Little journeys and good cost bring safe home. (G. H.)

Little kens the wife, that sits by the fire,
How the wind blows cold in hurle burle swyre. (R. Sc.)

Little knows the fat sow what the lean one means. (R.) (See "The fat man," p. 856.)

Little losses amaze, great game. (G. H.)

Little may an old horse do if he may not neye. (R. Sc.)

Little odds between a feast an' a fu' wame (stomach). (Sc.)

Little pigs eat great potatoes.

Providence often puts a large potato in a little pig's way.

Die dummsten Bauern haben die dicksten Kartoffeln.—The stupidest peasants have the biggest potatoes.—(*Germ.*)

Little pitchers have long ears.

Small pitchers have wide ears. (H. 1546.)

Little pitchers have wide ears. (G. H.)

Petit chaudron, grandes oreilles.—(*Fr.*)

Pitchers have ears.—(*Shakespeare; see p. 288.*)

Little sticks kindle the fire; great ones put it out. (G. H.) (*See* "Little chips," and "A little wind"; also *Latin*, "Parvula scintilla," p. 632.)

Little strokes fell great oaks.* (R.)

Multis ictibus dejicitur quercus.—The oak is felled by many strokes.—(*Latin*.)

Petit homme abat grand chêne.—A little man fells a great oak.—(*Fr.*)

Kleine houwen vellen groote eiken.—(*Dutch*.)

Little thieves we hang, great ones we let go free.—(*From the German*.)

Kleine Diebe henket man, vor grossen zieht man den Hut ab.—Little thieves one hangs, but great ones we take off our hats to. (*Germ.*)

Little things are pretty. (R.)

Little things please little minds. (*See* *Ovid*, "Para leves," p. 632.)

A small heart hath small desires. (G. H.) (*See* "A small pack"; also *Disraeli*, p. 115: "Little things affect little minds.")

Little troubles are great to little people.

Little troubles the eye, but far less the soul. (R. Sc.) (*From Horace*, see "Quæ lædunt," p. 645.)

Little wealth, little sorrow.

Little wealth, little care. (G. H.)

Peu de bien, peu de soin.—Little wealth, little care.—(*Fr.*)

Little wit in the head makes much work for the feet.

Little wit makes mickle travail. (R. Sc.)

Little wood, much fruit.

Weinig houts, veel vruchten.—(*Dutch*.)

Live and learn.

Vivendo s'impara.—(*Ital.*)

Live and let live. (R.)

Vivi, e lascia vivere.—(*Ital.*)

Leben, und leben lassen.—(*Germ.*)

Live in to-day, not for to-day.

Live not to eat, but eat to live. (*See the maxim of Socrates*, p. 475; also "Edere oportet," p. 525.)

Live to learn, and learn to live.

Live with a singer, if you would learn to sing.

Liveless, faultless. (R. Sc.)

Living upon trust is the way to pay double.

Living well is the best revenge. (G. H.)

Loans and debts

Make worries and frets.

Loaves put awry in the oven come out awry.

A mal enfourmer on fait les pains cornuz. (*Fr.*) (*Quoted by Rabelais*, 1521.)

London Bridge was made for wise men to pass over, and for fools to pass under. (R.)

London lickpenny. (*See Lydgate*, p. 199.)

Long absent, soon forgotten. (R.)

Longue demeure fait changer ami.—Long absence changes a friend.—(*Fr.*, V. 1493.)

Long expected comes at last.

Long looked for comes at last. (R.)

Man murmelt so lange von einem Dinge, bis es geschieht.—(*Germ.*)

Long hair, little wit.

Longues cheveux, courte cheville.—(*Fr.*)

Long are a woman's locks, but short a woman's wits.—(*Russian*.)

Long lent is not given.

Long standing and little offering makes a good price. (R. Sc.)

Long talk makes short work.

Long tarrying takes all the thank away. (R. Sc.)

Longer lives a good fellow than a dear year. (R.)

Look above you, and then about you.

Look after Number One.

Nemo sibi secundus.—No one is second to himself.—(*Latin*.) (*Quoted by Rabelais*, *Letter*, Feb. 15, 1536, as being an old proverb.) (*See* "Close sits my shirt," p. 766.)

Look at the bright side.

Look at your corn in May,

And you'll come weeping away;

Look at the same in June,

And you'll come home to another tune. (R.)

Look before you leap.†

He that looks not or he loup, will fall ere he wit of himself. (R. Sc.)

Look ere thou leap, see ere thou go.—(*Heywood*, 1546; also *Tusser*, see p. 379.)

Guarda innanzi che tu salti.—Take care before you leap.—(*Ital.*)

Erst besinn 's dann beginn 's.—First consider, then begin.—(*Germ.*)

Look before you, or you'll have to look behind you.

Look not for musk in a dog's kennel. (G. H.)

* See Shakespeare (p. 298): "And many strokes, though with a little axe."

† Ray adds: "For snakes among sweet flowers do creep."

Look out for squalls, but don't make them.

Look through a keyhole, and your eye will be sore.

He that keeks (peeps) through a keyhole may see what will vex him. (Sc.) (See "Listeners never hear any good," p. 819.)

Look to the main chance. (R.)

Lookers-on see most of the game.

A looker on may see more than a gamester. —(Quoted by Bacon.)

Lookers-on see more than the players.

Standers by see more than gamesters. (R.)

Lordships change manners. (R. Sc.) (See "Honours change manners," p. 803.)

Lose nothing for asking. (R.)

Many things are lost for want of asking (G. H.)

Loss of honour is loss of life.

He that loseth his honesty hath nothing else to lose.—(Lyly; see p. 198.)

Fidem qui perdit, perdere ultra nil potest. —He who loses honour can lose nothing else. —(Latin, Publilius Syrus, p. 538.)

Ehren und Leben kann Niemand zuruck Geben.—No man can restore honour and life. —(Germ.)

El hombre sin honra peor es que un muerto. A man without honour is worse than dead.—(Span., Don Quixote.)

(See Shakespeare, "Mine honour is my life," p. 299; also, "If I lose my honour I lose myself,"—Antony and Cleopatra, p. 305.)

Lost time is never found. (See Chaucer, "For time ylost," p. 78.)

Love and a cough cannot be hid. (G. H.)

Nature and love cannot be concealed.

Love and light winna hide. (Sc.)

Amor tussisque non celantur.—(Latin.)

Amor, la toussé et la galle ne se peuvent celer.—Love, a cough, and gall cannot be hid. —(Fr.)

Nè amor, nè tosse, nè rognà, nè panza, no se pol sconder.—Love, a cough, the itch, and the stomach cannot be hid.—(Ital., Venetian.)

L'amour et la fumée ne peuvent se cacher.—Love and smoke cannot be hid.—(Fr.)

Love and a sneeze can't be hid.

Love and a red nose cannot be hid.—(Holcraft, see p. 165.)

El amor verdadero no sufre cosa encubierta.—True love endures no concealment.—(Span.)

Love and poverty are hard to hide.

Lieben und Husten lassen sich nicht verbergen.—Love and a cough will not let themselves be hidden.—(Germ.)

Love and murder will out.—(Congreve, see p. 90.)

Love and business teach eloquence. (G. H.)

Love and lordship like no fellowship. (R.)

Amor e signoria non vogliono compagnia.—(Ital.)

Amour et seigneurie ne se tiendront jamais compagnie.—(Fr., V. 1498.)

Love and pride stock Bedlam.

Love asks faith, and faith firmness. (G. H.)

Chi ama, crede.—Who loves, believes.—(Ital.)

Love being jealous makes a good eye look askint. (R.)

Love makes a good eye squint. (G. H.)

Amor è di sospetti fabbro.—Love is the maker of suspicions.—(Ital.)

Chi ama, teme.—Who loves, fears.—(Ital.)

Love betters what is best.

Love does much, but money does more.

Liebe kann viel, Geld kann alles.—Love can do much, gold can do everything.—(Germ.)

Amour fait moult, argent fait tout.—(Fr.)

Amor fa moult, argent fa tot.—(Span.)

L'amour fait rage, mais l'argent fait mariage.—Love makes passion, but money makes marriage.—(Fr.)

Love has na luck. (R. Sc.)

Love is blind. (R.)

Amor è cieco ma vede da lontano.—Love is blind but sees afar.—(Ital.)

Love is master of all arts. (See Gower, p. 150.)

Di tutte le arti maestro è amore.—(Ital.)

Love is not found in the market. (G. H.)

Love is not what it used to be.

On n'aime plus comme on aimait jadis. —(Fr.)

Love is the true price of love. (G. H.) (See "Amor gignit amorem," p. 491.)

Love lives in cottages as well as in courts. (R.)

Love makes all equal.

Amor tutti eguaglia.—(Ital.)

El amor iguala todas las cosas.—(Span., Don Quixote.)

Love makes all hearts gentle. (G. H.)

Love makes one fit for any work. (G. H.)

Love me little, love me long. (H., 1546.)

Love me little, love me long,

Is the burden of my song.

—(Ballad, c. 1570.)

* The meaning of the Italian and French maxims appears to be that love and high position do not go together; that of the English, that love and rulership endure no rivalry. All seem to be founded on the Latin, "Non bene conveniunt," see p. 610.

- Aime-moi un peu, mais continue. — (Fr.)
 Amami poco, ma continua. — (Ital.)
 Elsk mig lidt og elsk mig længe. — (Dan.)
- Love me, love my dog. (H., 1546.)
 Whosoever loveth me loveth my hound. —
 (Sir Thomas More, see p. 232.)
 Qui me amat amet et canem meum. — (Sermon by St. Bernard, d. 1153.)
 Qui aime Jean aime son chien. — Who loves Jack, loves his dog. — (Fr.)
 Spesse volte si ha rispetto al cane per il padrone. — (Ital.)
- Love rules without a sword;
 Love binds without a cord.
 Love rules his kingdom without a sword. (G. H.)
 Amor regge il suo regno senza spada. — (Ital.)
 Amor regge senza legge. — Love rules without law. — (Ital.)
- Love should not be all on one side. (See "Friendship should not be all on one side," p. 781; and "Courtesy on one side," p. 768.)
- Love speaks nae ill; envy thinks nae gude. (Sc.)
- Love will creep where it cannot go. (R.)
- Love will make an ass dance.
 L'amour apprend aux ânes à danser. — (Fr.)
- Love without return is like a question without an answer.
 Liebe ohne Gegenliebe ist wie eine Frage ohne Antwort. — (Germ.)
- Love your neighbour, yet pull not down your hedge. (G. H.) (See "A hedge between," p. 744.)
- Love's fire, once out, is hard to kindle.
- Lovers live by love as larks by leeks. (R.)
- Lovers' purses are tied with cobwebs.
 Gli amici legano la borsa con un filo di ragunatelo. — Friends tie their purse with spider's thread. — (Ital.)
- Lowly sit, richly warm. (R.)
- Loyalty is worth more than money.
 Loyauté vaut mieux qu'argent. — (Fr., V. 1498.)
- Lydford law.*
 First hang and draw,
 Then hear the case by Lydford law. — (Fuller.)
 I oft have heard of Lydford law,
 How in the morn they hang and draw,
 And sit in judgment after. — (Wm. Browne.)
- Lying is weakness; truth is health. — (Arabic.)
- Lying pays no tax.
 O mentir não paga sisa. — (Port.)
- Mad dogs cannot live long.
 Chien enragé ne peut longuement vivre. — (Fr., V. 1498.)
- Mad people think others mad.
- Maidens must be seen and not heard. (R.)
 Children should be seen and not heard.
- Maidens should be meek until they be married. (R. Sc.)
- Maids want nothing but husbands, but when they have them want everything. — (Said to be a Somersetshire proverb.)
- Make a bridge of gold for a flying enemy.
 A nemico che fugge, fa un ponte d'oro. — (Ital.)
 Al enemigo, si vuelve la espalda, la puente de plata. — Make a bridge of silver for a flying enemy. — (Span.)†
- Make a crutch of your cross.
- Make a virtue of necessity.
 To make virtue of necessity. — (Chaucer, p. 75.)
 There is no virtue like necessity. — (Shakespeare, p. 291.)
 Il savio fa della necessita virtù. — (Ital.)
 Of need make virtue. (R. Sc.)
 Il faisoit de necessité vertu. — He made virtue of necessity. — (Rabelais.)
 Van den nood cene deugd maken. — (Dutch.)
- Make all sure and keep all pure.
- Make every bargain clear and plain
 That none may afterwards complain.
- Make good cheese if you make little.
- Make haste to an ill way that you may get out of it. (G. H.)
- Make hay while the sun shines.
 When the sun shineth, make hay. (H., 1546.)
 Man muss Heu machen, weil die Sonne scheint. — (Germ.)
 Winnow while there is wind. — (Hindoo.)
 Turn the mill while there is sugar-cane. — (Hindoo.)
 Be like the ant in the days of summer. — (Arabic.)
 Wärm dich weil das Feuer brennt. — Warm yourself while the fire burns. — (Germ.)

* The earliest reference appears in "Richard the Redeles" (1399), passus 3, l. 144, where it is suggested that "by the lawe of Lydford" the fashionable fops of Richard II.'s time, who forestalled their incomes and spent more than their possessions were worth on jewellery and clothing, ought to thrive ill.

† The saying is attributed to the Spanish commander, Gonsalvo Fernandez de Cordova, 1515; but it appears in Rabelais' "Gargantua" (1534) as an old-established military principle: "Always leave all the doors and roads open to your enemies, and even make them a bridge of silver in order for them to cross," Book I, chap. 43.) See also under "Miscellaneous," p. 453, where it will be seen that the origin of the phrase is found in Plutarch.

Make not mickle of little. (R. Sc.)
 Make not thy friend too cheap to thee, nor
 thyself to thy friend. (R.)

Make not thy tail broader than thy wings.
 (R.)

Make not two sorrows of one.

Make short the miles
 With talk and smiles.
 —(See "Good company," p. 736.)

Make the plaster as large as the sore

Make your hay as best you may.

Malice is mindful.

Man doth what he can, God what He will.

Man is a bundle of habits.

Der Mensch ist ein Gewohnheitsthiel. —
 Man is an animal of habits. —(Germ.)

Man is fire and woman tow; the devil
 comes and sets them in a blaze.

When the man's fire, and the wife's tow,
 In comes the devil and blows it in a lowe
 (blaze). (Sc.)

L'homme est de feu, la femme d'étoupe;
 le diable vient qui souffle. —Man is of fire,
 woman of tow; the devil comes and blows. —
 (Fr., also in Span. and Port.)

Man is the child of error. —(Arabic.)

Man is the slave of beneficence. —(Arabic.)

Man loves only once.

Der Mensch liebt nur einmal. —(Germ.)

Man proposes, God disposes. (G. H.)

Homo proponit et Deus disponit. —(Latin.)*

Man propones, but God disposes. (R. Sc.)

Man proposeth, God disposeth. (G. H.)

Der Mensch denkt, Gott lenkt. —(Germ.)

L'homme propose et Dieu dispose. —(Fr.)

El hombre pone, y Dios dispone. —(Span.)

Ordina l'uomo, e Dio dispone. —(Ital.,
 Ariosto, *Orl. Fur.* c. 46, 35.)

While we meditate one thing, God deter-
 mines another. —(Hindoo.)

At Athens, wise men propose, and fools
 dispose. —(Anacharsis. See *Bacon*, p. 12.)

Manners make the man. (See *Latin*,
 "Mores cuique," p. 591.)

Manners make often fortunes. (R.)

Manners makyth man. —(Motto of *William*
of Wykeham.)

Meat feeds, and claieth cleeds, but manners
 mak a man. (R. Sc.) (See "Meat is good,"
 p. 823.)

Man's chief wisdom is to know his foolish-
 ness.

La grande sagesse de l'homme consiste à
 connoître ses folies. —(Fr.)

Man's extremity is God's opportunity.

Man's work lasts till set of sun;

Woman's work is never done.

—(See "A woman's work," p. 751.)

Many a fine dish has nothing on it

Many a good cow hath a bad calf.

Manche gute Kuh hat ein übel Kalb. —
 (Germ.)

Many a man asks the way he knows full
 well. (R. Sc.)

Many a one for land takes a fool by the
 hand. (R.)

Many a one threatens while he quakes for
 fear. —(See "Great barkers," p. 787.)

Tel menace qui a grand peur. —(Fr., V.
 1498.)

Tal ha paura che minacciar oia. —(Ital.)

Mancher droht und zittert vor Furcht. —
 (Germ.)

Tel rechange des dents qui n'a nul talent à
 mordre. —He that shows his teeth has no skill
 in biting. —(Fr., V. 1498.)

Many acres will not make a wiseacre.

Many are the friends of the golden
 tongue. —(Welsh *Triads*.)

Many bring the rake, but few the shovel.
 (R. Sc.) (See "He comes often," p. 790.)

Many can make bricks, but cannot build.

Many can pack the cards that cannot
 play. (R.)

Many find fault without any end,
 And yet do nothing at all to mend.

Many friends, few helpers.

Viele Freunde und wenige Nothhelfer. —
 (Germ.)

Many get into a dispute well that cannot
 get out well.

Many go out for clothes and come home
 stripped.

Many go out for wool and come home
 shorn. (R.)

Muchos van por lana y vuelven trasquilados.
 —(Span., *Don Quixote*.)

Mancher geht nach Wolle aus und kommt
 geschoren selbst nach Haus. —(Germ.)

* Medieval Proverb, twice quoted in "Piers
 Plowman" (1862), the author of which, William
 Langland, ascribes the saying to Plato. Also
 found in Thomas a Kempis, "Imit. Christi,"
 Book 1, ch. 19, sec. 2, in the form, "Homo
 proponit sed Deus disponit." (See "Nam homo,"
 p. 596.)

Many hands make light (or quick) work. (R.)

Multorum manibus grande levatur onus.—By the hands of many a great work is lightened.—(Latin.)

Πλεόνων δὲ τὸ ἔργον ἁραιον.—The work of many is strong.—(Greek, Homer.)

Multæ manus onus levius faciunt.—Many hands make the burden light.—(Latin.)

Viele Hande machen bald ein Ende.—(Germ.)

Many kinsfolk, but few friends. (R. Sc.)

Many kiss the child for the nurse's sake (R.) (See "He that wipes," p. 800.)

For love of the nurse many kisses the bairn. (R. Sc.)

Wer dem Kinde die Nase wischt, küsst der Mutter den Backen.—Who wipes the child's nose kisses the mother's cheek.—(Germ.)

Mange kysser Barnet for Ammens Skyld.—Many kiss the babe for the nurse's sake.—(Dan.)

Hvo der tager Barnet ved Haanden tager Moderen ved Hjertet.—Who takes the child by the hand takes the mother by the heart.—(Dan.)

Many kiss the hand they wish cut off. (G. H.)

Muchos besan manos que quierian ver cortadas.—(Span.)

Many laws in a state are a bad sign.

La multiplicità delle leggi e dei medici in un paese sono egualmente segni di male di quello.—A multiplicity of laws and of physicians in a country is equally a sign of its bad condition.—(Ital.)

Je mehr Gesetze, je weniger Recht.—The more laws the less justice.—(Germ.)

Jo mere af Lov, jo mindre af Ret.—The more by law the less by right.—(Dan.) (See "Corruptissima republica," p. 510.)*

Many lick before they bite.

Many littles make a mickle. (R.) (See "Adde parum parvo," p. 487.)

Many pickles make a mickle. (Sc.)

Muchas pocas hacen un mucho.—(Span. Don Quixote.)

Veel kleintjes maken een groot.—(Dutch.)

Many minds, one heart.—(Motto of Borough of Chelmsford.)

Many rendings need many mendings.

Many sands will sink a ship.

Many speak much that cannot speak well. (R.)

* Another passage in Tacitus is "Ut olim flagitiis, sic nunc legibus laboramus" (As formerly we suffered from crimes, so now we suffer from laws). Montaigne (Book 3, chap. 13) says that at his time France had more laws than all the rest of the world put together, with the worst result in promoting licentiousness and undue liberty.

Many straws may bind an elephant.—(Hindoo.)

Many talk like philosophers and live like fools.

Many talk of Robin Hood, that never shot in his bow,
And many talk of Little John, that never did him know. (R.)

Molti parlan di Orlando,

Chi non videro mai suo brando.

—Many talk of Orlando who have never seen his sword.—(Ital.)

Many ventures make a full freight. (R.)

Many without punishment, none without sin. (R.)

Many words hurt more than swords.

Sanan llagas, y no malas palabras.—Wounds heal, but not ill words.—(Span.) (See "Words are but wind," p. 887.)

Many words wald have mickle drink. (R. Sc.)

Many words will not fill the bushel. (R.)

Many words fills not the furlot. (R. Sc.)

Meikle crack fills nae sack. (Sc.)

Veele woorden vullen geen zak.—(Dutch.)

Der gaan veel woorden in een zak.—Many words go to one sack.—(Dutch.)

Many would be cowards if they had courage enough.

March comes in like a lion, goes out like a lamb. (R.)

March hack ham, comes in like a lion, goes out like a lamb. (R.)

March grass never did good. (R.) (See Bacon, p. 3, "A dry March.")

March in Janiveer,

Janiveer in March I fear. (R.)

Märzenschnee, thut den Saaten weh.—

March snow hurts the seed.—(Germ.)

March, many weathers. (R.)

March many weathers rained and blowed,
But March grass never did good. (R.)

March search, April try,

May will prove if you live or die.

March winds and April showers

Bring forth May flowers.

Marriages are made in heaven.

Marriage is destinie, made in heaven.—*Lyly's "Mother Bombie,"* 1594.)

Les mariages se font au ciel, et se consomment sur la terre.—Marriages are made in heaven and completed on earth.—(Fr.)

Les mariages sont écrits dans le ciel.—(Fr.)

Nozze e magistrato dal cielo è destinato.—Weddings and magistracy are arranged by heaven.—(Ital.)

A French proverb expresses the reverse of these adages:

Au mariage et à la mort,
Le diable fait son effort.
—In marriage and in death the devil contrives to have his part.

Casar, casar, soa bem e sabe mal.—Marriage, marriage, it sounds well but tastes ill.—(Port.)

(See "Hanging and wiving go by destiny," p. 789.)

Marry a widow before she leave mourning.
(G. H.)

Marry above your match, and you get a good master. (See "Go down the ladder," p. 783.)

Cada uno case con su igual.—Let everyone marry an equal.—(Span., Don Quixote, 2, 5, 19.)

Marry first and love will follow.

Marry for love and work for siller.

Marry in haste, repent at leisure.

Qui se marie à la hâte, se repent à loisir.—(Fr.)

Chi si marita in fretta, stenta adagio.—(Ital.)

Heiraten in Eile, bereut man mit Weile.—Marry in haste one repents at leisure.—(Germ.)

Haast getrouwd, lang berouwd.—(Dutch.)

Make haste when you are purchasing a field, but when you marry a wife be slow.—(Hebrew.) (See "It's good to marry late or never," p. 813.)

Marry in Lent, live to repent.

Marry in May, repent always.—(This is quoted as a proverb by Ovid.) (See Latin, "Si te proverbia tangunt," p. 676.)

Marriage in May is unlucky.—(Russian.)

Good folks do not marry in May.—(Russian.)

The proverbs teach and common people say, It's ill to marry in the month of May.

—(Ovid Rhyme.)

Marry the daughter on knowing the mother.—(Hindoo.) (See "Choose a good mother's daughter," p. 766.)

Marry your daughters betimes, lest they marry themselves. (G. H.)

Marry your son when you will, your daughter when you can. (G. H.)

Marie ton fils quand tu voudras, mais ta fille quand tu pourras.—(Fr.)

Casa il figlio quando vuoi, e la figlia quando puoi.—(Ital.)

(Also found in most other modern languages.)

Marrying is easy, housekeeping is hard.

Marriage is honourable, but housekeeping's a shrew. (R.)

Heiraten ist leicht, Haushalten ist schwer.—(Germ.)

Masters two
Will not do.

Mastery mawes the meadows down.
(R. Sc.)

Matchmakers often burn their fingers.

May, come she early or come she late,
She'll make the cow to quake. (R.)

Who doffs his coat on a winter's day

Will gladly put it on in May.

—(See "Cast not a clout," p. 765.)

May difference of opinion never alter friendship.

May flood never did good. (R.)

Agua de Mayo, pan para todo el año.—Rain in May makes bread for the whole year.—(Span.)

"May-be" is very well, but "Must" is master.

The buke (book) o' "May-be's" is very braid (broad). (Sc.)

Meals and matins minish never. (See Latin, "De missa," p. 515.)

Measure is a merry mean. (R.)

Measure is treasure. (R. Sc.) (Vide Langland, p. 189: "Measure is medicine.")

Measure men round the heart.

Measure thrice before you cut once.

Misura tre volte, e taglia una.—Measure thrice and cut once.—(Ital.)

Meet driemaal eer gij eens snijdt.—(Dutch.)

Measure your cloth ten times; you can only cut it once.—(Russian.)

Measure thrice what thou buyest, and cut it but once. (R.) (Given as an Italian proverb.)

Meat and cloth make the man. (R. Sc.)

Meat and matins (or mass) hinder no man's journey. (R.)

Prayers and provender hinder no journey.
(G. H.)

Meat and mass never hindered no man.
(R. Sc.)

Meat is good, but manners are better.

Meat is good, but mense (good manners) is better. (R. Sc.)

Medlars are never good till they be bad (or rotten). (R.)

Meekness is not weakness.

Men and asses must be held by the ears.—(Alluded to by Swift as "the old Slavonian proverb.")

On prend le peuple par les oreilles comme on fait un pot par les anses.—One takes the people by the ears as one takes a pot by the handles.—(Fr.)

Men apt to promise are apt to forget.

Men are as old as they feel ; women as old as they look.

Gli uomini hanno gli anni ch' e' sentono, e le donne quelli che mostrano.—(*Ital.*)

Men are blind in their own cause. (R. Sc.) (See "A man's aye crousest," p. 746.)

Men are never wise but returning from law.

Men are rare.

Les hommes sont rares.—(*Fr.*)

Men are very generous with what costs them nothing.

Men chew not when they have no bread.

Men go not laughing to heaven.

Men komt niet laghende in den Hemel.—(*Dutch.*)

Men make houses, women make homes.

Gli uomini fanno la roba, e le donne la conservano.—Men make wealth and women preserve it.—(*Ital.*)

Men may meet sooner than mountains. (From the *Greek*, see p. 475; also "Friends may meet," p. 781.)

I found the proverb true that men have more privilege than mountains in meeting.—(*Taylor's Penitless Pilgrimage*, 1618.)

Men rattle their chains to show that they are free. (See "He is not free," p. 791.)

Men rule the world ; women rule men.

Les femmes peuvent tout, parcequ'elles gouvernent les personnes qui gouvernent tout.—Women can accomplish all, because they rule the persons who govern all.—(*Fr.*)

Men speak of the fair, as things went with them there. (G. H.)

Men will blame themselves to be praised.

Mend your clothes and you may hold out this year. (G. H.)

Mendings are honourable, rags are abominable.

Besser ein Flick als ein Loch.—Better a patch than a hole.—(*Germ.*)

Mercy begets mercy. (See "Kindness," p. 814.)

And mercy of mercy needs must arise.—(*Piers Plowman* (1862), *passus* 12, l. 233.)

Merry is the feast-making till we come to the reckoning. (R.)

Mettle is dangerous in a blind horse. (R.)

Mickle head little wit. (R. Sc.) (See "A big head," p. 739.)

Might is not always right.

Force n'est pas droit.—(*Fr.*, V. 1498.)

Force n'a pas droit.—(*Fr.*)

Geweld is geen recht.—(*Dutch.*)

Might is right.

Might overcomes right. (R.)

Ein Handvoll Gewalt ist besser als ein Sackvoll Recht.—A handful of might is better than a sackful of right.—(*Germ.*)

No hay tal razon como la del baston.—There is no argument like that of the stick.—(*Span.*)

Der Stärkste hat Recht.—The strongest has right.—(*Germ.*)

Recht geht vor Macht.—Right goes before might.—(*Germ.*) (See *Latin*, "Vi verum vincitur.")

The stronger is most in the right.—(*Russian.*)

Bon droit a bon mestier d'aide.—A good cause needs help.—(*Fr.*, V. 1498.) (See "Possession is nine-tenths of the law," p. 841; also "The weakest must go to the wall," p. 864.)

Milk says to wine, Welcome friend. (G. H.) (See "If you would live," p. 807.)

Mills and wives ever want. (G. H.)

Al molino ed alla sposa

Sempre manca qualche cosa.

—A mill and a wife are always in want of something.—(*Ital.*)

Mind your P's and Q's.

Said to be due to the old custom of hanging up a slate in the tavern with P. and Q. (for pints and quarts), under which were written the names of customers and ticks for the number of "P's and Q's." Another explanation is that the expression referred to "toupées" (artificial locks of hair) and "queues" (tails).

Mint or ye strike (offer before you strike). (R. Sc.)

Miracles are to those who believe in them.

Pour qui ne les croit pas il n'est pas de prodiges.—To him who does not believe in them there are no miracles.—(*Fr.*)

A los bobos se les aparece la Madre de Dios.—The Mother of God appears to fools.—(*Span.*)

Misfortunes come on wings and depart on foot.

Le mal vient à cheval et s'en va à pied.—Misfortune comes on horseback and goes away on foot.—(*Fr.*)

Mischiefs come by the pound and go away by the ounce. (R.)

Misfortunes never (or seldom) come singly.

One misfortune is the vigil of another.—(*Ital.*)

Misfortunes come by forties. (R.)

'Tis good ill that comes alone.

Welcome, misfortune, if thou comest alone.

Malheur ne vient jamais seul.—(*Fr.*)

Un mal attire l'autre.—One misfortune draws on another.—(*Fr.*)

Ondt bliver aldrig godt for halv værre kommer.—Bad never becomes good till something worse happens.—(Dan.)

Bien vengas mal, si vienes solo.—Well comes evil if it comes not alone.—(Span., *Don Quixote*.)

Benedetto è quel male che vien solo.—Blessed is the misfortune which comes alone.—(Ital.)

Nie kommt das Unglück ohne sein Gefolge.—Misfortune never comes without his retinue.—(Germ., *Heine*.)

Un mal llama a otro.—One misfortune calls another.—(Span., *Don Quixote*.)
(See "One loss brings another," p. 837.)

Misreckoning is no payment. (R.)

Wrong count is na payment. (R. Sc.)

De deniers méconçus ni grâce ni gré.—Of pence misreckoned no thanks and no good proceeds.—(Fr., V. 1498.)

Missrechnung ist keine Zahlung.—(Germ.)

Misunderstanding brings lies to town. (R.)

Moderation in all things.

Proportion in all things.

En toutes choses a mesure.—(Fr., V. 1498.)

Modest dogs miss much meat.

Modesty is the beauty of women.—(Gaelic.)

Modesty ruins all that bring it to court.

Bescheidenheit ist eine Zier,

Doch weiter kommt man ohne ihr.

—Modesty is an ornament, yet people get on better without it.—(Germ.)

Il n'y a que les honteux qui perdent.—None but the shamefaced lose.—(Fr.)

Modesty sets off one newly come to honour. (G. H.)

Monday for wealth,

Tuesday for health,

Wednesday the best day of all:

Thursday for crosses,

Friday for losses,

Saturday no luck at all.

—From *Days Lucky or Unlucky* (for *Marriage*), in *Brand's Popular Antiquities*.

Monday is the key of the week.

Monday religion is better than Sunday profession.

Money borrowed is soon sorrowed. (See "He that goes a-borrowing.")

Argent emprunté porte tristesse.—(Fr.)

Money cures melancholy.

Geld im Beutel vertreibt die Schwermuth.

—Gold in the purse drives away melancholy.—(Germ.)

Money breeds money.

L'argent ne se perd qu'à faute d'argent.—

Money is only lost through want of money.—(Fr.)

Cobre gana cobre, que no huesos de hombre.—Money gains money, and not man's bones.—(Span.)

Dinero llama dinero.—Money brings money.—(Span.)

Danari fanno danari.—Money begets money.—(Ital.)

Il danaro è fratello del danaro.—Money is brother to money.—(Ital.)

On ne prête qu'aux riches.—One only lends to the rich.—(Fr.)

Money does not go so far as it did.

Or va pis que devant.—Gold goes worse than formerly.—(Fr., V. 1498.)

Money is a good servant, but a bad master.

L'argent est un bon serviteur et un méchant maître.—(Fr.) (See Bacon, "Wealth is a good servant, but a bad mistress," p. 13.)

Money is money's worth.

That is gold which is worth gold. (G. H.)

Or est qu'or vault.—(Fr., V. 1498.)

Oro è che oro vale.—(Ital.)

A man hath no more good than he hath good of. (R. Sc.)

Money is the sinews of love as well as of war.

Money is the sinews of war. (From the *Latin*, see "Nervi belli," p. 604.)

Les nerfs des batailles sont les pécnies.—(Rabelais, *Gargantua* (1533), Book 1, chap. 46.)

Dinheiro faz batalha, e não brago largo.—Money controls the battle and not the strong arm.—(Port.)

(See Bacon, p. 11.)

Money makes the man.

Χρήματα ἀνρίπ.—(Greek, *Pindar*.)

Geld ist der Mann.—Money is the man.—(Germ.)

Divitiæ virum faciunt.—(Latin.)

God makes, and apparel shapes, but it's money that finishes the man. (R.)

Chi ha, è.—Who has, is.—(Ital.)

Chi non ha, non è.—Who has not, is not.—(Ital.)

Les affaires font les hommes.—Business makes men. (Fr.) (See "Magistratus indicat hominem," *Latin*, p. 550.)

Celui est homme de bien qui est homme de biens.—He is a good man who is a man of goods.—(Fr.)

Dinheiro he a medida de todas as cousas.—Money is the measure of all things.—(Port.)

Money makes the mare to go.

I danari fan correre i cavalli.—(Ital.)

It is money makes the mare to trot.—(Volcot, *Ode to Pitt*, c. 1790.)

Money masters all things. (See "Gold is the sovereign of all sovereigns," p. 785; also "Pecunia regimen," p. 634.)

Geld regiert die Welt.—Money rules the world.—(Germ.)

Money refused loseth its brightness.
(G. H.)

Money ruins many.

Money often unmakes its makers.

The abundance of money ruins youth. (R.)

(See "Pecuniam perdidisti," p. 634.)

Money taken, freedom forsaken.

Geld genommen, um Freiheit gekommen.—
(Germ.)

Money will do more than my lord's letter.
(R.)

More are slain by suppers than the sword. (See "Surfeit," p. 851.)

Flere Folk dræbes af Nådver end af Sværd.

—More people are killed by supper than by the sword.—(Dan.)

More by luck than gude guiding. (Sc.)

More cats than mice.

I will keep no more cats than will catch mice.—(Somerset proverb.)

More cost more worship. (R.)

Lo que cuesta poco, se estima en menos.—
That which costs little is lightly esteemed.—
(Span., *Don Quixote*, 1, 34, 43.)

Nunca mucho costó poco.—Much never cost little.—(Span., 1535.)

More grows in the garden than the gardener has sown.

Nace en la huerta lo que no siembra el hortelano.—(Span.)

More haste less speed.*

The more haste the less speed. (H. 1546.)

Fool haste is no speed. (R. Sc.)

Good and quickly seldom meet. (R.)

Most haste, worst speed. (R.)

Presto e bene non si conviene.—(Ital.)

Festinatio tarda est.—Haste is slow.—
(Latin, *Quintus Curtius*, 9, 9, 12.)

The mair haste the waur speed. (R. Sc.)

Stay awhile, that we may make an end the sooner. (G. H.)

Eile mit Weile.—Haste with leisure.—
(German version of "Festina lente," see p. 538.)

Qui nimis propere, minus prospero.—He who does things too hastily does them the less effectually.—(Latin.)

More have repented speech than silence.
(G. H.)

More malice than matter.—(Given by Ray as a Somerset proverb.)

More meat and less mustard.

* This proverb is paraphrased by Sir T. Browne ("Christian Morals," part 1, sec. 23) in the curious verbiage of the 17th century: "Festination may prove Precipitation; deliberating delay may be wise cunctation."

More men die of drink than of thirst.

Es trinken tausend sich den Tod, ehe einer stirbt vor Durstes Noth.—A thousand will drink themselves to death before one dies of thirst.—(Germ.)

In Becher ersaufen mehr als im Meer.—
More are drowned in the goblet than in the sea.—(Germ.) (See "More are slain.")

More people know Tom Fool than Tom Fool knows.

The wise man knows the fool, but the fool does not know the wise man. (R.)

More than we use is more than we want.

Most felt, least said.

Mouth of honey, heart of gall.

Boca de mel, coração de fel.—(Port.)

Much bran and little meal. (R.)

Much bruit, little fruit. (R.)

Beaucoup de bruit, peu de fruit.—(Fr.)

The noise is greater than the nuts. (G. H.)
(See "Much cry," and "Great roast.")

Much corn lies under the straw that's not seen. (R.)

Much (or great) cry, little wool.

Great cry but little wool, as the devil (or as the fellow) said when he sheared his hogs.

Muckle din and little 'oo,

As the deil said when he clippit the sow.—
(Sc.)

Assai romor e poca lana.—(Ital.)

Veel geschreeuw, en luttel wol.—(Dutch.)

Viel Geschrei und wenig Wolle, sagte der Narr und schor ein Schwein.—Much cry and little wool, said the fool as he sheared a pig.—(Germ.) (Found in this form in several modern languages.)

Mickle ado, and little help. (R. Sc.)

There is more talk than trouble. (G. H.)

Thou hast dived deep and brought up a potsherd.—(Hebrew.) (See "Much bruit.")

Much industry and little conscience make a man rich.

Gross Diligenz und klein Consciencz macht reich.—(Germ.)

Much meat, much maladies. (See "Feed sparingly," p. 778.)

Much religion, but no goodness.

Much praying, but no piety. (R.) (See "He has mickle prayer," p. 790.)

Much rust needs a rough file.

Much spends the traveller more than the abider. (G. H.)

Much water goeth by the mill that the miller knoweth not. (H. 1546.) (*Shakespeare*, p. 325.)

Assai acqua passa per il molino, che il molinaio non se n'accorge.—(Ital.)

Der löber meget Vand i Dammen. medens Mölleren sover.—Much water flows in the dam, whilst the miller sleeps.—(Dan.)

Much worship, much cost.

Les honneurs comptent.—Honours count, i.e. cost money.—(Fr.)

Noblesse oblige.—Nobility has its obligations.—(Fr.) (See "Nobility constrains," p. 833.)

Muck and money go together. (R.)

Mud chokes no eels.

Mules boast much that their ancestors were horses.

Maulesel treiben viel Parlaren
Dass ihre Voreltern Pferde waren.—(Germ.)

Mum's the word. (*Found in The Battle of Hexham, by G. Colman, jun., about 1789, Act 2, sc. 1.*)

Schwamm darüber.—Sponge over it.—(Germ.)

Murder will out.

Mordre wol out.—(Chaucer; see pp. 76 and 77.)

(See *Æschylus* (Greek), *Choëphora*, 324-9: "The funeral pyre quencheth not the spirit of a dead man, but after death he shows forth his anger; the dead maketh moan, and the murderer is brought to light.")

Music will not cure the toothache.

Music helps not the toothache. (G. H.)

Quien canta, sus males espanta.—He that sings drives away his troubles.—(Span.)

Must is a hard nut, but it has a sweet kernel.

Must is a king's word. (R.)

Muss ist eine harte Nuss.—Must is a hard nut.—(Germ.)

Mutual help is the law of nature.

Il faut entr' aider; c'est la loi de nature.—(Fr.)

My dame fed her hens on thanks, but they laid no eggs.

My house, my house, though thou art small,

Thou art to me the Escorial. (G. H.)

Casa mia, casa mia, per piccina che tu sia, tu mi sembri una badia.—My house, my house, though you be small, you are a palace to me.—(Ital.)

My No is as good as your Yes.

Tanto vale il mio no, quanto il tuo sì.—(Ital.)

My son is my son till he gets him a wife, But my daughter's my daughter for all her life. (R.)

Nae butter 'll stick to my bread. (Sc.)

Nae freen' like the penny. (Sc.)

Nae man can baith sup and blaw at once. (R. Sc.) (*From the Latin. See "Simul flare," p. 678.*)

Nae man can be happy without a friend, nor be sure of him till he's unhappy. (Sc.)

Nae man can play the fule sae weel as the wise man. (R. Sc.)

Nae man has a tack (lease) of his life. (Sc.)

Nae man makes his ain hap. (R. Sc.) (*See "Everyone is the maker," p. 776.*)

Nae reply is best. (R. Sc.) (*See "No answer is also an answer," p. 832.*)

Naething is a man's truly, But what he cometh by duly. (Sc.)

Naething is got without pains, except dirt and lang nails. (Sc.) (*See "Nothing for nothing," p. 834.*)

Name not a rope in his house that hanged himself. (R.)

Mention not a halter in the house of him that was hanged. (G. H.)

Il ne faut point parler de corde dans la famille d'un pendu.—You should never speak of rope in the family of one who has been hanged.—(Fr.)

Non ricordar il capestro in casa dell' impiccato.—(Ital.)

Im Hause der Gehenkten soll man nicht vom Stricke reden.—(Germ.)

Nombrar la sogá en casa del ahorcado.—To name the rope in the house of one who has been hanged.—(Span., *Don Quixote*, 1, 25.)

Em casa do ladrão, não lembrar baraço.—Do not mention a rope in the house of a thief.—(Port.)

Nature abhors a vacuum.

Natura abhorret vacuum.—(*Quoted in Latin in Rabelais, Gargantua, chap. 5. See p. 597, note.*)

Nature draws more than ten teams. (G. H.)

Nature draws more than ten oxen. (R.) (*See "Beauty draws more," p. 760.*)

Natur zieht stärker denn sieben Ochsen.—Nature draws stronger than seven oxen.—(Germ.)

Chassez le naturel, il revient au galop.—Drive out nature and it comes back in a gallop.—(Fr.) (*See "Naturam expellas," p. 493.*)

Nature passes nurture. (R. Sc.)

Nearest is dearest.

Das Nächste das Liebeste.—(Germ.)

Nearest the heart, nearest the mouth. (R. Sc.)

Nearest the king, nearest the widdie (strife). (R. Sc.)

Necessity breaks iron.

Noth bricht Eisen.—(Germ.)

Nood breekt ijzer.—(Dutch.)

Durum telum necessitas.—Necessity is a hard weapon.—(*Latin*.)

Ingens telum necessitas.—Necessity is a tremendous weapon.—(*Latin, Seneca*.)

Necessity hath no law. (R.)

Necessitas non habet legem.—(*Latin*; quoted in *Latin* in *Piers Plowman*, 1862. See "Necessitas dat legem," p. 601.)

Need has no law. (R. Sc.)

Nécessité n'a pas de loi.—(*Fr.*)

La necessità non ha legge.—(*Ital.*)

Noth kennt kein Gebot.—(*German*.)

Neede hath no law.—(*Piers Plowman* (1862), *passus* 23, l. 10.)

Necessity is the mother of invention.

Want is the mother of industry.

Want makes wit.

Necessity sharpens industry.

Want, the mistress of invention.—(*Mrs. Centlivre, The Busy Body* (1708), *Act* 1, l. 1.)

Nécessité est mère d'invention.—(*Fr.*)

Noth lehrt Kunst.—Necessity teaches art.—(*German*.)

De armoede is de moeder van alle kunsten.—Poverty is the mother of all arts.—(*Dutch*.)

Artis magistra necessitas.—Necessity is the mistress of art.—(*Latin*.)

De moult se pourpense qui pain n'a.—He is very thoughtful who has no bread.—(*Fr.*, V. 1498.)

De tout s'avise à qui pain fant.—He is ready for anything who has no bread.—(*Fr.*)

La peur est un grand inventeur.—Fear is a great inventor.—(*Fr.*)

(See "Poverty is the mither o' a' arts," p. 841.)

Need makes the old wife trot. (R.)

Need maks an auld wife trot. (Sc.)

Besoing fait vieille trotter.—(*Fr.*, V. 1498.)

Bisogno fa trottar la vecchia.—(*Ital.*)

De nood doet een oud wijf draven.—(*Dutch*.)

La necesidad hace á la vieja trotar.—(*Span.*, also in this form in *Danish*.)

Need makes the naked man run. (R.)

Need makes the naked quean spin. (R.)

Need makes virtue. (R. Sc.)

Necessitas etiam timidus fortes facit.—Necessity makes even the timid brave.—(*Latin*, *Sallust, Catilina*, 58.)

Needs must when the devil drives. (R.)

He must needs go that the devil drives.—(*Dr. Faustus, Marlowe*, 1584.)

There is a proverb which trowe now preveth, He must nedes go that the dyvell dryveth.

—(*John Heywood's Johan the Husband*, printed 1553.)

Needles and pins, needles and pins!

When a man's married his trouble begins.

—(*Also quoted*, "When a girl marries her trouble begins"; see "When a man," p. 879.)

Ne'er let your gear owergang ye. (Let not your wealth master you.) (Sc.)

Ne'er put a sword in a wud man's (madman's) hand. (R. Sc.)

Ne'er tak' a wife till ye ken what to do wi' her. (Sc.)

Neither bribe, nor lose thy right. (G. H.)

Neither crow nor croak.

Neither eyes on letters, nor hands in coffers. (G. H.)

Neither fish, nor flesh, nor good red herring. (H. 1546.)

Neither lead nor drive.

Neither praise nor dispraise thyself, thy actions serve the turn. (G. H.)

Neither wise men nor fools

Can work without tools.

Never a rose without a thorn.

No rose without a thorn. (R.)

Point de roses sans épines.—(*Fr.*)

Geene roozen zonder doornen.—(*Dutch*.)

Non v'è rosa senza spina.—(*Ital.*)

Never be ashamed to eat your meat.

Apud mensam verecundari neminem decet.

—(*Quoted by Erasmus*.)

A tavola non bisogna haver vergogna.—

—(*Ital.*)

Qui a honte de manger a honte de vivre.—

He who is ashamed to eat is ashamed to live.

—(*Fr.*)

Never bolt your door with a boiled carrot.—(*Irish*.)

Never burn your fingers to snuff another man's candle.

Never buy a pig in a poke. (See *Tusser*, p. 378.)

Never cackle till your egg is laid.

Never do things by halves.

Never fish in troubled waters. (See "It is good fishing.")

Never give advice unasked.

Rathe Niemand ungebeten.—(*German*.)

Never grudge a penny for a penny-worth.

Never hang a man twice for one offence.

Never have an idle hour, nor an idle pound.

Never hit a man when he's down.

Don't strike a man when he is down.—(*Russian*. Quoted to the Empress Catherine on behalf of her former favourite, Orloff.)

Never hold a candle to the devil.

Never is a long day.

Never is a lang term. (Sc.)

Cent ans n'est guère, mais jamais c'est beaucoup.—A hundred years are not long, but never is a great deal.—(Fr.)

Never look a gift horse in the mouth.

Noli equi dentes inspicere donati.—(St. Jerome [d. A.D. 420], on the Epistle to the Ephesians. Quoted as a "common proverb.")

Si quis dat mannos, ne quare in dentibus annos.—(Latin, *Mediæval*.)

A caval donato non guardar in bocca.—(Ital.)

A caval donato non si mira il pelo.—Do not trouble about the colour of a gift horse.—(Ital.)

A cheval donné, ne faut point regarder en la bouche. (Fr., V. 1498.)

De cheval donné tousjours regardoit en la gueulle.—(Rabelais, *Gargantua*, chap. 11.)

Geschenktem Gaul sieht man nicht in 's Maul.—(Germ., also in Span., Dutch and Dan.)

Never meet trouble half-way.

Never pleasure without repentance. (R.)

Never put off till to-morrow what may be done to-day.

Por la calle de Despues se acabe á la casa de Nunca.—By the street of "By and by" one comes to the house of "Never."—(Span., *Don Quixote*.)

Heute muss dem morgen nichts borgen.—To-day must borrow nothing of to-morrow.—(Germ.)

Never refuse a good offer. (R.)

Never rode, never fell. (R. Sc.)

"Qui ne s'aventure n'a cheval ny mule, ce dist Salomon.—Qui trop, dist Echephron, s'aventure—perd cheval et mule, respondit Malcon.—He who has not an adventure has not horse or mule, so says Solomon.—Who is too adventurous, said Echephron,—loses horse and mule, replied Malcon.—(Rabelais, *Gargantua* (1534), Book 1, chap. 33.)

Never say die.

Never say die!
Up, man, and try!

Never shirk the hardest work.

Never shoot, never hit.

Oft schiessen trifft das Ziel.—Shooting often hits the mark.—(Germ.)

Never sigh, but send.

Never spoil the ship* for a ha'porth of tar.

Don't lose your ship for a ha'porth of tar.

Ne'er lose a hog for an half-pennyworth of tar. (R.)

(Ray adds: "Some have it 'Lose not a sheep,' etc. Indeed, tar is used more about sheep than swine.")

Never swap horses while crossing the stream.

Never too old to learn;

Never too late to turn.

Never trouble yourself with trouble till trouble troubles you. (See Defoe, p. 107.)

Never try to prove what nobody doubts.

Never was a mewing cat a good mouser.

Non fu mai cacciator gatto che miagola.—(Ital.)

Never was strumpet fair. (G. H.) (See "Non mala," p. 613.)

Never write what you dare not sign.

New brooms sweep clean. (See Lyly, 1553-1606.)

A new bissome soupes clean.—(R. Sc.)

An nouveau tout est beau.—All that is new is fine.—(Fr., V. 1498.)

New things are fair. (G. H.)

Granata nuova spazza ben la casa.—A new broom sweeps the room well.—(Ital.)

Granata nuova, tre di buona.—A new broom is good for three days.—(Ital.)

Nene Besen kehren gut.—(Germ., also in Dutch and Dan.)

New laws, new frauds.

Neuem Gesetze folgt neuer Betrug.—New laws, new deceit.—(Germ.)

New lords, new laws. (R.)

De nouveau seigneur nouvelle mesnie.—(Fr.)

Of a new prince new bondage. (G. H.)

New meat begets a new appetite. (R.)

New dishes beget new appetites. (R.) (See "Appetite comes with eating," p. 757.)

Night is the mither (mother) o' thoughts. (Sc.)

Nightingales will not sing in a cage.

Nine tailors make a man. (R.) (*Proverbial Phrases relating to several trades*.)

Nine tailors make but one man. (R.)

Il faut neuf tailleurs pour faire un homme.—Quoted by the Comte de la Villemarqué as a Breton proverb.

Neun und neunzig Schneider gehen auf ein Pfund, wiegen sie noch weniger, so sind sie nicht gesund.—Nine and ninety tailors ought to weigh a pound. If they are lighter they are out of health.—(Germ.)

No alchemy to saving. (G. H.)

* This originally meant sheep; pronounced "ship" in Leicestershire and other parts of England.

No answer is also an answer.

Keine Antwort ist auch eine Antwort.—
(*Germ.*)

Intet Svar er ogsaa Svar.—(*Dan.*)

Non ogni parola vuol risposta.—Not every
word wants an answer.—(*Ital.*)

No barber shaves so close but another
finds work. (G. H.)

No bees, no honey;

No work, no money.

No better than you should be.

No carrion will kill a crow. (R.)

No churchyard is so handsome that a
man would desire straight to be buried
there. (G. H.)

No churchyard is so handsome anywhere,
As will straight move one to be buried there.
—R. Watkyns (1662).

No cloth is too fine for moth to devour.

No corn without chaff.

Geen koorn zonder kaf.—(*Dutch.*)

No cut to unkindness.—Quoted in *Burton's*
Anat. Melan., 1621, as "a saying."

No fishing to fishing in the sea. (R.)

Il fait beau pêcher en eau large.—It is good
fishing in waters which are large.—(*Fr.*)

No folly to being in love.

Where love's in the case, the doctor is an
ass.

No fool like an old fool. (R.)

No fool to the old fool. (H. 1546.)

Nae fules like auld fules. (Sc.)

Les vieux fous sont plus fous que les jeunes.

—Old fools are bigger fools than young ones.

—(*Fr. Rochefoucauld, Maxim 444.*)

No gains without pains. (R.)

Oh Fleiss, kein Preis.—Without pains, no
prize.—(*Germ.*)

No greater promisers than those who
have nothing to give.

Nul n'est si large que celui qui n'a rien à
donner.—(*Fr.*)

Geen stoutere belovers dan dieniets te geven
hebben.—(*Dutch.*)

No halting before a cripple. (R.)

Il fait mal cloicher devant boiteux.—It is
ill to limp before the lame.—(*Fr.*, V. 1498.)

Ne clochez pas devant les boyteux.—(*Fr.*,
Rabelais, Gargantua, 1534.)

No horse so blind as the blind mare.

No house without mouse; no throne
without thorn.

Geen huis of 't heeft zijn kruis.—No house
but has its cross.—(*Dutch.*)

No jesting with edged tools. (R.)

No jesting with edge tools or with bell-
ropes. (R.) (See "Do not play," p. 770.)

No joy without alloy (or annoy).

No life without pain.

Nul vie sans peine.—(*Fr.*, V. 1498.)

No longer pipe, no longer dance.

No love is foul nor prison fair. (G. H.)

No love to a father's. (G. H.)

No living man all things can. (*See Latin*,
"Non omnia possumus omnes," p. 613.)

On ne peut contenter tout le monde et son
père.—One cannot please all the world and his
father.—(*Fr.*)

No man can make a good coat with bad
cloth.

No man can see over his own height.

No man cries stinking fish. (R.)

No man ever thought his own too much.

Jedem das Seine ist nicht zu viel.—(*Germ.*)

No man hath a velvet cross.

No man is a good physician who has never
been sick.—(*Arabic.*)

No man is a hero to his valet.*

Il n'y a point de héros pour son valet de
chambre.—(*Fr.*)†

No man is always wise, except a fool.
(See "None is a fool always," p. 833.)

Kein ist so klug, dass er nicht ein wenig
Narrheit übrig hätte.—No man is so wise but
that he has a little folly remaining.—(*Germ.*)
(See "The wisest make mistakes," p. 835.)

Weise sein ist nicht allzeit gut.—It is not
good to be always wise.—(*Germ.*)

No man is born wise or learned.

Nadie nace enseñado.—(*Span.*, *Don Quixote*.)

None is born master. (G. H.)

Nessuno nasce maestro.—No one is born a
great master.—(*Ital.*)

Kein Meister fällt vom Himmel.—No
master falls from heaven.—(*Germ.*)

* "No author is a man of genius to his
publisher."—HEINE.

† The saying is attributed to the Prince de
Condé (1621-1686), but its origin is to be found in
Plutarch, who twice uses it as follows:—"Ὁ
ταῦτά μοι συναιδεν ὁ λαομανόφρων."—My personal
attendant does not think so much of these things
as I do.—"De Iside" and "Regum et Impera-
torum Apothegmata."—Montaigne, in his
"Essays" (pub. 1680), thus amplifies the idea:—
"Tel a esté miraculeux au monde, auquel sa
femme et son valet n'ont rien vu seulement de
remarquable; peu d'hommes ont esté admirez
par leur domestiques."—Such an one has been, as
it were, miraculous in the world, in whom his wife
and valet have seen nothing even remarkable; few
men have been admired by their servants.—
(Book 3, chap. 2.) (See also the Latin maxim,
"Verior fama e domesticis emanat," p. 704.)

No man is indispensable.

Il n'y a point d'homme nécessaire.—There is no man necessary.—(Fr.)

No man is without enemies.—(Arab.)

No man loveth his fetters, be they made of gold. (H. 1546.)

No man was ever as rich as all men ought to be.

No money, no Swiss (i.e. Swiss mercenaries will not fight without payment).

Point d'argent, point de Suisse.—(Fr.)

No news is good news.

Point de nouvelles, bonnes nouvelles.—(Fr.)
Nulla nuova, buona nuova.—(Ital., also in Germ.)

No offence taken where none is meant.

Naething is ill said if its nae ill ta'en. (Sc.)

No word is ill spoken if it be not ill taken.

There were no ill language if it were not ill taken. (G. H.)

That is well spoken that is well taken. (R.)

No "olla" without bacon; no sermon without St. Augustine.—(This is a Spanish proverb, olla being a dish composed of various meats.)

No hay olla sin tocino, ni sermon sin Agostino.—(Span.)

No one claims kindred with the poor.

Poor folk has neither any kindred nor frends. (Sc.)

No one eats goldfish.

No one ever repented of holding his tongue.

Nessuno si pentì mai d'aver taciuto.—(Ital.)

No one is bound by the impossible.

À l'impossible nul est tenu.—(Fr.)

No one knows the weight of another's burden.

No one knows where the shoe pinches but he who wears it.

The wearer knows where the shoe wrings. (G. H.)

Every man wates best where his own shoe binds him. (R. Sc.)

(This proverb is found in all modern languages. For its origin see under "Miscellaneous," p. 455.)

No one was ever ruined by speaking the truth.—(Hindoo.)

No one was ever ruined by taking a profit.—Stock Exchange saying.

No pains, no gains.

No sweet without some sweat. (R.) (See "He that hath some land," p. 796.)

No penny, no paternoster. (R.)

Nae penny, nae pardon. (R. Sc.)

De main vide, vide prière.—An empty hand, an empty prayer.—(Fr., V. 1498.)

Nimmer Geld, nimmer Gesell.—(Germ.)

No profit to honour, no honour to religion. (G. H.)

No receiver, no thief. (R.) (See "The receiver," p. 862.)

No song, no supper.

No sunshine but hath some shadow. (R.)

No sweetness without sweat.

No hay dulzura sin sudor.—(Span.)

No tale so good but may be spoiled in telling

A good tale, ill told, is marred in the telling. (R.)

No tree falls at the first stroke.

Kein Baum fällt auf den ersten Schlag.—(Germ.)

No vice goes alone.

No weather is ill if the wind be still. (R.)

No wisdom to silence.

No wonder lasts more than nine days.

Niuna meraviglia dura più che tre giorni.—No wonder lasts more than three days.—(Ital.)

No work no recompense.

No worse thief than a bad book.

Non v'è peggior ladro d' un cattivo libro.—(Ital.)

Nobility constrains us.

Noblesse oblige.—(Fr.)

Noble birth compels. (See Latin, "Respondeat nobis decet," p. 665; also "Much worship," p. 829.)

Noble housekeepers need no doors. (G. H.)

Nobody calls himself a rogue.

Nobody's enemy but his own.

"We commonly say of a prodigal man, that hee is no man's foe but his owne."—John Knight, Bishop of London, 1611 (Lectures upon Jonah).

None are so well shod but they may slip.

None is a fool always, everyone sometimes. (G. H.)

None is so wise but the fool overtakes him. (R.)

* The earliest occurrence of this proverb is said to be in 1808. Boëthius has a Latin passage stating that if there is anything good about nobility, it is that it enforces the necessity of avoiding degeneracy.

None knows the weight of another's burden. (G. H.)

None says his garner is full. (G. H.)

None so blind as those that will not see.

None so deaf as those that will not hear.

Il n'est si mauvais sourd que celui qui ne veut ouïr.—(Fr., V. 1498.)

Non ci è il più cattivo sordo di quel che non vuol udire.—(Ital.)

Non hay peor sordo que el que no quiere oír.—(Span.)

Ingen er mere döv end den som ikke vil høre.—(Dan.)

Who is so deaf as he that will not hear? (G. H.)

Not a long day, but a good heart rides work. (G. H.)

Not a word to throw at a dog.—(See Shakespeare, p. 335.)

Not fit to hold a candle to him.—(From the Roman Catholic custom of holding candles before shrines, in processions, etc. A similar proverbial expression was, "Not worthy to carry the buckler unto him."—Religio Medici, 1642, part 1, sec. 21.) See Byron:

Others aver that he to Handel,
Is hardly fit to hold a candle."

Not to advance is to go back.

Non progredi est regredi.—(Latin.)

Qui non proficit deficit.—Who does not advance fails.—(Latin.)

Not so good to borrow as to be able to lend. (H. 1546.)

Nothing comes amiss to a hungry man.

Nothing comes sooner to light than that which is long hid. (R. Sc.)

Nothing down, nothing up. (R.)

Nothing dries sooner than a tear.* (G. H.)

Niente più tosto se secca che lagrime.—(Ital.)

Nichts vertrocknet balder als Thränen.—(Germ.)

Nothing for nothing; and very little for halfpenny.

Rien n'arrive pour rien.—Nothing comes for nothing.—(Fr.)

Aus Nichts wird Nichts.—(Germ., and in most languages.)

* Derived from Cicero: "Nihil enim lacryma citius arescit."—"Ad Herennium," 2, 31, 50, and "De Inventionem," 1, 56. Cicero states that he is quoting Apollonius, the Greek rhetorician.

On n'a rien pour rien.—One gets nothing for nothing.—(Fr., V. 1498.)

La fortune vend ce qu'on croit qu'elle donne.—Fortune sells what we think she gives.—(Fr.)

Nothing in haste but catching fleas.

Nichts mit Hast als Flöhe fangen.—(Germ.)
Geen ding met der haast dan vlooijen te vangen.—(Dutch.)

Hurry is good only for catching flies.—(Russian.)

Mai si fa cosa ben in fretta, che il fuggir la peste e i rumori, e pigliar pulci.—Nothing is done well in haste except running from the plague and quarrels, and catching fleas.—(Ital.)

Nothing is bad if we understand it right.

Ein Ding ist nicht böß, wenn man es gut versteht.—(Germ.)

Nothing is certain but death and the taxes.—(See Dickens: "As true as taxes," p. 113.)

Nothing is certain but uncertainty.—(From the Latin, "Solum certum," p. 681.)

Rien n'est sûr que la chose incertaine.—(Fr.)

Nothing is cheap if you don't want it.—(Cato. See "Quod non opus est," p. 659.)

Nothing is difficile to a well willit man. (R. Sc.) (See "Where there's a will there's a way," p. 883; also "Industria," p. 564.)

Nothing is impossible to a willing mind. (R.)

A qui veut, rien n'est impossible.—(Fr.)

A cœur vaillant, rien d'impossible.—To a brave heart nothing is impossible.—(Fr.)

Der Wille ist des Werkes Seele.—The will is the soul of the work.—(Germ.)

Nothing is more like an honest man than a rascal.

Rien ne ressemble plus à un honnête homme qu'un fripon.—(Fr.)

Nothing is new. (See Eccles., 1, 9., p. 418.)

Il n'y a de nouveau que ce qui a vieilli (or qui est oublié).—There is nothing new but what has grown old (or has been forgotten).—(Fr.)

Nichts ist so neu, als was längst vergessen ist.—Nothing is so new, as what has been long forgotten.—(Germ.) (See "Nothing's new.")

Nothing is safe from fault-finders.

Nothing is to be presumed on or despaired of. (G. H.)

Nothing lasts but the Church. (G. H.)

Nothing secure unless suspected. (G. H.)

Nothing stands in need of lying but a lie.

Nothing succeeds like success.

Rien ne réussit mieux que le succès.—Nothing succeeds better than success.—(Fr.)

Nothing venture, nothing have. (R.)

Nothing venture nothing win.

Qui ne hasarde rien, n'a rien.—(Fr.)

Wer wagt, gewinnt.—Who ventures wins.

—(Germ.)

Qui ne s'aventure n'a cheval ni mule.—

Who does not venture gets neither horse nor mule.—(Fr.)

Chi non s' arrischia non guadagna.—(Ital.)

Nothing's new, and nothing's true, and nothing matters.—(Attributed to *Lady Morgan*, novelist, 1783-1859.)

Now is now; and Yule's in winter. (Sc.)

Now is the watchword of the wise.

"Now we are even," quoth Stephen, "when he gave his wife six blows for one."—(Quoted by *Swift* in *Letter to Stella*, Jan. 20, 1710-11.)

Nowadays truth is news. (Sc.)

Number three is always fortunate.—(Quoted as "the well-known maxim," in *Peregrine Pickle*. *Smollett*, 1751.)

O.K.—"Orl Korrekt.—(American.)

M.W. = Machen wir.—We will do it (i.e.

"Consider it done."—(Germ.)

Nuts are given us, but we must crack them ourselves.

Oaks fall when reeds stand.

Of a little thing a little displeaseth. (G. H.)

Of a pig's tail you can never make a good shaft. (G. H.)

De rabo de porco, nunca bom virote.—(Port.)

Man giör ei gödt Jagthorn af en Svinehale.

—You cannot make a good hunting horn of a pig's tail.—(Dan.)

You can't make a horn of a pig's tail. (R.)

Aus des Esels Wadel wird kein Sieb.—You cannot make a sieve out of an ass's tail.—(Germ.)

It is ill to make a blown horn of a tod's (fox's) tail. (R.)

Every man's nose will not make a shoeing horn. (R.) (See "You cannot make a silk purse," p. 838.)

Of anuch (enough) men leaves. (R. Sc.)

Of evil grain no good seed can come. (R.)

Of goods ill got

The third heir joyetn not.

—(Burroughs on *Hosea* (1652), vol. 4, 319. See the *Latin*, "De male," p. 515.)

Of him that speaks ill, consider the life more than the word. (G. H.)

Of idleness comes no goodness. (R.)

L'ozio è il padre di tutti i vizi.—Idleness is the father of all vices.—(Ital.)

Of ill debtors men take oats. (R. Sc.)

Man maa tage suur Sild af onde Geldinger.

—You may take spoilt herrings of bad debtors.—(Dan.)

Of one ill comes many. (R. Sc.)

Of two evils choose the less. (H. 1546.)

Ex malis eligere minima oportere.—Of evil, one should select the least.—(Latin. *Cicero*, *De Officiis*, Book 3, 1.)

De duobus malis minus est semper eligendum.—Of two evils, the less is always to be chosen.—(Thomas a Kempis, *Imit. Christi*, Book 3, 12.)

De deux maux il faut choisir moindre.—(Fr.)

De los enemigos los menos.—Among enemies choose the least.—(Span.)

Minima de malis.—(Latin.)

Of counting makes good friends. (R. Sc.)

(See "Over narrow counting," p. 839; and "Short reckonings," p. 847.)

Often and little eating makes a man fat. (R.)

Souvent et peu manger,

Ce fait l'homme engraisser. (Fr.)

Eat many meals, and you will grow fat.—(Arabic.)

Old age is a heavy burden.

Old age is honourable.

Eld should (or would) have honour. (Sc.)

Old age makes us wiser and more foolish.

En vieillissant on devient plus fou et plus sage.—(Fr.)

Old age, though despised, is coveted by all.

Old birds are hard to pluck.

Alte Vögel sind schwer zu rupfen.—(Germ.)

Old birds are not caught with chaff.

Nuova rete non piglia uccello vecchio.—An old bird is not taken with a new net.—(Ital.)

Old camels carry young camels' skins to the market. (G. H.)

Old customs are best.

Les vieilles coutumes sont les bonnes coutumes.—Old customs are good customs.—(Fr.)

Old friends are best.

Old wine and an old friend are good provisions. (G. H.)

Desert not old friends for new ones.—(Hindoo.)

Old wood, old friends and old wine are best. (See *Bacon*, p. 12.)

Pesce, oglio, e amico vecchio.—Old fish, old oil, and an old friend.—(Ital.)

Forsake not an old friend; for the new is not comparable to him: a new friend is as new wine; when it is old, thou shalt drink it with pleasure.—(Ecclesiasticus, 9, 10; see p. 423.)

Vieilles amours et vieux tisons s'allument en toutes saisons.—Old loves and old brands kindle at all seasons.—(Fr.)

Old maids lead apes in hell. (R.)
 Old men are twice children.
 Once a man and twice a child.
 Auld men are twice bairns. (R. Sc.)
 Δις παῖδες οἱ γέροντες.—(Greek.)
 Bis pueri senes.—(Latin.)
 Old men go to death, death comes to young men. (G. H.) (See Bacon, p. 12.)
 Old men, when they scorn young, make much of death. (G. H.)
 Old ovens are soon hot.
 Old oxen have stiff horns.
 De Gamle Stude har de stive Horn.—(Dan.)
 Alte Schweine haben harte Mäuler.—Old pigs have hard snouts.—(Germ.)
 Old praise dies unless you feed it. (G. H.)
 Old shoes are easiest.
 Old sin, new shame. (R. Sc.)
 Old wounds soon bleed.
 Contesa vecchia tosto si fa nuova.—An old fend soon becomes new.—(Ital.)
 Alte Wunden bluten leicht.—Old wounds bleed easily.—(Germ.)
 Old young and old long.
 Mature flas senex si diu senex esse velis.—You must be old early if you wish to be old late.—(Latin. Quoted as a proverb by Cicero)
 They who would be young when they are old, must be old when they are young. (R.)
 On a good bargain think twice. (G. H.)
 On a long journey even a straw is heavy.
 On painting and fighting look afar off. (R.)
 On painting and fighting look aloof. (G. H.)
 On the sea sail, on the land settle.
 On Valentine's day will a good goose lay. (R.)
 If she be a good goose, her dame well to pay, She will lay two eggs before Valentine's Day. (R.) (See "Before St. Chad," p. 760.)
 Once a knave, always a knave.
 Once a thief always a thief.
 "For he that is ones a thief is ever more in daunger."—Piers Plowman (1392), Passus 15, l. 146.
 Wer einmal stiehlt, der bleibt ein Dieb.—Who steals once, remains a thief.—(Germ.)
 Die eens steelt is altijd een dief.—Who steals once is ever a thief.—(Dutch.)
 Once a year a man may say, "On his conscience." (G. H.)
 Once does not make a custom.
 Une fois n'est pas coutume.—(Fr.)
 Einmal ist keinmal.—One time is no time.—(Germ.)
 Eenmal is geen gewoonte.—(Dutch.)

Once pay it, never crave it. (R. Sc.)
 One and none is all one. (R.) (Given as a Spanish proverb.)
 Un homme, nul homme.—One man, no man.—(Fr.)
 One ass nicknames another "Long ears."
 Ein Esel schimpft den andern Lang-ohr.—(Germ.)
 One barking dog sets all the street a-barking.
 One beats the bush and another catcheth the bird. (R.)
 Il bat le buisson sans prendre l'oisillon.—He beats the bush without taking the bird.—(Fr.)
 Vous battez les buissons dont un autre a les oyssissons.—You beat the bushes, but someone else gets the birds.—(Fr., V. 1498.)
 One beggar grieves that another goes by the gate.*
 Ane beggar is wae that another by the gate gae. (Sc.)
 Dem' einen Hund ist es leid wenn der andere in die Küche geht.—One dog growls when the other goes into the kitchen.—(Germ.)
 One can live on little, but not on nothing.
 One cannot die twice.—(Russian.)
 One chick keeps the hen busy.
 One cloud may hide all the sun.
 One dog can drive a flock of sheep.
 One enemy can do more hurt than ten friends can do good.—(Quoted by Swift as a saying. Letter, May 30, 1710.)
 One enemy is too much. (G. H.)
 Il n'y a pas de petit ennemi.—There is no little enemy.—(Fr.)
 E troppo un nemico, e cento amici non bastano.—One enemy is too many, and a hundred friends are not sufficient.—(Ital.)
 Ein Feind ist zu viel, und hundert Freunde sind zu wenig.—One foe is too many, and a hundred friends are too few. (Found in this form in most modern languages. See Emerson, p. 129: "He who has a thousand friends.")
 One eye of the master does more than both his hands.
 Das Auge des Herrn schafft mehr als seine beiden Hände.—(Germ.)
 One good head is better than a hundred good hands.
 One eye of the master's sees more than ten of the servants'. (G. H.) (Given by Ray as an Italian proverb.)
 Più vede un occhio del padrone che quattro del servitore.—One eye of the master sees more than four eyes of the servants.—(Ital.) (See "The master's eye," p. 560.)

* See Greek (p. 472), "Καὶ πρῶτος."

One eye-witness is better than ten hear-says. (*Derived from the Latin. See "Plurist est," p. 637.*)

One fair day in winter makes not birds merry. (G. H.)

One false move may lose the game.

One wrong step may bring a great fall.

One father is enough to govern one hundred sons, but not a hundred sons one father. (G. H.)

One father is more than a hundred schoolmasters. (G. H.) (*See "One good mother."*)

Ein Vater ernährt eher zehn Kinder, denn zehn Kinder einen Vater.—One father supports ten children better than ten children one father.—(*Germ.*)

One fire does not put out another.

Il fuoco non s'estingue con fuoco.—A fire is not extinguished by fire.—(*Ital.*) (*See, however, the Latin, "Incendium," p. 563.*)

One flower makes no garland. (G. H.)

One fool makes many.

One fool makes a hundred. (G. H.)

Uno loco hace ciento.—(*Span., also in Port., Germ., Dutch, and Dan.*)

One foot is better than two crutches. (G. H.)

Mieux vaut un pied que deux échasses.—(*Fr.*)

One good mother is worth a hundred schoolmasters.

One good turn deserves (or asks) another.

For one good turn another doth itch, Claw my elbow and I'll claw thy breech. (R.)

Qui plaisir fait plaisir requiert.—Who gives pleasure requires pleasure.—(*Fr.*)

Une bonté l'autre requiert.—One kindness requires another.—(*Fr.*)

A beau jour hace retour.—To a fine day a fine return.—(*Fr.*)

Ein Dienst ist des andern Werth.—(*Germ.*)

One shrewd turn asks another. (R.)

One slumber invites another. (R.)

One ill word asketh another. (R.) (*See Latin, "Gratia gratiam parit"; and Greek, χάρις χάριν κτλ.—Sophocles.*) (*See also "Scratch my back," p. 846.*)

One grain fills not a sack, but helps his fellows. (G. H.)

Hum grão não enche o celeiro, mas ajuda a seu companheiro.—One grain does not fill the granary, but it helps its companion.—(*Port.*)

One half the world does not know how the other half lives.

Et là commençay à penser qu'il est bien vray ce que l'on dit, que la moitié du monde ne sçait comment l'autre vit.—And there I began to think that it is very true, which is said, that half the world does not know how

the other half lives.—(*Rabelais, Pantagruel, ch. 32.*)

Half the world knows not how the other half lives. (G. H.)

Àe half o' the world doesna ken how the ither half lives. (Sc.)

Eine Hälfte der Welt verlacht die andere.—One half of the world laughs at the other half.—(*Germ.*)

La moitié du monde se moque de l'autre.—(*Fr.*)

One hand is enough in a purse.

One hand washes another. (*From the Greek, see p. 480.*)

One hand washes the other, and both the face. (G. H.)

Eine Hand wäscht die andere.—(*Germ.*)

Una mano lava l'altra, e tutt'e due lavano il viso.—One hand washes the other, and the two wash the face.—(*Ital., also in Span., Port., and Dutch in this form.*)

One has often need of a lesser than one's self.

One head cannot hold all wisdom.

One hour in doing justice is worth a hundred in prayer.—(*Mahometan.*)

One hour's sleep before midnight is worth three after. (G. H.)

Dormir une heure avant minuit vaut mieux que trois après.—(*Fr.*)

One hour's sleep before midnight is worth two hours after. (R.) (*Also in German in this form.*)

One ill weed mars a whole pot of pottage. (R.)

One ill word meets another, as it were at the bridge of London. (R.)

One ill word asketh another. (R.)

Una parola tira l'altra.—One word draws another.—(*Ital.*)

One is not so soon healed as hurt. (R.)

One keep-clean is better than ten make-cleans.

One lawsuit breeds twenty.

The worst of law is that one lawsuit breeds twenty. (R.) (*Given as a Spanish proverb.*)

One leg of a lark's worth the whole body of a kite. (R.)

One lie makes many. (*See "Nothing stands in need of lying but a lie," p. 834.*)

One lie needs seven to wait on it.

Una bugia ne tira dieci.—One lie draws ten after it.—(*Ital.*)

One loss brings another.

Of one ill comes many. (R. Sc.)

Après perdre perd on bien.—After losing one loses well.—(*Fr.*)

(*See "Misfortunes never come singly," p. 826.*)

One man can lead a horse to the water,
but twenty cannot make him drink.

A man may well bring a horse to the water;
but he cannot make him drink without he
will. (H., 1546.)

You may bring a horse to the river, but he
will drink when and what he pleaseth. (G. H.)

A man may lead a horse to the water, but
four-and-twenty cannot gar him drink.
(R. Sc.)

On ne fait boire à l'âne quand il ne veut.—
You cannot make an ass drink when he does
not wish to.—(Fr.)

On a beau mener le bœuf à l'eau s'il n'a
soif.—It is no good leading the ox to the
water if he is not thirsty.—(Fr.)

One man can speak and seven can sing.*
Einer kann reden und sieben können
singen.—(Germ.)

One man makes a chair; another man
sits on it.

One man may steal a horse, but another
may not look over the hedge.

One man may better steal a horse than
another look over the hedge. (R.)

One man's meat is another man's poison.
(R. Sc.) (See "Quod cibus," p. 658; *Fletcher*,
p. 137.)

One may sooner fall than rise. (R.)

One month doth nothing without another.
(G. H.)

One nail drives out another. (R.)

Un clou chasse l'autre.—(Fr.)

Chiodo con chiodo da se si cava.—(Ital.)

Un chiodo caccia l'altro.—(Ital.)

(See "Clavus clavo," p. 506.)

One never loseth by doing good turns.
(R.)

One of these days is better than none of
these days.

One of these days is none of these days.

One pair of ears draws dry a hundred
tongues. (G. H.)

Un paio d'orecchie seccarebbero cento
lingue.—(Ital.)

One ploughs, another sows;

Who will reap no one knows.

Een ploëier, en Anden saaser,

Den Trede veed ei hvo det faaser.—(Dan.)

One pot sets another boiling.

Je sais à mon pot comment les autres
bouillent.—I can tell by my pot how the
others boil.—(Fr.)

One sheep follows another.—(Hebrew.)

* "God giveth speech to all, song to the few."—
WALTER G. SMITH (p. 387). See "Sermo datur
sanctis," p. 509.

One sickly sheep infects the flock.—(*Dr.*
Watts. See p. 386.)

One scabbed sheep will mar a whole flock.
(R.)

Il ne faut qu'une brebis galeuse pour gâter
tout le troupeau.—(Fr.) (Common to all
modern languages.)

One slumber finds another. (G. H.)

One slumber invites another. (R.)

One sound blow will serve to undo us all.
(G. H.)

One stroke fells not an oak. (G. H.)

One swallow maketh not summer.
(H. 1546.)

One swallow makes not a spring nor one
woodcock a winter. (R.)

Μία χελιδὼν ἔαρ οὐ ποιεῖ.—One swallow does
not make spring.—(Greek, *Aristotle*, *Ethic.*
Nicom., Book I.)

Une hirondelle ne fait pas le printemps.—
(Fr.)

Una rondine non fa l'estate.—(Ital., also in
Germ.)

Una golondrina sola no hace verano.—One
swallow alone does not make the summer.—
(Span., *Don Quixote*, I, 13.)

Eine Krähe macht keinen Winter.—One
crow does not make a winter.—(Germ.)

One sword keeps another in the sheath.

Un coltello fa tener l'altro nella guaina.—
One knife makes the other keep in the sheath.
(Ital.)

Ein Schwert hält das andere in der Scheide.
—(Germ., also in Danish.)

There is also a proverb: "One sword does
not keep another in the scabbard."

One "Take this" is better than two "I
will give."

Better is one *Accipe*, than twice to say
Dabo tibi. (G. H.)

Mieux vaut un "tenez" que deux "vous
l'aurez."—(Fr.)

Mas vale un "toma" que dos "te daré."—
(Span., *Don Quixote*.)

Ein: "Nimm hin" ist besser, als zehn:
"Helf Gott!"—One "Take this" is better
than ten "God-help-you's."—(Germ.)

One tale is good till another is told. (R.)

One To-day is worth two To-morrows.

Ein Heute ist besser als zehn Morgen.—
One To-day is better than ten To-morrows.—
(Germ.) (See "Δίδου μοι," p. 470.)

One tongue is enough for a woman. (R.)

One year of joy, another of comfort, and
all the rest of content.—(R.) (*A marriage*
wish.)

One's too few, three is too many. (See
"Two is company, three is none," p. 870.)

Open confession is good for the soul.

Open not the door when the devil knocks.

Opinion is the mistress of fools.

Opinion is the queen of the world.—(*Referred to by Pascal as the title of an Italian piece, "Della opinione regina del mondo."*)

An ancient Greek sentence states that men are tormented by their own opinions of things, and not by the things themselves. (*See Montaigne, Book 1, chap. 40.*)

Opinion governs all mankind.—(*S. Butler, see p. 51.*) (*See also "Opinio veritate major," p. 629; and "Flura Sunt," p. 637.*)

Opportunity makes the thief. (R.)

Opportunity maketh a thief.—(*Bacon, Letter to the Earl of Essex, 1598.*)

The hole calls the thief. (G. H.)

La ocasion hace el ladrón.—The opportunity makes the thief.—(*Span.*)

El agujero llama al ladrón.—A hole tempts the thief.—(*Span.*)

Occasio facit furem.—(*Latin.*)

Ay se fait les larrons.—Convenience makes thieves.—(*Fr., V. 1498.*)

L'occasion fait le larron.—(*Fr.*)

Gelegenheit macht den Dieb.—(*German.*)

There is a Dutch proverb: "Een dief maakt gelegenheid."—A thief makes an opportunity.

Guardati dall' occasione, e ti guarderà Dio da peccati.—Keep yourself from opportunities, and God will keep you from sin.—(*Ital.*)

Other fish to fry.

I have other fish to fry.—(*Swift, Letter to Stella, Feb. 8, 1700-1.*)

Other folks' burdens kill the ass.

Cuidados ajenos matan el asno.—(*Span., Don Quixote, 2, 13.*)

Other times, other manners

Autres temps, autres mœurs.—(*Fr.*)

Altri tempi, altre cure.—Other times, other cares.—(*Ital.*)

Altri tempi, altri costumi.—Other times, other customs.—(*Ital.*)

Mudado o tempo, mudado o conselho.—As time changes, counsel changes.—(*Port.*)

Anden Tid giver andet Folk.—Different times, different folk.—(*Dan.*)

Oughts are nothings unless they have strokes to them.—(*Devonshire.*)

Our fathers, who were wondrous wise,
Did wash their throats before they washed
their eyes. (R.)

Our neighbour's hen seems a goose.

Your pot broken seems better than my whole one. (G. H.)

Out of debt out of danger. (R.)

He that gets out of debt grows rich. (G. H.)

Est assez riche qui ne doit rien.—He is rich enough who owes nothing.—(*Fr.*)

Out of sight out of mind. (H. 1546.)*
(*See Clough, p. 83.*)

Long absent, soon forgotten.

Seldom seen, soon forgotten.

Loin des yeux, loin du cœur.—Far from the eyes, far from the heart.—(*Fr.*)

Ans den Augen, aus dem Sinn.—(*German.*)

(*And in most other modern languages.*)

(*See also Greek, "Friends living far apart are not friends," p. 479.*)

Out of the frying pan into the fire.

But as the flounder doth—leap out of the frying pan into the fire. (H. 1546.)

Out of the muckys (muckheap)

Into the pucksy (quagmire).

(*Halliwel, "Proverb Rhymes"*)

Cader della padella nelle bragie.—To fall from the frying pan into the burning coals.—(*Ital.*)

Sauter de la poêle (or poêle) et se jeter dans les braises.—To leap from the frying pan and to throw oneself into the coals.—(*Fr.*)

Cahir da sarta na brasa.—To fall from the frying pan into the coals.—(*Port.*)

De fumo in flammam.—Out of the smoke into the fire.—(*Latin.*) (*Cited by Ammianus Marcellinus, according to Ray, as "an ancient proverb." It is also found in Greek, in Lucian, and exists in most modern languages in this form.*)

Out of the smoke into the smother.—(*Shakespeare; see p. 285.*)

I escaped the thunder, and fell into the lightning. (G. H.)

Andar de Ceca en Meca, y de zocos en colodros.—To go from Ceca to Mecca, and from bad to worse.—(*Span., Don Quixote.*)

Over fast, over loose. (R. Sc.)

Over high, over low. (R. Sc.)

Over narrow counting culzies na kindness. (R. Sc.)

Overdone is worse than underdone.

Oysters are not good in a month that hath not an "r" in it. (R.) (*i.e. from May to August, though some excuse their indulgence in the last-mentioned month by spelling it "Orgust."*)

Boir eau point ne devez

Au mois où "r" trouvez.

—You should never drink water in a month in which you can find an "r."—(*Old French.*)

Pain past is pleasure. (*See the Latin, "Jucundi acti labores," p. 571; also "Quæ fuit durum," p. 645.*)

That which was bitter to endure may be sweet to remember. When thou hast enough, remember the time of hunger: and when thou art rich, think upon poverty and need.—(*Ecclesiasticus, 18, 25.*)

Pain is forgotten where gain comes. (R.)

* Cum autem sublatus fuerit ab oculis, etiam cito transit a mente.—But when he (man) shall have been taken from sight, he quickly goes also out of mind.—*THOS. A. KEMPIS, "Imit. Christi," Book 1, chap. 23, 1.*

Painted pictures are dead speakers. (R.)

Painters and poets have leave to lie.
(R. Sc.)

Pardon is the choicest flower of victory.—
(*Arabic.*)

Pardons and pleasantness are great revengers of slanders. (G. H.)

Parsons are souls' waggoners. (G. H.)

Patch, and long sit;
Build, and soon flit. (R.)

Paternoster built churches, and Our
Father pulls them down. (R.)

Patience! and shuffle the cards!

Paciencia y barajar. — (*Span., Don Quixote.*)

Patience conquers the world.

Il mondo è di chi ha pazienza.—The world
is his who has patience.—(*Ital.*)
(See "He that endures.")

Patience is a flower that grows not in
everyone's garden. (R.)

Patience is a plaster for all sores. (R.)

Patience perforce is a medicine for a mad
dog. (R.)

Patience is a stout horse, but it tires
at last.

Patience is the greatest prayer.*—(*Hindoo:
saying of Buddha.*)

Patience is the key of content.—
(*Mahomet.*)

Patience is the key of Paradise.—
(*Turkish.*)

Patience passes science.

Patience surpasses learning. (See "A
ounce of discretion," p. 756.)

Patience passe science.—(*Fr.*)

Geduld gaat boven geleerdheid.—Patience
excels learning.—(*Dutch.*)

Patience, time, and money accommodate
all things. (G. H.)

Patience wears out stones.

Patience with poverty is all a poor man's
remedy. (R.)

Patience wth poverty is a man's best
remedy. (Sc.)

Patient waiters are no losers.

Paul Pry is on the spy.

Paul's will not always stand. (R.)

Pay beforehand and your work will be
behindhand.†

Chi vuol il lavoro mal fatto, paghi innanzi
tratto.—Who wants his work ill done, let him
pay beforehand.—(*Ital.*)

Paga adelantada, paga viciosa.—Payment in
advance is evil payment.—(*Span.*)

Pay well when you are served well

Pay what you owe, and what you're
worth you'll know.

Paga lo que debes, sabrás lo que tienes.—
(*Span.*)

Paga lo que debes, sanarás del mal que
tienes.—Pay what you owe, and be cured of
your complaint.—(*Span.*)

Peace with a cudgel in hand is war.

Paz de cajado guerra ha.—(*Port.*)

Peel a fig for your friend, a peach for
your enemy. (R.)

All' amico mondagli il fico,
All' inimico il persico.—(*Ital.*)

Après la poire le vin ou le prêtre.—After a
pear, wine or the priest.—(*Fr., V. 1498.*)

Penny and penny laid up will be many.
(R.)

Who will not keep a penny shall never have
many. (R.)

Bonne est la maille qui sauve le denier.—
Good is the farthing which saves the penny.
—(*Fr., V. 1498.*)

Pfennig ist Pfennigs Bruder.—Penny is
penny's brother.—(*Germ.*)
(See "Put two halfpennies," p. 843.)

Penny goes after penny,
Till Peter hasn't any.

Penny wise, pound foolish.

Mancher sucht einen Pfennig, und verbrennt
dabei ein Pfund.—(*Germ.*)

Cent wise, and dollar foolish.

Pension never enriched a young man.
(G. H.)

People throw stones only at trees with
fruit on them.

People who are too sharp cut their own
fingers.

Persevere and never fear.

Persuasion is better than force.

Sylla proceeded by persuasion, not by arms.
—(*Plutarch's Lives. Lysander and Sylla com-
pared.*)

Contrivance is better than force. (R.)

Engin mieux vault que force.—Machination
is worth more than force.—(*Ebelsais, Pan-
gruel, Chap. 27.*)

List geht über Gewalt.—Cunning surpasses
strength.—(*Germ.*)

* "The principal part of faith is patience."—
GEORGE MACDONALD.

† See "When wages are paid," p. 882.

Perverseness makes one squint-eyed. (G. H.)

Peter in, and Paul out. (R. Sc.)

Pigs grow fat where lambs would starve.

Pigs grunt about everything and nothing.

Pigs might fly (i.e. if they had wings).

Pigs might fly, but they're very unlikely birds.

Pigs when they fly go tail first.

Pills are to be swallowed, not chewed.

Pillen muss man schlucken, nicht kauen.—(Germ.)

Il faut avaler les pilules, sans les mâcher.—(Fr.)

Pith (strength) 's gude at a' play but threadin' o' needles. (Sc.)

Pith is good in all plays. (R. Sc.)

Pity is akin to love.—(Southern, p. 339.)

La pitié et la commisération sont meslées à quelque estimation de la chose qu'on plaint.—Pity and commiseration are mixed with some regard for the thing which one pities.—(Fr., Montaigne, Book 1, chap. 50.)

Plain dealing's a jewel, but they that use it die beggars. (R.) (See "Fair play's a jewel," p. 777.)

Plain dealing is the best.—(Prynne, see p. 260; also Wycherley, p. 405.)

Plaster thick;
Some will stick.

Play with your peers. (R. Sc.)

Play wi' your play fairs. (R. Sc.)

Play, women, and wine undo men laughing. (R.)

Pleasing ware is half sold. (G. H.)

Chose qui plaît est à demy vendue.—(Fr., V 1498.)

Plenty is na dainty. (R. Sc.)

Plenty makes dainty. (R.)

Abbondanza genera fastidio.—(Ital.)

Plough deep whilst sluggards sleep.—(Franklin, see p. 183.)

Ara bien y hondo, cogerás pan en abondo.—Plough well and deep and you will have plenty of corn.—(Span.)

Plough or plough not, you must pay me my rent.

Ares, no ares, renta me pagueas.—(Span.)

Pluck a gown o' gold and you may get a sleeve o't. (Sc.)

Poor and liberal; rich and covetous. (G. H.)

Poor folks are glad of porridge. (Sc.)

Poor men are fain of little things. (R. Sc.)

Poor folks seek meat for their stomachs; rich folks, stomachs for their meat.

Poor men have no souls. (R.)

Poor men, they say, heesna souls. (R. Sc.)

Poor men's tables are soon spread. (R.)

Poortith (poverty) is better than pride. (Sc.)

Possession is nine-tenths of the law.

Possession, they say, is eleven points of the law.—(Swift, Works, vol. 17, p. 270.)

Possession is eleven points of the law, and they say there are but twelve. (R.)

The first is most right.—(Russian.) (See "Might is right," p. 825.)

Possession is worth an ill charter. (R. Sc.)

Possession vaut titre.—Possession is as good as title.—(Fr.)

Postponed is not abandoned.

Aufgeschoben ist nicht aufgehoben.—(Germ.)

Verschoben ist nicht aufgehoben.—To put off is not to let off.—(Germ.) (See "Quod defertur," p. 658.)

Poverty breeds strife. (See "Poverty parteth fellowship.")

Poverty has no greater foe than bashfulness.

Poverty is no crime and no credit.

Armuth macht nicht glücklich und Reichtum ist keine Schande.—Poverty is not happiness and riches are not disgrace.—(Germ.)

Poverty is no shame, but the being ashamed of it is.

Shame of poverty is almost as bad as pride of wealth.

Poverty is no sin, but twice as bad.—(Russian.)

Poverty is no sin. (G. H.)

La pauvreté n'est pas un péché;

Mieux vaut cependant la cacher.

—Poverty is not a sin; all the same, it is better to hide it.—(Fr.)

Pobreza no es vileza, ma es ramo de picardia.—Poverty is no sin, but it is a branch of knavery.—(Span.)

Poverty is the mither (mother) o' a' arts. (Sc.)

Necessity is the mither o' a' arts. (Sc.)

Mater artium necessitas.—(Latin.)

(See "Necessity is the mother of invention," p. 830; also "The poor man's budget," p. 862.)

Poverty is the mother of health. (G. H.)

Paupertas sanitatis mater.—*Invent of Beauvois*, "Speculum Historiale," Book 10, chap. 71.

Povertá, madre de sanita.—(Ital.)

Poverty is the sixth sense.

Armuth ist der sechste Sinn.—(Germ.)

Poverty parteth fellowship (or friends). (R.)

Poverty parts good company, and is an enemy to virtue. (R. Sc.)

"This wra't I often, poverty partysh company." (MS. of 14th Century.)

Practice is better than precept. (*See* "Example," p. 777; "Præcepta," p. 640; "Homines amplius," p. 553.)

Præcepte commence, exemple achève.—Precept begins, example accomplishes.—(*Fr.*)

Practice makes perfect.

Use makes perfectness. (*R. Sc.*)

Custom makes all things easy.

Übung bringt Kunst.—(*Germ.*)

Übung macht den Meister.—Practice makes the master.—(*Germ.*)

El usar saca oficial.—Practice makes the workman.—(*Span.*)

Uso hace maestro.—(*Span.*)

Exercitatio potest omnia.—Practice can do all things.—(*Latin.*)

Exercitatio optimus est magister.—Practice is the best master.—(*Latin.*)

Practise thrive or else you'll drift.

Praise a fool and you water his folly.

Praise day at night, and life at the end. (*G. H.*) (*See* "Say no ill of the year," p. 845.)

Call me not an olive till you see me gathered. (*G. H.*)

Attendez à la nuit pour dire que le jour a été beau.—Wait till night before saying it has been a fine day.—(*Fr.*)

Schönen Tag soll man loben, wann es Nacht ist.—You should praise a fine day when it is night.—(*Germ., also in Dan.*)

Praise makes good men better and bad men worse.

Praise none too much, for all are fickle. (*G. H.*)

Praise Peter, but don't find fault with Paul.

Who praiseth St. Peter doth not blame St. Paul. (*G. H.*) (*See* "Do not rob Peter," p. 770.)

Praise the bridge which carries you over.

Ruse (praise) the foord as ye find it. (*R. Sc.*) (*See Hebrew proverb, under* "It is a dirty bird," p. 810.)

Praise the hill, but keep below.

Praise a hill, but keep below. (*G. H.*)

Praise the sea, but keep on land. (*G. H.*)

Loda il mar, e tienti alla terra.—(*Ital.*)

Il faut louer la mer et se tenir en terre.—(*Fr.*)

Pray devoutly, but hammer stoutly. (*See* "God helps those," p. 784.)

A Dios rogando y con el mazo dando.—In praying to God you must use your hammer.—(*Span.*)

Joindre les mains, c'est bien; les ouvrir c'est mieux.—To join the hands (in prayer) is well; to open them (in work) is better.—(*Fr.*)

Beten und Arbeiten.—Pray and work.—(*Germ.*)

Laborare est orare.—(*Latin.*) (*See* "Qui laborat," p. 650.)

Pray to God, but row to shore.—(*Russian.*) (*See* "God helps those," p. 784; and "Pray devoutly.")

Prayer and practice is good rhyme. (*Sc.*)

Prayer knocks till the door opens.

Prayer should be the key of the day and the lock of the night.

Present company always excepted.

Good manners always to except my Lord Mayor of London. (*R.*)

Presents keep friendship warm.

Geschenke halten die Freundschaft warm.—(*Germ.*)

Presents endear absents.—(*Charles Lamb; see* p. 188.)

(*See* "Gifts make their way.")

Press a stick and it seems a youth. (*G. H.*)

Prettiness dies first. (*G. H.*)

Prettiness dies quickly. (*R.*)

Prettiness makes no pottage.

"Pretty pussy" will not feed a cat.

Prevention is better than cure.

Precaution is better than cure. (*See* "Præstat cautela," p. 640.)

Pride and grace never dwell in one place.

Pride and poverty are ill met, yet often dwell together. (*See* "Poorthith," p. 841.)

Poor and proud, fy, fy. (*R.*)

The devil wipes his tail with the poor man's pride. (*R.*)

There's nothing agrees worse

Than a proud mind and a beggar's purse. (*R.*)

A proud heart in a poor breast, he's meikle drollour to dree. (*R. Sc.*)

Three sorts of men my soul hateth . . . a poor man that is proud.—(*Ecclesiasticus*, 25, 2.)

Pride breakfasted with Plenty, dined with Poverty, and supped with Infamy.—(*Poor Richard.*)

Pride feels no cold.

Pride is as loud a beggar as want, and a great deal more saucy.—(*Poor Richard.*)

Pride must (or will) have a fall.—(*See Shakespeare, p. 292.*)

Pride never leaves his master till he gets a fall. (*Sc.*)

Pride goes before a fall.—(*See Prov.*, 16, 18, and 11, 2.)

Pride goeth before, and shame cometh after. (*H. 1546.*)

Hochmuth kommt zu Fall.—(*Germ.*)

Hovmod gaaser for Fald.—(*Dan.*)

Pride must suffer pain.

Pride with pride will not abide.

Pride's chickens have bonny feathers
but bony bodies. (Sc.)

Priestcraft is no better than witchcraft.

Princes have no way. (G. H.)

Promises are like pie-crust, lightly made
and easily broken. (See "Bad customs,"
p. 759.)

Promises make debts, and debts make
promises. (See "He who promises," p. 801.)

Belofte maak schuld, en schuld maakt
belofte.—(Dutch.)

Zusagen macht Schuld.—Promising makes
debt.—(Germ.)

Promising is the eve of giving. (G. H.)

Prosperity destroys fools and endangers
the wise.

Prosperity lets go the bridle. (G. H.)

Proverbs are the wisdom of the streets.

Spreekwoorden zijn dochters der dage-
lijksche ondervinding. — Proverbs are
daughters of daily experience.—(Dutch.)

Providence is better than a rent. (G. H.)

Providence provides for the provident.
(See "God helps those," p. 784.)

Public money is like holy water—every-
one helps himself. (From the Italian: "I
danari del comune sono come l'acqua bene-
detta, ognun ne piglia.")

Puff not against the wind. (R.)

Chi spuda contra il vento, si spuda contra
il viso.—Who spits against the wind spits in
his own face.—(Ital.)

Who spits against heaven it falls in his
face. (G. H.)

Pull devil, pull baker.

Tirer le diable par la queue.—To pull the
devil by the tail; to be in great difficulty.
(Fr.)*

Pull down your hat on the wind's side.
(G. H.)

Punctuality is the soul of business.

Tempus anima rei.—Time is the soul of
business.—(Latin.)

Punishment is lame, but it comes. (G. H.)

Il castigo puo differirsi ma non si toglie.—
Chastisement may be deferred, but it is not
put off for ever.—(Ital.)

Purchase the next world with this; you
will win both.—(Arabic.)

Put a stout heart to a steep (steep) brae.
(Sc.)

Put another man's child in your bosom
and he'll creep out at your elbow. (R.)
(Given as a Cheshire saying.)

Put not your hand betwixt the rind and
the tree. (R. Sc.)

Put not your trust in money; put your
money in trust.—(American.)

Put twa halfpennies in a purse, and they
will draw together. (R. Sc.)

Put your foot down where you mean to
stand.

Put your hand quickly to your hat
and slowly to your purse.—(From the
Danish.)

Put your own shoulder to the wheel.

Queen Anne is dead.

My Lord Baldwin's dead.—(Sussex.) (R.)

"Our story a secret! Lord help you—tell 'em
Queen Anne's dead."—(G. Colman, jun., *The
Heir at Law*, Act 1, 1.)

Henri Quatre est sur le Pont Neuf.—
Henry IV. ('s statue) is on the Pont Neuf.

C'est vieux comme le Pont Neuf.—That is
old like the Pont Neuf—"the new bridge,"
but the oldest of the bridges of Paris.

Quey (female) calfs are dear veal.

Quick at meat, quick at work. (R.)

Hartig zum Imbiss, hurtig zur Arbeit.—
(Germ.)

Slow at meat, slow at work. (R.)

Quick believers need broad shoulders.
(G. H.)

Quick enough if good enough. (See
"Soon," p. 849.)

Schnell genug, wär's gut genug.—(Germ.)

Quick removals are slow prosperings.

Quick steps are best over miry ground.

Quicker by taking more time.

Quickly too'd (toothed), and quickly go,
Quickly will thy mother have mo'.
(Yorkshire.) (R.)

Quickly tod, quickly with God. (R.)

Soon tod, soon with God.—(Northern.)

Quietness is best.

Rain before seven, fine before eleven;
fine before seven, rain before eleven. (See
"For a morning rain," p. 780.)

If it rains at eleven
It will last till seven

Rain on Good Friday and Easter Day,
A good year for grass, and a bad year for
hay.

* Supposed to have originated in the old and
favourite puppet-shows, in which a baker was
consigned to the flames by the devil.

Raise no more spirits than you can conjure down. (R.)

Raise nae mair deils than ye're able to lay. (Sc.)

Man soll nicht mehr Teufel rufen als man bannen kann.—(Germ.)

Rather be the tail of lions, than the head of foxes.—(Hebrew.)

Raw dads mak fat lads. (R. Sc.)

Ready money is a ready medicine. (G. H.)
Argent comptant porte médecine.—(Fr.)

Rien de plus éloquent que l'argent comptant.—Nothing more eloquent than ready money.—(Fr.)

Ready money will away. (R.)

Reason lies between the spur and the bridle. (G. H.)

Tra la briglia e lo sprone consiste la ragione.
—Between the bridle and the spur consists reason.—(Ital.)

Rebuke should have a grain more of salt than of sugar.

Reckless youth makes rueful age.

Reckless youth makes a goustie age. (R. Sc.)

Reckon right and February hath one-and-thirty days. (G. H.)

Red herring ne'er spake word but e'en,
"Broil my back, but not my weam."

Reeds become darts.

Las cañas se vuelven lanzas.—(Span.,
Don Quixote.)

Reevers (thieves) should not be rewers (soft-hearted). (R. Sc.)

Religion is a stalking-horse to shoot other fowl. (G. H.)

Religion lies more in walk than in talk.

Remove an old tree and it will wither to death. (R.)

Arbre souvent remue fait à peine bon fruit.
—A tree often removed will hardly bear good fruit.—(Fr., V. 1498.)

Alte Bäume soll man nicht verpflanzen.
—Old trees must not be transplanted.—(Germ.)

Repentance costs very dear.

Le repentir coûte bien cher.—(Fr.)

Repentance is good, but innocence better.

Repentance is the May of the virtues.—(Chinese.)

Reproof never does a wise man harm.

Reputation serves to virtue as light does to a picture.

Reserve the master-blow.

Respect a man, he will do the more.

Respect yourself, or no one else will. (See the Greek maxim of the Pythagoreans, p. 477; also "Rarum est," p. 661.)

Autant vaut l'homme comme il s'estime.—A man's worth is as he esteems himself.—(Fr.)

An Italian proverb says: "Chi non se stima vien stimato."—Who does not esteem himself will gain esteem.

Rest and success are fellows.

Rest breeds rust.

Rast macht Rost.—(Germ.)

"Rast ich, so rust ich," sagt der Schlüssel.
—"If I rest, then I rust," says the key.—(Germ.)

Rust maakt roest.—(Dutch.)

Revenge is a mouthful for a god.

Vendetta boccone di Dio.—(Ital.)

Riches are but the baggage of fortune. (R.)

Riches are the baggage of virtue; they cannot be spared or left behind; but they hinder the march.—(Bacon.)

Riches are got wi' pain, kept wi' care, and tint (lost) wi' grief.

To have money is a fear, not to have it a grief. (G. H.)

Pains to get, care to keep, fear to lose. (G. H.)

Riches are like muck which stinks in a heap, but spread abroad makes the earth fruitful.† (R.)

Riches are often abused, never refused.

Rigdom bliver vel lastet, men aldrig forkastet.—(Dan.)

Riches breed care, poverty is safe.

Rigdom har Sorg, og Armod har Tryghed.—(Dan.)

Riches bring cares.

Gold hath been the ruin of many.—(Ecclesiasticus, 21, 6.)

Riches come better after poverty than poverty after riches.

Riches do not come in a few hours.

Grand bien ne vient point en peu d'heures.—(Fr., V. 1498.)

He that would be rich in a year, will be hanged in half a year.

* Derived from the well-known story of Demosthenes, who informed Lais, "I do not buy repentance at so heavy a cost as a thousand drachmæ."—AULUS GELLIUS, Book 1, chap. 8, 6.

† Bacon uses a similar maxim in several forms. In his Essay on "Seditions," he has it: "And money is like muck, not good except it be spread."

Riches have wings. (*Prov.* 23, 5; *see also Bacon*, p. 11.)

Ridicule is the test of truth.

Right wrongs no man.

Richt wrangs no man. (*Sc.*)

Rivers need a spring. (*G. H.*)

Rome was not built in a day.—(*Found in Latin in Palingenius*, c. 1537.)

Rome n'a été bâti tout en un jour.—(*Fr.*)

Rome ne fut pas fait en un jour.—(*Old Fr.*, V. 1498.)

Rome was not biggit on the first day. (*R. Sc.*)

On ne fait pas tout en un jour.—One cannot do everything in one day.—(*Fr.*, V. 1498.)

Paris n'a pas été fait en un jour.—Paris was not made in one day.—(*Fr.*)

No se ganó Zamora en una hora.—Zamora was not conquered in an hour.—(*Span.*, *Don Quixote*, 2, 23.)

Rue an' thyme grow baith in æ garden. (*R. Sc.*)

Rumour is a great traveller. (*See* "Fama malum," p. 536.)

Ouir dire va partout.—Hearsay goes everywhere.—(*Fr.*, V. 1498.)

Rumour is a liar.

"On dit" est souvent un grand menteur.—"People say" is often a great liar.—(*Fr.*) (*See* "Common fame," p. 767; "What everyone says," p. 877.)

Rust wastes more than use.

La rouille use plus que le travail.—(*Fr.*)

Sadness and gladness succeed one another.

Lachen und Weinen in einem Sack.—Laughter and weeping in one bag.—(*Germa.*)

St. Bartholomew brings the cold dew.*

St. Benedick, sow thy pease or keep them in the rick.† (*R.*)

St. Luke was a saint and physician, yet is dead. (*G. H.*)

St. Matthee, shut up the bee.‡ (*R.*)

St. Matthee sends sap into the tree.§ (*R.*)

St. Matthee, take thy hopper and sow. (*R.*)

St. Matthee, all the year goes by. (*R.*)

Ray says: "Because in Leap-year the supernumerary day is then intercalated," but his meaning is not clear. Until the introduction of New Style (1752), the legal year began on March 25. This usage holds good in the Treasury, and in the financial year of many companies, corporations, and other institutions.

* St. Bartholomew's Day, Aug. 24.

† St. Benedict's Day, March 21.

‡ St. Matthew's Day, Sept. 21.

§ St. Matthias' Day, Feb. 24. As to all these dates, it must be remembered that the change of style put them forward ten days in the season, thus altering the application of the proverbs.

St. Valentine, set thy hopper by mine. (*R.*)

Safe bind, safe find. (*See Tusser*, p. 379.)

Sure bind, sure find. (*R.*)

Fast bind, fast find.

A proverb never stale in thrifty mind.

—*Merchant of Venice*, Act 2, 5.

Salmon and sermon have their season in Lent. (*R.*) (*Given as a French proverb.*)

Save a thief from the gallows and he'll cut your throat.—(*Quoted in "Humphrey Chinkler," Smollett*, 1761.)

Dispicca l'impiccato, e impiccherà poi te.—(*Ital.*)

Otez un vilain du gibet, il vous y mettra.—Take an evil-doer from the gallows and he will put you there.—(*Fr.*)

Oignez villain, il vous poindra. Poignez villain il vous oindra.—Anoint a scoundrel and he will wound you; wound him and he will anoint you.—(*Rabelais*, *Gargantua*, Book 1, ch. 32.)

Save me from my friends.

Amico, e guardati.—(*Ital.*)

Fragli amici guardami Iddio, che fra' nemici mi guarderò io.—God preserve me from my friends; from my enemies I will preserve myself.—(*Ital.*, also in *Germa.*)

De qui je me fie Dieu me garde.—God save me from him in whom I trust.—(*Fr.*)

Save something for a sore foot.

Say nay, and take it.

Say no ill of the year till it be past. (*G. H.*) (*See* "Praise day at night," p. 342.)

Say nothing, but think the more.

Though he says nothing, he pays it with thinking, like the Welshman's jackdaw. (*R.*)

"Say well" is good, but "Do well" is better.

"Say well" and "Do well" end with one letter;

"Say well" is good, but "Do well" is better. (*R.*)

Say well or be still.

Saying gangs cheap. (*R. Sc.*)

Saying is one thing, doing another.

Saying and doing are two things. (*R.*)

Le dire est autre chose que la faire.—(*Fr.*, *Montaigne*, *Essais* (1580), Book 2, ch. 31.)

Dal detto al fatto v'è un gran tratto.—From saying to doing is a long step.—(*Ital.*)

Du dire au fait y a grand trait.—(*Fr.*)

Del dicho al hecho hay gran trecho.—There is great distance between saying and doing.—(*Span.*)

Sagen und Thun ist zweierlei.—Saying and doing are two different things.—(*Germa.*)

Fare e dire son due cose.—(*Ital.*)

Fra dir e far si guastano scarpe assai.—
Between saying and doing a great many shoes
are worn out.—(*Ital.*)

There is a long way between doing and
saying.—(*Hindoo.*)

(See also *Montaigne's* "C'est sans doute,"
etc., p. 714; also proverbs, "Easier said than
done," and "Between promising and per-
forming.")

Scald not your lips in another man's
pottage. (R.)

Scandal will not rub out like dirt when it
is dry.

Scorning is catching. (R.)

Hangin's stretching; mocking's catching.
(R.)

Scotsmen reckon ay frae an ill hour.
(Sc.)

Scratch my back, and I will scratch
yours.

Tickle me, Bobby, and I'll tickle you.

Scratch my breech, and I'll claw your
elbow. (R.)

Give me fire, and I will give you a light.—
(*Arabia.*)

Ka me and I'll ka thee. (R.)

Claw me and I'll claw thee. (R.)

Caw me, caw thee. (R.)

Scratch me and I'll scratch thee. (Sc.)

Il faut gratter les gens par où il leur
démange.—One must scratch people where
they itch.—(*Fr.*)

Un âne gratte l'autre.—One ass scratches
the other.—(*Fr.*) (See "One good turn," p.
837.)

Second thoughts are best.

He thinks not well that thinks not again.

(G. H.)

Αἱ δεύτεραι πρὸς φροντίδες σοφώτεραι.—
Second thoughts are certainly wiser.—
(*Euripides, Hippolytus*, 436.)

Prends le premier conseil d'une femme et
non le second.—Take a woman's first advice
and not the second.—(*Fr.*)

Il secondo pensiero è il migliore.—(*Ital.*)

See a pin and let it lie,

You're sure to want before you die.

See a pin and let it lie,

You'll want a pin before you die. (See "He
that takes not up a pin," p. 799.)

Qui voit une épingle et ne le prend,
Vient un temps qu'il s'en repent.—(*Fr.*)

See Naples and then die.

Vedi Napoli, e poi muori.—(*Ital.*)

Seeing is believing.

Chi con l'occhio vede, di cuor crede.—Who
sees with the eye believes with the heart.—
(*Ital.*)

Seein's believin', but feelin' 's the naked
truth. (Sc.) (See "Words are but wind, but
seein's believin'," p. 837.)

Seek till you find, and you'll not lose your
labour.—(R.)

Seek your salve where you got your sore.

Seek your sauce where you gat your ail,
An' beg your barm where you buy your ale.
(R. Sc.)

Seldom rides tynes (loses) the spurs.
(R. Sc.)

Self do, self have.—(*Quoted as a proverb
by Burton, Anat. Melan., 1621, with the
comment, "As the saying is, they may thank
themselves."*)

Selbst ist der Mann.—Self is the man (*i.e.* I
prefer to do a thing for myself).—(*Germ.*)

Self love makes the eyes blind.

Eigenliebe macht die Augen trübe.—(*Germ.*)

Self loves itself best. (See "Sese," p.
674.)

Self praise is no recommendation.

Self praise is no praise.

La alabanza propia envilece.—Self-praise
disgraces.—(*Span., Don Quixote.*)

He that praiseth himself, spattereth him-
self. (G. H.)

Chi si loda s'imbroda.—Who praises him-
self fouls himself.—(*Ital.*)

Eigenlob stinkt, Freundes Lob hinkt.—
Self-praise smells, friend's praise halts.—
(*Germ.*)

Sell not the bear's skin before you have
caught him. (R.)

Non vender la pelle del orso innanzi che sia
presa.—(*Ital.*)

Die Bärenhaut soll man nicht verkaufen ehe
der Bar gestochen ist.—You must not sell the
bearskin before the bear is killed.—(*Germ.*)

Verkoop den huid niet, voor gij den beer
hebt gevangen.—Do not sell the hide before
you have caught the bear.—(*Dutch.*)

Sæl ikke Bælgen før du har fanget Ræven.
—Do not sell the hide before you have caught
the fox.—(*Dan.*)

Send a fool to market, and a fool he'll
return. (R.)

Send a fool to France and he'll come a fool
back. (Sc.)

Chi bestia va a Roma, bestia ritorna.—He
who goes to Rome a beast, returns a beast.—
(*Ital.*)

Send a wise man on an errand, and say
nothing to him. (G. H.)

Manda o sabio com embaixada, e não lhe
digas mala.—Send a wise man on an embassy
and you need not instruct him.—(*Port.*)

Send not a cat for lard. (G. H.)

September blow soft,

Till the fruit's in the loft. (R.)

Service is no inheritance. (G. H.)

Service de seigneur n'est pas héritage.—
Service of a lord is not inheritance.—(*Fr.*,
V. 1498.)

Serve á señor, y sabrás que es dolor.—Serve a lord and you will know what sorrow is.—(Span.)

Servizio de' grandi non è eredità.—Service of the great is not inheritance.—(Ital.)

(The English and French proverbs are supposed to refer to the old manorial right of claiming service before the successor to property could take his inheritance.)

Service without reward is punishment. (G. H.)

Serving one's own passions is the greatest slavery.

Set a beggar on horseback and he will gallop. (R.)

Set a beggar on horseback and he'll ride to the devil. (R.)

Wenn ein Bettler auf's Pferd kommt, so kann ihm kein Teufel mehr voreilen.—When a beggar gets on horseback the devil cannot outstride him.—(Germ.)

Helpt gij een' bedelaar te paard, hij draaft niet, maar hij galoppeert.—Put a beggar on horseback, he does not trot, but he gallops.—(Dutch.)

Quando el villano está en el mulo, ni conoce á Dios, ni al mundo.—When a clown is on a mule, he remembers neither God nor the world.—(Span.)

Vióse el villano en bragas de cerro, y él fiero que fiero.—The peasant saw himself in fine breeches, and he was as insolent as could be.—(Span.)

When the slave is freed he thinks himself a nobleman.—(African.)

Set a thief to catch a thief. (R.)

À fripon, fripon et demi.—To a rogue a rogue and a half.—(Fr.)

Schälke muss man mit Schälken fangen.—With a rogue you must catch a rogue.—(Germ.)

Met dieven vangt men dieven.—With thief one catches a thief.—(Dutch.)

The authors of great evils know best how to remove them.—Cato the Younger's remark when advising the Senate to put all power into Pompey's hands.—(Plutarch, Life of Cato the Younger.)

Set good against evil. (G. H.)

Set not your loaf in till the oven's hot.

Set trees at Allhallontide, and command them to prosper; set them after Candlemas, and entreat them to grow.* (R.)

Seven shepherds spoil a flock.—(Russian.)

Shallow waters make most din. (R. Sc.)

Altissima quæque flumina minimo sonant.—The deepest rivers flow with the smallest noise.—(Latin. Curtius.)

Shame is worse than death.—(Russian.)

* Ray states that Dr. J. Beal "alleged this as an old English and Welch proverb."

Share and share alike.†

She hath broken her elbow at the church door. (R.) (Given as a Cheshire phrase applying to a woman who grows idle after marriage.)

She hath broken her elbow.‡ (R.)

She hath broken her leg above the knee.‡

She spins well that breeds her children. (G. H.)

She that is ashamed to eat at table, eats in private. (See "Never be ashamed to eat your meat," p. 830.)

She that is born handsome is born married. (R.)

Chi nasce bella, nasce maritata.—(Ital.)

"She" 's the cat's mother.

Shear your sheep in May, and shear them all away. (R.)

Il faut tondre les brebis, non les écorcher.—The sheep should be shorn and not flayed.—(Fr., also in Dutch.)

Ships fear fire more than water. (G. H.)

Shod in the cradle, barefoot in the stubble. (R. Sc.)

Shoemakers' wives are worst shod.

Who is worse shod than the shoemaker's wife?—(H., 1546.)

Who goes more bare Than the shoemaker's wife and the smith's mare! (R.)

Quand nous voyons un homme mal chaussé, nous disons que ce n'est pas merveille, s'il est chaussetier.—When we see a man with bad shoes, we say it is no wonder, if he is a shoemaker.—(Fr., Montaigne, Book 1, chap. 24.)

Les cordonniers sont toujours les plus mal chaussés.—Shoemakers are always the worst shod.—(Fr.)

Short boughs, long vintage. (G. H.)

Short follies are best.

La plus courte folie est toujours la meilleure.—The shortest folly is ever the best.—(Fr.) (See "Les plus courtes erreurs," p. 724.)

Les courtes folies sont les meilleures.—Short follies are best.—(Fr., V. 1493.)

Short pleasure, long lament. (R.)

De court plaisir long repentir. (Fr.)

Short prayers reach heaven. (See p. 501, "Brevis oratio.")

Short (or Even) reckonings make long friends.

Of counting makes good friends. (R. Sc.)
Even reckoning keeps long friends. (R.)

† Ray adds to this: "Some all, some never a whit" (or "never a white").

‡ Ray gives as the meaning of these two phrases: "She hath had a bastard."

À vieux comptes nouvelles disputes.—From old accounts come new disputes.—(Fr.)

Conto spesso e amicitia longa.—(Ital.)

Kurze Rechnung, lange Freundschaft.—(Germ.)

Conta de perto, amigo de longa.—(Port.)

Effene rekeningen maken goede vrienden.—(Dutch.)

Show me a liar, and I will show thee a thief. (G. H.)

Montre-moi un menteur, je te montrerai un larron.—(Fr., also in this form in Germ. and Dutch.)

Wer lügt, der stiehlt.—He who lies, steals.—(Germ.)

Lying and stealing are next-door neighbours.

Show me the man, and I shall show you the law. (R. Sc.)

Sike (such) a man as thou would be, draw thee to sike company. (R. Sc.)

Silence answers much.

Zwijgen antwoordt veel.—(Dutch.)

Silence gives consent.

Chi tace, acconsente.—(Ital.)

Chi tace, confessa.—(Ital.)

Qui tacet consentire videtur.—Who is silent is held to consent.—(Latin Law Maxim.)

Assez consent qui ne mot dit.—He consents enough who does not say a word.—(Fr.)

Silence is a friend that will never betray.—(Confucius.)

Silence doth seldom harm. (R.)

Silence is wisdom, but the man who practises it is seldom seen.—(Arabic.)

Silence does not make mistakes.—(Hindoo.)

The tree of silence bears the fruit of peace.—(Arabic.)

Il tacer non fu mai scritto.—Silence was never written down.—(Ital.)

(See "Speech is silver," p. 850.)

Silence is the best ornament of women. (R.)

Silks and satins put out the fire in the chimney.* (G. H.)

Silk doth quench the fire in the kitchen. (G. H., added to 2nd Ed.)

Sammt und Seide löschen das Feuer in der Küche aus.—Silk and velvet let the kitchen fire out.—(Germ.)

Silly bairns are eith (easy) to learn. (R. Sc.)

Sink or swim. (R.)

Sins are not known till they be acted. (G. H.)

Sir John Barleycorn's the strongest knight. (R.)

Sit in your place, and none can make you rise. (G. H.)

Chi sta bene non si muova.—Who stands well, let him not shift.—(Ital.)

Wer wohl sitzt, der rücke nicht.—Who is well seated, let him not stir.—(Germ.)

Six awls make a shoemaker. (R.)

Six of one, and half a dozen of the other.

Dasselbe in grün.—The same in green.—(Germ. Used in much the same sense as the English proverb.)

Skill is stronger than strength.

List geht über Gewalt.—Cunning overcomes might.—(Germ.)

L'adresse surmonte la force.—Skill surpasses force.—(Fr.)

Was der Löwe nicht kann, das kann der Fuchs.—What the lion cannot, the fox can.—(Germ.)

Skill and confidence are an unconquered army. (G. H.)

Slander is the homage vice pays to virtue.

Slander leaves a score behind it. (R.)

Sleep is better than medicine.

El leto xe' una medicina.—Bed is a medicine.—(Venetian.)

Sleep over it.

Night is the mother of counsels. (G. H.)

La nuit a conseil (or donne conseil).—Night has (or gives) counsel.—(Fr., V 1498.)

In nocte consilium.—(Latin.)

The difference is wide that the sheets will not decide. (R.)

La notte è madre di pensieri.—Night is the mother of thoughts.—(Ital.)

Guter Rath kommt über Nacht.—Good counsel comes overnight.—(P.), (See "Evening words" and "Evening orts," p. 773.)

Ἐν νύκτι βουλή.—In the night there is counsel.—(Greek.)

Dormireis sobre ello y tomareis acuerdo.—Sleep over it and you will come to a decision.—(Span.)

Slippery is the flagstone at the great house door.

Sloth. (See "Idleness.")

Sloth makes all things difficult, but industry all easy.

Slow and steady wins the race.

Slow and sure.

Langsam und gut.—(Germ.)

Slow fire makes sweet malt.—(As quoted by T. Carlyle.)

Soft fire makes sweet malt.—(R. Sc.)

Slow help is no help.

Sma' fish are better than nane. (Sc.) (See "Little fish are sweet," p. 819.)

Small beginnings make great endings.

Sur petit commencement fait on grant finée.—(Fr., V. 1498.)

* Ray gives it, "the fire in the kitchen."

Du petit on vient au grand.—From little one comes to great.—(*Fr.*, V. 1498.)
 Peu de moyens, beaucoup d'effet.—Slight means, great effect.—(*Fr.*)

Small faults let in greater.

Small people love to talk of great people.

Die Kleinen reden gar so gern von dem, was die Grossen thun.—(*Germ.*)

Small profits and quick returns.

Quick returns make rich merchants. (R.)
 (See "Light gains make a heavy purse," p. 817.)

Liden Vinding smager vel.—Small profits are sweet.—(*Dan.*) (See "Little fish are sweet," p. 819.)

Small rain lays great dust. (R.)

Petite pluie abat grand vent.—Small rain lays a great wind.—(*Fr.*, V. 1498; also in *Rabelais*, *Gargantua*, chap. 5.)

Piccola pioggia fa cessar gran vento.—(*Ital.*)

Smooth words make smooth ways.

Soft words, and hard arguments. (R.)

Soft words break no bones. (R.)

Soft words (or good or fair words) butter no parsnips. (See "Good words," p. 737.)

Schöne Worte machen den Kohl nicht fett.—Fine words do not grease the cabbage.—(*Germ.*)

Soft words hurt not the mouth.

Douces (or Belles) paroles n'écœchent pas la langue.—Soft words do not flay the tongue.—(*Fr.*)

Non scorticia la lingua il parlar dolce.—Speaking sweetly does not flay the tongue.—(*Ital.*)

Soft words win hard hearts.

"Softly, softly" caught the monkey.—(*Negro.*)

Soldiers in peace are like chimneys in summer. (G. H.)

Solid pudding is better than empty praise.

Solitude is often the best society.*

Solitude is better than bad company.—(*Arabic.*)

Meglio è solo che mal accompagnato.—(*Ital.*)

So many countries, so many customs. (R.)

En tant de pays tant de guises.—(*Fr.* V. 1498.)

En cada tierra su uso.—In every country its own custom.—(*Span.*)

So mancher Mensch, so manche Sitte.—(*Germ.*)

So many men in court, and so many strangers. (G. H.)

So many men, so many opinions.

So many heads, so many wits. (H. 1546.)

Viele Kopfe, viele Sinne.—(*Germ.*)

Autant de têtes, autant d'avis.—So many heads, so many counsels.—(*Fr.*)

Tante testì, tanti cervelli.—So many heads, so many brains.—(*Ital.*)

Quot homines, tot sententia.—(*Latin.* See p. 861.)

(Found in most modern languages.)

So many servants, so many enemies.—(*From the Latin.* See p. 661, "Quot servi.")

So many slaves, so many enemies.

(See "He that has many servants," p. 795.)

Some evils are cured by contempt. (G. H.)

Some had rather lose their friend than their jest. (G. H.) (See "He would rather," p. 801.)

Some have been thought brave because they were afraid to run away.

Some make a conscience of spitting in church, yet rob the altar. (G. H.)

Some men are wise, and some are otherwise. (R.)

Some men go through a forest and see no firewood. (See "You cannot see the wood," p. 838.)

Some men plant an opinion they seem to eradicate. (G. H.)

Some rain, some rest. (R.) (Described as "a harvest proverb.")

Some that speak no ill of any do no good to any.

Sometimes the best gain is to lose. (G. H.)

Soon enough if well enough. (R.)

We do it soon enough if that we do be well (G. H.)

Assez tôt si assez bien.—(*Fr.*)

(See "Quick enough if good enough," p. 843; also "Well done," p. 871.)

Soon hot, soon cold.

Cold cools the love that kindles over hot (R. Sc.)

Over hot over cold. (R. Sc.)

Vroeg vuur, vroeg asch.—Soon fire, soon ash.—(*Dutch.*)

Gedwongen liefde vergaat haast.—Love that is forced does not last.—(*Dutch.*)

Anfang heiss, Mittel laun, Ende kalt.—Beginning hot, middle lukewarm, ending cold.—(*Germ.*)

Soon ripe, soon rotten. (R. Sc.)

Presto matura, presto mezzo.—(*Ital.*)

Vroeg rijp, vroeg rot; vroeg wijs, vroeg zot.—Soon ripe, soon rotten; soon wise, soon foolish.—(*Dutch.*)

* "Omnia nobis mala solitudo persuadet."—Solitude leads us into all manner of evil.—SENTECA, Ep. 25.

Vroeg gras, vroeg hooi.—Soon grass, soon hay.—(*Dutch.*)

Quod cito fit, cito perit.—What is soon done, soon perishes.—(*Latin.*)

Sooner said than done.

Sorrow and night watches are lessened when there is bread.

Todos los duelos con pan son buenos (or son menos).—All sorrows are good (or are less) with bread.—(*Span., Don Quixote*, 2, 13, 55.)

Duelos y serenos con pan son menos.—(*Span.*)

Sorrow is good for nothing but sin. (R.)

Sorrow hath killed many, and there is no profit therein.—(*Ecclesiasticus*, 30, 23.)

Sorrow kills not, but it blights.—(*Russian.*)

Sorrow will pay no debt. (R.)

Sorrows are dry.

Sow beans in the mud, and they'll grow like wood. (R.)

Sow (or set) beans in Candlemas waddle. (R.)

Sow in the slop, sure of a crop.

Siembra trigo en barrial, y pón viña en cascajal.—Sow corn in clay, set vines in sand.—(*Span.*)

Sow thin, and mow thin. (R. Sc.)

Sowing with the basket rather than with the hand (*i.e.* wholesale rather than with individual attention).—(*From Plutarch, see p. 479.*)

Spare the rod and spoil the child. (R.) (*Founded on Proverbs 13, 24.*)

For whoso spareth the spring (switch) spillet his children.—(*Piers Plowman*, 1362.)

Qui aime bien chatie bien.—(*Fr.*)

Spare to speak and spare to speed. (R.) (*See "Dumb folks get no lands," p. 771.*)

Jamais n'a bon marché qui ne lose demander.—He never gets good business who does not dare to ask for it.—(*Fr.*, V. 1498.)

A peu parler bien besoiner.—(*Fr.*, V. 1498.)

Qui ne veut parler ne veut gagner.—(*Fr.*)

A man may lose his goods for want of demanding them. (R.) (*See "Ask much," p. 759.*)

Spare to spend, and only spend to spare.

Spare your breath to cool your pottage. (R.) (*See "Keep your breath," p. 814.*)

Speak little and to the purpose.

Schweig, oder rede etwas, das besser ist denn Schweigen.—Keep silence, or say something better than silence.—(*Germ.*)

Speak little, but speak the truth.

Rede wenig, rede wahr,

Zehre wenig, zahle baar.

—Speak little, speak the truth; spend little, pay cash.—(*Germ.*)

Speak not ill of the year till it is gone.

Mon dir mal dell' anno finché passato non sia.—(*Ital., also in Span. and Port.*)

Speak not of a dead man at the table.

(G. H.)

Speak not of my debts unless you mean to pay them. (G. H.)

Speak of a man as you find him. (*See*

"Speak of me as I am," p. 325.)

Ruse (praise) the foord as ye find it. (R. Sc.)

On doit dire le bien du bien.—One ought to speak well of what is well.—(*Fr.*, V. 1498.)

Tel le voyez, tel le prenez.—As you see a thing, so take it.—(*Fr.*, V. 1498.)

Speak well of your friend, and of your enemy nothing.

Dell' amico bene; del nemico nè bene nè male.—(*Ital.*)

Speak when you're spoken to; come when you're called.

A well-bred youth neither speaks of himself, nor being spoken to is silent. (G. H.)

Speaking without thinking is shooting without aim.

Spectacles are death's arquebuse. (G. H.)

Speech is silver, silence is golden.

If a word be worth one shekel, silence is worth two.—(*Hebrew.*)

Reden ist Silber und Schweigen ist Gold.—(*Germ.*)

Sprechen ist silbern, Schweigen ist golden.—(*Germ., Swiss.*) (*The proverb is alleged to be of Persian origin.*)

Speech is the picture of the mind. (R.)

Spend, and God will send. (R.)

Spies are the ears and eyes of princes. (G. H.)

Spilt salt is never all gathered.

Sal vertida, nunca bien cogida.—(*Span.*)

Spread the table and contention will cease.—(*Hebrew, from Ben Syra.*)

Spurs are the first part of armour.

Nous disons que par esperons on commence soy armer.—We say that a man begins arming himself with spurs.—(*Rabelais, Pantagruel*, 1533, Book 3, chap. 8.)

Standing pools gather filth. (R.)

L'eau dormant vaut pis que l'eau courant.—Stagnant water is worth less than running water.—(*Fr.*, V. 1498.)

Stay a little and news will find you. (G. H.)

Stay till the lame messenger come, if you will know the truth of a thing. (G. H.)

Steal the goose and give the giblets in alms. (R.) (See "To steal the pig," p. 873.)

Step by step one goes far.

Step after step the ladder is ascended. (G. H.)

Pas à pas on va bien loin. (Fr.)

Passo a passo si va a Roma.—Step by step one gets to Rome. (Ital.)

Chi va piano, va sano, e anche lontano. (Ital.)

Wer die Leiter hinauf will, muss bei der untersten Sprosse schön beginnen.—Who will mount the ladder must needs begin at the lowest step. (Germ.)

Maille à maille est fait l'aubergeon.—Plate by plate the armour is made. (Fr., Rabelais, *Pantagruel*, 1533. Quoted as a proverb.)

Still fisheth he that catcheth one. (G. H.)

Still waters run deep.

Smooth waters run deep.

Waters that are deep do not bubble.

Take heed of still waters, the quick pass away. (G. H.)

Stille Wasser sind tief. (Germ.)

Stille waters hebben diepe gronden. (Dutch.)

Acqua cheta vermini mena.—Still water breeds worms. (Ital.)

Stumme Hunde und stille Wasser sind gefährlich.—Dumb dogs and still waters are dangerous. (Germ.) (See "Barking dogs.")

The stillest humours are always the worst (R.) (See "Shallow waters, p. 347.)

Stolen kisses are sweet. (See *Hunt*, p. 173.)

Stolen apples are sweet.

Stolen waters are sweet. (Prov., 9, 17.)

The apples on the other side of the wall are sweetest. (See "Our neighbour's hen," p. 839.)

Stones are thrown only at fruitful trees.

On ne jette des pierres qu'à l'arbre chargé de fruits. (Fr.)

Storms make oaks take deeper root.

Stretch your arm no further than your sleeve will reach. (R.)

Stretch your legs according to your coverlet. (R.)

Everyone stretcheth his legs according to his coverlet. (G. H.)

Cada uno estienda la pierna como tiene la cubierta.—Everyone stretches his leg according to his coverlet. (Span.)

Man muss sich nach der Decke strecken.—(Germ., also in Dutch.)

Strike while the iron's hot.

When the iron is hot, strike. (H. 1546.)

Beat out the iron while it is hot.—(Arabic.)

On doit battre le fer quand il est chaud.—(Fr., V. 1498.)

Batti il ferro quando è caldo.—(Ital.)

Nunc tuum ferrum in igni est.—Now your iron is in the fire.—(Latin, also in Germ., Span., Dutch, and Dan.)

Study the past if you would divine the future.—(Chinese, Confucius.)

Stuffing is good for geese.

Stumbling is the excuse of a lame horse.—(Hindoo.)

Such a welcome, such a farewell. (R.)

Sudden friendship, sure repentance. (R.)

Sue a beggar and get a louse. (R.)

A beggar pays a benefit with a louse. (R.)

Suffer and expect. (G. H.)

Suffer that you may be wise; labour that you may have. (Said to be from the Spanish.)

Supple knees feed arrogance.

Surfeit has killed more than hunger. (Greek, Theognis, see p. 477.)

Surfet slays mae nor the sword. (R. Sc.)

(See "More are slain by suppers," p. 828.)

Suspicion is the bane of friendship.

Soupeon est d'amitié poison.—(Fr., said to be from Petrarch.)

Suspicion looses faith.

Sospetto licentia fede.—(Ital.)

Sweep before your own door. (R.)

Sweet discourse makes short days and nights. (G. H.)

Sweet meat must have sour sauce.

Dolce vivanda vuole salsa acerba.—(Ital.)

Sweetest wine makes sharpest vinegar.

Take heed of the vinegar of sweet wine. (G. H.)

Süsser Wein giebt sauern Essig.—(Germ.)

Guardati da aceto di vin dolce.—(Ital.)

Forte è l'aceto di vin dolce.—Strong is vinegar made from sweet wine.—(Ital.)

Sweetheart and Honeybird keeps no house.

Swine, women, and bees cannot be turned. (R.)

Sympathy without relief
Is like mustard without beef.

Table friendship soon changes.

Ami de table est variable.—(Fr.)

Take a farthing from a thousand pounds,
it will be a thousand pounds no longer.
(Saying quoted by Goldsmith.)

Take a man by his word and a cow by her horn. (R. Sc.)

Le bœuf par la corne et l'homme par la parole.—(Fr.)

Men vangt het paard bij den breidel, en den man bij zijn woord.—Take a horse by his bridle and a man by his word.—(Dutch.)

Take care of the pence, and the pounds will take care of themselves. (See "Penny and penny," p. 840.)

Take heed is a good rede. (R.)

Take heed doth surely speed.

Take heed of a person marked and a widow thrice married. (G. H.)

Take heed of a stepmother; the very name of her sufficeth. (G. H.)

Take heed of a young wench, a prophetess, and a Latin-bred woman. (G. H.)

Take heed of an ox before, an ass behind, and a monk on all sides. (R.) (Given as a Spanish proverb.)

Take heed of enemies reconciled, and of meat twice boiled. (R.) (Given as a Spanish proverb.)

Take heed of wind that comes in at a hole, and a reconciled enemy. (G. H.)

Take heed you find not that you do not seek. (R.)

He that gropes in the dark finds that he would not. (R.)

Take things as you find them.

On prend son bien où on le trouve.—(Fr.)

Nimm die Welt wie sie ist, nicht wie sie sein sollte.—Take the world as it is, not as it ought to be.—(Germ.)

Take time by the forelock. (Saying of *Thales*.)

Take time in time ere time be tint (lost). (Sc.)

Take time while time is, for time will away. (R. Sc.)

Take time in turning a corner.

Talent works, genius creates.

Das Talent arbeitet, das Genie schafft.—(Germ.)

Tales of Robin Hood are good enough for fools. (R.) (See "Many talk," p. 824.)

Talk much and err much, says the Spaniard. (G. H.)

A mucho hablar, mucho errar.—(Span.)

Talk of the devil and he'll appear.

Talk of the devil and he'll either come or send. (R.)

Speak of a person and he will appear, Then talk of the dule and he'll draw near.

Halliwel, Proverb-Rhymes.

Talk of the absent and he will appear.—(Arabie.)

When the wolf comes into your mind prepare a stick for him.—(Arabie.)

Speak o' the deil and he'll appear. (Sc.)

A force de peindre le diable sur les murs, il finit par apparatre en personne.—By dint of painting the devil on the walls he ends by appearing in person.—(Fr.)

Parlez du loup et vous en verrez la queue.—Talk of the wolf and you will see his tail.—(Fr.)

Fallai no lobo ver-lhe-heis a pelle.—Talk of the wolf and behold his skin.—(Port.)

Wenn man den Wolf nennt, so kommt er garennt.—When you mention the wolf, then he comes.—(Germ.)

Als men van den duivel spreekt, dan rammet reeds zijn gebeente.—When you talk of the devil you will hear his bones rattle.—(Dutch.) (See "Oculus dexter," p. 623.)

Talking comes by nature, silence by wisdom.

Reden kommt von Natur, Schweigen vom Verstande.—(Germ.)

Talking of love is making it.

Talking pays no toll. (G. H.)

Tall trees catch much wind.

Hooge boomen vangen veel wind.—(Dutch.)

Tarrying (or tarrawing, i.e. murmuring) bairns were never fat.—(R. Sc.)

Taxes and gruel will continually grow thicker. (Hindoo.)

Teach your grandmother to suck.

Jack Sprat would teach his grandame. (R.)

Teach your grandame to grope her ducks (or to sup sour milk). (R.)

Teach your grandame to suck eggs. (R.)

Teach your grandame to spin.

Teach your father to get children. (R.)

Teaching others teacheth yourself.

Tell a lie and find the truth. (R.)

Di mentira, y sacarás verdad.—(Span.)

Sag eine Lüge, so hörst du die Wahrheit.—(Germ.)

Tell money after your own father. (R.)

Tell (or speak) the truth and shame the devil.—(Quoted in *Shakespeare, 1 Henry IV., 3, 1*; see p. 293.)

Telling the truth loses the game.

Au vray dire perd on le jeu.—(Fr., V. 1498.) (See "Truth is a victim," p. 874.)

That is but an empty purse that is full of other men's money. (R.)

That is not good language that all understand not. (G. H.)

That is the best gown that goes up and down the house. (G. H.)

That is well spoken that is well taken. (See "No offence taken," p. 833.)

That suit is best that fits me.

That which cometh from the heart will go to the heart.—*Proverb quoted in Burroughes' In Hosea, published 1652.*

Was vom Herzen kommt, das geht zu Herzen.—(Germ.)

That which hussies spare, cats eat.

That which is easily done is soon believed. (R.)

That which is evil is soon learnt. (R.)

That which is good for the back is bad for the head. (R.)

That which proves too much proves nothing.

That which two will, takes effect. (From *Ovid*, see "Non caret," p. 610.)

That which will not be butter must be made into cheese.

That which will not be spun, let it not come between the spindle and the distaff. (G. H.)

That's a lee wi' a lid on,
And a brass handle to tak' ho'd on. (Sc.)

That's a lie with a latchet;
All the dogs in the town cannot match it. (R.)

That's another pair of shoes.

That's my good that does me good (R.)

The absent party is still faulty. (G. H.)

Les absentes ont toujours tort. (Fr.)

De afwezigen krijgen altijd de schuld.—(Dutch.)

Nunca los ausentes se hallaron justos.—Never were the absent in the right.—(Span.)

Absens hæres non erit.—The absent shall not be made heir.—(Latin.)

Absent n'est point sans coulpe, ni présent sans excuse.—The absent is never without blame, nor the present without excuse. (Fr., also in this form in Span.) (See also "Sévit in absentes," p. 667.)

The air of a window is like a shot from a crossbow.

Aria di finestra colpo di balestra.—(Ital.)

The apothecary's mortar spoils the luter's music. (G. H.)

The archer who overshoots misses as well as he that falls short.

The ass dreams of thistles.

Der Esel träumt von Disteln.—(Germ.)

The back door robs the house. (G. H.)

La porta di dietro è quella che ruba la casa.—(Ital.)

The back is made for the burden.—*Quoted by Carlyle as "a pious adage."* (See "No one knows the weight of another's burden.")

The back of one door is the face of another.

The balance distinguisheth not between gold and lead. (G. H.)

Faisant son office, la balance
D'or ni de plomb n'a connaissance.

—In doing its office, the balance does not distinguish between gold and lead.—(Fr.)

The beads in the hand, and the Devil in capuch (or cape of the cloak). (G. H.)

The beast that goes always never wants blows. (G. H.)

La bestia que mucho anda, nunca falta quien la taña.—The beast which goes well never wants someone to try him.—(Span.)

The beaten road (or path) is the safest.

Via trita est tutissima.—(Latin, Coke.)

The belly hath no ears. (R.)

Venter famelicus auriculis caret.—The hungry belly wants ears.—(Latin, Cato the Elder.)

Venter non habet aures.—(Latin.)

Ventre affamé n'a point d'oreilles.—(Fr.) (See "A hungry belly," p. 745.)

The best bred have the best portion. (G. H.)

The best fish swim near the bottom.

In the deepest water is the best fishing. (R.)

The best friends are in the purse.

Die besten Freunde stehen im Beutel.—(Germ.)

The best mirror is an old friend. (G. H.)

A friend's eye is a good looking-glass.—(Gaelic.) (See "What your glass tells," p. 879.)

The best of friends must part.

Il n'y a si bonne compagnie qui ne se quitte, comme disait le roi Dagobert à ses chiens.—The best company must part, as King Dagobert said to his dogs.—(Fr.)

The best of the sport is to do the deed and say nothing. (G. H.)

* "It is difficult to speak to the belly, because it has no ears."—Saying of Cato the Censor (B.C. 234–B.C. 149) when the Romans clamoured for a distribution of corn. (Pintarch, "Life of Cato the Censor.")

The best physicians are Dr. Diet, Dr. Quiet, and Dr. Merryman. (R.)—*Trans. of Maxim of School of Salerno.**

Mas cura la dieta que la lanceta.—Diet cures more than the lancet.—(*Span.*) (See "Feed sparingly," p. 778.)

Use three physicians' skill: first Dr. Quiet, Then Dr. Merryman, and Doctor Diet.

—*Old Rhyme.*

The best remedy against an ill man is much ground between both. (G. H.) (*From the Spanish.*)

The best remedy against ill fortune is a good heart.

Contre fortune bon cœur.—(*Fr.*)

Contre fortune nul ne peut.—Against fortune nothing avails.—(*Fr.*, V. 1498.)

The best smell is bread, the best savour salt, the best love that of children. (G. H.)

The best work in the world is done on the quiet.

The better the day the better the deed. (R.)

The better day the better deed.† (R.)

A bon jour bonne œuvre.—(*Fr.*, V. 1498.)

En buen día buenas obras.—(*Span.*)

Dicenda bona sunt bona verba die.—On a good day good things are to be spoken.—(*Latin.*)

The bird that can sing and won't sing must be made to sing. (R.)

The biter bit. (See "Diamond cut diamond," p. 770; also "The gyler," etc., p. 150.)

The blind man's wife needs no painting. (R.)

The board consumes more than the sword.—*Quoted in Burton's Anat. Melan.*, 1621. (See "Surfeit," p. 851.)

Plures crapula quam gladius. (*Latin*, see p. 637.)

The body is more dressed than the soul. (G. H.)

The body is sooner dressed than the soul (G. H.)

The book of Maybe's is very braid (R. Sc.)

The boughs that bear most hang lowest.

The burden one likes is cheerfully borne.

The camel going to seek horns lost his ears.—(*Hebrew.*)

* The maxim is as follows:

"Si tibi deficiant medici, medici tibi fiant. Hæc tria, mens hilaris, requies, moderata dieta." (See p. 676.)

† Used in this form by Sir John Holt, Lord Chief Justice, c. 1700.

The cards beat all the players, be they never so skilful. (See Emerson, *Essay on Nominalist and Realist.*)

The cat sees not the mouse ever. (G. H.)

The cat shuts its eyes when stealing the cream.

The cat would eat fish, but is loth to wet her feet.†

The cat is fain the fish to eat,
But hath no will to wet her feet.

The cat loves fish, but she's loth to wet her feet. (R.)

La gatta vorrebbe mangiar pesci, ma non pescare.—The cat likes to eat fish, but not to fish.—(*Ital.*)

Die Katze möchte die Fische wohl, sie mag aber die Füsse nicht nass machen.—The cat would like the fish well, but she is loth to wet her feet.—(*Germ.*)

The cause is gude and the word's "Fa' on" —(R. Sc.)

The chamber of sickness is the temple of devotion. (R.)

The charitable give out at the door, and God puts in at the window. (R.)

The chief box of health is time. (G. H.)

The chief disease that reigns this year is folly. (G. H.)

The child says nothing but what it heard by the fire. (G. H.)

The choleric drinks, the melancholic eats, the phlegmatic sleeps. (G. H.)

The citizen is at his business before he rises. (G. H.)

The coaches won't run over him (*i.e.* he is in gaol). (R.)

The coat makes the man.

Vestis virum facit.—(*Latin.*)

Kleider machen Leute.—Clothes make people.—(*Germ.*)

De Kleederen maken den man.—The clothes make the man.—(*Dutch.*) (See "It is not the coat," p. 812.)

The comforter's head never aches. (G. H.)

A nessun confortator mai duole la testa.—(*Ital.*)

The company makes the feast.‡

The company, and not the charge, makes the feast.—(*Quoted by Isaac Walton.*)

† "The poor cat i' the adage."—SHAKESPEARE; see p. 808.

‡ Founded on a saying of Epicurus: "Ante, inquit, circumspiciendum est, cum quibus edas et bibas, quam quid edas et bibas."—He (*i.e.* Epicurus) says that you should rather have regard to the company with whom you eat and drink, than to what you eat and drink.—SENECA, Epistle 19.

The cord breaketh at last by the weakest pull. (*Quoted by Bacon as a Spanish proverb, Essay on Seditions.*) (See "The strength of a chain," p. 863.)

The Court hath no almanac. (G. H.) (See "Courts," p. 763.)

The counsel you would have another keep, first keep thyself.

The covetous spends more than the liberal. (G. H.)

Autant despent chiche que large. — A niggard spends as much as a generous man. — (*Fr.*, V. 1498.)

The cow knows not what her tail is worth till she has lost it. (G. H.)

Vache ne sait que vaut sa queue, Jusqu'à ce qu'elle l'ait perdue. — (*Fr.*)

D'une vache perdue c'est quelque chose de recouvrer le queue. — Of a lost cow it is something to recover the tail. — (*Fr.*)

L'asino non conosce la coda se quando non l'ha più. — The ass does not know what his tail is worth until it has gone. — (*Ital.*)

The crow bewails the sheep, and then eats it. (G. H.)

The crow thinks her own bird fairest. (R.)

The cunning wife makes her husband her apron. (R.)

The darkest hour is nearest the dawn.

The day has eyne, the night has ears. (R. Sc.)

The day is short, the work is much. — (*Hebrew.*) (*Saying of Ben Syra.*) (See "Ars longa, vita brevis," p. 494.)

The deaf gains the injury. (G. H.)

The death of wolves is the safety of the sheep. (G. H.)

The devil divides the world between atheism and superstition. (G. H.)

The devil is a busy bishop in his own diocese. (*Proverb quoted by Bishop Latimer. Given by Ray as a Scotch proverb.*)

The devil is an ass. (*This is the title of a play by Ben Jonson, acted 1614.*)

The devil is good to his own.

The devil is good to some. (R.)

The devil is not always at one door. (R.)

Le diable n'est pas toujours à la porte d'un pauvre homme. — The devil is not always at a poor man's door. — (*Fr.*)

The devil is not so black as he is painted.

Il diavolo non è così brutto come si dipinge. — The devil is not so ugly as he is painted. (*Ital.*)

Der Teufel ist nie so schwarz, als man ihn malt. — The devil is not so black as they paint him. — (*Germ.*, also in *Dutch*, *Port.*, etc.)

Report makes the crows blacker than they are.

On crie toujours le loup plus grand qu'il n'est. — One always proclaims the wolf bigger than he is. — (*V.* 1498.)

Geschrei macht den Wolf grösser als er ist. — Clamour makes the wolf bigger than he is. — (*Germ.*, also in *Spanish* and *Dutch.*) (See "The lion is not so fierce," p. 859.)

The devil lurks behind the cross.

Derrière la croix souvent se tient le diable. (*Fr.*, also in *Germ.*, *Span.*, and *Dutch.*)

The devil may get in by the keyhole but the door won't let him out.

The devil's meal goes half to bran.

La farine du diable s'en va moitié en son. — (*Fr.*)

La farina del diavolo va tutta in crusca. — The devil's flour goes all to chaff. — (*Span.*)

The devil tempts all other men, but idle men tempt the devil. — (*Arabic.*)

Il diavolo tenta tutti, ma l'ozioso tenta il diavolo. — (*Ital.*) (See "Idleness is the devil's bolster," p. 804.)

The devil was handsome when he was young.

Le diable était beau quand il était jeune. — (*Fr.*)

The devil was sick, the devil a monk would be;

The devil was well, the devil a monk was he. — *Ægotat Dæmon*; *monachus tunc esse volebat*, *Dæmon convaluit*; *Dæmon ut ante fuit*. — (*Latin, Medieval.*) (R.)

Il diavolo, quand'è vecchio, si fa romito. — The devil, when he is old, becomes a hermit. (*Ital.*)

In time of affliction, a vow; in the time of prosperity, an inundation (or increase of wickedness). — (*Hebrew.*)

The dog gnaws the bone because he cannot swallow it. (G. H.)

The dog that fetches will carry.

The dog that licks ashes, trust not with meal. (G. H.)

The dust goes before the broom.

Mischief in front.

The eagle does not catch flies.

Aquila non capiat muscas. — (*Latin, Medieval.*) (*This has become a proverb in several modern languages.*)

L'aquila non fa guerra ai ranocchi. — The eagle does not make war against frogs. — (*Ital.*)

* "The devil tempts us not, 'tis we tempt him, Beckoning his skill with opportunity."

— *Mrs. Cæces* (George Elliot). (See "Opportunity makes the thief.")

The early bird catcheth the worm. (R.)

Morgenstunde hat Gold im Munde.—The morning has gold in its mouth.—(Germ.)

Den første Fugl fanger det første Korn.—The first bird gets the first grain.—(Dan.)

The earthen pot must keep clear of the brass kettle.—*Founded on Ecclesiasticus, 13, 2.* (See p. 423.)

The end crowns the work.

Finis coronat opus.—(Latin.)

The end crowns all.

Shakespeare, *Troil. and Cress.*, 4, 5 (p. 301).

Koněts dyelu vyeněts.—The end to the work, a crown.—(Russian.)

O fim coroa a obra.—(Port.)

Het einde kroont het werk.—(Dutch.)

La fin loue l'œuvre.—The end praises the work.—(Fr., V. 1498.)

Das Werk lobt den Meister.—The work praises the artist.—(Germ.)

Ende gut, alles gut.—End good, all good.—(Germ.)

The end justifies the means.

Cui licitus est finis, etiam licent media.—To whom the end is lawful the means are also lawful.—(Latin, *Jesuit maxim.*)

Qui veut la fin, veut les moyens.—Who desires the end, desires the means.—(Fr.)

The escaped mouse ever feels the taste of the bait. (G. H.)

The evening crowns the day. (R.)

The evening praises the day, and the morning a frost. (G. H.)

The evening brings a' hame. (Sc.)

Praise a fair day at night.

La vita il fine, e' di loda la sera.—The end praises the life, and the evening the day.—(Ital.)

The evil wound is cured, but not the evil name.* (R.)

An ill wound is cured, not an ill name. (G. H.)

The exception proves the rule.

There is no rule without an exception.

Il n'est règle qui ne faille.—There is no rule which does not fail.—(Fr., V. 1498.)

Exceptio probat regulam.—(Latin.)

The eye is bigger than the belly. (G. H.)

Die Augen sind weiter als der Bauch.—(Germ.)

The eye is blind if the mind is troubled.—(Ital.)

Cieco è l'occhio se l'animo è distratto.

The eye is the mirror of the soul.

The eye lets in love.

Dove è l'amore, là è oocchio.—Where love is, there is the eye.—(Ital.)

The eyes believe themselves, the ears believe other people.

Die Augen glauben sich selbst, die Ohren andern Leuten.—(Germ.) (*Founded on the Greek.* See "*Qra.*" p. 481; also Latin, "*Acerrimus ex omnibus.*" p. 484.)

The eyes have one language everywhere. (G. H.)

The eye that sees all things else, sees not itself.

The eye will have his part. (G. H.)

The face is the index of the mind. (*From the Latin.* See "*Frons homini.*" p. 543.)

The fairer the hostess the fouler the reckoning. (R.)

Belle hostesse c'est un mal pour la bourse.—A fair hostess is a bad thing for the purse.

—(Fr.)

Ventera hermosa mal para la bolsa.—(Span.)

Je schöner die Wirtin, je schwerer die Zeche.—The fairer the landlady the heavier the reckoning.—(Germ.) (See "*A handsome hostess.*" p. 744.)

The fat man knoweth not what the lean thinketh. (G. H.) (See "*Little knows.*" p. 819.)

Den fede So veed ei hvad den sultne lider.—The fat sow knows not what the hungry sow suffers.—(Dan.)

The fated will happen.—(Gaelic.)

Che sarà, sarà.—What will be, will be.—(Ital.)

That which God writes on thy forehead thou wilt come to.—(Koran.)

The fat's in the fire. (H. 1546.)

All the fat's in the fire. (R.) (*Also in this form in Smollett's "Reprisals," Act 1, 8; 1757*)

Shente all the browet (broth),

And caste adoun the crokk, the colys amyde.

—Richard the Redeles (1399).

The father to the bough, the son to the plough. (R.)—(Given as a *Law Maxim*,

"*Jacob's Law Dictionary.*")

The fault is as great as he that is faulty

(G. H.)

La faute est grande comme celui qui la commet.—The fault is as great as he that commits it.—(Fr.)

Tan grande es el yerro como el que yerra.—(Span.)

The fault of the horse is put on the saddle. (G. H.)

The faulty stands on his guard. (G. H.)

The fear of war is worse than war itself.

Peggio è la paura della guerra che la guerra stessa.—(Ital.)

The fire in the flint shows not till it is struck.

The fire which does not warm me shall never scorch me.

* See "*Fair words.*" p. 777.

The first and last frosts are the worst. (G. H.)

The first article a young trader offers for sale is his honesty

The first blow is as much as two. (G. H.)

Le premier coup en vaut deux.—(Fr.)

Il premier colpo per due colpi vale.—(Ital.)

The first breath

Is the beginning of death.

—(See "Nascentes morimur," p. 597.)

The first dish pleaseth all. (G. H.)

La prima scodella piace ad ognuno.—(Ital.)

The first point of hawking is to hold fast (R.)

The first service a child doeth his father is to make him foolish. (G. H.)

The first year let your house to your enemy; the second, to your friend; the third, live in it yourself.

The fish adores the bait. (G. H.)

The fish follow the bait. (R.)

The fool asks much, but he is more fool that grants it. (G. H.)

The foolish sayings of the rich pass for wise saws in society.

Las necedades del rico por sentencias pasan en el mundo.—(Span., *Don Quixote*, 2, 43.)

Rich men's spots are covered with money.

The foremost dog catcheth the hare. (R.)

(See "The hindmost dog," p. 895.)

The fountain is clearest at its source.

Chi vuol dell' acqua chiara, vada alla fonte.

—Who wants clear water, let him go to the fountain-head.—(Ital.)

The fox changes his skin but not his habits.

Vulpem pilum mutare, non mores.—(Suetonius, *Vespasianus*, 16.)*

Der Fuchs ändert den Pelz und behält den Schalk.—The fox changes his skin but remains the rogue.—(Germ.)

Een vos verliest wel zijne haaren, maar niet zijne streken.—The fox may lose his hair but not his tricks.—(Dutch.)

The fox knows much, but more he that catcheth him. (G. H.)

Mucho sabe la zorra; pero mas el que la toma.—(Span.)

Multa novit vulpes, sed felis unum magnam.—The fox knew much, but the cat one great thing (*via*, how to climb).—(Latin proverb, founded on *Æsop's Fable*.)

* Suetonius says that this expression was used by an old ploughman in reference to Vespasian, who had promised him liberty, but refused to confer it without payment.

The friar preached against stealing, and had a goose† in his sleeve. (G. H.)

The frog's own croak betrays him.

The full moon brings fair weather.

The further we go, the further behind. (R.)

The furthest way about's the nearest way home. (R.)

Ein guter Weg um, ist nicht krumm.—A good way round is not roundabout.—(Germ.)

The game is not worth the candle.—(From the French.)

The play won't pay the candles. (R.)

Le jeu n'en vaut pas la chandelle (or les chandelles).—(Fr.)

Le jeu ne vaut pas la chandelle.—(Fr., *Montaigne*, Book 2, chap. 17.)

It is a poor sport that is not worth the candle. (G. H.)

The gentle hawk half mans herself. (G. H.)

Oiseau débonnaire de lui-même se fait.—(Fr.)

The German's wit is in his fingers. (G. H.)

Les Allemands ont l'esprit aux doigts.—(Fr.)

The goat must browse where she is tied. (G. H.)

The gods sell things at a fair price.

(See the Greek (*Epicharmus*) p. 480; also "Dil laboribus," p. 518.)

The good man's the last to know what's amiss at home. (R.) From the Latin "Dedecus ille domus sciet ultimus."—*Juvenal*, (p. 516).

Ille solus nescit omnia.—He alone is ignorant of everything.—(Latin. *Terence*, "Adelphi," Act 4, 2.)

The good mother saith not, "Will you?" but gives. (G. H.)

The good seaman is known in bad weather.

Il buon marinajo si conosce al cattivo tempo.—(Ital.)

The goose-pan is above the roast. (R. Sc.)

The gown is his that wears it, and the world is his that enjoys it. (G. H.)‡

The grace of God is gear enough. (R. Sc.)

† A "pudding" instead of a "goose," according to Ray.

‡ Ray gives this proverb: "The gown is here that wears it; the world is his," etc.

"The grapes are sour," as the fox said when he could not reach them. (*Found in this form in all modern languages.*)

The fox, when he cannot reach the grapes, says they are not ripe. (G. H.)

Pie upon heps (quoth the fox, because he could not reach them).

Ainsi dit le renard des meures quant il ne peut avoir.—As the fox says of the mulberries when he cannot get them.—(*Fr.*, V. 1498. *In modern French, the words are added, "elles ne sont point bonnes"—they are not good at all.*)

The great put the little on the hook. (G. H.)

The great would have none great, and the little all little. (G. H.)

The greater the truth the greater the libel.* (*See "The truest jests," p. 864.*)

The greatest clerks be not the wisest men. (H. 1546.)

Les plus grands clerks ne sont pas les plus fins.—(*Rabelais, Gargantua*, I, 39; also quoted in Latin by Montaigne, 1580.)

The greatest clerks ben not the wisest men.—(*Chaucer, Miller's Tale*; see p. 75.)

The greatest cunning is to have none.

La plus grande finesse est de n'en avoir point.—(*Fr.*)

The greatest step is that out of doors. (G. H.)

Der grösste Schritt ist der aus der Thür.—(*Germ.*)

The greatest strokes make not the best music. (R.) (*See "Great strokes," p. 787.*)

The grey mare is the better horse. (H. 1546.†)

The groat is ill-saved that shames the master. (R.)

The groundsel (*i.e.* the ground- or door-sill) speaks not save what it heard at the hinges. (G. H.)

The habit does not make the monk.

L'habit ne fait point le moine.—(*Fr.*, *Rabelais, Gargantua*, *preface*.)

El habitio no hace al monge.—(*Span.*)

Cucullus (or Cuculla) non facit monachum.—(*Latin, quoted by Erasmus.*)

* Lord Ellenborough (about 1789) seems to have originated this saying. He amplified it by the explanation: "If the language used was true, the person would suffer more than if it was false." Burns, in some lines written at Stirling, attributes the saying to Lord Mansfield (b. 1704, d. 1793).

† This date casts improbability upon Lord Macaulay's conjecture: "This (saying) originated, I suspect, in the preference generally given to the grey mares of Flanders over the finest coach horses of England."—"History of England," Vol. I, chap. 3 (footnote).

The handsomest flower is not the sweetest.

The hard gives no more than he that hath nothing. (G. H.)

The head and the feet keep warm; The rest will take no harm. (R.)

(*English version of French proverb. Said to be from Plutarch.*)

Tenez chauds les pieds et la tête; An demeurant, vivez en bête.

—(*Fr.* Quoted by Montaigne as a saying from time immemorial in the mouth of the people.)

Asciutto il piede, calda la testa, E dal resto vive da bestia.

—Keep the feet dry and the head warm, and for the rest live like a beast.—(*Ital.*)

Keep warm the feet and head, as to the rest Live like a beast.

—(*Colton's translation of the foregoing lines.*)

Dry feet, warm head, bring safe to bed. (G. H.)

A cool mouth and warm feet live long. (G. H.)

Testa freda e piè caldi.—The head cool and the feet warm.—(*Ital., Venetian.*)

The heart of the wise, like a mirror, should reflect all objects without being sullied by any.—(*Chinese saying, Confucius.*) (*See "Le cœur d'une femme," p. 722.*)

The heart sees further than the head.—(*Quoted by Carlyle.*) (*See "Le cœur a ses raisons," p. 722.*)

The heart has ears.—(*Russian.*)

The heart's letter is read in the eyes. (G. H.)

The higher the ape goes, the more he shows his tail. (G. H.)

Tu fai come la simia, chi più va in alto più mostra il culo.—(*Ital.*)

Plus le singe s'élève, plus il montre son cul pelé.—(*Fr.*)

Je höher der Affe steigt, je mehr er den Hintern zeigt.—(*Germ.*)

The higher the plum-tree the riper the plum; The richer the cobbler the blacker his thumb.—(*Old Rhyme.*) (R.)

The higher up, the greater fall. (R. Sc.) (*Derived from Horace's lines, "Sæpius ventis," etc., see p. 667.*)

The highest standing the lower fall. (R.)

The highest tree has the greatest fall. (R.)

A cader va chi troppo in alto sale.—He who climbs too high, falls.—(*Ital.*)

Hoe hooger berg, hoe dieper dal;

Hoe hooger boom, hoe zwaarder val.

—The higher the mountain, the deeper the vale; the higher the tree, the heavier the fall.—(*Dutch.*)

De grande montée grande chute.—A great rise, a great fall.—(*Fr.*)

A gran salita gran discesa.—(*Ital.*)

The highest price a man can pay for a thing is to ask for it

The highway is never about. (R.)

The hindmost dog may catch the hare. (R.)

The horse that draws his halter is not quite escaped. (R.)

Il n'est pas échappé qui traîne son lien.—(Fr.)

Non è cappato chi si strascina la catena dietro.—(Ital.)

The horse thinks one thing, and he that saddles him another. (G. H.)

The horse thinks one thing, and he that rides him another. (R.)

The donkey means one thing and the driver another.

Una cosa piensa el vayo, y otra el que lo ensilla.—The horse thinks one thing and he that saddles it another.—(Span.)

The house is a fine house when good folks are within. (G. H.)

The house shows its owner. (G. H.)

The house that is a-building looks not as the house that is built.—(Quoted by Carlyle.)

The husband's mother is the wife's devil.

Des Mannes Mutter ist der Frau Teufel.—(Germ.)

The ignorant hath an eagle's wings and an owl's eyes. (G. H.)

The ill that comes out of our mouth falls into our bosom. (G. H.)

The Isle of Wight hath no monks, lawyers, or foxes. (R.)

The Italians are wise before the deed; the Germans in the deed; the French after the deed. (G. H.)

Gl' Italiani saggi innanzi il fatto, i Tedeschi nel fatto, i Francesi dopo il fatto.—(Ital.)

The itch of disputing is the scab of the Church. (G. H.) (The authorship of this sentence was claimed by Sir H. Wotton. See p. 404.)

The king can do no wrong.—(Legal maxim. See p. 665.)

The king goes as far as he dares, not as far as he desires.

El Rey va hasta do puede, y no hasta do quiere.—(Span.)

The king never dies.—(Legal maxim, Blackstone's Com. 4, 249. See p. 665.)

Le Roi est mort. Vive le Roi!—The king is dead. Long live the king!—(Fr. Form of announcement and proclamation.)

The lame goeth as far as the staggerer. (R.)

The lame goes as far as your staggerer. (G. H.)

The last drop makes the cup run over.

The last garment is made without pockets.

L'ultimo vestito è fatto senza tasche.—(Ital.)

The last straw breaks the camel's back.

The last ounce breaks the camel's back.

El asno sufre la carga mas no la sobrecarga.—The ass endures the load but not the overload.—(Span.)

The last suitor wins the maid. (R.)

Les derniers venus sont les mieux aimés.—

The last to arrive are the best loved.—(Fr., V. 1496.)

The law is not the same at morning and night. (G. H.)

The least foolish is wise. (G. H.)

The less people think the more they talk.

Moins on pense, plus on parle.—(Fr.)

The less play the better. (R. Sc.)

The life of man is a winter's day, and a winter's way. (R.)

The life of man is a winter way. (G. H.)

The light is nought for sore eyes. (R.)

A l'œil malade la lumière nuit.—To a diseased eye the light is annoying.—(Fr.)

Ad occhio infermo nuoce la luce.—(Ital.)

The lion is not so fierce as they paint him. (G. H.)

No est tan bravo el leon como le pintan.—(Span.)

The lion (sure) is not so fierce or stout

As foolish men do paint or set him out.

—(R. Watkyns, 1662.)

The lion is not half so fierce as he is painted. (R.) (See "The devil is not so black," p. 855.)

The lion's skin is never cheap. (R.)

Il n'y eut jamais bon marché de peaux de lions.—Lion's skins were never cheap.—(Fr.)

The little cannot be great unless he devour many. (G. H.)

The little pot is soon hot.

Een kleine pot wordt haast heet.—(Dutch.)

The little which is good fills the trencher. (R.)

The lone sheep's in danger of the wolf. (R.)

The longest day must have an end. (R.)

Be the day never so long, at length cometh evensong. (R.)

Il n'est si grand jour qui ne vienne a vespre. (Fr.)

Car il n'est si beau jour qui n'amène sa nuit.—(Fr.)

Be the day weary, be the day long
At length it ringeth to evensong.
—(Quoted by *Tankerfield at the stake*, 1555.—
Foxe's Martyrs, chap. 7.)
Yet is he sure, be the day never so long
Evermore, at last they ring to evensong.
—(*J. Heywood's Dialogue Concerning English Proverbs*.)

Non vien di, che non venga sera.—(*Ital.*)
(See "Every day hath its night," p. 773.)

The longest way round is the nearest way home. (See "A short cut," p. 749.)

La più lunga strada è la più prossima a casa.
—The longest street is the nearest home.
—(*Ital.*) (See "The highway is never about.")

The love of a woman and a bottle of wine
Are sweet for a season, but last for a time. (R.)

The love of money and the love of
learning seldom meet. (G. H.)

The lower millstone grinds as well as the upper. (R.)
Den Qværnsteen maler og, der under ligger.
—(*Dan.*)

The magician mutters, and knows not
what he mutters.—(*Hebrew*.)

The malt is above the water. (R.) (*Meaning that a man is drunk.*)

The mawt is aboon the meal w' him.
(R. Sc.)

The market is the best garden. (G. H.)
Cheapside is the best garden.—(*London proverb*.)

The married man must turn his staff into
a stake. (R.)

The master absent, and the house dead.
(G. H.)

The master's eye fattens the horse, and
his foot the ground. (G. H.) *

The master's eye, as it is always found,
Doth fat the horse; his foot doth fat the ground.—(*R. Walsyns*, 1682). (See *Greek*, "Ὀφθαλμὸς ποιεῖ τὸν ἵππον," p. 476; and the *Latin*, "Quocunque dominus," p. 658.)

The master's eye makes the horse fat. (R.)
Oculos et vestigia domini res agro saluberrimas.—The eyes and footsteps of the master are very wholesome things for the field.—(*Latin*, *Columella*, 4, 18; also in *Pliny*, *Nat. Hist.*, 18, 6, 8, 43.)

L'occhio del padrone ingrassa il cavallo.—(*Ital.*)

L'œil du maître engraisse le cheval.—(*Fr.*)
El pie del dueño estierco para la heredad.—(*Span.*)

The master's foot manures the estate. (See "The mistress's eye.")

* Aristotle ("Economic," 2) relates that Peres declared that the master's eye was the best thing to make a horse fat, and that Libys affirmed "that the master's footsteps were the best manure for his land." (See *Herrick*, "Hesperides," 663, p. 168.)

The mastiff is quiet while curs are yelping.
The ox lies still while the geese are hissing.

The mice do not play with the cat's son.
Con hijo de gato ne se burlan los ratones.—(*Span.*)

The mill cannot grind with water that's past. (G. H.)

Con agua pasada no muele molino.—(*Span.*)
Le moulin ne moult pas avec l'eau coulée en bas.—The mill does not grind with the water which has gone below it.—(*Fr.*)

The mill gets by going. (G. H.)
Andando gana la hazienda, que no estándose queda.—The mill gains by going, not by standing still.—(*Span.*)

The mind ennobles, not the blood.
Edel macht das Gemüth, nicht das Geblüt.—(*Germ.*)

The mind loves free space.—(*Russian*.)

The mistress's eye keeps all things clean.

The mob has many heads, but no brains.

The more by law, the less by right.
Jo mere af Lov, jo mindre af Ret.—(*Dan.*)
Je mehr Gesetze, je weniger Recht.—
The more law, the less right.—(*Germ.*)

The more cost, the more honour. (R. Sc.)

The more dirt, the less hurt.

The more knave, the better luck. (R.)
The honest (or proper) man, the worse luck. (R.)

Thieves and rogues have the best luck, if they do but escape hanging. (R.)
Aux bons méche-t-il.—(*Fr.*)
Jo argere Skalk, jo bedre Lykke.—
The more knave, the better luck.—(*Dan.*)

The more noble, the more humble. (R.)

The more the merrier, the fewer the better cheer. (R.)
The more the merrier.—(*Heywood*, 1548.)

The more the well is used, the more water it gives.

Je mehr der Brunnen gebraucht wird, desto mehr giebt er Wasser.—(*Germ.*)

The more women look in their glass, the less they look to their house. (G. H.)

The more you do, the more you may do.
The more we work, the more we shall be down-trodden.—(*From the French*.)

The more you have, the more you want.
Mickle hes, wald aye have mair. (R. Sc.)

The morning hour has gold in its mouth.
Morgenstunde hat Gold im Munde.—(*Germ.*)

The morning sun never lasts a day.
(G. H.)

The mother of mischief is na mair nor a gnat wing. (R. Sc.)

The mother's heart is always with her children.

The mouse that hath but one hole is quickly taken. (G. H.)

La souris est tôt prise qui n'a qu'un pertuis.
—The mouse is soon taken which has only one hole.—(Fr., V. 1498.)

La souris qui n'a qu'une entrée est incontinent happée.—The mouse which has only one means of entry is quickly laid hold of.—(Fr.)

El mur que no sabe mas de un horado, presto le toma el gato.—The cat soon catches the mouse which only knows of one hole.—(Span.)

Tristo è quel topo che non ha ch'un sol pertugio per salvarsi.—Wretched is the rat [or mouse] which has only one hole by which to escape.—(Ital.)

Mus non uni fudit antro.—The mouse does not trust to one hole.—(Latin, p. 596.) (See "It is a poor mouse," p. 810.)

The mouth that lies slays the soul. (R. Sc.)

The nearer the bone the sweeter the flesh. (R.)

Je näher dem Bein, je süßter das Fleisch.—(Germ.; also in Dutch.)

The nearer the church, the farther from God. (R.)

The ne'er to church, the further from God. (H., 1546.)

Près de l'église, loin de Dieu.—(Fr.)

Tras la cruz está el diablo.—The devil lurks behind the cross.—(Span.)

Je näher der Kirche, je weiter von Gott.—(Germ.)

Près du monastère, à messe le dernier.—Near the monastery, last at mass.—(Fr.)

The nightingale and the cuckoo sing both in one month. (R.)

The nimblest footman is a false tale. (R.)

The noblest revenge is to forgive.

To forget a wrong is the best revenge.—(From the Ital.)

The nurse's tongue is privileged to talk. (R.)

The offender never pardons. (G. H.)

Chi offende non perdona mai.—(Ital.)

Chi t'ha offeso non ti perdonerà mai.—(Ital.)

The office makes the man.

Magistratus facit hominem.—(Latin.)

Magistratus indicat hominem.—(Latin.)

Magistratus indicat virum.—(Latin. Family Motto.)

Le magistrat et l'office descouvre l'homme.—The magistrate and the office discover the man.—(Fr., Rabelais, Pantagruel, 1533.)

Das Amt lehrt den Mann.—The office teaches the man.—(Germ.)

The offspring of those that are very young or very old last not. (G. H.)

The old cow thinks she was never a calf.

Il est avis à vieille vache qu'elle ne fût oncques veau.—(Fr.)

The old man's staff is a knocker at death's door. (R.)—(Given as a Spanish proverb.)

The older the blood the less the pride.

Jo ædlere Blod, jo mindre Hovmod.—(Dan.)

The persuasion of the fortunate sways the doubtful. (G. H.)

The physician owes all to the patient, but the patient owes nothing to him but a little money. (G. H.)

The pick of the basket.

Ce n'est, dit Panurge, pas le pis du panier.—It is not, said Panurge, the worst of the basket.—Rabelais, Pantagruel, Book 4, chap. 51.

The piper wants meikle that wants the nether chaps. (R. Sc.)

The pitcher goes so often to the water that it is broken at last.

Tant va le pot à l'eau qu'il demeure.—The jug goes so often to the water that it stays there.—(Fr., V. 1498.)

Tant souvent va le pot à l'eau que l'anse y demeure.—The jug goes so often to the water that the handle stops there.—(Fr.)

Tant souvent va la cruche à l'eau qu'à la fin elle se brise.—The pitcher goes so often to the water that at length it breaks.—(Fr.)

Tantas veces va el cantarillo á la fuente.—The pitcher goes so often to the fountain (that it gets broken).—(Span., Don Quixote, 1, 30.)

Cantarillo que muchas veces va á la fuente, ó deja el asa ó la frente.—The pitcher which goes often to the fountain loses either its handle or its spout.—(Span.)

Vaso che va spesso al fonte, ci lascia il manico o la fronte.—(Ital. Tr. as Span.)

So long cometh the pot to the water that it cometh to broke home.—(Dan Michal of Northgate's Tr. of French Proverbs, 1340. See N. & Q., 8th S., 5, 255.)

Tant va li poz au puis qu'il brise.—(Quoted in this form by Gautier de Coinci, early 13th century.)

Gaasen gaer saa længe i Stegerset, til hun fæstner ved Spidet.—The goose goes so often to the kitchen that at last she is fastened to the spit.—(Dan.)

The pleasures of the mighty are the tears of the poor. (R.)

The pride of the rich makes the labours of the poor.

The labours of the poor make the pride of the rich.

The dainties of the great are the tears of the poor. (G. H.)

De' peccati de' signori fanno penitenza i poveri.—The poor do penance for the sins of the rich.—(*Ital.*)

The poor dance as the rich pipe.

Die Armen müssen tanzen wie die Reichen pfeifen.—(*Germ.*)

Was die Fürsten geigen, müssen die Untertanen tanzen.—What the princes fiddle the subjects must dance.—(*Germ.*)

The poor man pays for all. (R.)

The poor man's budget is full of schemes.

Hombre pobre todo es trazas.—The poor man is all plans.—(*Span.*) (See "Poverty is the mither of a' arts," p. 841.)

The pot calls the kettle black.

The frying pan says to the kettle "Avaunt, black brows."

Dijo la sarten a la caldera, quitate allá ojinegra.—Said the pot to the kettle, "Get away, blackface."—(*Span.*, *Don Quixote*, 2, 67.)

Dijo la cornija al cuervo, quitate allá negro.—Said the jackdaw to the crow, "Get away, nigger."—(*Span.*)

La padella dice al paiuolo, Fatti in là, che tu mi tigni.—The pan says to the kettle, "Get away, lest you stain me."—(*Ital.*)

De pot verwyft den ketel, dat hij zwart is.—The pot reproaches the kettle because it is black.—(*Dutch.*)

The kettle calls the pot black, The kiln calls the oven burnt-house. (R.)

La pelle se moque du fourgon.—The shovel scoffs at the poker.—(*Fr.*)

Il lavaggio fa beffe della pignatta.—The saucepan laughs at the pipkin.—(*Ital.*)

Le chandron machure la poêle.—The kettle blackens the frying pan (or the stove).—(*Fr.*)

The colander said to the needle, "Get away; you have a hole in you."—(*Hindoo.*)

The preparations of a woman are as long as the legs of a goose.—(*Russian.*)

The proof of a pudding is in the eating. (R.)

The proverb of the three S's: spend, spend profusely, and spare.

El proverbio dei tre S: spender, spander, e sparagnar.—(*Ital.*)

Sabio, Solo, Solicito, y Secreto (las cuatro SS. qué dicen que han de tener los buenos enamorados).—Sapient, Solitary, Solicitous, and Secret—the four S's which they say all good lovers must have.—(*Span.*, *Don Quixote*.)

* Montaigne (1580), Book 3, chap. 5, has it: "Le fourgon se moque de la poêle."

† The Lovers' Alphabet, as given in "Don Quixote," is as follows:—Agradecido (grateful), Bueno (good), Cavallero (gallant), Dabioso (bountiful), Enamorado (enamoured), Firme (firm), Gallardo (gay, or brave), Honrado (honourable, or

The public pays with ingratitude.

Undank ist der Welt Lohn.—Ingratitude is the world's reward.—(*Germ.*)

The rath (early) sower never borrows of the late.

The reasons of the poor weigh not. (G. H.) (See "The persuasion of the fortunate," p. 861.)

The receiver's as bad as the thief. (R.)

The receiver is worse than the thief.

* Ἀμφότεροι κλέπτες, καὶ ὁ δεξάμενος καὶ ὁ κλέψας.—They are both thieves alike, the receiver and the man who steals.—(*Greek.* *Phocilides.*)

Der Hehler ist so schlecht wie der Stehler.—(*Germ.*)

There is no thief without a receiver. (R. Sc.) (See "If there were no fools," p. 806.)

The reckoning spoils the relish.

Le coût en ôte le goût.—(*Fr.*)

The remedy is worse than the disease. (R.) (Found in Bacon's *Essay on Seditions*, 1612. See p. 10.)

The resolved mind hath no cares. (G. H.)

The reverend are ever before. (G. H.)

The rich knows not who is his friend (G. H.)

Riche homme ne sait Qui ami lui est.—(*Fr.*, V. 1948.)

The rich never want kindred.

Ai ricchi non mancano parenti.—(*Ital.*)

Le riche a plus de parents qu'il ne connaît.—The rich has more relations than he knows.—(*Fr.*)

Money wants no followers. (G. H.)

Povertà non ha parenti.—Poverty has no relations.—(*Ital.*)

Every one is kin to the rich man.

Τῶν εὐτυχούντων πάντες εἰσὶ συγγενεῖς.—All persons are kin to the fortunate.—(*Greek.*)

Infeliciū nulli sunt affines.—The unfortunate have no relatives.—(*Latin.*)

The river past, and God forgotten. (G. H.)

Passato il fiume, è scordato il santo.—The river past, the saint is forgotten.—(*Ital.*) (See "Danger past," p. 769.)

La fête passée, adieu le saint.—The saint's day over, farewell to the saint.

The road to ruin is in good repair; the travellers pay the expense of it.

The royal crown cures not the headache. (G. H.)

punctual), Ilustre (illustrious), Leal (faithful), Mozo (young), Noble (noble), Onesto (honourable), Principal (distinguished), Quantioso (versatile), Rico (wealthy), S S S S (as mentioned above), Tacito (silent), Verdadero (sincere), X, Y (not lovers' letters), Zelado (zealous).

The saint who works no miracles, has few pilgrims.

Saint qui ne guérit de rien, n'a guère de pèlerins.—The saint who cures not diseases has few pilgrims.—(Fr.)

Non si crede al santo se non fa miracoli.—There is no belief in the saint unless he works miracles.—(Ital.)

The sauce is better than the fish.

La sauce vaut mieux que le poisson.—(Fr.)

The scythe feeds the meadow

La faux pait le pré.—(Fr., V. 1948.)

The second blow makes the fray. (R.)

The second blow makes the fray, the second word makes the bargain.—Bacon, *Colours of Good and Evil*.

The servant of a king is a king.—(Hebrew.)

The shoe will hold with the sole. (R.)

La suola tiene con la scarpa.—(Ital.)

The shortest answer is doing. (G. H.)

The sight of a man hath the strength of a lion. (G. H.)

The sin is not in the sinning, but in the being found out.

È mala cosa esser cattivo, ma è peggiore esser conosciuto.—It is ill to be a villain, but it is worse to be found out.—(Ital.)

(See p. 151: "It is not the intrigue but the talk.")

The singing man keeps his shop in his throat. (G. H.)

The sleeping fox catches no poultry.

The slothful is the servant of the counters (G. H.)

The smith and his penny are both black. (R.)

The smoke of a man's own house is better than the fire of another's. (R.) (Given as from the Spanish.)

Più vale il fumo di casa mia, che il fuoco dell'altrui.—The smoke of my own house is worth more than the fire in another's.—(Ital.)

The son full and tattered, the daughter empty and fine. (G. H.)

The soul is not where it lives, but where it loves.

The soul needs few things, the body many. (G. H.)

The sow loves bran better than roses.

Mieux aime truie sèth que roses.—(Fr., V. 1498.)

The still sow eats up all the draught. (R.)

Still swine eat all the draft.

De lumske Sviin æde Masken, de galne lóbe uden om.—The cunning pig eats the mash, the mad one rushes by it.—(Dan.)

The sting is in the tail.

En la queue gist le venin.—In the tail lies the poison.—(Fr., V. 1948.)

Nella coda sta il veleno.—(Ital.)

The stomach carries the feet.

Tripas llevan piés.—(Span., Don Quixote, 2, 34.)

Tripas llevan corazon, que no corazon tripas.—The stomach carries the heart, and not the heart the stomach.—(Span., Don Quixote, 2, 47.)

La soupe fait le soldat.—The broth makes the soldier.—(Fr.)

The stone that lieth not in your way need not offend you.

The stream cannot rise above the spring.

The strength of a chain is its weakest link.

The thread breaks where it is weakest. (G. H.)

Where it is weakest there the thread breaketh. (R.)

El hilo por lo mas delgado quiebra.—The thread breaks where it is thinnest.—(Span.)

The sun can be seen by nothing but its own light.

The sweetest grapes hang highest.

Die süssesten Trauben hängen am höchsten.—(Germ.)

The table robs more than the thief. (G. H.)

The taste of the kitchen is better than the smell.

The thin end of the wedge is to be feared.

The thing that is trusted is not forgiven. (R. Sc.)

The thirteenth man brings death.—(From the Dutch.)

De dertiende man
Brengt den dood an.—(Dutch.)

The thorn comes forth with the point forwards. (G. H.) (See "Si l'espine," p. 729.)

La espina quando nace, la punta lleva delante.—(Span.)

The thought hath good legs and the quill a good tongue. (R.) (Given as an Italian proverb.)

The tide will fetch away what the ebb brings. (R.)

The tired ox treads surest.

El buey quando se cansa, firme sienta la pata. The ox, when he is tired, plants his foot firmly.—(*Span.*)

Le bœuf soif marche.—The thirsty ox walks.—(*Fr.*, V. 1498.)

Bos lassus fortius figit pedem.—The weary ox is all the more sure on his feet.—(*Latin.*)

The tongue always grows older. (*Pro-verbal saying.* *Southern's Isabella* [1692], Act 4, 1.)

The tongue ever turns to the aching tooth.

La langue va où la dent fait mal.—(*Fr.*)

Dove il dente duole, la lingua v'inciampa.—(*Ital.*)

Allá va la lengua, do duele la muela.—(*Span.*)

Daar 't een mensch wee doet, daar heeft hij de hand.—Where a man feels the pain there he lays his hand.—(*Dutch.*)

The tongue is not steel, yet it cuts. (G. H.)

The tongue breaketh bone, Though itself have none. (R.) (*From the French.*)

Tel coup de langue est pire qu'un coup de lance.—A stroke from the tongue is worse than a stroke from a lance.—(*Fr.*)

La lengua del mal amigo mas corta que cuchillo.—The tongue of a bad friend cuts more than a knife.—(*Span.*)

The tongue walks where the teeth speed not. (G. H.)

Evil words cut worse than swords.

The stroke of the tongue breaketh the bones. Many have fallen by the edge of the sword; but not so many as have fallen by the tongue.—(*Ecclesiasticus*, 28, 17, 18.)

(See "Fair words," p. 777; also "Thistles and thorns, p. 868.")

The tongue talks at the head's cost. (G. H.)

He that strikes with his tongue must ward with his head. (G. H.)

The trap to the high-born is ambition. (R.) (*Given as a British or Welsh proverb.*)

The tree falls not at the first straike. (R. Sc.)

Au premier coup ne chet pas l'arbre.—(*Fr.*, V. 1498.)

Al primo colpo non casca l'albero.—(*Ital.*, also in *Dutch.*)

The tree that God plants, no winds hurt it. (G. H.)

The truest jests sound worst in guilty ears. (R.) (*See* "The greater the truth," p. 868.)

The unexpected always happens.

That which one least anticipates soonest comes to pass.

Unverhofft kommt oft.—The unlooked-for often comes.—(*Germ.*)

Dove non si crede, l'acqua rompe.—Where is not expected, the water breaks out.—(*Ital.*)

That which one most forethinks soonest comes to pass. (R.)

(*See the Latin*: "Inesperata accidunt," p. 566.)

The vale best discovereth the hills.—(*A favourite proverb of Francis Bacon.*)

The vessel that will not obey her helm will have to obey the rocks.—(*Cornish.*)

Those who will not be ruled by the rudder must be ruled by the rock.—(*Cornish.*)

The voice of one is the voice of no one.—(*From the Italian*: "Voce d'uno, voce di nuno.")

The vicar of Bray will be vicar of Bray still. (R.) (*See* p. 453.)

The virtue of a coward is suspicion. (G. H.)

The vulgar keep no account of your hits, but of your misses.

The war is not done, so long as my enemy lives. (G. H.)

The warmest clad sit nearest the fire.

Les mieux vêtus devers le feu.—(*Fr.*, V. 1498.)

The way is an ill neighbour. (G. H.)

The way to hell is more difficult than the way to heaven.

In die Hölle kommt man mit grösserer Mühe, als in den Himmel.—(*Germ.*)

The weakest must go to the wall.—(*See Shakespeare*, p. 319.)

The weakest goes to the wa'. (R. Sc.)

Les maïs vêtus devers le vent.—The ill-clad are put against the wind.—(*Fr.*)

(*See above*, "The warmest clad.")

Sempre ha torto il più debole.—The weakest always has wrong.—(*Ital.*)

The weeds o'ergoes the corn. (R. Sc.)

The weeping bride makes a laughing wife.—(*From the German.*)

Weinende Braut, lachende Frau.—(*Germ.*)

The wholesomest meat is at another man's cost. (R.)

The best wine is someone else's.

The wife is the key of the house. (G. H.)

The wind in one's face makes one wise. (G. H.)

The wind keeps not always in one quarter. (R.)

Es weht nicht allezeit derselbe Wind.—(*Germ.*)

The wine in the bottle doth not quench thirst. (G. H.) (*According to Ray, this is an Italian proverb.*)

The wise hand doth not all that the foolish mouth speaks. (G. H.)

La mano cuerda no hace todo lo que due la lengua.—(*Span.*)

The wise make jests, and fools repeat them. (R.)

The wisest make mistakes.

Il n'est si saige que ne foloye aucune fois.—(*Fr.*, V. 1498.)

Ἀμαρτάνει τι καὶ σοφοῦ σοφώτερος.—The wisest of the wise may err.—(*Greek*, *Æschylus, Fragm.*)

None is so wise but the fool o'ertakes him. (G. H.)

Qui vit sans folle n'est pas si sage qu'il croit.—Who lives without folly is not so wise as he thinks.—(*Fr.*)

Zu viel Weisheit ist Narrheit.—Too much wisdom is folly.—(*Germ.*)

(See "No man is always wise," p. 832.)

The wish is father to the thought. (*Shakespeare*, 2 *Henry IV.*, Act 4, 4.)

What we wish we readily believe.—(*See Young*, p. 406, 409.)

(See *Greek*, "Ὁ Βούλεται," p. 475; and *Bacon*, "Man prefers to believe," p. 14.)

The wished-for comes too late.

The wit of you and the wool of a blue dog will make a good medley. (R.)

The wolf finds a reason for taking the lamb.

A petite occasion prend le loup le mouton.—(*Fr.*, V. 1498.)

The wolf knows what the ill beast thinks. (G. H.)

The wolf must die in his own skin. (G. H.)

En la peau où le loup est le convient il mourir.—(*Fr.*, V. 1498.)

The world is a staircase, some are going up and some are coming down.

Il monde è fatto a scale,
Chi le scende, e chi le sale.—(*Ital.*)

The world is as you take it.

We must take the world as we find it.

The world is made of good and bad men.

Bons et máos mantem cidade.—(*Port.*)

The world is much the same everywhere.

C'est partout comme chez nous.—It is the same everywhere as it is at home.—(*Fr.*)

The world is nowadays, God save the conqueror. (G. H.)

Viva quien vence.—(*Span.*, *Don Quixote*.)

Vive le vainqueur.—(*Fr.*)

The world is wiser than it was.

Le monde n'est plus fat.—The world is no longer stupid. (*Stated by Rabelais to be a common proverb in 1535.*)

The world likes to be deceived.

De wereld wil bedrogen zijn.—(*Dutch.*)

The world was never so dull,

But if one won't another will. (R.)

The worse for the rider, the better for the bider. (R.) (*Spoken of the condition of the land.*)

Bon pays, mauvais chemin.—Good land, bad travelling.—(*Fr.*)

The worse things are, the better they are—(*A proverb expressing "the transcendentalism of common life."—Emerson, Circles.*)

The worst of law is that one suit breeds twenty. (G. H.)

The worst wheel always creaks most.

La pire roue du chariot crie toujours.—(*Fr.*, V. 1498.)

È la peggior ruota quella che fa più rumore.—(*Ital.*)

Das schlechteste Rad am Wagen knarrt am meisten.—(*Germ.*, also in *Dutch*.)

The worth of a thing is best known by the want. (R.)

We never know the value of a thing till we have lost it.

Bien perdu, bien connu.—We know a good thing when we have lost it.—(*Fr.*)

No se conoce el bien hasta que se ha perdido.—We do not know what is good until we have lost it.—(*Span.*, *Don Quixote*.)

(See *Latin*, "Animus quod perdidit optat," p. 492; also "The cow knows not," p. 855.)

The wrong sow by th' ear. (H., 1546.)

The year does nothing else but open and shut. (G. H.)

The young pig grunts like the old sow. (R.)

Wie die Alten sungen, so zwitschern die Jungen.—As the old (birds) sang, so the young ones twitter.—(*Germ.*) (See "As the old cock crows," p. 758.)

The younger brother hath the more wit. (R.)

The younger brother is the ancienter gentleman. (R.)

There are as good fish in the sea as ever came out of it. (See "Be content," p. 759.)

There are but two families in the world, the Haves and the Have-nots.

Dos linages solos hay en el mundo, el "Tener" y el "No tener"—(*Span.*, *Don Quixote*.)

There are many fair words in the marriage making, but few in the portion paying. (R. Sc.)

There are many ways to fame. (G. H.)

There are more foolish buyers than foolish sellers.

Il y a plus fous acheteurs que de fous vendeurs.—(Fr.)

There are more maids than Maukin, and more men than Michael. (R.)

There are more mares in the wood than Grissell. (R.)

There are more physicians in health than drunkards. (G. H.)

See "Il y a plus," p. 717.—(Fr.)

Es giebt mehr alte Weintrinker als alte Aerzte.—There are more old wine-bibbers than old doctors.—(Germ.)

There are more thieves to be found than gibbets.

Si trovano più ladri che forche.—(Ital.)

Es giebt mehr Diebe als Galgen.—(Germ.)

There are more ways to kill a dog than hanging. (R.)

There are more ways to the wood than one. (R.)

There are no birds in last year's nest.

En los nidos de antaño no hay pájaros hogaño.—There are no birds of this year in the nests of last year.—(Cervantes, *Don Quixote*, Part 2, chap. 74.)

Enjoy the spring of love and youth,

To some good angel leave the rest;

For time will teach thee soon the truth,

There are no birds in last year's nest.

—*Longfellow, It is not always May.*

There are no fans in hell.

There are none poor but such as God hates. (R.)

There are people and people.

Il y a gens et gens.—(Fr., V. 1498.)

There are three ways—the universities, the sea, the court. (G. H.)

There are two sides to every question. (See "Every medal," p. 775.)

There came never ill of good advisement. (R. Sc.)

There came nothing out of the sack but what was in it. (R.)

There comes nought out of the sack but what was there. (G. H.)

Daar niets goeds in is, gaet niets goeds uit. Where there is no good in, no good comes out.—(Dutch.)

There could be no great ones if there were no little. (R.)

There is a "but" in everything.

Alles wäre gut, wäre kein aber dabei.—All would be well if it were not for the "buts."—(Germ.)

There is a good time coming.

Le bon temps viendra.—The good time will come.—(Fr. *Motto*.)

Mieux sera.—Better [time] will be.—(Fr. *Motto*.)

There is a mystery in the meanest trade. (R.)

There is a remedy for everything, could men find it. (G. H.)

There is remedy for all things except stark dead. (R. Sc.)

Il y a remède à tout, fors à la mort.—There is a remedy for everything except death.—(Fr.)

A todo hay maña, sino a la muerte.—(Span.)

Er is hulp voor alles, behalve voor den dood.—There is help for all, except for the dead.—(Dutch, also in this form in Danish.)

There is a skeleton in every house.

There is a snake in the grass.

Anguis sub viridi herbâ.—(Latin.) (Quoted thus by Bacon, *Essay, Of a King*.)

Il y a anguille sous roche.—There is an eel under the stone.—(Fr.) (See Virgil, "Latet anguis in herbâ," p. 574.)

There is a time for all things.

Cada cousa a seu tempo.—(Port.)

It will happen in its time, it will go in its time.—(Hindoo.) (See "To everything there is a season,"—*Ecclesiastes*, 3, 1, p. 418.)

There is always less money, less wisdom, and less honesty than people imagine.—*Italian proverb, as quoted by Francis Bacon.*

There is always life for the living. (See "Where there is life there is hope," p. 883.)

There is ay life for a living man. (R. Sc.)

There is an hour wherein a man might be happy all his life, could he find it. (G. H.)

Il tempo buono viene una volta sola.—The good time only comes once.—(Ital.)

Einmal im Leben geht das Glück an Jedem vorbei.—Happiness passes everyone in life once.—(Germ.)

There is as much greatness in owning a good turn as in doing it.

There is great force hidden in a sweet command. (G. H.)

There is many fair thing full false. (R. Sc.)

There is little for the rake to get after the bissome. (R. Sc.)

There is mickle hid meat in a goose eye. (R. Sc.)

There is more art in saving than in gambling.

Sparen ist grössere Kunst als erwerben.—
(*Germ.*)

There is nae medicine for fear. (R. Sc.)

There is no chance which does not return.

Il n'est pas chance qui ne retourne.—(*Fr.*,
V. 1498.)

Il n'est mois qui ne revienne.—There is no
month which does not return.—(*Fr.*, V. 1498.)

There is no deceit in a brimmer.* (R.)

There is no dog so sad but he will wag
his tail.

Non è sì tristo cane che non meni la coda.—
(*Ital.*)

There is no going to heaven in a sedan.

There is no good horse of a bad colour.—
Quoted by Isaac Walton.

There is no great banquet but some fares
ill. (G. H.)

There is no greater pride than that of a
poor man grown rich.

Il n'est orgueil que de pauvre enrichi.—
(*Fr.*)

There's nothing agrees worse
Than a proud mind and a beggar's purse.

There is no jollity but hath a smack of
folly. (G. H.)

There is no law for just men.

Für Gerechte giebt es keine Gesetze.—
(*Germ.*)

There is no mischief done, but a woman
is one. (R.)

Cherchez la femme.—(*Fr.*) (*See* "Cher-
chons," p. 714.)

There's no mischief in the world that's
done,

But a woman is always one.
(*See Giralduus Cambrensis*, p. 446.)

There is no proverb which is not true.

No hay refran que no sea verdadero.—
(*Span.*, *Don Quixote*.)

There is no redemption from hell. (R.)

In inferno nulla est redemptio.—(*Latin*,
Used jestingly in this form by Paul III., when
Michael Angelo refused to alter a portrait in-
troduced among the condemned in his "Last
Judgment.")

Quien ha inferno nula es retencio.—In hell
there is no retention.—(*Span.*, *Don Quixote*,
I, 25. *Sancho's* mistaken attempt to quote the
Latin saying.)

There is no revenge upon the rich.

Del hombre arraigado no veras vengado.—
(*Span.*)

There is no royal road to learning.

There is no royal road to geometry.—
(*Euclid*.) (*See Latin* "Non est ad astra,"
p. 611.)

There is no time like the present.

Chi ha tempo non aspetti tempo.—Who has
time let him not wait for time.—(*Ital.*)

There is no true love without jealousy.

There is no worse fruit than that which
never ripens.—*From the Italian.*

Non c'è il peggior frutto di quello che non
matura mai.

There is no worse pestilence than a
familiar foe.—(*Chaucer, Merchant's Tale*, l.
549-550.)

There is no venom like that of the
tongue.

There is nobody will go to hell for com-
pany. (G. H.)

There is nothing more precious nor time.
(R. Sc.)

There is nothing so crouse as a new-
washen house. (R. Sc.)

There is one good wife in the country,
and every man thinks he hath her. (R.)

There needs a long time to know the
world's pulse. (G. H.)

There was never a cake but it had a
make. (R. Sc.)

There will be sleeping enough in the
grave.

There would be no great ones if there
were no little ones.

There's a salve for every sore. (R.) (*See*
"God who sends," p. 785.)

There's luck in odd numbers. (*See*
"Number three," p. 835.)

There's many a slip

"Twixt the cup and the lip. (R.)

Entre la bouche et le cuillier vient bien
souvent grant destourbe.—Between the mouth
and the spoon great trouble often arises.—
(*Fr.*)

De la main à la bouche perd souvent la
soupe.—The soup is often lost between the
hand and the mouth.—(*Fr.*)

Πολλά μεταξύ πέλαι κύλικος καὶ χειλέος
ἀκρον.—Many things happen betwixt the cup
and the lip.—(*Greek*. *Quoted by Aulus*
Gellius, Book 13, 17, 3, as a "proverbial
Greek verse," equivalent to that ancient
[*Latin*] proverb, "Inter os et offam"—
Between the mouth and the morsel.)

Multa intersunt calicem et labrum sum-
mum.—Many things happen between the cup
and the upper lip.—(*Latin*.) (*Aulus Gellius's*
translation of the foregoing *Greek* Proverb.)

* *See Latin*, "In vino veritas," and *Greek*
"Ἐν οἴνῳ ἀλήθεια."

There's many a true word said in jest.

En oy moquant dit on bien vrai.—(*Fr.*, V. 1498.) (*Also in Germ.*)

There are many sooth words spoken in bouding (mockery). (R. Sc.) (*See Latin* : "Ridentem dicere verum," p. 665.)

Quel che pare burla, ben sovente è vero.—What seems a joke is very often the truth.—(*Ital.*)

There's never enough where nought leaves. (R.)

There's no companion like the penny. (R.) (*Given as a Spanish Proverb.*)

Non vi è abbastanza se niente avanza.—There is not enough if there is nothing over.—(*Ital.*)

There's nothing like leather. (*See* "Every man praises his own wares," p. 775.)

There's no seeing one's way through tears.

There's reason in roasting of eggs. (R.)

There's safety in numbers.

There's safety in solitude.—(*Saadi.*)

They agree like London clocks. (R.)

They agree like bells; they want nothing but hanging. (R.)

They are as good cats who scare the mice away as those who devour them.

Es sind ebenso gute Katzen, die die Mäuse verjagen, als die sie fangen.—(*Germ.*)

They are as wise that speir (ask) not. (R. Sc.)

They are welcome that brings. (R. Sc.)

They buy good cheap that brings nae-thing hame. (R. Sc.)

They had never an ill day that had a good evening. (R. Sc.)

They love most who are least valued

They who love most are least set by. (R.)

They love too much that die for love. (R.)

C'est trop aimer quand on en meurt.—(*Fr.*, V. 1498.)

They that are bootied are not always ready. (G. H.)

They that have no other meat,
Bread and butter are glad to eat.

They that speirs mickle will get wot of part. (R. Sc.)

They that know one another, salute afar off. (G. H.)

They that live longest see most.

The longer we live the more strange sights we see. (R. Sc.)

Quien larga vida vive, mucho mal vide.—Who lives longest sees much evil.—(*Span.*) (*See* "He that lives longest.")

They that live longest must go farthest for wood. (R.)

They that live longest must fetch fire furthest. (R.)

They that tease each other, love each other.

Was sich neckt, das liebt sich.—(*Germ.*)

They who only seek for faults find nothing else.

They were never fain that shrugged. (R. Sc.)

They who drink beer will think beer.—(*Quoted by Washington Irving, Sketch-book : Stratford-on-Avon.*)

They who drink water will think water.—(*Travesty of the foregoing proverb.*)

Things are not what they are, but as they seem.

Le cose non sono come sono, ma come si vedono.—(*Ital.*)

Things hardly attained are long retained. (R.)

Things well fitted abide. (G. H.)

Think and thank God.

Think much, speak little, write less. (R.)

Pense moult, parle peu, écris moins.—(*Fr.*)

Cuidar muitas cousas, fazer huma.—Think of many things, do one.—(*Port.*)

Falla pouco e bem;

Ter-te-haõ por alguem.—Speak little and well; you will be accounted somebody.—(*Port.*)

Think of ease, but work on. (G. H.)

Thinking is not knowing.

Cuidar naõ he saber.—(*Port.*)

This buying of bread undoes us. (R.)

This rule in gardening ne'er forget,

To sow dry and set wet. (R.)

This world is nothing except it tend to another. (G. H.)

Thistles and thorns prick sore,

But evil tongues prick more.
(*See* "The tongue is not steel," p. 864.)

Thorns whiten, yet do nothing. (G. H.)

Those who do nothing generally take to shouting.

Those who live in glass houses should not throw stones.

Whose house is of glass must not throw stones at another. (G. H.)

Who hath glass windows of his own must take heed how he throws stones at his house. (R.)

He that hath a body made of glass must not throw stones at another. (R.)

El que tiene tejados de vidrio no tire piedras al de su vecino.—He that has a roof of glass should not throw stones at his neighbour's.—(*Span., Nunez.*) (*A similar proverb occurs in Don Quixote.*)

Chi ha tegoli di vetro, non tiri sassi al vicino.—(*Ital.*)

Wer ein gläsern' Dach hat, muss andere nicht mit Steinen werfen.—(*Germ., also in Dutch and Danish.*)

Those who make the best use of their time have none to spare.

Those who play at bowls must expect rubbers.

Those whom everyone allows the second place, are entitled to the first.—(*Quoted as a maxim by Swift.*)

Thou wilt get na mair of the cat but the skin. (R. Sc.)

Thou wouldst do little for God if the devil were dead.

Though God take the sun out of the heaven, yet we must have patience. (G. H.)

Though good be good, yet better is better (*or* "yet better carries it.") (R.)

Il buono è buono, ma il meglio vince.—(*Ital.*)

Il meglio è l'inimico del bene.—Better is the enemy of well.—(*Ital.*)

Das Bessere ist der Feind des Guten.—(*Germ.*)

Though he says nothing, he pays it with thinking, like the Welshman's jackdaw. (R.)

Like the parrot, he says nothing but thinks the more.—(*Modern.*)

Though I say it that should not.

To say the truth, though I say 't that should not say 't.—(*Beaumont and Fletcher's Wit at Several Weapons, Act 2; pub. 1657.*)

Though old and wise, yet still advise (take counsel). (G. H.)

Aunque seas prudente viejo, no desdeses el consejo.—Though you are a prudent old man do not disdain counsel.—(*Span.*)

Though peace be made, yet it's interest that keeps peace.—(*Quoted by Oliver Cromwell, in Parliament, Sept. 4, 1654, as "a maxim not to be despised."*)

Though the cat winks a little, she is not blind. (R.)

Though the fox run, the chicken hath wings. (H. H.)

Though the mastiff be gentle, yet bite him not by the lip. (G. H.)

Aunque manso tu sabueso, no le muerdas en el bezo.—Though your dog be tame do not bite him on the lip.—(*Span., also in Port.*)

Though the speaker be a fool, let the hearer be wise.

Though the sun shines, leave not your cloak at home. (R.) (*Given as a Spanish proverb.*)

Though we lose fortune we should not lose patience.

Though you stroke the nettle ever so kindly it will sting.

Thoughts are free. (R.)

Gedankensind zollfrei, aber nicht Höllenfrei.—Thoughts are toll-free, but not hell-free.—(*Germ.*)

Thraw (twist) the wand while it is green. (R. Sc.)

Den Baum muss man biegen, wann er jung ist.—The tree must be bent while it is young.—(*Germ.*)

Was ein Haken werden will, krummt sich bei Zeiten.—That which would become a hook, must bend itself betimes.—(*Germ.*)

Threatened men (or folks) live long. (R.)

Threatened men eat bread, says the Spaniard. (G. H.)

The fox thrives best when he is banned (or cursed). (R.)

There are more men threatened than stricken. (G. H.)

Menacés vivent, et décollés meurent.—Threatened men live, and men beheaded die. (*Fr., V. 1498.*)

Los amenazados comen pan.—Threatened men eat bread.—(*Span., also in Port.*)

Van dreigen sterft man niet.—A man does not die of threats.—(*Dutch.*)

Le minacce son arme del minacciato.—Threats are arms to the threatened.—(*Ital.*)

Excommunié mange bien pain.—The excommunicated person eats bread very well.—(*Fr., V. 1498.*)

Three helping one another bear the burden of six. (G. H.)

Three may keep counsel if two be away. (H., 1546.)

Three may keep a counsel if twain be away.—(*Commanders of Love, attr. to Chaucer.*)

Three can hold their peace if two be away. (G. H.)

Three may keep a secret if one of them is dead.—(*This is the version as quoted by Benjamin Franklin.*)

Secret de deux, secret de Dieu;
Secret de trois, secret de tous.
—A secret between two is a secret of God; a secret between three is a secret of everybody's.—(*Fr.*)

Puridad de dos, puridad de Dios;
Puridad de tres, de todos es.—(*Span.*)

If one knows, it is a secret; if two, it is public.—(*Hindoo.*)

Two may keep counsel when one is away.

Two may keep counsel when the third's away.—(*Shakespeare; see p. 325, note.*)

What is known to three is known to everybody.

Tre lo sanno, tutti lo sanno.—Three know it; all know it.—(Ital.)

Three removes are as bad as a fire.—(As quoted by Benjamin Franklin.)

Trois démenagements valent un incendie.—(Fr.)

Dreimal umgezogen einmal algebrant.—(Germ.) (See p. 378, "Who often removeth.")

Three women make a market. (G. H.)

Three women and a goose make a market. (R.)

Due donne e un' oca fanno un mercato.—Two women and a goose make a market.—(Ital.)

Tre donne e un papero fanno un mercato.—Three women and a young goose make a market.—(Ital.)

Drie vrouwen en eene gans maken eene markt.—Three women and one goose make a market.—(Dutch, also in this form in Dan.)

Drei Frauen, drei Gänse, und drei Frösche, machen eien Jahrmarkt.—Three women, three geese, and three frogs make a fair.—(Germ.)

Dove sono donne e ocche non vi sono parole poche.—Where there are women and geese there is no want of noise.—(Ital.)

Through obedience learn to command.—(Founded on a passage in Plato, *Leges*, 762 E.; also found in Pliny.)

Qui ne sait obéir, ne sait commander.—Who knows not to obey knows not to command.—(Fr. Found in all languages.)

Thursday come, and the week is gone. (G. H.)

Thy friend hath a friend, and thy friend's friend hath a friend.—(Hebrew.)

Tie it well, and let it go. (G. H.)

Till James's day be come and gone,
You may have hops, or you may have none. (R.)

Time and thinking cure the strongest grief.

Time softens all griefs.

Time is the great consolator.

Χρόνος μαλαίνει.—Time will soften.—(Euripides, *Alceste*, 1085.)

Dies adimit ægritudinem.—Time cures affliction.—(Latin.)

Zeit heilt alles.—Time heals all.—(Germ.)

Le temps . . . souverain medecin de nos passions.—Time is the sovereign physician of our passions.—(Fr., *Montaigne*, 1580, "Essais," Book 3, chap. 4.)

Time and tide wait (or tarry) for no man.

Tide bides na man. (R. Sc.)

Time, train, and tide wait for no man.—(Modern version.)

Zeit, Ebbe und Fluth, warten auf Niemand.—Time, ebb, and flood wait for no man.—(Germ.)

Time brings roses.

Zeit bringt Rosen.—(Germ.)

De tijd brengt rozen.—(Dutch.)

Time cures more than the doctor.

El tiempo cura el enfermo, que no el unguento.—Time, and not medicine, cures the sick.—(Span.)

Time destroys all things.

Le temps matte toutes choses.—(Fr., *Rabelais*, *Pantagruel*, 1538.)

De tijd wischt alles uit.—(Dutch.)

Time flies.

Tempus fugit.—(Latin.) (See *Latin*, "Sed fugit interea," p. 671.)

Time is a noiseless file.

Il tempo è una lima sorda.—(From the *Italian*.)

Time is God's and ours.

De tijd is aan God en ons.—(Dutch.)

Time is money.

Zeit ist Geld.—(Germ.)

There is nothing more precious nor time. (R. Sc.)

If you lose your time you cannot get money nor gain. (G. H.)

Time is the best counsellor.

Σύμβουλος οὐδείς ἔστι βελτίων χρόνου.—There is no better counsellor than time.—(Greek.)

Zeit ist der beste Rathgeber.—(Germ.)

Time is the great discoverer.

Time brings all to light.

Tempus omnia revêlat.—(Latin.)

El tiempo es el descubridor de todas las cosas.—Time is the discoverer of all things.—(Span., *Don Quixote*.)

Zeit verdeckt und entdeckt.—Time covers and uncovers.—(Germ.) (See "Maximus novator," p. 586; also Bacon, "Time is the great innovator," p. 10.)

Time is the great Preacher.

Der beste Prediger ist die Zeit.—(Germ.)

Time is the great teacher.

Ὅς ἐδιδάσκει πάνθ' ὁ γράσκων χρόνος.—How time, as it ages, teaches all things!—(Æschylus, *Prometheus Vinculus*, 981.) (See also Greek, "Ἦγας διδάσκει," p. 469.)

Time is the rider that breaks youth. (G. H.)

Time passes, sayings endure.

Time trieth truth.

Time tries the truth. (R. Sc.) (See "Time trieth the truth in everything," Tusser, 1557, p. 378.)

Time undermines us. (G. H.)

'Tis a mad world, my masters.—(*Given in this form by John Taylor, The Water Poet, in his Western Voyage, c. 1620.*)

A play by Middleton (1608) is entitled "A Mad World, my Masters." "Mundus furiosus" (a mad world) is the inscription of a book by Jansenius Gallo-Belgicus (1596). (*See also Shakespeare's King John, Act 2, 2, "Mad world! mad kings!"*)

Tit for tat is fair play.

Wie Du mir, so ich Dir!—As thou to me, so I to thee.—(*Germ.*)

Tithe and be rich. (G. H.)

To a boiling pot flies fly not. (G. H.)

To a child all weather is cold. (G. H.)

To a crafty man a crafty and a half. (G. H.)

À menteur, menteur et demi.—To a liar, a liar and a half.—(*Fr.*)

À trompeur, trompeur et demi.—To a cheat, a cheat and a half.—(*Fr.*)

À fripon, fripon et demi.—To a rogue a rogue and a half.—(*Fr.*)

Bien est larron qui larron dérobe.—He is a good thief who robs a thief.—(*Fr.*)

To a crazy ship all winds are contrary. (G. H.)

A nave rotta ogni vento è contrario.—(*Ital.*)

To a good spender God is the treasure. (G. H.)

To a grateful man give money when he asks. (G. H.)

To a great night a great lanthorn. (G. H.)

To aim is not enough, we must hit.

Zielen ist nicht genug, es gilt Treffen.—(*Germ.*)

To beat about the bush.

[Il] battoit les buissons sans prendre les oignons.—He beat the bushes without taking the birds.—(*Rabelais, Gargantua, chap. 11.*)

To beat the dog before the lion.

Batte le chien devant le lion.—A local French proverb, meaning, it is said, "to do a thing unseasonably" or at the wrong time.—(*Fr., Rabelais, Gargantua, 1534.*)

To be beloved is above all bargains. (G. H.)

To be born with a silver spoon in the mouth. (R.)

To be good enough you must be too good.

Pour être assez bon il faut l'être trop.—(*Fr.*)

To be too busy gets contempt. (G. H.)

To build castles in the air.

To build castles in Spain. (G. H.)
Châteaux en Espagne.—(*Fr.*)

To buy a pig in a poke.

Die Katze im Sack kaufen.—To buy the cat in the bag.—(*Germ.*)

Folle est d'acheter chat en sac.*—It is folly to buy a cat in a sack.—(*Fr., V. 1498.*)

(*See "When the pig's proffered," p. 881; also Tusser, p. 378.*)

To buy dear is not bounty. (G. H.)

To carry coals to Newcastle.†

You cast water in the Thames. (R.)

You are importing pepper into Hindostan.—(*Hindoo; from the Bustan of Sadi.*)

To carry oil to the city of olives.—(*Hebrew.*)

Vendre coquilles à ceux qui viennent de Saint Michel.—To sell shells to those who come from St. Michel.—(*Fr.*)

Spanderen naar Noorwegen brengen.—To carry fir trees to Norway.—(*Dutch.*)

Porter de l'eau à la rivière.—To carry water to the river.—(*Fr.*)

Enlen nach Athen tragen.—To carry owls to Athens.—(*Germ.*)‡

Wasser in's Meer tragen.—To carry water to the sea.—(*Germ., also in this form in Span., Dutch, etc.*)

Porter les feuilles au bois.—To carry leaves to the wood.—(*Fr.*)

In silvam ligna ferre.—To carry timber into the wood.—(*Latin, Horace, Sat., 1, 10, 34.*)

To change a custom is as bad as death.

Mudar costume a par de muerte.—(*Span.*)

To cry out before you are hurt.

Vous semblez les anguilles de Melun; vous criez devant qu'on vous escorche.—You are like the eels of Melun; you cry out before you are skinned.—(*Rabelais, Gargantua, 1534.*)

To-day a man, to-morrow a mouse.

Aujourd'hui roi, demain rien.—To-day a king, to-morrow nothing.—(*Fr.*)

To deceive one's self is very easy. (G. H.)

To do good to the ungrateful is to throw rose water into the sea.

To eat your white bread first.

Mangeoit son pain blanc le premier.—(*Fr., Rabelais, Gargantua, 1534.*)

To every saint his own candle.

À chaque saint son cierge.—(*Fr.*)

Ad ogni santo la sua torcia.—(*Ital.*)

To fence in the cuckoo.—(*Referring to the attempt of the wise men of Gotham to preserve the summer.*)

Garder la lune des loups.—To keep the moon safe from the wolves.—(*Fr., Rabelais.*)

* Montaigne (Book 3, chap. 5) says that women, when they marry, "achètent chat en sac."

† There are Latin proverbs to the same effect: To take light to the sun; stars to heaven; water to frogs; saffron to Cicis; owls to Athens.

‡ This Greek proverb is of very common use in Germany. See p. 469, for the Greek form as found in Aristophanes.

To find a mare's nest. (R.)

To forget a wrong is the best revenge. (R.)

To gain teacheth how to spend. (G. H.)

To give and keep there is need of wit. (R.)

To go for wool and return shorn.

Ir por lana y volver trasquilado.—(*Span.*)

To have the key of the street.

Prendre la clef des champs.—To take the key of the fields; to run away.—(*Fr.*)

To him that hath lost his taste, sweet is sour. (R.)

To hunt the hare with a tabor. (*See* "You cannot catch a hare," p. 888.)

"Men might as well have hunted an hare with a tabré."—(*Richard the Redeles*, 1399.)

To keep the wolf from the door.

To kill two birds with one stone (*or* shaft). (R.)

To kill two flies with one slap. (R.)

Una mercede duas res adsequi.—For one reward to follow up two matters.—(*Latin*, *Cicero*, *Pro Rosc. Am.*, 29, 80.)

Zwei Fliegen mit einer Klappe schlagen.—To kill two flies with one clapper.—(*Germ.*)

Faire d'une pierre deux coups.—To make two hits with one stone.—(*Fr.*)

Pigliar due colombi a una fava.—To catch two pigeons with one bean.—(*Ital.*)

Twee appelen met eenen stok afwerpen.—To bring down two apples with one stick.—(*Dutch.*)

To know the disease is half the cure.

El principio de la salud está en conocer la enfermedad.—The beginning of health is to know the disease.—(*Span.*, *Don Quixote*, 2, 60.)

To look for a needle in a haystack.

Acum in metá fœni querere.—(*Medieval Latin.*)

Chercher une aiguille dans une botte de foin.—To look for a needle in a bottle of hay. (*Fr.*)

Eine Nadel im Heu suchen.—To search for a needle in hay.—(*Germ.*)

To make a virtue of necessity.

Faisoit de nécessité vertu.—*Rabelais*, *Pantagruel* (1533), *Book 5*, chap. 22; also *Gargantua*, *Book 1*, chap. 11.

To make virtue of necessity.—(*Chaucer*; see p. 75.)

There's no virtue like necessity.—(*Shakespear*; see p. 291.)

* Montaigne, "Essais" (1580), *Book 2*, chap. 3 uses this expression, remarking that Nature having left us "la clef des champs" (*i.e.* left us our freedom), has taken away from us all excuse for complaining of our condition. It will be seen that the French phrase has a quite different meaning from the English "key of the street," which is generally used in the sense of being turned out or locked out of a house.

To make one hole to stop up another.

Faire un trou pour en boucher un autre.—(*Fr.*)

To offer much is one way of denying.—(*From the Italian*: "Offerir molto è spezie di negare.")

To make two bites at a cherry.

"Il ne rend que monosyllabes. Je croy qu'il feroit d'une cerise trois morceaux."—He replies nothing but monosyllables. I believe he would make three bites of a cherry.—(*Rabelais*, *Pantagruel*, *Book 5*, chap. 28.)

To-morrow comes never. (R.)

Manaña sera otro día.—To-morrow will be another day.—(*Span.*)

Morgen ist ein langer Tag.—To-morrow is a long day.—(*Germ.*)

To plough the sands and sow the waves.

For he that believeth, bearing in hand,† Plougheth in the water, and soweth in the sand. —(*Sir T. Wyatt*, c. 1525.)

To promise and give nothing is a comfort to a fool. (R.)

Prometter nað he dar, mas a nescios contentar.—Promising is not giving, but it contents fools.—(*Port.*)

To put the cart before the horse. (R.)

To make the plough go before the horse.—(*Letter by James I. to the Lord Keeper*, July, 1617.)

Curus bovem trahit.—The chariot drags the ox.—(*Latin.*)

Folie est mettre la charrue devant les bœufs.—It is folly to put the plough in front of the oxen.—(*Fr.*, V. 1498; and *Rabelais*, *Gargantua*, chap. 11.)

Vous bridez le cheval par la queue.—You bridle the horse by its tail.—(*Fr.*)

To review one's store is to mow twice. (G. H.)

To scare a bird is not the way to catch it.

To fright a bird is not the way to catch her. (R.)

He that will take the bird must not scare it. (G. H.)

Fleying (scaring) a bird is no the way to catch it. (Sc.)

Qui veut prendre un oiseau, qu'il ne l'effarouche.—(*Fr.*)

To see and listen to the wicked is already the beginning of wickedness.—(*Chinese saying*, *Confucius*.)

To sing Magnificat at matins.

Faisoit chanter Magnificat à matines et le trouvoit bien à propos.—(*Fr.*, *Rabelais*, *Gargantua*, 1534.)

† "Bearing in hand." This means "after having proofs to the contrary."

To split straws; or to split hairs.

Disputer sur la pointe d'une aiguille.—To argue upon the point of a needle.—(Fr.)

Favellar in punta di forchetta.—To talk on the point of a fork.—(Ital. Quoted by Montaigne, Book 3, chap. 3, 1580.)

Um des Kaisers Bart streiten.—To quarrel over the emperor's beard.—(Germ.)

To steal the pig and give the feet to God.

Rubar il porco, e darne i piedi per l'amor di Dio.—To steal the pig and give away the feet for the love of God.—(Ital.)

Hurtar el puerco, y dar los pies por Dios.—(Span.)

To stir up a hornets' nest.

Irriter les freslons.—To irritate the hornets.—(Rabelais, Pantagruel, 1533.)

In ein Wespenest stechen.—To put one's hand into a wasp's nest.—(Germ.)

To take the chestnuts out of the fire with the cat's paw.

To make a cat's paw of another.

To take the nuts from the fire with the dog's foot. (G. H.)

Tirer les marrons du feu avec la patte du chat.—(Fr., found in all languages.)

Sacar el ascua con mano ajena.—To take out a burning coal with another's hand.—(Span.)

To tame the wolf you must marry him.

Pour ranger le loup il faut le marier.—(Fr.)

To the counsel of fools a wooden bell. (G. H.)

To the timorous the air is filled with demons.—(Hindoo.)

To throw good money after bad.

O quam bonum tempus in re mala perdis! —O, what an amount of good time you lose over a bad matter.—(Seneca, De Ira, 3, 28.)

To turn the pigs into the clover.

Tournoit les truies au foin.—Turned the pigs into the grass (i.e. caused a diversion; changed the subject).—(Fr., Rabelais, Gargantua, 1534; proverbial expression.)

To weep for joy is a kind of manna. (G. H.)

Toasted cheese hath no master. (R.)

Tone makes music.

C'est le ton qui fait la musique.—(Fr.)

Too many cooks spoil the broth.

Zu viele Köche verderben den Brei.—(Germ.)

Veel koks verzouten de brij.—Too many cooks make the porridge too salt.—(Dutch.)

Too much good fortune is bad fortune.

Zu viel Glück ist Unglück.—(Germ.)

Too much humility is pride.

Zu viel Demuth ist Hochmuth.—(Germ.)

Too much inquiry is bad.

Trop enquerre n'est pas bon.—(Fr., V. 1498.)

Wer viel fragt, krieget viel Antwort.—Who asks many questions gets many answers.—(Germ.)

Too much of one thing is good for nothing.

Assez y a si trop n'y a.—(Fr.)

Spesso chi troppo fa, poco fa.—Often he who does too much, does little.—(Ital.)

Allzuviel ist nicht gesund.—Too much is not healthy.—(Germ.)

Die te veel onderneemt slaagt zelden.—Who undertakes too much seldom succeeds.—(Dutch.)

Too much taking heed is loss. (G. H.)

Too much zeal spoils all.

Trop de zèle gâte tout.—(Fr.)

Blinder Eifer schadet nur.—Blind zeal only does harm.—(Germ.)

Too too will in two. (R.) (Given as a Cheshire proverb.)

Touch a galled horse on the back and he'll kick (or wince). (R.)

Raakt een bezeerd paard aan, en hij zal slaan.—Touch a galled horse and he will fling.—(Dutch.)

(See "A galled horse," p. 743.)

Touch wood, it's sure to come good.*

Towers are measured by their shadows.—(Chinese.)

Trade is the mother of money. (R.)

Handwerk hat goldenen Boden.—Trade has a golden foundation.—(Germ.) (See "A useful trade," p. 750.)

Train a tree when it is young.

Branches may be made straight, but not an old trunk.—(Arabic.)

Vieil arbre est mal à redresser.—An old tree is hard to straighten.—(Fr.) (See "Thraw," p. 869.)

Translators, traitors.—(From the Italian: "Traduttori, traditori.")

Travellers have leave to lie.

Old men and far travellers may lie by authority. (R.)

Il a beau mentir qui vient de loin.—(Fr.)

* Touching wood is a charm founded on the notion underlying the proverb, "He that talks much of happiness summons grief" (p. 799). Wood is touched to prevent such ill results. In Scotland touching cold iron is imagined to ward off ill luck or magic.

Tread on a worm and it will turn. (R.)*

Habet et musca splem.—Even the fly has spleen.—(Latin.) (There are other Latin and also Greek proverbs to the same effect.)

Tread on a worm and she will steer her tail. (R. Sc.)

Un ver se recoquille quand on marche dessus.—A worm recoils when you tread upon it.—(Fr.)

Trees eat but once. (G. H.)

Tripe's good meat if it be well wiped. (R.)

Trot mother, trot father, how can the foal amble? (R. Sc.)

Trouble runs off him like water from a duck's back.

True coral needs no painter.

True love never grows old.

Jamais pour longue demeure n'est bon amour oublié.—True love is never forgotten through long absence.—(Fr., V. 1498.)

Amor vero non diventa mai canito.—True love never becomes grey.—(Ital.)

Alte Liebe rostet nicht.—Old love does not rust.—(Germ.)

True praise roots and spreads. (G. H.)

Trust begets truth. (See "Confidence begets confidence," p. 767.)

Trust, but not too much.

Traue, aber nicht zu viel.—(Germ.)

Trau', schau', aber wem?—Trust, observe, but [be careful] whom.—(Germ.)

Non vien ingannato se non che si fida.—None is deceived but he who trusts.—(Ital.)

Μέμνησο ἀπιστεῖν.—Remember to distrust.—(Ancient Greek maxim.)

Trust dies because bad pay poisons him.

Trust is a good dog, but Holdfast is better.

Fidati era un buon uomo, Nontifidare era meglio.—Trust was a good man, Trust-not was a better.—(Ital.)

Fidarsi è bene, non fidarsi è meglio.—To trust yourself is good; not to trust yourself is better.—(Ital.)

Holdfast is the only dog.—(Shakespeare; see p. 296.)

Trust not a horse's heel, nor a dog's tooth. (R.)

Trust not one night's ice. (G. H.)

Truth and oil are ever above. (G. H.)

La verdad siempre anda sobre la mentira, como el aceite sobre el agua.—Truth ever gets above falsehood as oil above water.—(Span., Don Quixote.)

Truth does not always seem true.

Le vrai n'est pas toujours vraisemblable.—(Fr.)

Many a lie is told that seemeth full true.—(Chaucer; see p. 77.)

Truth finds foes where it makes none. (R.)

Truth hath a good face, but bad clothes. (R.)

Truth hath always a fast bottom. (R.)

Truth is a victim of its own simplicity.—(Arabic.) (See "Telling the truth," p. 852.)

Truth is God's daughter. (R.)

La verdad es hija de Dios.—(Span.)

De waarheid is een dochter van den tijd.—Truth is a daughter of Time.—(Dutch.)

Veritas temporis filia.—(Latin, Motto on coins of Mary I. of England, found in almost every language.)

Truth is green. (R.)

La verdad es siempre verde.—(Span.)

Truth lies at the bottom of a well.—(Heraclitus.)

La vérité est cachée au fond du puits.—(Fr.)

The truth of nature lies hid in deep mines. (See the saying of Democritus, as quoted by Bacon, "The truth of nature," p. 7.)

Truth may be blamed, but it shall never be shamed. (R.) (See "Blamed," p. 763.)

Wahrheit wird wohl gedrückt, aber nicht erstickt.—Truth may be smothered but not extinguished.—(Germ.)

Truth seeks no corners.

Wahrheit kriecht in kein Mäuselöcher.—(Germ.)

Truth stings, falsehood salves over.

Il vero punge, e la bugia unge.—(Ital.)

Il n'y a que la vérité qui blesse.—Truth is the only thing which wounds.—(Fr.)

Truth stretches but does not break.

La verdad adelgaza, y no quiebra.—(Span., Don Quixote.)

Truth will conquer; falsehood will kill.—(Hindoo.) (See Latin: "Magna est veritas"; also, "Veritas vincit" and "Vincit omnia veritas.")

Benchè la bugia sia veloce, la verità l'arriva.—Though a lie be swift, the truth overtakes it.—(Ital.)

* "Stop shallow water still running, it will rage; tread on a worm and it will turn."—ROSE GREENE. "Address to Quondam Acquaintances. Great's worth of Wit;" 1592. (See also Shakespeare, "The smallest worm will turn, being trodden on," p. 298.)

† The Latin version is cited by Aulus Gellius as "from one of the old poets whose name I cannot now recollect." (Book 12, chap. 11, 6.)

‡ "Let us seek the solution of these doubts at the bottom of the inexhaustible (inexhaustible) well, where Heraclitus says that truth is hidden."—RABELAIS, "Pantagruel," chap. 18.

Try and Trust will move mountains.

Turn over a new leaf.

Turn your money when you hear the cuckoo.

Turn your money when you see the new moon.

Turn your tongue seven times before talking.

Il faut tourner sept fois dans sa bouche avant de parler.—(Fr.)

Turning the cat in the pan. (R.)

"There is a cunning which we in England call the turning of the cat in the pan."*—(Bacon, *Essay: Of Cunning*.)

Two anons and a by-and-by is an hour-and-a-half. (R.)

Two blacks do not make a white.

Two wrongs do not make a right.

Two dogs over one bone seldom agree.

Two cats and a mouse,
Two wives in a house,
Two dogs and a bone,
Never agree in one. (R.) (*Also in Germ.*)

Deux chiens ne s'accordent point à un os.—(Fr., *also in Dutch*.)

Two dogs strive for a bone, and a third runs away with it. (R.)

Two eyes see more than one. (R.)

Many eyes see better than one.

Deux yeux voyent plus clair qu'un.—(Fr., *also in Germ.*)

Two fools in one house is over many. (R. Sc.)

Two heads are better than one. (R.)

Two heads are better than one, or why do folks marry?

Two wits is better nor one. (R. Sc.)

Due teste son migliori che una.—(Ital.)

Ils mirent quatre têtes en un chaperon.—They put four heads in one hood (*i.e.* unite the intelligence of four persons).—(Fr., *quoted by Rabelais*.)

Two is company, three is none. (H. 1546.)

Two's company and three's trumpery.

One's too few, three too many. (R.)

Two kitchen fires burn not on one hearth.—(Quoted by Carlyle.)

* Bacon explains the saying as applying to the habit of attributing a report to someone else and so making its origin undiscoverable—perhaps akin to "blaming the cat for it." But the phrase afterwards came to mean "turning traitor," as in "The Vicar of Bray": "I turned a cat-in-pan once more, and so became a Whig, sir."

Two of a trade seldom agree. (R.)

Kai κεραμεις κεραμει κολληται.—The potter is at enmity with the potter.—(Hesiod's "*Works and Days*.") (See Gay, p. 141.)

Two proud men cannot ride on one ass.

Deux orgueilleux ne peuvent sur ung âne.—(Fr., V. 1498.)

Two sparrows on one ear of corn make an ill agreement. (G. H.)

Deux moineaux sur même épi ne sont pas longtemps unis.—(Fr.)

A dos pardales en una espiga nunca hay liga.—(Span.)

Two wolves may worry one sheep. (R. Sc.)

Under the sign of the cat's foot.—(Said of a *henpecked man*.) (R.)

Unter dem Pantoffel sein.—To be under the slipper.—(Germ.)

Under water, famine; under snow, bread. (G. H.)

Understanding is the wealth of wealth.—(Arabic.)

Undertake no more than you can perform.

Unequal marriages are seldom happy.

Like blude, like gude, like age,
Make the happy marriage. (Sc.)

Union is strength.

L'union fait la force.—Union makes power. (Fr.)

Einigkeit macht stark.—Union makes strong.—(Germ.)

Endragt maakt magt.—(Dutch.)

Unkindness destroys love.

Unknown, unknissed. (R.)

Unminded, unmoaned. (R.)

Unpaid office makes thieves.

Amt ohne Geld macht Diebe.—(Germ.)

Unsound minds, like unsound bodies, if you feed you poison. (G. H.)

Upon St. David's day

Put oats and barley in the clay. (R.)

Use is second nature. (See "*Habit*," p. 788.)

Use the means, and God will give the blessing. (R.)

Used to it, as eels are to skinning.

Vainglory blossoms, but never bears.

Gloria vana florece, y no grana.—(Span.)

La gloire value ne porte graine.—Vainglory bears no grain.—(Fr.)

Valour that parleys is near yielding. (G. H.) (See "*A city*," p. 740.)

Vanity is the pride of Nature.

Vanity is the sixth sense.—(Saying quoted by Carlyle and others.)

Variety is pleasing.* (*From the Greek. See Euripides, Orestes, 234, p. 474.*)

Omnis mutatio loci jucunda fiet.—Every change of place becomes a delight.—(*Latin, Seneca, Ep. 28.*)

Vengeance is wild justice.—(*From Francis Bacon; see pp. 9, 14.*)

Venture a small fish and catch a great one. (R.)

A mackerel to catch a whale. A sprat to catch a mackerel.

Die Wurst nach der Speckseite werfen.—To throw the sausage to catch a flitch of bacon.—(*Germ.*)

Vice is its own punishment.

Where vice is, vengeance follows. (Sc.)

Wherewithal a man sinneth, by the same also shall he be punished.—(*Wisdom of Solomon, 11, 16.*)

Vinegar given is better than honey sought (or bought).—(*Arabic.*)

Virtue and a trade are the best inheritance for children. (G. H.)

A tu hijo, buen nombre y oficio.—To your son, a good name and a trade.—(*Span.*)

Virtue is its own reward.

De deugd beloont zich zelve.—(*Dutch.*)

Probitas sibi premium.—(*Latin.*)

Who does well shall not be without his reward.—(*Arabic.*) (*See Latin, Plautus: "Virtus premium est." But also see the later versions by Claudian, Seneca, and Silius Italicus, under "Ipsa quidem" and "Recte."*)

Virtue never grows old. (G. H.)

Virtue now is in herbs, and stones, and words only. (G. H.)

Virtue seldom walks forth without Vanity at her side.

Vows made in storms are forgotten in calms. (*See "Danger past," p. 769.*)

Walls have ears. (*See "Fields," p. 778.*)

Si les murailles vous entendent.—If the walls should hear you.—(*Rabelais, Pantagruel.*)

Die Wände haben Ohren.—(*Germ.*)

As paredes tem ouvidos.—(*Port.*)

De muuren hebben ooren.—(*Dutch.*)

Want o' wit is waur (worse) than want o' siller (money). (Sc.)

War and physic are governed by the eye. (G. H.)

* "There is a certain relief in change, even though it be from bad to worse; as I have found in travelling in a stage-coach, that it is often a comfort to shift one's position and be bruised in a new place."—WASHINGTON IRVING, "Tales of a Traveller," pref.

War, hunting, and law, are as full of trouble as of pleasure. (R.)

In war, hunting, and love, men for one pleasure a thousand griefs prove. (G. H.)

Hunting, hawking, paramours, for aye joy a hundred displeasures. (R. Sc.)

De chiens, d'oiseaux, d'armes, d'amours, Pour un plaisir mille douleurs.

—Dogs, birds, arms, and loves, for one pleasure a thousand pains.—(*Fr., V. 1498.*)

War is death's feast. (G. H.)

War makes thieves, and peace hangs them. (G. H.)

La guerre fait les larrons, la paix les pend.—(*Fr.*)

La guerra fa i ladri, e la pace gl' impicca.—(*Ital.*)

Wars bring scars. (R.)

Wash your dirty linen at home.

Il faut laver son linge sale en famille.—(*Fr.*)

Seine schmutzige Wäsche muss man zu Hause waschen.—(*Germ.*)

Wash your hands often, your feet seldom, and your head never. (R.)

Waste makes want.

Waste not, want not.

Watched pot never boils. (*See "Grumbling," p. 788.*)

Water afar off quencheth not fire. (G. H.)

Acqua lontana non spegne fuoco vicino.—Water far off will not quench a fire near at hand.—(*Ital.*)

Water, fire, and soldiers quickly make room. (G. H.)

Water trotted is as good as oats. (G. H.)

We are bound to be honest, but not to be rich.

We bachelors laugh and show our teeth, but you married men laugh till your hearts ache. (G. H.)

We can live without our friends, but not without our neighbours.

We cannot come to honour under coverlet. (G. H.)

We give to the rich and take from the poor.

Reichen giebt man, Armen nimmt man.—(*Germ.*)

We leave more to do when we die than we have done. (G. H.)

We must love as looking one day to hate. (G. H.) (*See "Ama tanquam," p. 490.*)

—We must not look for a golden life in an iron age. (R.)

We must recoil a little, to the end we may leap the better. (G. H.)

Il fait bon reculer pour mieux saillir.—(Fr., V. 1498.)

Il faut reculer pour mieux sauter.—(Fr., Montaigne, Book 1, chap. 38.)

We shall see, as the blind man said.

Nous verrons, dit l'aveugle.—We shall see, said the blind man.—(Fr.)

Weak men had need be witty. (R.)

Wealth is like rheum, it falls on the weakest parts. (G. H.)

Wealth makes wit waver.

Wealth gars wit waver. (R. Sc.)

Wealth makes worship. (R.)

Weapons bodes peace. (R. Sc.) (See "If you wish for peace," p. 807.)

Weathercocks turn more easily when placed very high.

Les girouettes qui sont placées le plus haut tournent le mieux.—(Fr.)

Weavers' beef of Colchester (sprats). (R.)

Wedlock is a padlock. (R.)

Ehstand, Wehstand.—A state of wedlock, a state of woe.—(Germ.)

Wedlock is like a place besieged; those within wish to get out, those without wish to get in.—(Arabia.) (A similar idea is in Montaigne; see "Il en advient," p. 716.)

Weening (imagining) is not measure. (G. H.)

Weight and measure take away strife. (G. H.)

Peso y medida quitan al hombre fatiga.—Weight and measure save a man trouble.—(Span.)

Weigh justly and sell dearly. (G. H.)

Welcome is the best cheer. (R.)

He that is welcome fares weel. (R. Sc.)

Well beaten cries as much as badly beaten.

Aussi bien pleure bien battu comme mal battu.—(Fr., V. 1498.)

Well begun is half done. (This phrase is traced to Hesiod, who said that the beginning of anything attempted was half the whole thing.) (See Latin, "Dimidium facti," p. 520; "A good beginning," p. 743; and "Good beginnings," p. 780.)

El comenzar las cosas es tenerlas medio acabadas.—To begin a matter is to have it half finished.—(Span., Don Quixote.)

C'est peu de courir; il faut partir à point.—It is a small thing to run; we must start at the right moment.—(Fr.)

Frisch gewagt ist halb gewonnen.—Boldly attempted is half won.—(Germ.) (See "He has not done," p. 790.)

Heureux commencement est la moitié de l'œuvre.—A happy beginning is half the work.—(Fr.)

Well bides, well betides. (R. Sc.)

Well-done outlives death.

Wohlgethan überlebt den Tod.—(Germ.)

Well done, soon done. (R. Sc.) (See "Soon enough," p. 849.)

Well done, twice done.

Cosa ben fatta è fatta due volte.—(Ital.)

Well has that well is. (R. Sc.)

Well may he smell of fire whose gown burns. (G. H.)

Well to work and make a fire, It doth care and skill require. (R.)

Well, well, is a word of malice. (Cheshire.)

Well worth aw that gars the plough draw. (R. Sc.)

Well's him and woos (woe's) him that has a bishop in his kin. (R. Sc.)

Were it not for the bone in the leg all would turn carpenters. (G. H.) (See "I have a bone," p. 804.)

What belongs to everybody belongs to nobody.

What can't be cured must be endured.

Glücklich ist, wer vergisst, was nicht zu ändern ist.—Happy is he who forgets what cannot be altered.—(Germ., from the Fledermaus.)

What cannot be eschewed must be embraced.—(Shakespeare; see p. 278. See also "What's past help should be past grief," p. 290.)

What comes from the heart goes to the heart. (See "That which cometh," p. 853.)

Was vom Herzen kommt, das geht zu Herzen.—(Germ.)

What costs nothing is worth nothing.

Quello che costa poco, si stima meno.—What costs little is valued little.—(Span.)

What everyone says must be true.

That is true which all men say. (R.) (See "Common fame," p. 767.)

What is a workman without his tools? (R.)

What is bred in the bone will never come out of the flesh.

It will not out of the flesh that is bred in the bone.—(H. 1546.)

What is bred in the bone will not come out of the flesh. (*Quoted in this form by Defoe, Further Adventures of Robinson Crusoe, 1719.*)
Wat in 't gebeente gegroeid is, wil uit het vleesch niet.—(*Dutch.*)

What is done by night appears by day.

What's done can't be undone.—(*Shakespeare, Macbeth, Act 5, 1.*)

Ce qui est fait ne se peut desfaire.—(*Fr., Montaigne, Essais, 3, 8.*)

Il fatto non si può disfare.—(*Ital.*)

Giort Gierning staaer ikke til at vende.—A deed that is done cannot be altered.—(*Dan.*)

Lo que hecho es, hecho ha de ser por esta vez.—What is done is done for this time.—(*Span.*)

What is done in a hurry is never done well. (*See "More haste, less speed," p. 323.*)

What is learnt in the cradle lasts to the tomb.

Ce qu'on apprend au berceau dure jusqu'au tombeau.—(*Fr.*)

Jung gelernt, alt gethan.—Learnt young, done old.—(*German.*)

What is new is always fine.

Au nouveau tout est beau.—(*Fr.*)

What is new is seldom true; what is true is seldom new.

Immer etwas Neues, selten etwas Gutes.—Ever something new, seldom something good.—(*German.*)

What is one man's meat is another man's poison.

L'un mort dont l'autre vit.—One dies of what another lives by.—(*Fr.*)

One man's breath's another man's death. (*R.*) *See "Quod cibus," p. 658, also "One man's meat," p. 338.*

What is sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander. (*Quoted by Swift, Jan. 24, 1710-1.*)

What is the use of running, when you are on the wrong road?

Was hilft laufen, wenn man nicht auf dem rechten Weg ist?—(*German.*)

What is worth doing at all is worth doing well. (*Said to have been the rule of conduct of Nicholas Poussin, 1594-1665.*)

Ne tentes aut perfice.—Either do not attempt, or go through with it.—(*Latin.*) *See "Age quod agis," p. 438.*

What man has done, man can do.

What the eye has seen, the hand may do.—(*Hindoo.*)

Whatever is made by the hand of man, by the hand of man may be overturned. (*G. H.*)

Was Menschenhände machen, können Menschenhände verderben.—What man's hand has made, man's hand can destroy.—(*German.*)

What may be done at any time will be done at nae time.

What one day gives us another takes away from us. (*G. H.*)

What one will not, another will.

What the eye does not admire, The heart does not desire.

What the eye don't see the heart don't grieve for.

What the eye seeth not, the heart rueth not. (*H. 1546.*)

What the eye sees not, the heart rues not. (*R.*)

What the eye views not, the heart craves not, as well as rues not.—(*Penn's No Cross No Crown, Part 1, chap. 5, sec. 11.*)

What the eye does not see the heart does not care about.—(*Arabic.*)

Le cœur ne veut doulour ce que l'œil ne peut voir.—(*Fr.*)

Que cœl ne voit à cœur ne deut.—(*Fr., V. 1498.*)

Was das Auge nicht sieht, bekummert das Herz nicht.—(*German.*)

Oat het ooghe niet en siet En deert het herte niet.—(*Flemish.*)

Wat het oog niet en ziet, dat begeert het herte niet.—What the eye does not see, the heart does not crave.—(*Dutch.*)

Unminded, unmoaned. (*R.*)

Occhio che non vede, cuor che non duole.—(*Ital.*)

Ojos que non ven, corazon que no quiebra.—What the eyes see not, does not break the heart.—(*Span., Don Quixote.*)

Was ich nicht weiss, Macht mich nicht heiss.

—What I do not know does not make me hot.—(*German.*)

What the heart thinketh the tongue speaketh. (*R.*)

What the king wishes the law wills.

Que veult le roy ce veult la loy.—(*Fr., V. 1498.*)

What's good for the bee is good for the hive.

What's nane o' my profit will be nane o' my peril.

What's the good of a sun-dial in the shade?

What's yours is mine, and what's mine's my ain. (*Sc.*)

What will you have, quoth God, pay for it and take it.—(*Quoted as a proverb by Emerson, Essay on Compensation.*)

What your glass tells you will not be told by counsel. (*G. H.*)

Es steckt nicht im Spiegel, was man im Spiegel sieht.—What you see in the mirror is not in the mirror.—(*German.*)

Whatever you are, be a man.

Wheels within wheels.* (See "As if a wheel," etc., *Ezekiel*, 10, 10, p. 422.)

When a dog is drowning everyone offers him drink. (G. H.) (Ray substitutes "water" for "drink.")

When a friend asks, there is no to-morrow. (G. H.)

When a lackey comes to hell's door, the devils lock the gates. (G. H.)

When a man is going down hill, everyone will give him a push.

If a man's gaun down the brae, ilka anes gies him a jundie (push). (Sc.)

When a man sleeps, his head is in his stomach. (G. H.)

When a man's single he lives at his ease.

When a man's single he carries all his troubles under one hat.

Aujourd'hui marié, demain mari.—Married to-day, troubled to-morrow.—(Fr.)

When Adam dolve and Eve span, Who was then the gentleman?

—(Saying employed by John Ball, a priest, in the Wat Tyler insurrection, 1381.)

Als Adam henkte und Eva spann, Wer war denn da der Edelmann?

—(Germ.)

Toen Adam spitte en Eva span, Waar vond men toen den edelman?

—(Dutch.)

When age is jocund it makes sport for death. (G. H.)

When all men have what belongs to them it cannot be much. (G. H.)

When all men speak, na man hears. (R. Sc.)

When all sins grow old, covetousness is young. (G. H.)

Quand tous péchés sont vieux, l'avarice est encore jeune.—(Fr.)

When an ass climbs a ladder, we may find wisdom in women.—(Hebrew.)

When April blows his horn,† It's good both for hay and corn. (R.)

When at Rome do as Rome does (or as the Romans do).

Si fueris Romæ, Romano vivito more; Si fueris alibi, vivito sicut ibi.

—If you are at Rome live in the Roman style; if you are elsewhere live as they live elsewhere.—(Latin, St. Ambrose.)

* "And a bird-cage, sir," said Sam. "Veels within veels, a prison in a prison."—DICKENS, "Pickwick Papers," chap. 40.

† "Horn" alludes to thunderstorms.

Quando á Roma fueres, haz como vieres.—When you are at Rome, do as you see.—(Span., Don Quixote.)

When they are at Rome, they do there as they see done.—(Burton, *Anatomy of Melancholy*, 3, 4, 2.)

Ye may not sit in Rome and strive with the Pope. (R. Sc.)

À Rome comme á Rome.—(Fr.)

When bairns are young they gar their parents' heads ache; when they are auld they make their hearts ache. (Sc.) (See "Little children," p. 819.)

When bees are old they yield no honey. (R.)

When black snails cross your path, Black clouds much moisture hath.

When Candlemas day is come and gone, The snow lies on a hot stone. (R.) (See "If Candlemas day," p. 805.)

When children are married, cares are increased.

Filhos casados, cuidados dobrados.—(Port.)

When children stand quiet, they have done some ill. (G. H.)

When clouds appear like rocks and towers, The earth's refreshed by frequent showers. —(Hailwell's *Nature-songs*.)

When fortune smiles on thee, take the advantage. (R.)

Wenn das Glück anpocht, soll man ihm aufthun.—When fortune knocks, open the door.—(Germ.)

When friends meet, hearts warm. (Sc.)

When God says "To-day," the devil says "To-morrow."

Wenn Gott sagt: "Heute," sagt der Teufel: "Morgen."—(Germ.)

When God will, no wind but brings rain. (G. H.)

When God wills, all winds bring rain. (R.) En hiver partout pleut, en été où Dieu veut.—In winter, it rains everywhere; in summer, where God wills.—(Fr., V. 1498.)

Là où Dieu veut il pleut.—(Fr., V. 1498.)

Quando Dios quiere, con todos vientos llueve (or en sereno llueve).—When God wills, it rains with all winds (or it rains in fair weather).—(Span.)

Als het God belieft, zoo regent het met alle winden.—If God so wills, it rains with all winds.—(Dutch.)

When I am dead, make me a candle. (R. Sc.)

When I did well, I heard it never; when I did ill, I heard it ever.

When it cracks, it bears; when it bends, it breaks. (Of ice.)

All cracks, all bears. (R. Sc.)

When it rains it rains on all alike.—(Hindoo.) (See *St. Matt.*, v. 45; also "Heaven is above all," p. 801.)

When it thunders the thief becomes honest. (G. H.) (*From the Ital.*)

When it's dark at Dover,
It is dark all the world over.

When love cools, our faults are seen. (Sc.)

Where there is no love, all are faults.

When love fails, we espy all faults. (R.)

When money's taken,
Freedom's forsaken.

What is bought is cheaper than a gift.

Dannoso è il dono che toglie la libertà.—
Evil is the gift which takes away our liberty.—
(Ital.)

Liberty is of more value than any gifts; and to receive gifts is to lose it.—(Saadi.)

Caro costa quel che con preghi si compra.—
What is got by begging costs dear.—(Ital.)
(Found in this form in most languages.)

Spesso i doni sono danni.—Gifts are often losses.—(Ital.) (See *Exod.*, 23, 8: "Thou shalt take no gift; for the gift blindeth the wise, and perverteth the words of the righteous"; also *Ecclesiastes*, 7, 7.)

When my house burns, it is not good playing at chess. (G. H.)

When a man's house burns, it's not good playing at chess. (R.)

When one door closes another opens

When a door steaks (closes) another opens. (Sc.)

Donde una puerta se cierra, otra se abre.—
(Span., *Don Quixote*.)

Quando una puerta se cierra, ciento se abren.—When one door shuts a hundred open.—(Span.)

When one door is shut a thousand are opened.—(Hindoo.)

When one is on horseback, he knoweth all things. (G. H.)

When poverty comes in at the door, love flies out at the window.

Love comes in at the windows and goes out at the doors. (R.)

Tritt der Kummer in 's Haus, fliegt die Liebe zum Fenster hinaus.—When misfortune enters the house, love flies out.—(Germ.)

Another German proverb says that "When poverty comes in by the door, love flies out by the window."

When prayers are done my lady is ready. (G. H.)

When quality meets compliments pass.

What compliments fly when beggars meet!
—(Yorkshire [?].)

When riches increase, the body decreaseth. (R.)

When rogues fall out, honest men come by their own.—(*Sir M. Hale*; see p. 154.)

When thieves fall out, true men come to their good. (H. 1548.)

When knaves fall out, true men come by their goods. (R.)

Pelean las ladrones y descubreñse los hurtos.—Thieves quarrel, and the thefts are discovered.—(Span.)

Les larrons s'entrebattent, les larcins se découvrent.—Robbers quarrel and robberies are discovered.—(Fr.)

When thieves reckon, leal men comes to their gear. (R. Sc.)

Riñen las comadres y dicen las verdades.—Gossips quarrel and tell the truth.—(Span.)

When sorrow is asleep wake it not. (R.)

Wenn die Sorge schläft, wecke sie nicht.—
(Germ., also quoted by Chambaud as a French proverb.)

Quando la mala ventura se duerme, nadie la despierta.—When misfortune is asleep let none wake her.—(Span.) (See "Let sleeping dogs lie," p. 816.)

When the age is in, the wit is out.—
(Shakespeare; see p. 280.)

When the ash is before the oak,
We are sure to have a soak.

When the belly is full, the bones would have rest. (R. Sc.)

When the cat is away,
The mice will play. (R.)

Well wots the mouse
The cat's out of the house. (R. Sc.)

La où chat n'est, souris se reveillent.—
Where the cat is not, the mice are awake.—
(Fr., V. 1498.)

Quando la gatta non è in casa, i sorici (or i topi) ballano.—When the cat is not in the house, the mice (or rats) dance.—(Ital., and in most modern languages.)

When the clouds are upon the hills,
They'll come down by the mills. (R.)

When the crow flees, her tail follows. (R. Sc.)

When the cup is fullest, bear it evenest. (R. Sc.)

When the devil dies he never lacks a chief mourner.

When the dog comes, a stone cannot be found; when the stone is found, the dog does not come.—(Proverb among the Telegus.)

When the fox preaches, take care of the geese.

When the fox preacheth, beware geese. (G. H.)

Wenn der Fuchs predigt, so nimm die Gänse in Acht.—(*Germ.*)

Quando la volpe predica, guardatevi, galline.—When the fox preaches, look out, poultry.—(*Ital.*, similar proverbs in most languages.)

Renard est devenu hermite.—The fox has turned hermit.—(*Fr.*, V. 1498.)

When the goodman's from home, the goodwife's table is soon spread. (R.)

When the good man is frae hame, the table-cloth's tint (lost). (R. Sc.)

When the head aches, all the body is the worse. (R.)

Dum caput infestat labor omnia membra molestat.—When work troubles the head it troubles all the limbs.—(*Latin*, *Medieval*.) (See, however, "Si caput dolet," p. 674; and "Utque in corporibus," p. 701.)

Quando la testa duole, ogni membro se consola.—When the head suffers every limb sympathises with it.—(*Ital.*)

Quando la cabeza duele, todos los miembros duelen.—(*Span.*, *Don Quixote*, 2, 2.)

When the heart is afire some sparks will fly out at the mouth.

When the hungry curate licks the knife, there is not much for the clerk.

When the mare hath a bald face, the filly will have a blaze. (R.)

When the peacock loudly bawls, Soon we'll have both rain and squalls.

When the pig's proffered, hold up the poke (bag). (*Heywood*, 1543.)

Cuando te dieren la vaquilla, Acudas con la soguilla.

—When they give you a heifer, make haste with the halter.—(*Span.*, 14th century.)

When the play is best, it is best to leave. (R. Sc.)

Il fait bon laisser le jeu tant qu'il est beau.—(*Fr.*, V. 1498.)

(See "Leave a jest," p. 815.)

When the sand doth feed the clay,* England woe and well-a-day! But when the clay doth feed the sand,† Then it is well with England. (R.)

When the sloe-tree's as white as a sheet, Sow your barley, whether it be dry or wet. (R.)

When the sun's highest, he casts the least shadow.

When the tale of bricks is doubled, then comes Moses.—(*Hebrew*.)

Cum duplicantur lateres, venit Moses.—(*Latin*.)

Wenn man dem Volk die Ziegel doppelt, so kommt Moses.—(*Germ.*)

When the tree is fallen, all go with their hatchets. (G. H.) (*Given by Ray as a French proverb, but see "Dejecta arbore," p. 516.*)

Wanneer een boom ter aarde zijgt, maakt ieder dat hij takken krijgt.—(*Dutch*, also in *Dan.*)

Ad albero caduto accetta, accetta.—Hatchets, hatchets, to the fallen tree!—(*Ital.*)

If the ox fall, whet your knife.—(*Hebrew*.)

When the ox falls, there are many that will help to kill him.—(*Hebrew*.)

(See "He that's down," p. 809.)

When the weasel and the cat marry, it bodes evil.—(*Hebrew*.)

When the well is dry, they know the worth of water. (G. H.)

When the well is full it will run over (R. Sc.)

When the wind is in the east, It's neither good for man nor beast;

When the wind is in the south, It's in the rain's mouth. (R.)

When the wind's in the south, It blows the bait into the fishes' mouth. (R.)

(See under *Miscellaneous*, "When the wind is in the east," p. 404.)

(See also *Bacon*, *Historia Ventorum*: "To us in Britain the east wind is held for evil, as in the proverb, 'Eurus neque homini neque bestie propitium esse.'")

When the wine is in, the wit is out.

(*Pliny*, *Book* 23, *chap.* 1, quotes as a proverb that "Wine clouds wisdom"; see "In proverbium," p. 561.)

Vino dentro, senno fuori.—(*Ital.*)

Voll, toll.—Full, mad.—(*Germ.*)

Als de wijn ingaat, gaat de wijsheid uit.—When the wine goes in the wisdom goes out.—(*Dutch*.)

Naar Ôllet gaer ind, da gaer Viddet ud.—When the beer goes in the wit goes out.—(*Dan.*)

Dove entra il bere, se n'esce il sapere.—(*Ital.*)

Dove entra il vino, esce la vergogna.—Where wine enters, modesty goes out.—(*Ital.*)

When things are at their worst they will mend.

When bale (evil) is hext (highest) boot (good fortune) is next.—(*Old English*.)

A force de mal aller tout ira bien.—By dint of going wrong all will go well.—(*Fr.*)

Wenn die Noth am grössten, ist die Hilf am nächsten.—When need is highest, help is highest.—(*Germ.*)

(See "The darkest hour," p. 855.)

When thy neighbour's house doth burn, be careful of thine own. (R.) (*From the Latin*. See "Proximus ardet," p. 644.)

Als uws buurmans huis brandt, is 't tijd uit te zien.—When your neighbour's house burns it is time to look out.—(*Dutch*.)

When two friends have a common purse, one sings and the other weeps.

* In a wet summer.

† In a dry summer.

When two quarrel both are in the wrong.

Daar twee kijven hebben ze beiden schuld.
—Where two quarrel both are to blame.—
(Dutch.)

When wages are paid, work is over.

A dineros pagados, brazos quebrados.—
When wages are paid, the arms are broken.—
(Span., *Don Quixote*.) (See "Pay beforehand" p. 840.)

When war begins, then hell openeth.
(G. H.)

Guerra cominciata, inferno scatenato.—War begun, hell let loose.—(Ital.)

When war comes, the devil makes hell bigger.

Giebt es Krieg, so macht der Teufel die Hölle weiter.—(Germ.)

When what you wish does not happen, wish for what does happen.—(Arabic.)

Chi non può fare come voglia, faccia come può.—He who cannot do what he would must do what he can.—(Ital.)

When wits meet, sparks fly out.

Du choc des esprits jaillissent les étincelles.
(Fr.)

"When you are all agreed upon a time," quoth the vicar, "I'll make it rain."

When you are an anvil, hold you still; when you are a hammer, strike your fill.
(G. H.)

Bist du Amboss, sei geduldig; bist du Hammer, schlage par.—(Germ.)

Quando ayunque, sufre; quando mazo, tunde.—(Span.)

Dura più l'incudine che il martello.—The anvil lasts longer than the hammer.—(Ital.)

Il vaut mieux être marteau qu'enclume.—It is better to be the hammer than the anvil.—(Fr.)*

When you grind your corn, give not the flour to the devil and the bran to God.—
(From the Italian.)

When you ride a lion beware of his claw.
—(Arabic.)

When you see a snake never mind where he came from.

When you see a woman paint, your heart need na' faint.

When you see gossamer flying, Be ye sure the air is drying.

Where are the snows of last winter; (Villon, 1431-1490.) (See under French quotations: "Où sont les neiges," p. 727.)

"Mais où sont les neiges d'antan? C'estoit le plus grand soucy qu'eust Villon, le poëte parisien."—But where are the snows of last year? That was the greatest concern of Villon, the Parisian poet.—Rabelais, *Pantagruel* (1533), chap. 14.

* "Besser Ritter als Knecht."—Better knight than servant.—(German formula used when dubbing knights.)

Where bad's the best, naught must be the choice. (R.)

Where drums speak laws are dumb.

Whar drums beat, laws are dumb. (R. Sc.)
Le bruit des armes l'empeschoit d'entendre la voix des loix.—(Fr.)†

Where God hath a temple the devil hath a chapel. (Quoted in *Burton's Anat. Melan.*, 1621.)

No sooner is a temple built to God but the devil builds a chapel hard by. (G. H., 1640.)

Where God hath his church, the devil will have his chapel. (R.)

Non si tosti si fa un templo a Dio come il diavolo si fabbrica una capella appresso.—(Ital.)

Wo der liebe Gott eine Kirche baut, da bautj der Teufel eine Kapelle daneben.—(Germ.)

(See Defoe, "Wherever God erects a house of prayer," p. 106; also "The nearer," p. 861.)

Where hunger reigns it drives out force.

Où faim regne, force exule.—(Fr., *Rabelais, Gargantua, Book 1, chap. 82.*)

Where I look I like, and where I like I love. (Quoted as a common saying by R. Burton, *Anat. Melan.*, 1621.)

Ubi amor, ibi oculus.—Where love is, there is the eye.—(Latin.)

Dov'è l'amore, là è l'occhio.—(Ital.)

Where no fault is, there needs no pardon.

Where no oxen are the crib is clean.

Where nothing is to be had, the king must lose his right. (R.)

La où il n'y a que prendre, le roi perd son droit.—(Fr., V. 1498.)

La roi perd sa rente où il n'y a rien à prendre.—The king loses his rent where there is nothing to take.—(Fr.)

(Also in *Germ. and Dutch*; see "Where there is nothing, the church loses," p. 888.)

Where old age is evil, youth can learn no good. (R.)

Where one is wise two are happy.

Where shall the ox go, but he must labour? (R.)

Aonde hirá o boi, que não lavre, pois que sabe?—Where shall the ox go, where he shall shall not labour, since he knows how.—(Port.)

Where the dam leaps over, the kid follows.

Por do salta la cabra, salta la que la mama.—Where the goat leaps, there leaps the kid which sucks her.—(Span.)

† Montaigne quotes this in his "Essais" (1580), Book 3, chap. 1. The saying is a remark attributed to Marius. See note under Cicero's "Silent enim leges inter arma," p. 678.

Where the drink goes in, there the wit goes out. (G. H.) (*See* "When the wine," p. 881.)

Where the eye sees it saw not, the heart will think it thought not. (R. Sc.)

Where the goat is tethered, there it must browse.

Là où la chèvre est attachée, il faut qu'elle broute.—(*Fr.*)

Where the Pope is, Rome is.

Dove è il Papa, ivi è Roma.—(*Ital.*)

Where (or While) there is life there is hope.

Finche vi è fiato vi è speranza.—(*Ital.*)

Em quanto ha vida, ha esperança.—While there is life there is hope.—(*Port.*)

So lange Leben da ist, ist auch Hoffnung.—(*Germ.*)

Vita dum superest, bene est.—While life remains it is well.—(*Latin, Mæcenas, quoted by Seneca, Epist., 101.*)

Dum spiro, spero.—While I breathe I hope.—(*Latin.*)

Hasta la muerte todo es vida.—Until death all is life.—(*Span., Don Quixote.*)

Ægroto, dum anima est, spes esse dicitur.—It is said that whilst there is life to a sick man there is hope.—(*Latin, Cicero, Epist. at Atticum, Book 9, 10.*)

Toutes choses, disoit un mot ancien, sont esperables à un homme, pendant qu'il vit.—All things, said an ancient saw, may be hoped by a man as long as he lives.—(*Fr., Montaigne, Essais (1580), Book 2, chap. 8.*)

Omnia homini, dum vivit, speranda sunt.—All things are to be hoped by a man as long as he is alive. (*Seneca, Epist., 70. Characterised by him as "a very effeminate saying."*)

As long as there is breath there is hope.—(*Hindoo.*)

Con la vida muchas cosas se remedian.—With life many things are remedied.—(*Span., Don Quixote.*) (*See* "There is always life for the living," p. 866.)

Where there is muck there is luck. (*Quoted by Dr. Sheridan as a Scottish saying; letter, 1785.*)

Where there is music there can be nothing bad.

Donde hay musica, no puede haber cosa mala.—(*Span., Don Quixote.*) (*See* "Music will not cure the toothache," p. 829.)

Where there is no honour there is no grief. (G. H.)

Where there is no shame there is no honour. (*See* "He that has no shame," p. 795.)

Onde naõ ha honra, naõ la deshonra.—Where there is no honour there is no dishonour.—(*Port.*)

Die de schande niet onziet, komt niet tot eer.—He that does fear no shame, comes to no honour.—(*Dutch.*)

Where there is no hook, to be sure there will hang no bacon.

Where there is no knowledge there is no sin

Ohne Wissen, ohne Sünde.—(*Germ.*)

Quitada la causa, se quita el pecado.—Take away the motive and the sin is taken away.—(*Span., Don Quixote.*)

Where there is nothing, the church loses.

Quando non c'è, perde la chiesa.—(*Ital.*)

(*See* "Where nothing is to be had," p. 882.)

Where there is nothing to lose, there is nothing to fear.

Where nothing is, a little doth ease.

Qui n'a rien, ne craint rien.—Who has nothing, fears nothing.—(*Fr.*)

Where there is peace, God is. (G. H.) (*See* "When war begins.")

Where there is smoke there is fire.

Non c'è fumo senza fuoco.—(*Ital.*)

Kein Rauch ohne Feuer.—(*Germ.*)

Will there be smoke where there is no fire?—(*Hindoo.*)

There is no fire without some smoke. (R.)

Nul feu sans fumée.—(*Fr.*) (*See Latin, "Flamma fumo est proxima," p. 539.*)

Donde hay fuego se hace, humo sale.—Where there is fire there is smoke.—(*Span.*)

Der er ingen Ild som jo haver nogen Smøg.—There is no fire without smoke.—(*Dan.*)

Where there's a will there's a way.

Nothing is impossible to a willing heart. (H., 1546.)

To him that wills ways are not wanting. (G. H.)

A chi vuole, non mancano modi.—(*Ital.*)

Nothing is impossible to a willing mind. (R.)

Celui qui veut, celui-là peut.—He who wills is the man who can.—(*Fr.*)

Dove la voglia è pronta, le gambe son leggiere.—Where the will is prompt the legs are nimble.—(*Ital.*)

Donde hay gana, hay maña.—Where there is inclination, there is a way.—(*Span.*)

Vouloir c'est pouvoir.—To be willing is to be able.—(*Fr.*)

Wer will, der vermag.—He who is willing is able.—(*Germ.*)

Where your will is ready your feet are light. (G. H.)

Where the will is ready the feet are light. (R.)

(*See* "Nothing is difficult," p. 884.)

Where we least think, there goeth the hare away. (R.)

Donde menos se piensa, se levanta la liebra.—(*Span., Don Quixote.*)

Where you see your friend, trust to yourself. (*From the Spanish.*)

Where you think there is bacon, there is no chimney. (G. H.)

Wherever a man dwells, there will be a thorn-bush near his door.

Wherever nature does least, man does most. (American.)

Whether the pitcher strikes the stone, or the stone the pitcher, it is bad for the pitcher.

Si da el cántaro en la piedra, ó la piedra en el cántaro, mal para el cántaro.—(Span.)

There is a Hindoo proverb: "Whether the knife fall on the melon, or the melon on the knife, the melon suffers."

Whether you boil snow or pound it, you can have but water of it. (G. H.)

While a man gets he never can lose.

While the discreet advise (take counsel), the fool doth his business. (G. H.)

While the doctors consult, the patient dies.

Finch' el medico pensa, l'amala more.—(Ital., Venetian.)

Pendant que les chiens s'entre-grondent, le loup devore la brebis.—While the dogs are snarling at each other, the wolf devours the sheep.—(Fr.)

While the dust is on your feet, sell what you have bought.—(Hebrew.)

While the grass grows, the steed starves.*

Mentre l'erba cresce, il cavallo muore di fame.—(Ital.)

While the shoe is on thy foot, tread upon the thorns. (Hebrew.)

While the sun shines it is day.

Whiles the hawk has, and whiles he hunger has. (R. Sc.)

Whistle, and he (or she) will come to you.

Who buys hath need of a hundred eyes; who sells hath enough of one. (R.)

The buyer needs a hundred eyes, the seller not one. (G. H.)

Chi compra ha bisogno di cent'occhi, chi vende n'ha assai di uno.—(Ital.)

Kauf bedarf hundert Augen; Verkauf hat an einem genug.—(Germ.; also in Dutch.)

Who chatters to you will chatter of you.

Who deals with honey will sometimes be licking his fingers.

Who does not mix with the crowd knows nothing.

Quien no va á carava, no sabe nada.—(Span.)

Who doth his own business fouls not his hands. (G. H.)

Who doth sing so merry a note as he that cannot change a groat? (R.)

Quando el Español canta, ó rabia, ó no tiene blanca.—When the Spaniard sings, he is either mad or he has nothing.—(Span.)

Who draws his sword against his prince must throw away the scabbard.

Who fears to suffer, suffers from fear.

Qui craint de souffrir, souffre de craint.—(Fr.)

Who finds himself without friends is like a body without a soul.

Chi si trova senz' amici, è come un corpo senz' anima.—(Ital.)

Who flatters me to my face will speak ill of me behind my back.

Chi dinanzi mi pingé, di dietro mi tinge.—Who paints me before, blackens me behind.—(Ital.)

Who gives away his goods before he is dead, Take a beetle and knock him on the head (R.)

Quien da la suyo ántes de su muerte, que le den con un mazo en la frente.—Who gives what he has before he is dead, hit him on the forehead with a mallet.—(Span.)

He that gives all before he dies provides to suffer. (G. H.)

Chi dona il suo innanzi morire, s' apparecchia assai patire.—Who gives his goods before his death prepares himself for much suffering.—(Ital.)

Quien da la suyo ántes de morir Aparecese a bien sufrir.—(Span.)

Wer seinen Kindern gibt das Brot, Und leidet selbst im Alter Noth,

Den schlage mit der Keule tot.—Who gives his children bread, and suffers want in old age, should be knocked dead with a club.—(Germ.)

Who gives to all denies all. (G. H.)

Who goes slowly goes far.

Chi va piano, va longano, e va lontano.—Who goes slowly goes long and goes far.—(Ital.)

Who goes to bed supperless, all night tumbles and tosses. (R.)

Chi va á letto senza cena, Tutta la notte si dimena;

E quando che di No l'á nè magnà, nè dormi.—(Ital., Venetian.) (See "Light supper," p. 817.)

Who has love in his heart has spurs in his sides.

He that hath love in his breast hath spurs in his sides. (G. H.)

Chi ha l'amor nel petto, ha lo sprone a' fianchi.—(Ital.)

* "The proverb is something musty." See Shakespeare, "Hamlet," Act 3, 2 (p. 815).

Who has never tasted what is bitter does not know what is sweet.

Wer nicht Bitteres gekostet hat, weiss nicht was suess ist.—(*Germ.*)

Who has not courage should have legs.

Chi non ha cuore abbia gambe.—Who has not courage should have legs.—(*Ital.*)

Chi non ha testa abbia gambe.—Who has not a head should have legs. (*Ital.*)

Qui n'a cœur a jambes.—Who has no heart (or courage) has legs.—(*Fr.*)

Who hastens a glutton, chokes him. (G. H.)

Who hath a wolf for his mate needs a dog for his man. (G. H.) (*See* "He that hath a fox," p. 795.)

Who hath aching teeth hath ill tenants. (R.)

Who hath bitter in his mouth spits not all sweet. (G. H.)

Who hath no head, needs no heart.* (G. H.)

Who hath skirts of straw needs fear the fire. (R.) (*Given as a Spanish proverb.*)

Who heeds not a penny shall never have any.

Who judges others condemns himself.

Chi altri giudica, sè condanna.—(*Ital.*)

Who knows most says least.

Qui plus sait, plus se tait.—(*Fr.*)

Chi più sa, meno parla.—(*Ital.*)

Quien mas sabe, mas calla.—(*Span.*)

Who lets his wife go to every feast, and his horse drink at every water, shall neither have good wife nor good horse. (G. H.)

Who likes not the drink, God deprives him of bread. (G. H.)

God deprives him of bread who likes not his drink. (R.)

Who looks not before finds himself behind. (R.) (*See* "He that looks not," p. 797.)

Who loses, sins.

Qui perd, pèche.—(*Fr.*)

Who loseth his due getteth no thanks. (R.)

Who marries a widow with two daughters marries three thieves.

Den der tager en Enke med tre Børn, tager fire Tyve.—Who marries a widow with three children marries four thieves.—(*Dan.*)

Two daughters and a back door are three stark thieves. (R. Sc.)

Who marries between the sickle and scythe will never thrive. (R.)

Who may woo without cost? (R. Sc.)

Who more than he is worth doth spend, He makes a rope his life to end. (R.)

Who never climbed never fell. (R.) (*See* "Never rode never fell," p. 831.)

Who never climbs will never fa'. (Sc.)

Who pays the physician does the cure. (G. H.)

Who pays the piper calls the tune.

Who perisheth in needless danger is the devil's martyr. (R.)

Who praiseth St. Peter, doth not blame St. Paul. (G. H.)

Who preacheth war is the devil's chaplain. (R.)

Who remove stones bruise their own fingers. (G. H.)

Who retires does not fly.

No huye el que se retira.—(*Span.*, *Don Quixote*, 2, 23.)

El retirarse no es huir.—(*Span.*, *Don Quixote*, 1, 23.)

Who robs a scholar robs twenty men. (R.) (*This is explained on the assumption that the scholar's property is always borrowed from various friends.*)

Who seeks adventures finds blows.

En adventure gisent beau coups.—(*Fr.*, v. 1498.)

Who serves God serves a good master.

Who serves the public serves a fickle master.—(*From the Dutch: see* "He that serves the public," p. 798.)

Who shuffles the cards does not cut them.

Quien destaja no baraja.—(*Span.*, *Don Quixote*.)

Who so bold as blind Bayard? (R.)

The blind horse is hardiest. (R. Sc.)

Blinder Gaul geht geradezu.—The blind horse goes straight on.—(*Germ.*)

Who spends more than he should, Shall not have to spend when he would. (R.)

Who weds a sot to get his cot, Will lose the cot and keep the sot.

(*Translation of Dutch Proverb.*)

Who weds ere he be wise, shall die ere he thrive. (R.)

Who will not hear must be made to feel.

Wer nicht hören will, der muss fühlen.—(*Germ.*)

* So given by Geo. Herbert. "Heart" is probably a misprint for "hat." *See* "He that hath no head," p. 796.

Who will bell the cat?—*From the fable of the mice who desired to hang a bell round the cat's neck that they might know of her approach.*

It is weel said, but wha will bell the cat? (R. Sc.)

Appiccare chi vuol' il sonaglio a la gatta?—(Ital.)

Who will sell the cow must say the word. (G. H.)

Who would be a gentleman let him storm a town. (R.)

He that would be a gentleman, let him go to an assault. (G. H.)

Whom God teaches not, man cannot.—(Gaelic.)

Whom God will destroy he first of all drives mad.

Quem Deus vult perdere prius dementat.—(Latin.)

Whom God will punish he will first take away the understanding. (G. H.)

At dæmon, homini quum struit aliquid malum, Pervertit illi primitus mentem suam.

—But the devil when he purports any evil against man, first perverts his mind.—(Tr. of Euripides, as quoted by Athenagoras.)

Ὁν θεός θέλει ἀπολέσαι πρῶτ' ἀποφρένει.—(Greek, adapted from Sophocles, *Antigone*, 620; or from Euripides. See "Ὁραν ἐν Δαίμονι," p. 476; also "Quem Jupiter," p. 648.)

Whom God will help nae man can hinder. (R. Sc.)

Whom the Gods love die young.

Those that God loves do not live long. (G. H.) (See the Greek [Menander], p. 475.)

Whom we love best to them we can say least. (R.)

Wickedness proceedeth from the wicked.—*As saith the proverb of the ancients, Wickedness proceedeth from the wicked, 1 Samuel, 24, 13. (Sometimes referred to as the oldest proverb on record.)*

Wide will wear, but tight (or narrow) will tear.

Widows are always rich. (R.)

Wife and children are bills of charges. (R.) (See Bacon, p. 10.)

Wiles help weak folk. (R. Sc.)

Wilful waste makes woeful want.

Haste makes waste, and waste makes want, and want makes strife between the good man and his wife. (R.)

Will is the cause of woe. (R.)

Will will have wilt though will woe win. (R.)

Willows are weak, yet they bind other wood. (G. H.) (Ray gives this as an Italian proverb.)

Wine and wenches empty men's purses. (R.)

Femme, argent, et vin,

Ont leur bien et leur venin.

—Women, money and wine have their pleasure and their poison.—(Fr.)

(See "Gaming, women, and wine.")

Wine ever pays for his lodging. (G. H.)

Wine is a turncoat (first a friend, then an enemy). (G. H.)

Wine makes all sorts of creatures at table. (G. H.)

Wine neither keeps secrets nor fulfils promises.

Wine that cost nothing is digested before it be drunk. (G. H.)

Wine washes off the daub.

Wink at small faults. (R.)

Winter is summer's heir. (R.)

Winter finds out what Summer lays up. (R.)

Winter never rots in the sky. (R.)

Ne caldo ne gelo

Resta mai in cielo.

—Neither heat nor cold remains always in the sky.—(Ital.)

Winter's thunder and summer's flood

Never boded Englishman good. (R.)

(See "A winter's thunder," p. 750.)

Wisdom is the wealth of the wise.

Wisdom hath one foot on land and another on sea. (G. H.)

Wisdom sometimes walks in clouted shoes.

Wise after the event.

"Afin que ne semblons es Atheniens, qui ne consultoient jamais sinon après le cas fait."—So that we may not be like the Athenians, who never consulted except after the event done.—(Rabelais, *Pantagruel*, chap. 24.)

Wise men learn by other men's mistakes; fools, by their own. (See Cato's saying, as quoted by Bacon, p. 12.)

Wishers and woulders be small householders.—*Vulgaria Stambrigi (published by Wynkyn de Worde early in the 16th century.)*

Wishers and woulders are never good householders. (R.)

Wishers and walders are poor householders. (R. Sc.)

Wishes never filled the bag.

Onoques souhait n'emplit le sac.—(Fr.)

With a red man rede thy rede;
With a brown man break thy bread;
At a pale man draw thy knife;
From a black man keep thy wife. (R.)
(Old Rhyme, also found in Thos. Wright's Passions of the Mind in General, 1604. See p. 463.)

With customs we live well, but laws undo us. (G. H.)
La légalité nous tue.—Legality kills us.—
(Fr., Viennet.)

With empty hand na man should hawks allure. (R. Sc.)

With the King and the Inquisition,
"Hush!"
Con el Rey y la Inquisicion, chiton!—
(Span.)

With wishing comes grieving.
Con la voglia cresce la doglia.—(Ital.)

Without business debauchery. (G. H.)

Without danger we cannot get beyond danger. (G. H.)
Danger itself is the best remedy for danger.
(G. H., added to 2nd edition.)

Wit once bought is worth twice taught.

Woe be to him that reads but one book.
(G. H.) (See "Homo unius libri," p. 554.)

Woe to the house where there is no chiding. (G. H.)

Wolves lose their teeth but not their memory. (R.)

Women and bairns keep counsel of that they ken not. (R. Sc.)

Women and girls must be praised whether it be the truth or not.

Frauen und Jungfrauen soll man loben, es sei wahr oder erlogen.—(Germ.)

Women laugh when they can, and weep when they will. (G. H.)

Femme rit quand elle peut,
Et pleuré quand elle veut.—(Fr.)

Femme se plaint, femme se deuit.

Femme est malade quant elle veult.
—Woman complains, woman mourns, woman is ill when she chooses.—(Fr., V. 1498.)

Women know a point more than the devil.

Le donne sanno un punto più del diavolo.—
(Ital.)

Women, like the moon, shine with borrowed light.

Frau und Mond leuchten mit fremdem Licht.—(Germ.)

Women, priests, and poultry never have enough. (R.)

Donne, preti, e polli non son mai satolli.—
—Women, priests, and poultry are never satisfied.—(Ital.)

Qui veut tener nette sa maison,
N'y mette ni femme, ni prêtre, ni pigeon.
—Who would keep his house clean, let him not admit woman, priest, or pigeon.—(Fr.)

Priests and doves make foul houses. (R. Sc.)
Clercs et femmes sont tout ung.—Clergy and women are all one.—(Fr., V. 1498.)

Women's chief weapon is the tongue, and they will not let it rust.

La langue des femmes est leur épée, et elles ne la laissent pas rouiller.—(Fr.)

Women's jars breed men's wars. (Fuller; see p. 139.)

Women and dogs set men together by the ears. (R.)

Wonder is the daughter of ignorance.
(See "Ignorance," p. 807.)

Wood half burnt is easily kindled.
(G. H.)

Word by word the book is made.
Mot à mot on fait les gros livres.—(Fr.)

Words and feathers the wind carries away. (G. H.)

Words and feathers are tossed by the wind.
(R.)

Words are but sands, it's money buys lands. (R.)

Talk is but talk, but 'tis money buys lands.
(R.)

Words are but wind, but blows unkind.
(R.)

Words are but wind, but dunts (blows) are the devil. (R. Sc.)

Words may pass, but blows fall heavy. (R.)
(Given as a Somersetshire proverb.)

Words are but wind, but seen's believin'.
(Sc.)

Words are fools' pence. (See Bacon, "Words are the tokens," p. 8.)

Work bears witness who well does.
(R. Sc.)

Working and making a fire doth discretion require. (G. H.)

Would you know what money is, go borrow some. (G. H.) (See "If you would know," p. 807.)

Wranglers never want words. (R.)

Write down the advice of him who loves you, though you like it not at present.

Wrong has no warrant.
Wrang has nae warrant. (R. Sc.)

Wrong hears wrong answer given.
(R. Sc.)

Ye hae a stalk o' carl-hemp* in you.
(Sc.)

* = Male-hemp (i.e., strength of mind).

Ye have a ready mouth for a ripe cherry.
(R. Sc.)

Ye should be a king of your word
(R. Sc.)

Yes and No are the cause of all disputes.

De oui et non vient toute question.—(Fr.)

Yielding is sometimes the best way of succeeding.

Nachgeben stillt allen Krieg.—Yielding stops all war.—(Germ.)

Der Klugste giebt nach.—The wiser one yields.—(Germ.)

You are in the wrong box. (H., 1546.)

You cannot be lost on a straight road.

You cannot catch a hare with a tabret.

On ne prend pas le lièvre au tabourin.—You catch no hares with drums.—(Fr.)

Men vangt geen hazen met trommels.—(Dutch.)

(See "To hunt the hare," p. 872.)

You cannot catch trout with dry breeches.

No se toman truchas á bragas enjutas.—(Span.)

Quien peces quiere, mojarse tiene.—Who wants fish must put up with a wetting.—(Span.)

You cannot climb a ladder by pushing others down.

You cannot do anything by doing nothing.

On ne peut faire qu'en faisant.—One can only do by doing.—(Fr.)

You cannot eat your cake and have it,†

Would ye both eat your cake and have your cake? (H. 1546.)

Vorebbe mangiar la focaccia e trovar la in tasca?—(Ital.)

You cannot hide an eel in a sack. (G. H.)

Qui tient anguille par la queue il peut bien dire qu'elle n'est pas sienne.—Who holds an eel by the tail may well say that it is not his.—(Fr., V. 1495.)

You cannot get blood out of a stone.

You cannot slay (?stay) a stone. (G. H.)

On ne saurait tirer de l'huile d'un mur.—You cannot draw oil from a wall.—(Fr.)

Non si può cavar sangue dalla rapa.—You cannot get blood from a turnip.—(Ital.)

You cannot know wine by the barrel.
(G. H.)

You cannot make a silk purse out of a sow's ear.

You cannot make velvet out of a sow's ear.
(R.)

Ivory does not come from a rat's mouth.—(Chinese.) (See "Of a pig's tail," p. 835.)

† "You can't 'have' your pudding unless you can 'eat' it."—RUSKIN.

You cannot make a windmill go with a pair of bellows. (G. H.)

You cannot make omelettes without breaking eggs.

No se hacen tortillas sin romper huevos.—You cannot make omelettes (or little cakes) without breaking eggs.—(Span.)

You cannot ring the bells and go in the procession.

On ne peut sonner les cloches et aller à la procession.—(Fr.)

You cannot see the wood for the trees.

Man kann den Wald nicht vor Bäumen sehen.—(Germ.) (See "Some men go through a forest," p. 849.)

You cannot shoe a running horse.

Men kan geen loopend paard beslaan.—(Dutch.)

You cannot strip a naked man.

On ne peut homme nu dépouiller.—(Fr., V. 1498.)

You cannot teach old dogs new tricks.—(Quoted as a prov. by Mr. Jos. Chamberlain, at Greenock, Oct., 1903. See "An old dog," p. 756.)

Dem alten Hunden ist schwer bellend lehren.—It is difficult to teach an old dog to bark.—(Germ.)

Det er ondt at lære gammel Hund at kure.—It is ill teaching an old dog to keep still.—(Dan.)

You cannot wash a blackamoor white.

The bath of a blackamoor hath sworn not to whiten. (G. H.)

You dance in a net and think that nobody sees you. (R.)

You dig your grave with your teeth (of a glutton).

You gazed at the moon and fell into the gutter.

You may be a wise man though you can't make a watch. (R.)

You may drive a coach and four through an Act of Parliament.

Fatta la legge, trovata la malizia.—When a law is made, the way of craftiness is discovered.—(Ital.)

You may gape long enough ere a bird fall into your mouth. (R.)

You may have too much of a good thing.

You cannot have too much of a good thing.

He who hath no ill fortune is cloyed with good. (R.)

Man kann des Guten zu viel haben.—One can have too much of a good thing.—(Germ.)

You may light another's candle at your own without loss.

Man kan tænde et andet Lys af sin uden Skade.—(*Dan.*; similar sayings are found in other languages.)

You measure everyone's corn by your own bushel. (R.)

Egli misura gli altri con la sua canna.—He measures others by his own yard.—(*Ital.*)

Hij beoordelt een ieder naar zich zelve.—He measures another by himself.—(*Dutch.*)

You must look for grass on the top of the oak-tree (*i.e.* when the oak is in leaf). (R.)

You must lose a fly to catch a trout. (G. H.)

Lose a sprat to catch a herring.

Il faut hazarder un petit poisson pour prendre un grand.—You must risk a small fish to catch a big one.—(*Fr.*)

Butta una fardola per pigliar un luccio.—(*Ital.*) (R.)

Il faut perdre un véron pour pêcher un saumon.—You must lose a minnow to catch a salmon.—(*Fr.*)

Il donne un pois pour avoir une fève.—He gives a pea to get a bean.—(*Fr.*)

(See "A hook's well lost," p. 744, and "Venture a small fish," p. 876.)

You must not expect old heads upon young shoulders.

So young a body with so old a head.—(*Shakespeare*; see p. 234.)

You must not let your mousetrap smell of cheese. (R.)

You must scratch your own head with your own nails.—(*Arabic.*)

You never know till you have tried.

You never know your luck.

You pay more for your schooling than your learning is worth. (R.)

You should never touch your eye but with your elbow. (R.)

Diseases of the eye are to be cured with the elbow. (G. H.)

Religion, credit, and the eye are not to be touched. (G. H.)

El ojo limpiase con el codo.—Cleanse the eye with the elbow.—(*Span.*)

O mal do olho cura-se com o cotovelo.—Soreness of the eye is cured with the elbow.—(*Port.*)

Young flesh and old fish are best. (R.)

Jeune chair et vieil poisson.—(*Fr.*)

Young folk, silly folk; old folk, cold folk.

Jonge lui, domme lui; oude lui, koude lui.—(*Dutch.*)

Young men may die, old men must. (R.)

Of young men die many;
Of old men escape not any. (R.)

De' giovanne ne muojono dei molti; di vecchi ne scampa nessuno.—(*Ital.*)

Young men think old men fools; old men know young men to be so. (R.) (*Quoted by Camden as a saying "of one Dr. Metcalf."*)

De jonge dwazen meenen dat d'oude razen, maar d'oude hebben meer vergeeten als de jonge dwazen weten.—Young fools fancy that old men rave, but old men have forgotten more than the young fools know.—(*Dutch.*)

Young men's knocks old men feel. (R.)

Your surety wants a surety.—(*Hebrew.*)

Your thoughts close, and your countenance loose. (G. H.)

Il volto sciolto, i pensieri stretti.—The countenance free, the thoughts close.—(*Ital.*)

Youth and age will never agree. (R. Sc.)

Youth and white paper take any impression. (R.)

Le papier souffre tout.—Paper endures anything.—(*Fr.*)

Papier ist geduldig.—Paper is patient.—(*German.*)

Youth lives on hope, old age on remembrance.

La jeunesse vit d'espérance, la vieillesse de souvenir.—(*Fr.*)

Youth will have its swing. (R.)

Jugend kennt keine Tugend.—Youth knows no virtue.—(*German.*)

Yule is good on Yule even. (R.)

Zeal is like fire; it wants both feeding and watching.

Zeal without knowledge is a runaway horse.

Zeal without knowledge is fire without light. (R.)

INDEX.

A

- A.B.C., man is man's, 261
A.U.C., ab urbe condita, 484
 Aaron's serpent, like, 246
 Abandoned to every lust, 486
 Abuse myself, I wouldn't, 111
 Abbey, a quiet resting place, 202
 not in the, 387
 Abbey's friendly shade, 6
 Abbot sings well, if the, 818
Abbraccia, chi troppo, 786
 chi tutti, 753
 Abdiel, the seraph, 216
 Abel, prayers of, 57
Aberrare a scopo, 484
Abest, nullum numen, 618
 semper aues quod, 672
 Abhorrence, spits, 96
 Abhorrently, just, 27
 Abide, things well fitted, 868
 with me, 183
 Abilities, natural, 11
 Ability, a field open to, 550
 gentility without, 782
 versatile, 555
 Abject, a matter so low and, 604
 from the spheres, 385
 how august, 406
 soul, the man of, 397
 Able, I have done what I was, 659
Abnormis sapiens, 484
 Abode, sure, to none of us, 618
 Abodes, passion for new, 556
Abollæ, facinus majoris, 535
 About, what 'twas all, 341
 Above, I wish to see what is, 660
 us, things, are nothing to us, 645
 wakes and laughs, 266
 you, look, then about you, 820
 Abra was ready, 258
 Abraham, good old, 292
 O father, 283
 Abraham's bosom, 751
 Abridgment of all that was pleasant,
 147
 Abroad, cruel when, 121
 revered, 42
 Abruptly gone, so, 219
 Absence, conspicuous by, 267, 527 note
 dearer still through, 41
 destroys friendship, 479
 dote on his very, 283
 enemy of love, 752
 every little, is an age, 127
 from whom we love, 94
 hours in, have crutches, 81
 is a shrew, 752
 is not the heart torn by it, 67
 is to love like wind to fire, 718
 makes the heart, 19
 no grief at home after long, 608
 Absence not long enough, 209
 sweeteneth friendship, 172
 true love not forgotten through, 874
 Absent desire what is, 672
 greater things believed of the, 582
 in body, 432
 long, soon forgotten, 820, 839
 party faulty, 853
 rages against the, 667
 shall not be made heir, 853
 talk of the, he'll appear, 852
Absents, les, ont toujours tort, 853
 Absolute the knave is, how, 318
 Absolution, pleasant was his, 74
 Abstain wholly or wed, 160
 Abstinence, a sin of, 126
 lean and sallow, 222
 Abstractions, mere, 38
 Abstracts and brief chronicles, 314
 Abstruse questions, 454
 Abstrusest matter, 402
 Absurd, creatures most, 251
 I believe it, because, 510
 what is, spoken by philosophers, 606
 which is, 658, 659
 Absurdity, reduction to an, 663
 Abundance, if thou hast, give, 423
 of the heart, 426
 Abuse, all things but virtue capable of,
 628
 argument from, not good, 483
 does not forbid use, 484
 let us, as we cannot attain great-
 ness, 728
 no argument against use, 531
 not an argument for discontinu-
 ance, 532
 smile when men, 208
 you, why does everyone, 275
 Abuses, they that level at my, 327
 Abusing of God's patience, 277
 Abyss of folly, 100
 Academes, the books, the, 281
 Academic doubt, 374
 Academics, old and new, 220
 Academus, woods of, 567
 Academy, a country, 181
 Accents now unknown, 346
 Accept him, God, 365
 what you cannot repay, 542
 Acceptance found, 5
 Access, easy of, 122
 Accident, can't not to thy place by,
 376
 of an accident, 376
 true by, 50
 Accidents by flood and field, 322
 Accidental, earth and heaven not, 644
Accidant insperata, 566
 Accipe, better one, than two dabos, 838
Accipe daque fidem, 485
 Accommodated, as they say, 295

- Accomplices, regarded with suspicion, 584
- Accord, of his own, 593
- Account, who lives without, 797
- Accounts, correct, keep friends, 767
God loves good, 784
old, new disputes, 848
- Accountable to none, 237
- Accountant, inaccurate, 41
- Accoutred as I was, 303
- Accuracy sacrificed to conciseness, 178
- Accusation, a railing, 436
- Accuse himself, none bound to, 603
himself, none need, 485
- Accuses, who, should be blameless, 649
- Acervus, grandis*, 515
magnus, 487
- Aceto di vin dolce*, 851
- Achates, faithful, 539
- Acheron does not relinquish its prey, 715
food of, 630
greedy, 537
I will move, 540
Pavare, 715
- Acheter chat en sac*, 871
- Achieve, to have wished to, 660
- Achieved, nothing before thoroughly attempted, 335
some deed of, 236
- Achievements, such great, 49
- Achieves what it ordains, the mind, 653
- Achilles, despoiled armour of, 549
early death, 484
himself, this is, 451
tomb, 62
without his Homer, 393
wrath, 255, 474
- Acid to the lemon, to add, 809
- Acorns good till bread was found, 752
- Acqua, l. dove non si crede, rompe*, 864
torbida non lava, 770
- Acquaintance, bad, 61
diminishes fear, 335
I would have, 92
'll be a long 'un, 110
should auld, 46
upon better, 277
- Acquaintances, creditable, 354
- Acre, sown indeed, 20
- Acres, a few paternal, 253
o' charms, 47
take their flight, his, 174
ten, and a mule, 462
three, and a cow, 462
will not make a wiseacre, 823
- Act, all heart to, 374
be great in, 291
done against my will is not mine, 485
of God, the, 485
of Parliament, coach-and-four through, 774
the last, crowns, 260
well your part, 247
what I most abhor, 57
without intention not criminal, 485
- Acts nameless, unremembered, 395
outward, a clue to secrets, 485
- Act's doubtful, first, 163
- Acting, lowest of the arts, 227
the whole world practises, 694
well, danger chiefly lies in, 81
when he was off, he was, 147
- Action, a good, its own reward, 668
- Action before the court, 685
converse with fools, 14
derived from will, 485
English wisest in, 72
faithful in, 249
fame by some distinguished, 569
generous, its own reward, 382
lose the name of, 315
no right of, 692
none to be twice troubled with one, 602
praise of virtue lies in, 708
resolute in, 685
talk without, 70
the end of life, 173
to the orator, 14
to the word, 316
with what courteous, 313
- Actions, fine, which are hidden are worthiest, 724
for arguments, 49
good, 121
great, 136
in his, be so ill, 206
louder than words, 752
of the last age, 108
speak alone, 338
the only property, 89
to thy words accord, 219
- Active yet resigned, 264
- Actor, a well-graced, 292
acts the whole world, 693
sinks to rest, when the, 90
the whole world plays the, 595
what the, could affect, 66
- Actors, beggars, buffoons, 587
disengaged, go to the play, 371
speaking wisely but doing otherwise, 682
who gives to, sacrifices to devils, 650
- Actual is limited, possible is immense, 725
- Actum ne agas*, 485
- Acu rem tetigisti*, 485
- Ada, sole daughter, 52
- Adagio and andante, 98
- Adam and Eve, descended from, 445
and Eve, story of, 34
delve, when, 251 *note*, 879
for, chosen to make, 32
Jean, 210
son of, and of Eve, 259
the gardener, 361
the goodliest man, 215
the happiest of men, 64
the offending, 296
whiles he spake not, 190
- Adam's ale, 752
profession, 318
- Adamant, a frame of, 175
stone, made their hearts as an, 422
- Adder, like the, 415
- Addison, give days and nights to, 177
- Adhuc sine crimine vizi*, 536
- Adieu, a last, 102
so sweetly, she bade me, 332
- Adjudged matter received as true, 572
- Administered, whatever is best, 246
- Administrari, res nolunt diu male*, 664
- Admirals all, 236
extolled for standing still, 95, 460
- Admirari, nil*, 606
- Admiration praises, love is dumb, 733
sprung from youth, 397
we live by, 403

- Admire, more than I, 99
 not to, 103, 251
 nothing, to, 606
 spoil what ye, 99
 the same things, all do not, 613
 where none, 'tis useless, 209
 you and not your belongings, 700
 Admission to our hearts, 7
 Admonish him you love, 648
 to, not to attack, 487
 Adon, much, 23
 Adonis' gardens, 297
 of fifty, 173
 Adoo, a welcome, 24
 Adoration, breathless with, 396
 Adore, makes him, 409
 Adorn, touched nothing he did not,
 619, 651
 Adorning thee with so much art, 93
 Adornment, desire for personal, 689
 Adsum, quickly said, 371
 Adulation, betrayed him by, 38
 Adullam, cave of, 23
 Adulterers, let Clodius accuse, 506
 Advance, in this world to, 144
 not to, is to go back, 614, 834
 of arts, 37
 Advancement may I hope, what, 316
 Advantage, common, the bond of
 society, 507
 every, brings disadvantage, 628
 right to be keen for one's own, 486
 them as take, 128
 to arrange, by another's disadvan-
 tage, 685
 who feels the, should feel the
 burden, 652
 Advantageous, what is, may be in-
 jurious, 607
 Adventure too little, 11
 Adventures are to the adventurous, 115,
 116
 who seeks, finds blows, 885
 Adventurers accomplish great things, 714
 Adventurous, too, loses horse and mule,
 831
Adversa pati, 556
 Adversary, a stony, 284
 quickly agree with thine, 425
 Adverse circumstances, a stand against,
 683
Adversité de nos meilleurs amis, dans l',
 715
 Adversity, be not depressed by, 471
 blessing of New Testament, 9
 bruised with, 279
 companions in, 523
 crossed with, 277
 discovers virtue, 9
 faint in the day of, 417
 good man struggling with, 456
 great souls not cast down by, 787
 in, consider, 418
 knew how to suffer, 556
 makes a man, 752
 makes wise, 752
 man that comes to relieve, 149
 more sacred by, 124
 produced discord, 664
 proves brave men, 556
 softest cushions in, 48
 stiffen with, 123
 struggling with, 149, 337
 tries men, 534
 uses of, 286
 Adversity's sweet milk, 321
 Advertisement, great is, 191, 275
 promise the soul of, 178
 Advertiser, an artistic, of all he did,
 628
 Advice, bad, worst for the giver, 584
 employ, even in prosperity, 531
 given by all, accepted by few, 508
 good, beyond price, 785
 good rare from good, 64
 I give which you do not desire, 701
 I humbly offer my, 208
 most needed, least heeded, 752
 never out of season, 788
 never too late, 788
 nothing given so liberally as, 726
 points of, 548
 regarded as a crime, 569
 seldom welcome, 78
 thought he could give, 83
 to persons about to marry, 450
 to seek too late, 673
 unasked, never give, 830
 we ask, 89
 we easily give, 534
 what, can he give, who needs it, 653
 when a thing is lost, 812
 woman seldom asks, 2
 worst men give best, 15
 write down the, though you love it
 not, 887
 Advices, lengthened, sage, 44
 Advise an old man, to, 474
 old and wise, yet still, 869
 the sick, easy in health, 535
 Advised, love to be, not praised, 770
 you, I shall know by your action if
 I have rightly, 695
 Advisement, ill never came of good,
 866
 Adviser, a bitter, hurts no one, 647
 a senseless, 603
 than ever did th', 45
 Advisers many for public worker, 794
 the dead are the best, 629
 Advises, he loves who, 650
 when the censor does what he, 677
 who, helps, 650
Ægrotat crumena, 510
Æneas, you fall by the hand of, 552
Æolus, 579
Æquum postulas, 559
Ærgia mētēr tēs endeias, 474
Ærugo mera, 550
 Aery in its arms, 29
 purposes, 212
Æschylus, 58 *not*
Æsop, 12
 not even turned over, 598
Æstuo, si diceris, sudat, 674
Ætas urbes constituit, 699
colubilis, 574
 Afar, cometh from, 402
Affaire, toujours, 729
Affaires, les, l'argent des autres, 723
 Affairs, better able to perceive others',
 570
 occupied with other people's, 489
 Affectation of affectation, 132
 out of, by dogmatism, 348
 spruce, 282
 universities incline to, 9
 vulgarity in, 267
 Affection and goodwill, 503
 bends the judgment, 73

- Affection chained her, 55
 had no root, 339
 hateth nicer hands, 344
 in the rear of your, 312
 never was wasted, 194
 on things above, 435
 only speaks, 211
 or effeminacy, 680
 unrequited, 114
 wonders in true, 26
 Affections, fiercest lords, 350
 Affection's eye, fills, 176
 Affectionate, don't yer be too, 111
Affen bleiben affen, 755
 Affirm, I, what they affirm, 656
Affatu divino, 603
Affavit Deus et dissipantur, 488
 Afflicted or distressed, 437
 yet he opened not his mouth, 421
 Affliction, best sauce for, 492
 bread of, 412
 heap, on the afflicted, 338
 in, a vow, 855
 may smile again, 281
 to try me with, 324
 which is but for a moment, 433
 Affliction's looks, 106
 sons, 42
 Affronts, young men soon give, 1
 Afraid to run away, 549
 Africa always brings something evil,
 467
 always something new from, 532,
 752
 and golden joys, 295
 silent over, 34
 semper aliquid adfert novi, 752
 Afric's burning shore, 263
 sunny fountains, 158
 Affront me, will not, 96
 to one well born, 121
 Afternoon, multitude call the, 282
 some green, 355
 After-silence on the shore, 59
 After-talk, foretalk spares, 780
 Aftertime, our names to, 206
 Afterwit, everybody's wit, 752
 is fool's wit, 752
 proverb as to, 673
 Again, never will come, 318
 Against, not with me is, 426, 429
 Agamemnon known by writings, 670
Agamemnona, vivere fortes ante, 711
 Agate-stone, no bigger than an, 319
 Age, a certain, 56
 a generalising, 116
 a hardened, 655
 a heavy burden, 835
 a recreation to old, 548
 a sorry breaking-up, 169
 an affair of only one, 665
 and disease creep on us, 629
 and dust, pays us with, 262
 and inclination not the same, 610
 and poverty hard to suffer, 772
 and wedlock tame, 752
 and youth both right, 349
 approaching, 108
 approaching, and invincible death,
 526
 approve of youth, let, 32
 at a ripper, 101
 at the root of, 102
 be comfort to my, 286
 before honesty, 752
 Age bends the knee, 563
 bent old, 524
 brings all and takes all, 626
 cannot endure in his old, 280
 cannot wither, 305
 carefulness bringeth, 781
 carries off all, even the mind, 626
 comes on apace, 20
 commendation of, 12
 considers, youth ventures, 732
 crabbed, and youth, 328
 dishonourable old, 606
 does not bring wisdom, 673
 enjoyment suited to, 557
 enjoys his, 124
 fallen, for ever hopeless, 103
 famous to all, 225
 folly in, 105
 gentler and better with, 575
 golden life in iron, 877
 hath not forgotten my, 340
 honour and glory to, 91
 I can tell a woman's, 143
 I do abhor thee, 328
 if any distant, will credit it, 676
 if old, could, 807
 in a good old, 411, 413
 increases desire for conversation,
 546
 is as a lusty winter, 286
 is evil, where, youth learns no good,
 882
 is forward, 108
 is full of care, 328
 is grown so picked, 318
 is in, when the, 280
 is in, when the, wit is out, 880
 is more suspicious, 5
 is unnecessary, 306
 is virtue's season, 151
 jocund, makes sport for death, 879
 lady of a certain, 62
 lattice of seared, 328
 left me in mine, 301
 lives on remembrance, 889
 makes us more foolish, 835
 makes us wiser, 835
 men of, 11
 monumental pomp of, 400
 more terrible than death, 592
 most unheroic, every, 27
 narrative old, 253
 not of an, 180
 of ease, 146
 old, 1, 93
 old, a regret, 116
 old, abounds in woes, 671
 old, creeping on apace, 61
 old, foolish only in triflers, 672
 old, is honourable, 835
 one who has cast off, 580
 peaceful old, 674
 penalties of old, 547
 pursuit of letters in old, 672
 ruminating, 94
 should accompany old, 310
 silvered o'er with, 141
 some smack of, 295
 soon comes, 345
 soul of the, 180
 stamped with its signet, 264
 stumbling, lingers, 48
 takes away, mourns less for what,
 401
 talking, 146

- Age, the, produced some good examples.
 615
 the toys of, 246
 their own, distasteful to all, 624
 this, fits my habits, 641
 this is old, 218
 through being beheld too close, 27
 to come my own, make the, 93
 to grace this latter, 294
 'twixt boy and youth, 269
 unperceived, 538
 unperceived, has crept on us, 623
 vice of, love of money, 681, 709
 vices of the, 269
 we live in, 37
 what an, is this, 240
 what is grey with, 88
 when I was your, 349
 where the older sins, the younger
 learns amiss, 696
 will not be defied, 11, 752
 with stealing steps, 380
 withered, 4
 without a name an, 274
 wrinkles the mind, 721
 years hence, may dawn an, 5
- Ages, alike all, 145
 differences in different, 605
 his acts being seven, 286
 icy caves, 330
 implacable, 383
 incompatible, 83
 of ages, 562
 of hopeless end, 213
 the course of, born anew, 582
 wakens the slumbering, 359
 with increase of, 243
- Aged man and poor, 182
- Agendum, dum quid superasset*, 606
- Agent, trust no, 280
- Ageōmetros mēdets eisitō*, 467
- Aggravates, pastry that, 111
- Aghast I stood, 256
- Agī cum populo*, 571
- Agis rem actam*, 685
- Agitation by seditious orators, 8
- Ago, a great while, 289
- Agog, and all, 97
- Agony, conquers, 54
 that cannot be remembered, 87
 wake to, 173
 with such wild, 233
- Agree fairly well together, 14
 for the law is costly, 753
 together, wise men, 780
 where they do, 333
 with me, don't say you, 391
 with me in the church, 405
 with me, whenever people, 391
- Agreeable, is the old min, 111
 person, an, 117
 power to be, 353
- Agreed, except they be, 422
 when you are all, I'll make it rain,
 882
- Agreeing, habit of, dangerous and
 slippery, 568
- Agreement, a discordant, 507
 a naked, 616
 an ambiguous, 490
 better lean, than fat judgment, 753,
 755
 by, small things grow, 507
 makes law, 508
 perfect, throughout life, 637
- Agreement, private, cannot override
 public law, 509
 private, does not repeal law, 641
- Agrestium, somnus levis*, 681
- Agricolae, spes alit*, 682
sua si bona norint, 621
- Agriculture, by God's will, difficult, 632
 nothing better than, 628
 queen of arts, 375
 study of, in old age, 672 *note*
see Husbandry, 665
- Agricultural implements, 494
 work moves in a circle, 663
- Ague in the spring, physic for a king, 755
 of the mind, vain, 273
- Agues, autumnal, 753
 come on horseback, 753
- Agua passada*, 119 *note*
- Aidōs olōlen*, 467
- Aikers, sits above that deals, 793
- Ailments are the same, our, 354
 we con, 354
- Ails it now, something, 395
- Aim, a noble, 399
 is glory, and to leave, 206
 is not enough, we must hit, 871
 makes the great life, 31
 rightest, as men, 121
 the impassioned, 385
- Aims, full of great, 375
- Aimeth at the sky, who, 161
- Aiming all day hits at length, 656
- Air, a diviner, 395
 a nipping and an eager, 312
 draw fresh, 1
 full of demons to the timorous, 873
 ill, where nothing's gained, 810
 in fields of, 346
 is living with its spirit, 240
 keen yet wholesome, 153
 manned himself with dauntless, 271
 melted into thin, 276
 says with solemn, 42
 scent the morning's, 313
 solemn, strange and mingled, 88
 viewless forms of, 272
- Airs, melting or martial, 100
- Aisé, être*, 817
- Aisle, the long drawn, 151
- Aisles, pointed, 269
- Ajax strives, 244
- Akephalos muthos*, 467
- Alabaster, cut in, 283
 monumental, 325
- Alacrity in sinking, 278
- Aladdin's lamp, ready money is, 63
- Alanus de Insulis, 77 *note*
- Alarm, more things to, than injure, 637
 who gives the, is safe, 738
- Alarums, our stern, 298
- Alchemists, inventions by, 14
- Alchemy, agrarian, 59
 an art without art, 494
- Alchymy of mind, 154
- Alcides' shirt, 179
- Alderleest lady dere, my, 77
- Alderman, dull as an, 163
 forefinger of an, 319
- Aldermanic nose, 16
- Ale, a quart of, 290
 and cider, magic of, 170
 beg barm, where you buy, 846
 bring us in good, 441
 broached the mightiest, 270
 fed purely upon, 131

- Ale, God send thee good, 350
 good, is meat, 785
 good, needs not a wisp, 786
 he that buys good, 794
 love and pots of, 263
 news older than, 147
 proper drink of Englishmen, 22
 spicy, nut-brown, 251
 take the size of pots of, 49
Althea muthesasthai, 472
Altheia en oino, 471
 Alexander fought women, 191
 if I were not, 454
 let, be a god, 470
 one world insufficient to, 698
 subdued by anger, 488
 tomb now suffices, 686
 was small in body, 582
 Alexandrine, a needless, 243
 Alfred, proverbs of, 464
 Algebra, what hour o' th' day t'f, 49
 Alien brows, 236
 Aliens, not distant, 210
 Alike, none of the people are, 262
Alitros, hostis, 470
Alium, qui facit per, 649
 Alive, in that dawn to be, 395
 All against all, 498, 573
 are with you now, 398
 but saves many a man, 754
 connects and equals, 245
 for each, 129
 from above, 626
 giver would be unthanked, 222
 in-all, an intellectual, 401
 in-all or not at all, 369
 nothing done that doth not, 104
 people that on earth, 172
 that is lasts, 32
 the-Better, Dr., 722
 the infinite, 710
 things and certain other matters,
 515
 things everywhere from all persons,
 476
 things good for something, 754
 things little less than, 87
 things not, nor always, 600
 things to all men, 80, 432
 things we cannot all do, 613
 things were thus, if, 622
 to all things, right of, 573
 your bells upon one horse, 788
 All's well that ends well, 754
 Alleged and proved, things, 572
 Allegiance, duty of, 602
 to hell, 318
 Allegory on the banks of the Nile, 333
 which things are an, 434
Allein, bleib nicht, 732
Aller, à force de mal, tout ira bien, 881
 Alley, she lives in our, 69
 Alleys, squalid knot of, 29
 Allerbi, prove a, 110
 vy wornt there a, 111
 Alliance may so happy prove, 321
 Allies, not a question of, 613
 Alliteration's artful aid, 79
Allos ego, 468
 Allowance for a wounded mind, 631
 Allowed, what is, is disagreeable, 659
Alma mater, 489
 Almanac out of date, an, 382
 Almanacs, courts have no, 768
 of the last year, 103
 Almost saves many a lie, 754
 was never hanged, 754
 Alms before men, 425
 did anyone ever become poor by
 giving, 783
 if thou canst, an, 163
 of thy substance, give, 423
 Almsgiving never made a man poor, 754
 Aloes, more, than honey, 638
 Aloft, he's gone, 109
 Alone, abide not, 732
 alone, all, all alone, 85
 better be, than in ill company, 761
 better be, than with a fool, 761
 desire to live, 254
 doubly feel ourselves, 269
 fear to live, 784
 he only is, who, 264
 I did it, 302
 I may stand, 63
 immortals never, 85
 in Paradise, no greater torment,
 735
 let, makes many a loon, 816
 let us, 361
 lust to be, 164
 never, if with noble thoughts, 234
 never less, than when, 264, 353, 620
 no vice goes, 833
 not good that the man should be,
 411
 our inability to be, 730
 that worn-out word, 200
 until he feels, 30
 who can enjoy, 217
 woe to him that is, 77, 418, 702
 Alonzo of Arragon, 12
 Aloof, they stood, 86
 Alpha and Omega, 437
 Alphabet, the lovers', 862 *note*
 this girls learn before their, 552
 true-love's, 18
 Alphonso, that wretched thing that
 was, 91
 Alps on Alps arise, 243
 the palaces of Nature, 53
 though perched on, 409
 traverse the rugged, 555
Alta, inquit, scrutantibus gehennas
 parabat, 513
 mente repostum, 584
 Altar for forbidden fires, 253
 many worshipped at the, who burn
 in fire, 594
 men who attend the, 218
 world's great, 366
 Altars and hearths, 641
 to the very, 699
Alter ego, 489
 idem, 491, 705
 non deficit, 641
 Altered, nothing be rashly, 608
Alterius luctu fortia verba loqui, 549
 Alternately, wound up, 19
Altri tempi, altre cure, 839
Altum, tolluntur in, 693
 Always at it wins the day, 755
 everywhere, and by all, 660
 Am not what I am, 322
 for ill and never for good, 272
Ama l'amico tuo con il difetto suo, 778
 ut amaris, 699
Amabilis esto, ut amaris, 680
Amaræ prælia linguæ, 529
 Amaranthine flower, 99

- Amare sane*, 501
Amari aliquid, 586
 navolo, 609
 si vis, ama, 677
 Amaryllis, sport with, 223
 Amateurs, nation of, 265
Amavi non sapienter, 518
 Amaze, not long inmate of noble heart, 73
 Amazement, dumb, 373
 Ambassador, sent to lie abroad, 404
 Ambassadors for Christ, 433
 Ambassadors, the bould, 17
 Amber, between clouds of, 28
 eyes purging thick, 314
 locks, those, 120
 pretty in, 250
 scent of odorous, 220
 ships of, 238
 Amber-dropping hair, 223
 Ambiguity of words, 8
 Ambiguous, and with double sense, 219
 Ambition, a most pitiful, 316
 a shadow's shadow, 314
 and a thirst of greatness, 1
 and love, wings of actions, 735
 and revenge, 217
 art not without, 308
 aspires to descend, 716
 can creep, 40
 Cromwell's, 39
 dares not stoop, 180
 disappointed, 37
 ends, peace begins, 408
 far misled, by, 274
 finds, such joy, 215
 first sprung, 253
 flying away, 301
 has no bounds, 120
 ill-weaved, 294
 in a private man a vice, 208
 is Avarice on stilts, 188
 is no cure for love, 272
 joined, not with, 91
 life free from, 548
 loves to slide, 122
 lowly laid, 272
 mock, let not, 151
 ne'er looks back, 179
 nor think, wise, 105
 not charity, 548
 not conscience, but, 40
 of a private man, 98
 only power that combats love, 81
 removed from base, 640
 should be made of sterner stuff, 304
 siren song of, 39
 source of good and ill, 409
 the soldier's virtue, 305
 to low, 245
 tore the links, 55
 trap to the high-born, 864
 vaulting, 308
 virtue violent in, 10
 Ambitions, winged, 368
 Ambition's honoured fools, 51
 less than littleness, 58
 rapid course, 338
 whims, 171
 Ambitious, substance of the, 314
Amboss, bist du, 882
 und Hammer, 763
Ambulando, solvitur, 681
Ame damnée, 713
 Amen, a child may say, 27
 Amen, sound of a great, 259
 stuck in my throat, 309
 Amende, Lord them, 190
 Amendment is not sin, 755
 America, apt to purr at praise, 165
 Berkeley's lines as to, 21
 England and, 361
 Lakes of North, 202
 the country of young men, 130
 the youth of, 392
 to Great Britain, 3
 American book, who reads an, 337
 flag, *see* Drake, 120
 joke, subtleties of the, 82
 love of titles, 371
 people not slow, 129
 Americans, Carlyle and the, 83
 go to Paris when they die, 391
Ami de table est variable, 851
 en cour, bon fait avoir, 742
 Amicably if they can, 261
 Amice grey, 220
Amici fures temporis, 490
 pares, 578
Amicitia semper prodest, 640
Amico e guardati, 845
 non hic parcat, 540
Amicus certus, 742
 certus in re incerta, 490
 est, qui amat, 649
Amigo, non hay, para amigo, 481 *note*
Amis de mes amis, 723
 Amiss all is, 328
 good man's the last to know what's, 857
 never anything can be, 283
 somewhat in this world, 361
Amitis est l'amour sans ailes, 781
 Amity that wisdom knits, 301
Amnis, dum defuit, 668
 Among them, but not of them, 53
Amor aliquando nocet, 649
 e signoria, 821
 est medicabilis herbis nullis, 549
 improbus, quid non audet? 609
 omnia vincit, 491, 627
 omnibus idem, 560
 rebus, cedit, 649, 689
 resurgens sævit, 564
 senilis turpe, 695
 spirat adhuc, 683
 tutti eguaglia, 821
 ubi, ibi oculus, 882
 Amorous as the first of May, 363
 causes, from, 244
 delay, 215
 descant, her, 215
Amour d'une mère, 726
 elles aiment l', 715
 fait moult, argent fait tout, 760
 fait passer le temps, 718
 premier soupir de l', 723
 satisfait, 713
Amour-propre offensé, 718
 Amours, meanest of, 408
 on revient à ses premiers, 725
 plans, from her tenderest youth, 491
Amphoin muthon akoueïn, 474
 Amusement not shameful, but net to have left it off, 600
 Amusements for fools, 347
 Amusing people who do not interest, 116
 Anacharsis, 12
 Anacreon used to feed, 28
Anagka sterra, 777

- Anaideia, Theos*, 472
 Anak, sons of, 411
Anamartēsia prōton agathon, 467
Anamartētos, oudeis, 476
 Anapestic, the rolling, 28
 Anapests, the swift, 86
 Anarchy the greatest evil, 618
Anathemata esto, 676
 Anatomy, a mere, 279
Anceps in laqueos suos, 515
 Ancestors, fashion of our, 591
 never look backward to, 39
 never unworthy of his, 581
 remember the deeds of your, 560
 that come after, 277
 Ancestral crown, 236
 honour, 497
 Anchor, the bower, 338
 too late, when on the rocks, 813
 Anchorite, slake the saintship of an, 51
 Ancient castle or building, 10
 customs, Rome stands by, 592
 everything, to be respected, 477
 form, moved from, 605
 let things delight others, 641
 nobility, 10
 reverence what is, 100
 time, ask counsel of, 10
 times, these are the, 7
 truths, passionate for, 85
 we laud the, neglectful of the
 modern, 705
 Ancients of the earth, 362
 who never grow old, 733
Ancilla formosa, 600
Andanein toisi pollois, 469
 Anderson, my Jo, John, 46
Andres athumountes, 468
 Andrewes, Bishop, 9 note
 Ane frae, mang ourselfs, 47
Anechou kai apechou, 468
Anēr, amboliergos, 467
 ho pheugōn, 468
 kēporos, 477
Anfang, aller, ist heiter, 732
 Anecdote, 116
 Anecdote, he who takes to, 191
 Angel, a ministering, 270, 319
 agree as, 381
 appear to each lover, 239
 as an, heavenly she song, 75
 Caesar's, 304
 dances like, 2
 drew an, 125
 ended, 217
 guide my pencil, 409
 half, 32
 hold the fleet, 194
 in action how like an, 314
 intercedes, 27
 is like you, Kate, 296
 king, sword of an, 22
 nothing less than, 409
 or a devil, 37
 plumage, 21
 she, the more, 325
 smiles an, 406
 thou hovering, 222
 visited the green earth, 193
 visits, few and far between, 65
 whiteness, 280
 young, old devil, 751
 Angels, a little lower than the, 414
 a thousand liveried, 222
 all too few, 85
 Angels alone enjoy such liberty, 196
 and ministers of grace, 312
 are bright still, 310
 are painted fair, 238
 as 'tis but seldom, 237
 by that sin fell the, 301
 could no more, 406
 don't like, I, 109
 eloquent as, 89
 envy, could, 408
 fear to tread, 244
 fight, if, 292
 guard thy bed, 387
 hark the herald, 388 note
 ken, as far as, 211
 laugh too, the, 166
 lays, the, 358
 listen when she, 263
 love good men, 300
 men of a superior kind, 408
 music, 161
 name Lenore, 242
 on the side of the, 117
 our acts our, 134
 reveal themselves, 28
 sing on like the, 28
 though women are, 58
 till we are built like, 186
 tremble, where, 152
 unawares, 435
 visits, like those of, 22
 visits, short and bright, 237
 wake thee, till, 176
 walked unknown, 169
 weep, makes the, 279
 weep such as, 212
 weep to record, 65
 whispering, 242
 with us, unawares, 205
 wooing, women are, 301
 would be gods, 245
 Angel's arm, like an, 88
 harp, 90
 song, subject for an, 94
 whispered call, 273
 wing, dropped from an, 399
 wing, made of a quill from an, 91
 wings, clip an, 182
 Angelic purity, power, and beneficence,
 37
 Anger, a noble infirmity, 377
 Alexander subdued by, 488
 all he lost, his, 218
 and haste hinder counsel, 757
 and partiality without, 679
 as the flint, carries, 304
 brings back his strength, 485
 concealed is dangerous, 569
 costs nothing, 180
 delay the remedy for, 585
 end of, beginning of repentance, 733
 find in thee, no, 224
 has led to deadly warfare, 579
 has nothing to do with counsel, 757
 is like confession of wrong, 565
 is like ruins, 569
 is not turned away, 420
 is short madness, 569
 leads to repentance, 651
 like women's, 124
 love fears, 335
 makes dull men witty, 12
 rushes, when, 268
 sharpening scorn, 341
 surprise of, 33

- Anger takes least hold on, 358
 to be avoided in punishment, 642
 to be moderate in, 590
 will not be ruled, 547
 Anger's fire, let, be slow, 816
Anglais, les, s'amusent tristement, 723
Anglaise, hardiesse, 728
 Angle, brother of the, 382
 Angles, not, but angels, 610
 Anglers, or very honest men, 382
 play their trout, 166
Anglia ventosa, 492
 Angling, a-, that are quiet and go, 382
 men born so, 382
 no more innocent recreation, 382
 that solitary vice, 64
 Angry at a feast is rude, 796
 be ye, and sin not, 434
 do you wish not to be, 615
 few men can afford to be, 21
 heart, with, 790
 man angry with himself, 569
 man is outside himself, 553
 man regards advice as a crime, 569
 men seldom want woe, 757
 thought, who quells an, 92
 when he strikes, 242
Anguillam cauda tenes, 492
Anguille sous roche, 866
Anguis in herba, latet, 650
 Anguish, after rapture, 407
 and doubt, 212
 still succeeds delight, 192
 the fires of, 4
Angulus ridet, ille, 557
 Animal, a featherless two-legged, 492
 born to labour, 492
 propter conviva natum, 647
 that, is very vicious, 714
 that monstrous, 133
 who cooks, 175
 Animals are agreeable friends, 128
 behaviour to, 343
 hurt not, 453
 shut up, lose courage, 531
Animi, impos, 527
Animis cœlestibus iræ, 690
Animo habet, quod quisquam, 651
Animos revocate, 665
 vince, 706
Animum flectere, 558
 rege, 569
Animus furandi, 492
 qui parva extollat, 499
Anmut, die, macht unwiderstehlich, 733
 Anna, great, 244
 Annals, if you have writ your, 302
 Annihilate but space and time, 257
 things it may, 59
 Anne, Queen, is dead, 843
Anni labuntur, 18
 prædantur, 679
 recedentes, 593
 venientes, 593
Annis, nostris utimur, 574
 Anno domino, my, 131
 Annoy, only does it to, 118
 Annoyed in different ways, we are, 557
Annus formosissimus, 619
 Anointed, the Lord's, 299
 Anons, two, and a by-and-by, 875
 Another and the same, 403
 done by, done by oneself, 649
 what you have done to, expect from,
 483
- Another's and another's, 66
 case, semblance in, 102
Anser inter olores, 494, 687
 Answer, a blazing strange, 114
 came there none, 273
 doing the shortest, 863
 harder still, 410
 he made no, 63
 made it none, 312
 never without her, 287
 no, an answer, 832
 the fateful, 271
 the noblest, 367
 thee, we are not careful to, 422
 would stop them, such an, 323
 wrong hears wrong, 887
 Answers to the angry sky, 251
 Ant, be like the, 822
 go to the, 416, 701
 great industry of the, 632
 has its gall, 751
 Antagonisms, the balance of, 71
Ante, sicut, 673
 Anthem, the pealing, 151
 Anthems clear, 221
 singing of, 295
 Anthony's, St., fire, 556
Anthrakes ho thēsauros, 468
 Anthropophagi, the, 323
Anthrōpos euergetos pephlukōs, 475
 metron, 468
 Antic, old father, 292
 Anticipated all things, I have, 626
 Antidote, some sweet oblivious, 310
 the, before the poison, 598
 Antipathy, I have no, 26
 Antiquarian eyes, in, 393
 Antique times, those, 345
 virtue and faith, 492, 553
Antiquitas seculi, 7
 Antiquities, history defaced, 7
 Antiquity and birth are needless, 107
 gives place, 505
 learned, always venerable, 719
 move, whom does not, 656
 not a mark of verity, 757
 of House of Commons, 674
 once new, 627
 regarded as law, 705
 spirit of, 399
 to go back to, 90
 to look back to, 90
 veneration of, 40
 Antres vast, 323
 Ants prefer full storehouses, 554
Anus optima, 702
 Anvil and hammer, between, 763
 lasts longer than the hammer, 882
 when an, hold you still, 882
 Anxieties, forgetfulness of life's, 622
 restrain your, 586
 Anxiety, cartloads of, 748
 dismiss this, 590
 mingles with joy, 617
 nothing is worth great, 476
 Anxious thoughts how wealth may be
 increased, 97
 Anywhere, out of the world, 167
Apaga, Satana, 493
 Apart, like a star, and dwelt, 398
 Ape, an, is an ape, 678
 goes, higher the, 838
 how like a hateful, 16
 like an angry, 279
 old, hath an old eye, 756

- Ape or an angel, 117
 the, how like to us, 678
 will never be a man, 393
 Apes are apes, 179, 755
 in hell, old maids lead, 836
 Ape's an ape, 755
Apercebido, hombre, 743, 780
 Aphorism, the physician's, 71
Apistein, memnas, 474
Apīstos pithos, 468
Apocalyptique, secret, 710
 Apollo, 54 *note*
 a great, 582
 flavus, 706
 hears when invoked, 496
 mihi magnus, 527
 my great, 694
 no dinner without, 115
 so did, serve me, 677
 the golden-haired, 706
 Apollo's bow not always drawn, 603
 lute, bright, 281
 Apologise, never bow and, 130
 Apology before you are accused, 74
 too prompt, 218
 won't make hair grow, 156
 Apostasie, to fall into, 199
 Apostates, peculiar malignity of, 203
Aporia to dustuchein, 468
 Apothecary, broken, a new doctor, 740
 Apothecary's mortar spoils music, 853
 Apothegms, use of, 12
Apothnēskēin epitēdeuousin, 476
 Apostles, should he meet the twelve, 81
 shrank, 18
 twelve, his, 75
 would have done, 60
 Apparel, every man's true, 279
 glorious in his, 421
 oft proclaims the man, 312
 shapes, 784
 Apparitions seen and gone, 237
 signs, and prodigies, 326
 Appear, things which do not, are as
 non-existent, 515
 Appearance beyond their means, 697
 do not trust, 598, 609
 first, deceives, 614
 judge not according to, 430
 of right, we are deceived by the, 516
 of virtue, outward, 671
 over-regard for personal, 560
 the outward, 469
 without reality, 733
 Appearances, no trusting to, 333
 keep up, 79
 Appetence, lustful, 218
 Appetiser, labour the best, 629
Appetit, l', vient en mangeant, 757
 Appetite comes with eating, 757
 digestion wait on, 309
 increase of, 311
 keen, 127
 my, is dulled, 630
 new dishes, new, 831
 no sauce like, 803
 seek, by toil, 612
 you have, what, 300
 Appetites, subdue your, 111
 were hearty, 36
 Applaud myself at home, 639
 the hollow ghost, 4
 thee to the very echo, 310
 who seems to, is mocking, 730
 Applauds, when most the world, 406
 Applause and aves, 278
 bold in thy, 269
 deserved, 208
 faint echoes of the world's, 410
 farewell and give us, 711
 has ruined him, 549
 ill-timed, 256
 in spite of, 243
 madmen for, 126
 of listening senates, 152
 of the multitude, 347
 of the people, to warm with the, 637
 Phocion on public, 454
 satiates of, 251
 sickly food of popular, 404
 the spur of noble minds, 89
 to his own, 250
 without art, in those days, 637
 Apple, a goodly, 283
 an, an egg, and a nut, 755
 evil brought in by an, 583
 given, better, than eaten, 761
 of discord, inscription on the, 517
 of his eye, 412
 of the eye, as the, 414
 year, windy year an, 740
 Apples, cherries, 110
 choice in rotten, 288
 of gold in pictures of silver, 417
 on the other side of the wall, 851
 pears, and nuts spoil the voice, 757
 scattered under their trees, 684
 she had gathered, 258
 stolen, 851
 swim, how we, 803
 to bring down two, with one stick,
 872
 Appliance, desperate, 317
 Appliances and means, 295
 Approbation, cold, 176
 disappointed in hoped-for, 637
 from Sir Hubert Stanley, 235
 we mean, 89
 Appropriate, knows how to assign what
 is, 662
 Approve the better course; I follow the
 worse, 706
Après nous le déluge, 713
 April, a showering, 9
 borrows three days of March, 757
 day, a peevish, 389
 day, glory of an, 277
 flood, an, 755
 fools, 757
 fools, love's, 90
 laugh thy girlish laughter, 385
 of her prime, 327
 proud-pied, 327
 showers bring May flowers, 757
 well apparelled, 319
 when they woo, 287
 when, blows his horn, 879
 April's there, now that, 34
Apropos de bottles, 713
Aquam in mari quærit, 561
 medio flumine quærit, 566
Aquas, in mare fundis, 560
 Arabia, all breathes, 244
 perfumes of, 310
 Arabic in the house of a Moor, 771
 Araby the blest, 215
Aras, usque ad, 699
Arator de tauris narrat, 598
 Arbitr chance, 214
 of beauty, 493

- Arbiter of mirth, 493
 of taste, 493
 of the drinking, 493
Arbitrio popularis auræ, 601, 708
Arbor felix amat, 710
 Arboreal, probably, 349
Arcades ambo, 62, 493
 Arcadian scenes, feigned, 95
 Arcadians alone skilled in song, 689
 both, 493
Arcana cælestia, 493
 Arch, triumphal, 66
 Archangel ruined, 212
Archê andra deizei, 468
 de toi hêmisu pantos, 468
 Archer known by his aim, 755
 little meant, the, 274
 that overshoots, misses, 853
Archês, kakês ap', 739
 Arches, massive, 269
 Arch-flatterer, the, 10, 12
 Archias of Thebes, 453
 Archimedes' exclamation, 471
 lever, 470
 Architect should learn, young, 267
 Architecture frozen music, 456
 haughtiest is simple, 267
 Arcs, the broken, 32
 Ardour divine, radiant with, 5
 Are, that which we, 64
 Arena swims around him, 54
Argentum accepi, 493
 Argement, tough customer in, 112
 Argue about the point of a needle, 873
 we will out-, 177
 Argued round about him, 143
 Argues, the heart, 5
 yourselves unknown, 216
 Arguing, be calm in, 161
 too, in, 147
 Argument, a doubtful, 557
 a personal, 494
 and intellects too, 149
 be intricate, be sure your, 405
 for a week, 293
 heard great, 133
 is against it, 177
 no force but, 26
 of the stick, 826
 staple of his, 281
 the impassioned, 385
 this great, 211
 who over-refines his, 736
 will vanish before nature, 89
 with men, 220
 Arguments, halters were, 237
 Argument's hot, 34
Argumentum ad hominem, 494
Arguragchên paschei, 468
 Argus, keener-sighted than, 553
 Argyll, Dukes of, motto, 710
Aridakruus andres, 467
Ariete, virtus fortior, 707
 Ariosto, 59 note
 of the North, 53
 Arise, with rising morn, 183
 Aristocrat, an, in folio, 738
 democrat, 369
Ariston men hudôr, 468
Aristos ou dokein, all' einai, 476
 Aristotle, 7
 and his philosophie, 74
 breaks his fast with, 81
 him all admire, 73
 Arithmetician in the clouds, 41
 Ark, lay their hand upon the, 98
 Arkymedian Leaver, 25
 Arm, austere raised, 5
 its awkward arm, 230
 stretch not further than your
 sleeve, 851
 tale much longer than, 263
 what an, 192
Arma, in media, ruamus, 592
 sonant, 536
 virumque cano, 494
 Armchair, asleep in this, 367
 fortieth spare, 31
 that old, 92
Arme, egen, er Guld værd, 744
 Armed at all points, 312
 gallantly, 294
 he's, that's innocent, 251
 thrice is he, 297
 Armenian clergy, 242
 Armies swore terribly in Flanders, 347
 Armour is his honest thought, 404
 is light at table, 757
 of light, 432
 Arms about my dearie, 45
 abroad require counsel at home, 632
 and laws do not flourish together,
 678 note
 and the man, 126, 494
 are broken when wages are paid, 882
 betakes himself again to, 669
 bring arms, 494
 claims all by force of, 572
 excites us to, 125
 he calls the gods to, 711
 he vanquished by, 494
 impossible without pay, 603
 I take, mad, 494
 in one another's, 215
 is it the clash of, 536
 let, yield to the civic gown, 504
 lord of folded, 281
 on armour, 216
 soul is up in, 91
 terrestrial, 409
 the props of peace, 494
 to, cried Mortimer, 153
 who denies justice to the man bear-
 ing, 494
 ye forge, 332
Armuth ist der sechste Sinn, 841
 Army, a school of prodigality, 452
 and navy for ever, 460
 goes on its belly, 460
 makes the niggardly generous, 452
 more weight than merit in the, 88
 physic, law, 102
 the British, 117
 Arnold, M., on genius, 782
 Aromatic pain, 245
 Arrange and put together, I, what I
 shall issue, 508
 Arrangement, clear, 579
 Arrest, strict in his, 319
Arrière-pensée, les femmes ont toujours,
 724
 Arrow for the heart, a sweet voice, 64
 into the air, I shot an, 193
 o'er the house, 319
 will not always hit, 600
Ars est celare artem, 494
longa, vita brevis, 494, 855
 Art, according to, 670
 adulteries of, 180
 a fine judgment in, 572

- Art as art, 158
 as directress, 494
 borrowed one from, 95
 brightens, 244
 careless, 131
 child of nature, 194
 chrematistic, 133
 comes from, 244
 each land fosters its own, 479
 elder days of, 194
 every, imitation of nature, 628
 every land fosters some kind of,
 454
 fine, defined by Ruskin, 267
 foiled by art, 652
 gloss of, 147
 I will use no, 313
 ignorance enemy of, 757
 infantine, 33
 is lofty, 734
 is long and time is fleeting, 193
 is long, life is short, 494
 is to conceal art, 494
 it's clever, but is it, 185
 let a man exercise himself in, 647
 loved, next to Nature, 188
 made tongue-tied, 327
 makes favour, 757
 master good in every, 808
 master of, their belly, 580 *note*
 may err, 126
 nature almost lost in, 89
 necessity, mistress of, 830
 not chance, 251
 of God the course of nature, 410
 of healing is long, 475
 of the master, not by the, 612
 Rome raised not, 124
 so vast is, 243
 that can immortalise, 102
 that commanding, 55
 the belly teaches, 580
 the chief thing in an, 503
 the lessons of, 336
 the reach of, 243
 thrives most, 96
 to seek fame by honourable, 569
 too conspicuous, truth wanting, 697
 vaunted works of, 129
 weaker than necessity, 479
 which all that wrought appeared
 not, 345
 with arms contending, 328
 without art, 494
 Arts advance, as the, 37
 are related, 625
 and eloquence, mother of, 220
 cry both, and learning down, 261
 divorced from truth, fall mad, 72
 essay'd, no, 254
 Grecian, 545
 home of the, 159
 I have learned thy, 69
 honour nourishes the, 554
 knowledge of many, valuable, 569
 most remote from common sense,
 60
 new, destroy old, 130
 poverty mother of, 841
 queen of, 375
 quiet, 669
 to cultivate the honourable, 599
 to have studied the, 545
 useless to their master, 549
Arte perire sua, 603

Arte scena sine, 669
 sic ars deluditur, 652
 tollitur malum, 610
Artem nullam, didicere, 628
Artes, didicisse fideliter, 565
 honos alit, 554
 militaires et imperatoriz, 603
 Artful Dodger, 111
 woman makes, 259
 Arthritic, pangs, 98
 Arthur's bosom, 296, 751 *note*
 Article, for a slashing, 371
 snuffed out by an, 63
Artifice de su ventura, 776
 Artifice, such shallow, 110
 Artificer, no one born an, 602
 unwashed, 291
 Artificers, industry of, 9
 Artillery, heaven's great, 103
 loves great, 103
 Artist is the son of his time, 456
 the greatest, 267
 Artist's best delight, 384
 skill, meaner, 121
 Artistry's haunting curse, 33
 Artless art, 33
 Jeanie, 47
Asbestos gelös, 468
 Ascend, by which he did, 303
 learn by a mortal yearning to, 395
Asdrubale interempto, 623
 Ash before the oak, 880
 Ashamed to eat, never be, 830
 to say, be not, what you are not
 ashamed to think, 614
 nothing so shameful as to be, 50
 Ashen cold, in our, 75
 Ashes, ev'n in our, 152
 glory late to our, 506
 in a peaceful urn, 121
 on the lips, 230
 or ghosts care, do you think the,
 556
 produced in a moment, 604, 699
 splendid in, 26
 wait, on our, 447
 where once I was fire, 60
 Asia Minor, populations of, untrust-
 worthy, 589
 Ask and ask, we, 4
 and it shall be given you, 425
 better spare to have, than, 762
 better, than go astray, 762
 fool may, 89
 he gets not business who dares not,
 850
 me no more, 365, 383
 much (speirs mickle) they that, 863
 much, they, 593
 much to get little, 759
 not to, 124
 not who I am or was, 657
 to, is to pay the highest price, 859
 what they would, 254
 what you have and how much, 614
 Asked, it delights women to have been,
 645
 some object to be, 557
 Asker, good, needs a good listener, 743
 Asking, buying cheaper than, 764
 God may be had for the, 197
 is a pain, 783
 lost for want of, 821
 you slay me with, 623
 Asks the way he knows, 823

- Asks timidly, who, 652
 Asleep in Christ, 433
 we are laid, 396
 Asparagus, is cooked, more quickly
 than, 703
 is cooked, quicker than, 506
 Aspect, such vinegar, 283
 Aspen, good for staves, 344
 light quivering, 270
Asphaleia pros tuchēn, 474
 Aspiration, prove an, 232
 Aspirations old, 199
 Aspired, what I, 32
 Aspiring to a similitude of God, 8
 Ass among apes, 475, 494
 among perfume, 494
 an old, is never good, 756
 at the lyre, 494
 beautiful to an ass, 494
 behind, take heed of an, 852
 by the bride, hold the, 811
 egregiously an, 323
 endures his burden, 755
 endures the load not the overload,
 859
 every, loves to hear himself bray,
 773
 fable told to an, 475
 give an, oats, he runs after thistles,
 783
 hungry, will eat any straw, 804
 known by his ears, 532
 live, worth more than a dead doctor,
 745
 may bray, 128
 nicknames another "Long ears," 836
 one, scratches another, 846
 others' burdens kill the, 839
 sharp goad for a stubborn, 748
 that carries me, an, 804
 the law is, 111
 to each an, 494
 two proud men cannot ride one, 875
 virtue of an, 150
 what so solemn as the, 719
 when an, climbs the ladder, 879
 when the prophet beats the, 27
 wool from an, 475
 write me down an, 280
 Ass's milk, curd of, 250
 tail, make a sieve of an, 835
Assai basta, e troppo guasta, 773
 Assail who will, the valiant attends,
 759
 Assay so hard, 77
 Assayed, thrice he, 212
Asse carum est, 526, 659
 Assent, seemed to all, 102
 with civil leer, 250
Assentatio, illum perdidit, 549
 nunc mos est, 709
 Assertion is not proof, 759
 Asses, do not tie up, with horses, 771
 fetch the provender, 780
 horse not the offspring of, 525
 Asses' milk, 123
 Asseveration, blustering, 96
 Assigned, how sayings are, 178
 Assistance, one needs another's, 489
 Assistant, his own best, 274
Assotiglia, chi troppo s', 736
 Assurance double sure, make, 310
 two-thirds of success, 759
 Assure you, sir, I do, 282
 Assyrian came down, 58
 Astonishes, nothing but what, is true,
 410
 Astonishing beyond astonishment, 409
 Astounded, I was, 623
Aetra regunt homines, 691 note
 sic itur ad, 580, 677
Astræa rediit, 495
 Astrologer, no uncondemned, 602
 Astrology is true, 759
 Astronomer, an undevout, 410
 Astronomy, devotion, daughter of, 410
 Atalanta's heels, made of, 287
Ataraxia, 473
 ate, all day long they, 350
 by his side, 303
 into itself, 49
 when we were not hungry, 352
 Atheism and superstition, 555
 from a little philosophy, 10
 miracle not wrought for, 10
 not to believe in witches, 26
 on life rather than heart, 10
 that practical, 343
 the only, selfishness, 410
 the owl, 84
 Atheist, clean, 45
 half believes by night, 408
 miracle never wrought to convert
 an, 7
 Atheists, hypocrites the real, 13
 of mankind, make, 127
 Atheist's laugh, 45
 Athenians consulted after the event, 886
 Athens, immortal influence of, 201
 maid of, 59
 owls to, 469
 the eye of Greece, 220
 to carry owls to, 871
 Athletic fool, 4
 Atkins, thank you, Mister, 186
 Atlantean shoulders, 213
 Atlantic was roused, 336
 Atlas, Teneriff or, 216
 the demi-, 305
 the disencumbered, 97
 Atomies, team of little, 319
 Atoms, fortuitous concourse of, 239, 541,
 Atra comes, 507
 Attachments, disgraceful, 695
 Attainment, droops and dies upon, 104
 Attempt, favour our daring, 572
 fearing to, 278
 further, I forbid you to, 697
 go through or do not, 497
 not the deed, confounds, 309
 pardon my, 665
 to palliate, 241
 Attempts, allowance due to him who
 first, 478
 many things, man who, 467
 Attempted, boldly, half won, 877
 something done, 193
 to have, is praise, 660
 Attendance, to dance, 301
Attendre, tout vient à qui sait, 776
 Attention, enforce, 291
 Attic bird, the, 220
 poetry in an, 542
 taste, 224
 Attire, arrangement of their, 110
 so wild in their, 308
 Attorney, a special, 147
 worthy of an, 268
 Attorneys, injustice to, 268 note
 Attribute of heaven, 238

- Attribute to awe and majesty, 285
 Auburn, sweet, 146
 Auctioneer, the varnishing, 72
Auctoritas gliscit, 644
Audace, toujours de l', 714
Audaces fortuna juvat, 781
Audacia, plurimi est, 562
 pro muro, 495
Audacibus annus ceptis, 572
 Audacity, immoderate, 564
 shameless, of men, 621
 valuable in things doubtful, 562
 what we require is, 714
Audacter te vendita, 495
Aude sapere, 495
Audebimus ultima, 533
Audentes fortuna juvat, 495
 Audience and attention, 213
 find fit, 216
Audita loqui, 679
Augenblick ergreift, der den, 733
 Augury, we defy, 319
 August 24th, 806
 born in, 800
 dry and warm, 378
 Augustine, Saint, 8, 195
 St., a child of tears, 539
 no sermon without, 738, 833
 Augustus, always, 672
 embellisher of Rome, 698
 smile, make, 251
 Auld, when it's, it waxeth could, 444
 Aunt, if my, had been a man, 805
 if my, had wheels, 805
 in the country, our, 24
 Aunts, cousins and his, 143
Aurea dicta, 540
Auri sacra fames, 655
Auribus raris placere, 586
Aurion oude pote lambanei telos, 474
Auroram, a Gadibus usque, 627
 sub, jam dormitante lucerna, 597
 Austere, intolerant, 95
 Austin, St., 8
 Author, amended by the, 138
 choose an, 114
 credit this to the, 539
 ever spared, no, 141
 he was the; we finished it, 568
 his power betray the, 642
 like, like book, 818
 no, a genius to his publisher, 832
 note
 none but an, knows an author's
 cares, 94
 not pickt from the leaves of any, 26
 of authors, 7, 14
 our partie'lar, 380
 overlooks her, 99
 that's all author, 56
 was unknown, no, 108
 Authors, chief glory arises from, 178
 damn those, whom they never read,
 80
 hear one general cry, 97
 not to be admired and also excel, 13
 of evils know how to remove them,
 847
 old, 12
 quoted by other, 138
 shoeblack-seraph army of, 71
 steal their works, 244
 write for glory, 92
 Author's cap, feathers in, 60
 graces, ruin half an, 232
 Authority, a man under, 426
 a stubborn bear, 290
 cruelly exercised, 533
 forgets a dying king, 370
 little brief, 279
 reproofs from, 10
 settled and calm, 10
 tongue-tied by, 327
 weight of, in law, 494
 Authorship, difficulties in, 89
 left hardly any untouched, 651
 Autocrat, democrat, 368
 Automaton, a mechanized, 329
Automaton, to, 479
Autos epha, 469
Autres temps, autres mœurs, 839
 Autumn, best of the year, 540
 dread, 497
 fruit-bearing, 638
 gives fruit, 638
 nodding, 373
 of adversity, 207
 sabbath of the year, 192
 the melancholy season, 48
 W. Watson on, 383
 yields happy, 364
 Autumnal leaves, thick as, 212
 Autumn's fire, 3
Auxilio, non tali, 615
 Avarice and pride, 350
 and rapine, 224
 and swiche cursednesse, 76
 dreams of, 177, 227
 restrain your, 639
 spur of industry, 173
 suspicion of, to be avoided, 709
 take up with, 60
 wants all, 580
 Avaricious is good to none, 561
 it is money not to be, 611
Avaritia suspicio vitanda, 709
Avarus semper eget, 682
 Avaunt, hence, 152
Ave atque vale, 561
 et cave, 650
 Aves vehement, 278
Avena, tenui meditamus, 337
 Avenge myself, let all perish so that I
 can, 727
 Avenger, an, shall rise from our bones,
 533
 Aver, a kindly, never a good horse, 745
Averno, facilis descensus, 535
 Aversion of all aversions, 405
Avertat Deus, 517
Avisus bonis, 500
Avitus apto cum lare fundus, 667
Avocat, bon, mauvais voisin, 743
 Avoid evil, 759
 what is to come, 317
 what's grown, safer to, 289
 Avon into Severn, 139
 will bear into the, 399
Avulso, uno, non deficit alter, 698
 Awa', when our gude man's, 210
 Await, all things good, 365
 Awake, arise, 212
 awake, 105
 let me be, 85
 my St. John, 245
 Away with it, quoth Washington, 774
 note
 Awe of such a thing as I myself, 303
 to strike, into the beholders, 351
 Awful, all she does and is, is, 364

Awful, from the, to the contemptible, 470
 Awkward and loutish, 494
 Awls, six, make a shoemaker, 848
 Axe fall, let the great, 318
 's laid unto the root of the trees,
 425
 to grind, an, 138, 457
 Axe's edge did try, 205
 Axiom, the only undisputed, 598
 Axioms, pointed, 178
 "Ay," construe, 277
Ayde toy, Dieu t'aidera, 784
 Aylmer Aylmer, Sir, 363
Ayude Dios con lo suyo a cada uno, 784
 Azure, heaven's soft, 157
 the unruffled deep, 51

B

Babbative and Scribbative, 342
 Babble of the sale-room, 72
 Babbled of green fields, a', 296
 Babe, any, on any mother's knee, 358
 in a house, 377
 she lost in infancy, 342
 Babes and sucklings, 414, 427
 around three cling, 401
 bugs to fearen, 345
 Babe's disguise, the god in, 31
 Babel, stir of the great, 99
 Babies know the truth, 358
 Baby, every, finer than the last, 111
 figure of the giant mass, 301
 hush thee, my, 273
 prattle, lulled by the same old, 29
 public a great, 74
 Babylon in all its desolation, 106
 is fallen, 420
 lies low, 693
 the great is fallen, 437
Bacchanalia vivunt, 649
 Bacchanalian madness, 94
 song and smoke, 67
 Bacchanals, live like, 649
 Bacchus, 222
 and his revellers, 216
 disperses care, 521
 ever fair, 125
 listed, 42
 opens the heart, 493
 whither wilt thou lead, 657
 Bachelor life, nothing better than, 606
 of three-score, 279
 would die a, 280
 Bachelors laugh, 876
 reformers are, 228
 wives and maids' children, 759
 Back and side go bare, 350
 better run, than wrong, 668, 761
 crook is in his, 165
 good for the, bad for the head, 853
 never turned his, 34
 not to go, 251
 those before cried, 203
 Backs is easy riz, our, 112
 Backbiter, flatterer and, 369
 Backbiters, no, if no hearers, 806
 Backbites, who, an absent friend, 484
 Backgammon, only athletic sport, 175
 Backing, plague upon such, 293
 Backward like a cow's tail, 788
 like the tail of a calf, 788
 Bacon, Jonson on, 179
 loves, that licks the sty door, 793
 Bacon, no olla without, 833
 no pot without, 738
 no, where there is no hook, 883
 of paradise, 759
 shined, think how, 247
 where you think there's, there's no
 chimney, 884
 who stole the, 809
 Bacon's eloquence, 181
 Bad among the worst, 342
 associating with the, you become,
 473
 become worse when praised, 475
 better for being a little, 279
 but you do no better, 548
 die late, 107
 dignified by disapproval, 583
 examples come from good begin-
 nings, 626
 go to the, 484
 in itself, 584
 little touched, as any man's with,
 375
 man, a, wishes another bad, 584
 man never capable of good service, 41
 man worst when he pretends good-
 ness, 584
 man's courage, 87
 men are bondsmen, 477
 men combined, 37
 men less so than they seem, 88
 men wish exploded, none but, 100
 most men are, 475
 no one ever suddenly, 602
 nothing, if understood right, 834
 once, always bad, 672
 people, if there were no, 112
 report, too bad for, 307
 so much, in the best of us, 449
 thing is best known, 616
 thing never dies, 777
 things excellently, 27
 things, of all, 104
 to whom none seems, 511
 to worse, 104, 859
 when she was she was horrid, 445
 woman, 1
 Bad's the best, 135
 the best, where, 882
 Badge, oars and coat of, 109
 of all our tribe, 283
 Badly managed, things refuse to be, 664
 Baffled to fight better, 34
 Bag and baggage, 458
 Bags of cares, 261
Bagatelle, vive la, 731
 Bagpiper, at a, 283
 Bailey, O Miss, 89
 Bailiff's daughter dear, 442
Baillieur, un bon, fait baillier deux, 743
 Bairn his will, gie a, 782
 maun creep or he gang, 739
 silly, eith to lear, 749
 Bairns best heard at home, 807
 gude, easy to teach, 788
 Baker, be not a, if your head be of
 butter, 759
 not to-day, 466
 Bakers and brewers, 189
 millers and, 774
 Baking without meal and water, 811
 Balance, a just, 577
 distinguisheth not between gold and
 lead, 853
 let's be mute, at the, 43

- Bald, change of women makes, 765
 head soon shaven, 739
 makes the bumpkin, 788
 man with a wig, nothing more
 shocking, 502
 Baldheaded, go into it, 198
 Balditude, premature, 83
 Baldwin's dead, Lord, 843
 Bale, when, is next, boot is next, 881
 Ball at three straight sticks, 186
 John, 251 *note*
 John, saying used by, 879
 Balls, gods treat men as, 518
 Ballad, a woful, 286
 guilty of such a, 281
 in print, 290
 mongers, metre, 293
 of Burger, 447
 singer's joy, 397
 Ballads and libels, 275 *note*
 better than all, 196
 from a cart, 125
 monarchy tempered by, 720
 of a nation, 134
Ballon d'essai, 713
 Balloon, a trial, 713
 something in a huge, 396
 Balm, for every pain, 146
 gums and, 215.
 in Gilead, 421
 of hurt minds, 309
 Ban, some prodigious, 168
 Banbury, to, came I, 460
 Band, heavenborn, 172
 Bandits in the paths of fame, 45
 Bane of conversation, 259
 the precious, 212
 Bang went saxpence, 458
 Banished man, he is a, 441
 Banishment, bread of, 292
 Bank and bush, over, 345
 I know a, 282
 the shady, 681
 Bankruptcy, full of ease and health, 80
 Bankrupt's last resort, 266
 Banner, Freedom's, 120
 in the sky, 165
 star-spangled, 184
 take thy, 192
 the royal, 324
 Banners, Billy's, 63
 flout the sky, 308
 hang out our, 310
 the love of, 641
 wave, all thy, 67
 Banning, he is no, 759
 Bannocks better than a bread, 788
 Banquet, a trifling foolish, 320
 a very fantastical, 280
 hall deserted, 231
 no great, but some fares ill, 867
 now to the, 144
 of the mind, 126, 257
 seven make a, 673
 Banquets, dejection after, 594
 the boar born for, 647
 your, tell your vileness, 404
 Banquet's o'er, when the, 141
 Banqueting and feasts, English given
 to, 459
 upon borrowing, 424
Banquier donné par la nature, 730, 731
 Bantams, little, 819
 Banter with obscure discourse, 579
 Bar, moaning of the, 371
 Bar, parade with at the, 95
 ponderous grate and massy, 271
 when I have crossed the, 371
 Barabbas was a robber, 430
 Barbarian, a, become not understood,
 497
 Barbarians all at play, 54
 Barbarous, utterly despised as, 7
Barbe de fol, à, 739
 Barber, a young, 756
 learns by shaving fools, 739
 no, shaves so close, 832
 practises on an orphan, 559
 Bard, blame not the, 228
 divine, 152
 here dwelt a, 375
 of mightiest name, 384
 sublime, or, 332
 that blind, 87
 the, shall scorn, 269
 Bards, clever, for friends, 393
 sublime, 192
 Barefoot better than none, 760
 Bargain, a dry, 804
 a good, a pick-purse, 743
 bad ware never a, 766
 for the skies, 95
 in the way of, 294
 make every, clear, 822
 not a bargain, 630
 on a good, think twice, 836
 Bargains, rule for, 112
 Bargain's a bargain, 445, 739
 Bargaining face, 135
 Barge, drag the slow, 105
 Bark attendant sail, 247
 fatal and perfidious, 223
 the scarfed, 284
 they, I keep out of sight, 574
 thy sea-sick, weary, 322
 worse than his bite, 802
 Barks more than bites, cowardly dog,
 502
 when one dog, another begins, 574
 Barkers, greatest, bite not sores, 759
 not biters, 787
 Barkis is willin', 112
 Barley-meal and water, 514
 mow, health to the, 463
 straw's good fodder, 759
 wine, best, 382
 Barleycorn, bold John, 44
 Sir John, 848
 Barkshire, representative of, 791
 Barnaby bright, 464
 Baronet, lily-handed, 365
 Baronets are bad, 144
 Barren, 'tis all, 348
 Barrister hires out anger, 569
 Bart, I'm a bad, 144
 Barter and exchange, 335
 compromise and, 38
 Bartholomew brings autumn, 514
 brings cold dew, 845
 Barty now, vere is dat, 191
 Base delight in baseness, 120
 from its firm, 271
 in kind, 95
 inwardly, 671
 shall die, 36
 to be moderately, 336
 who is here so, 303
 Baseness, ignorance a child of, 10
 Baser, you will attempt something, 540
 Bashful youth, such a, 94

- Bashfulness, enemy to poverty, 759
 foe to poverty, 841
 Basil, tufted, 332
 Basket and thy store, 412
 not the worst of the, 861
 sowing with the, 850
 to sow with the, 479
 Baskets, farewell, 713
 Bassanio, still the same boy, 17
 Bastard, the son of none, 497
 Bastards, live like Nature's, 223
 Batavian grace, 117
Bataillons, Dieu est toujours pour les
 gros, 715
 Bath, go to, 465, 783
 Order of, Latin motto, 694
 Baths, wine and Venus, 497
Baton porte paix, 807
 Bat's back, on the, 276
 Bats eat cats, 118
 Battalions, God always for the big, 715
 Battering the gates of heaven, 362
 Battersea, go to, 783
 Battle, a hard, where none escapes, 813
 and the breeze, 666
 ends when the foe is down, 644
 is in your hands, 560
 like this, was ever a, 370
 money controls, the, 827
 no blot on his name in, 66
 nor the, to the strong, 418
 old Sarah, 187
 on equal terms, 488
 pedantry of cold mechanic, 397
 perilous edge of, 212
 rages loud and long, 66
 rushed together into, 551
 smelleth the, 414
 they make them ready to, 439
 to kindle the, 657
 when ready, hope for, 644
 won, nothing so melancholy, 388
 Battles, Cæsar lives after his, 710
 long ago, 397
 o'er again, fought his, 125
 posterity shall hear of these, 496
 that we train not in, 398
 Battle's lost and won, 308
 magnificently stern array, 52
 van, 19
 Battled fields, dream of, 271
 Battledore and shuttlecock, 110
 Bauble, pleased with this, 246
 Baulk, proper way to, 31
 Bavius, he who does not hate, 649
 Bawty, bound not with, 764
 Baxter, stoned at Kidderminster, 802
 Bay tree, like a green, 414, 439
 Bays and beer, 461
 filled his arms with, 380
 Bayard, Chevalier, 729
 who so bold as blind, 885
 Baying the moon, 574
 Be-all and the end-all, 308
 as they are, let them, 679
 or not to be, to, 315
 rather than to seem, to, 527
 what you are, 529, 660
 what you are supposed to be, 695
 Beach from either, 3
 Beacon-light, the great, 28
 Beacons of wise men, 173
 Beadle, a parish, 111
 on Boxin' day, 110
 to a humorous sigh, 281
 Beads and prayer-books, 246
 in the hand, devil in the capuch, 853
 walked forth to tell, 240
 Beak, take thy, 242
 Beaker full of the warm south, 182
 Beam, co-eternal, 214
 the full mid-day, 226
 Beams, a lane of, 362
 his orient, 215
 tricks his, 224
 Beaming, once expressively, 67
 Bean, every, has its black, 773
 two pigeons with one, 814
 Beans, abstain from, 484
 in flower, fools in full strength, 757
 make five, how many, 792
 sow, in the mud, 850
 Bear, all this I, 5
 and forbear, 468, 688
 baiting, Puritan hated, 203
 catch the, before you sell his skin,
 765
 gardens, mystical, 497
 I, what the gods give, 658
 is to conquer, 67
 it calmly, we, 242
 let us, what befalls us, 682
 lives in amity with bear, 178
 no dancing, 94
 oppressed, by the, 380
 them now, ye cannot, 430
 till his back breaks, man may, 746
 we must, what the gods choose, 469
 what cannot be changed, 537
 what is hurtful, 537
 Bears agree, 563
 spare those that he still, 50
 we roar like, 421
 Bear's skin, sell not the, 846
 Beard, by thy long grey, 85
 loose his, 153
 of formal cut, 286
 of wisdom, 668
 offer you his foolish, 684
 the lion in his den, 220
 to be wise when you have a, 812
 well lathered, half shaved, 739
 were all, if the, 605
 wise as far as the, 497
 Beards be grown, until your, 412
 unmown, 58
 wag all, where, 811
 Bearing, by, you shall be borne, 538
 in hand, 872 not)
 nobler their, 4
 Bearings of this observation, 114
 Beast, a familiar, 277
 a man, makes a, 278
 has heart to do it, what, 363
 marks of the, 155
 or a god, 11
 spares those of kindred flocks, 631
 that wants discourse of reason, 311
 which goes well, 853
 Beasts at Ephesus, 92
 brutish, 304
 men go astray like, 655
 men were turned into, 170
 of all, 19
 of prey are strong and treacherous,
 753
 of the field, 686
 supplied our feasts, 240
 that perish, 415
 Beat, a bad one to, 391

- Beat goads with fists, 676
 them, the more you, the better
 they'll be, 750
 we must never be, 460
 Beaten down, of all men the most, 623
 great by being, 49
 path the safest, 853
 well, cries as much as badly beaten,
 877
 Beateth the air, as one that, 432
Beati possidentes, 498
 Beating of my own heart, 211
 Beatitude, a ninth, 763
Beatum, nihil est ab omni parte, 574
Beatus ante obitum nemo, 519, 697
 Beau, no need to smell a, 97
 Beaumont, Fletcher's associate, 398
 rare, 19
Beauté sans bonté, 760
 Beauteous even where beauties, 63
 Beauties, a blending of all, 53
 are tyrants, 102
 conceals her, 22
 eminent and canonised, 208
 every day, 516
 in small proportion, 180
 most abound, 63
 not his own, 252
 of the night, meaner, 404
 pale, unripened, 1
 with greatest, joined, 79
 Beautified is a vile phrase, 314
 Beautiful and nure, the, 358
 and swift, 331
 as sweet, 407
 be less, or less brief, 383
 beneath his touch, 68
 beyond compare, 227
 enough if good enough, 668
 everything, is lovable, 625
 for situation, 415
 give it to the more, 517
 good! perfect! 644
 is difficult, 519
 is great, 612
 nothing, but what is true, 729
 shall abide, 36
 to every man his own is, 688
 to last, too, 19, 35
 to live, too, 111
 upon the mountains, 421
 woman would rather be, 776
 Beauty, a connoisseur in, 616
 a good letter of introduction, 744
 a thing of, 182
 a vain and doubtful good, 328
 about the best thing, 31
 adds grace to virtue, 545
 all is, 34
 and beauteous words, 162
 and folly often companions, 760
 and modesty at variance, 578
 and modesty rarely agree, 661
 and sadness, 204
 and wealth, you are given, 615
 as much, as could die, 180
 as summer fruits, 11
 autumn of, is beautiful, 644
 bereft of, 288
 best part of, 13
 born of murmuring sound, 395
 buys no beef, 760
 calls, 'tis, 191
 carries its dower, 760
 chase the native, 290
 Beauty cheateth half the world, 378
 curved is the line of, 450
 doth of itself persuade, 326
 draws more than seen, 760
 draws us, 244
 faded has no second spring, 241
 fatal gift of, 53
 for ashes, 421
 forbids you to be what you would,
 671
 from order springs, 185
 grave is all, 385
 greatest value of woman, 81
 has wings, 227
 ills from, 175
 immortal, 20
 in distress, 37, 59
 in him, there is no, 421
 in his life, 325
 incompatible with your prayers, 671
 infinitely growing, 397
 is a blossom, 760
 is a witch, 280
 is but skin deep, 343, 760
 is its own excuse, 129, 390
 is potent, 760
 is transitory, 540
 is truth, 182
 Isle of, 19
 love built on, 119
 made the bright world dim, 331
 making beautiful old rhyme, 327
 master the most strong, 344
 music in, 26
 near your, 297
 no inheritance, 760
 not an outward show, 346
 of a thousand stars, 205
 of its star-shaped shadow, 400
 of no complexion, 150
 of the manliest, 109
 of the mind, 92
 poor, finds more lovers than hus-
 bands, 747
 pride accompanies, 536
 provoketh thieves, 285
 should go beautifully, 369
 slain, with him is, 326
 smiling in her tears, 65
 stands in the admiration, 219
 strength, youth, 240
 such perfect, such imperfect morals,
 497
 the insult to her, 584
 the purgation of superfluities, 456
 this world is full of, 206
 thou art all, 83
 to delight, 106
 to draw true, 137
 truly blest, 288
 turned saddest things to, 36
 unchaste, 256
 unclothed, 137
 under twenty locks, 326
 want of, made up by mental attain-
 ments, 675
 what is there in a pile of money?
 654
 without bounty, 760
 without grace, 760
 would be the same, 368
 youth and fortune, 207
 Beauty's chain, 231
 elixir vitæ, praise, 239
 ensign, 322

- Beauty's heavenly ray, 54
 pride, 125
 sauces, 170
 self, she was, 373
 silken bond, 33
 tears, 65
 witching sway, 67
 Beaux turned to flambeaux, 167
 where none are, 200
 Beaver, her hat was a, 16
 on, his, 294
Bebeños, mē tis, eisitō, 474
 Beccaria, 21
 Beckons me away, 376
 Becoming, the, 479
 Bed, as a man makes his, 757
 as you make your, 759
 at ten, be in, 104
 by night, 147
 clothes all creep, 144
 delicious bed, 171
 each within our narrow, 74
 early to, early to rise, 772
 four corners to my, 465
 go to, in another world, 446
 good morrow to thy, 321
 is a good thing, 722
 is a medicine, 848
 is like the grave, 140
 laith to, laith out of, 815
 last in, best heard, 815
 lie in, if one's name be up, 805
 no more than 'twere to go to, 263
 now, up in my, 169
 nuptial, a place of strife, 672
 of down, proves at night a, 404
 of honour, 132
 on my grave, as now my, 26
 the hard, cold ground, 268
 time, would it were, 294
 warm weather when in, 354
 what better, 379
 we laugh, in, 179
 Beds of raging fire, 213
 sleeping in feather, 168
 Bede, Venerable, 547
 Bede's dying words, 686
 Bedecked, ornate, and gay, 220
 Bedfellows, strange, 276
 Bedlam, love and pride stock, 821
 Bedlame, slept into, 131
 Bedside manner, good, 458
 Bee, dead, makes no honey, 741
 good for the, good for the hive, 878
 had stung it newly, 351
 how doth the little busy, 386
 in his bonnet, 790
 nature's confectioner, 83
 philosopher like, 12
 sucks, where the, 276
 the wild, 28
 Bees, a swarm of, in May, 749
 almsmen of spring-bowers, 183
 and birds have such a tune, 203
 as the, take the sweets, 540
 cannot be turned, 851
 innumerable, 365
 make honey, so do you, 678
 no, no honey, 832
 on flowers alighting, 229
 the Hybla, 304
 when old, yield no honey, 879
 Beef and beer, fed on, 460
 bring us in no, 441, 794
 faced boys, 111
 Beef, great eater of, 288
 weavers', 877
 Beefsteak against seasickness, 60
 Been, I am no longer, what I have, 727
 I am not what I have, 167
 we have ever, 359
 what hath, hath been, 816
 what never has, nor shall be, 556
 whatever thou hast, 59
 who that hath ever, 227
 Beer and skittles, 64
 bays and, 461
 British, 68
 by drinking cold small, 445
 chronicle small, 323
 froth is not, 782
 goes in, wisdom goes out, 881
 I'd give a pot of, 263
 ladies fair will grow like, 170
 on milk, 807
 sister to tobacco, 25
 undrawn, 58
 when I think upon a pot of, 63
 who drink, will think, 446, 868
 Beastie, cowrin', tim'rous, 41
 Beetle, panoplied, 394
 that we tread upon, 279
 Beetle's back, blotches on a, 16
 Beetles in our own, 74
 Beeves and home-bred kine, 397
 Before, thou art not what thou wast, 7
 who looks not, finds himself behind, 885
 Beforehand, nothing so good as it
 seems, 128
 Beg, taught me first to, 285
 Began, you, better than you end, 506
 Beggetting, no love, 167
 Beggar, a, never bankrupt, 739
 better die a, than live, 762
 envies beggar, 472
 even his parents not his friends, 587
 gie a, a bed, 782
 grieves that another goes by, 836
 on horseback, set a, 847
 shall die a, 257
 should be answered, 285
 sue a, get a louse, 851
 that I am, 314
 that may not gae by ane man's
 door, 791
 that, pleases me, 637
 Beggars breed, rich men feed, 760
 must not be choosers, 760
 mounted, 298
 Beggar's life, 106
 woe to see another, 813
 Beggars' bags are bottomless, 760
 Beggarily last dot, 100
 Beggary, idleness the key of, 804
 is valiant, 297
 no vice but, 290
 Begging, a trade unknown, 352
 ashamed to be for ever, 530
 borrowing, or robbery, 208
 form of, in Italy, 737
 got by, costs dear, 880
 the question, 636
 Begin, better never, than never make
 end, 762
 fond to, 375
 hardest to, 344
 low, speak slow, 449
 to, easier than to finish, 563
 to, is to have half-finished, 877

- Begin troublesome to, is quickly fol-
 lowed up, 566
 with the beginning, 60
 Begins sometimes, 305
 everything, completes nothing, 663
 who, and does not complete, 762
 Beginner, always a, 672
 Beginning and end, it wants, 503
 and ending shake hands, 751
 bad, bad ending, 739
 bad, good ending, 739
 better things will follow a feeble, 515
 better to cure at the, 668
 difficult in, 547
 every, is cheerful, 732
 everything must have a, 776
 good, half the battle, 743
 happy, half the work, 877
 hot, middle lukewarm, 849
 hence every, and end, 651
 is half the whole, 468, 641
 mind must be forced to make a, 506
 nothing so difficult, 61
 of our end, 283
 of the end, 714
 such, such end, 739
 things best in their, 724
 Beginnings, all, are small, 628
 good, make good endings, 785
 of great things are small, 601
 of vice, 687
 small, great endings, 848
 with stand, 641
 Begun, Christ further things well, 505
 everything stands till, 757
 he has not done who has, 790
 is half done, 520, 740
 well, is half done, 877
 work, is half done, 751
Behaupten ist nicht beweisen, 759
 Behaviour, whilst of good, 524
 Behind, forth departs who looks, 73
 I will be, and give the signal, 525
 left no trace, 375
 me, go, 702
 one must ride, 280
 they look, 153
 thought there was no more, 289
 we drop, 156
 Beholders, difference is in, 130
 Being, taste of, 134
 this intellectual, 213
 this pleasing, anxious, 152
 Belerium, from old, 252
 Belgium's capital, 52
 Belgrave Square, may beat in, 144
 Belial, sons of, 212
 thus, 213
 Belief, a dishonouring, 13
 costive of, 181
 forfeits, though he speaks truth, 653
 gunshot of, 140
 how you block our way, 726
 in a wrong, 50
 in his words comes with difficulty,
 690
 in possibilities not faith, 26
 is bad, if a man's, 258
 is for it, 177
 is right in his own eyes, 96
 it is an old, 192
 misgiving which precedes, 339
 touch, nor can, 355
 unbelief is a, 719
 within the prospect of, 308
 Believe a' ye hear, 806
 all or none, equally an error, 701
 because so bred, 124
 conquer who, 126
 do not, anyone about yourself, 599,
 638
 hastily, do not, 599
 I, and am at rest, 508
 it, I'd not, 69
 men, what they desire, 577
 more reverent to, 667
 not anything forthwith, 608
 not every tale, 424
 not from what others, 123
 nothing, I will, 606
 only, what I understand, 115
 powerfully and potently, 314
 tardily, we, things grievous, 690
 that others know that which they
 know not, 9
 to, and to disbelieve both dangerous,
 635
 to-morrow we will, 510
 we soon, 409
 well and have well, 760
 what a man prefers to, 14
 what is it proud slime will not, 605
 what is marvellous we can't, 409
 what the Church believes, 538
 what they wish, men, 537
 what they wish, the wretched, 659
 what varies, who can, 123
 what we, we imagine all believe, 646
 what we wish, 127
 will not, until I have read it, 610
 you have it, and you have, 510
 Believed, I know whom I have, 669
 never half, 15
 through fear, 706
 what has always been, 660
 Believers, he will get, 349
 quick, need broad shoulders, 843
 Believer's ear, 236
 Believes all, he that, 793
 his own, each, 243
 less, who knows much, 797
 thing that nobody, 328
 Believing hath a core, 36
 luxury of, 155
 where we cannot prove, 366
 Belisarius, give an obolus to, 514
 Bell, a wooden, 873
 as a sullen, 294
 each matin, 85
 God comes without a, 783
 inscription, Latin, 757
 kirk-hammer struck the, 41
 let him alone with the saint's, 783
 rings, all there when the, 791
 sexton tolled the, 169
 silence that dreadful, 323
 strikes one, 406
 the church-going, 101
 the vesper, 73
 tolled by an earthquake, 364
 Bells, angels' music, 161
 call others to church, 760
 have knolled, 286
 jangled, sweet, 315
 ring out, wild, 367
 ringeth to evensong, 157
 sweet the sound of village, 168
 the church's artillery, 733
 those evening, 231
 those village, 100

- Bells, toll, deep, 167
 you can't ring the, and go in pro-
 cession, 888
- Bella! horrida bella!* 498
- Bellaque matribus detestata*, 595
- Belle, vain to be a, 200
- Bellerophon, letters of, 578
- Bellerophonte melior*, 527
- Bellica signa*, 536
- Bellies' sake, for their, 223
- Bellman, the fatal, 309
- Bello, nulla salus*, 617
- Belly, army goes on its, 460
 full, neither fights nor flies well, 742
 gross does not produce refined mind,
 778
 has no ears, 745
 hath no ears, 853
 mortals given up to the, 594
 vilest of beasts is the, 481
 whose God is their, 434
- Bellyful's a bellyful, 739
- Bellum omnium in omnes*, 573
multis utile, 551
pax rursum, 559
- Belongs to them, when all men have
 what, 879
- Beloved after his death, 699
 is above all bargains, 871
- Below us, things, are nothing to us, 645
- Bench, great on the, 48
- Benches, fools sit on, 780
- Bend, best to, while it is a twig, 760
 better, than break, 762
 I, and do not break, 718
 not break, 540
- Bends, when it, it breaks, 880
- Bendemeer's stream, 230
- Bene vult*, 603
- Benedicite, the god of love, and, 78
- Benedick, St., sow thy pease, 845
 the married man, 279
- Benediction, perpetual, 402
 the greater, 9
- Benefice, dreams he of another, 320
- Beneficence, man the slave of, 823
- Beneficent as strong, 397
 he is, who is kind for the sake of
 others, 499
- Beneficium accipere*, 499
qui dedit, taceat, 649
- Benefit cannot be conferred on the un-
 willing, 499
 cited, becomes an offence, 730
 others, that I may, 709
 to accept a, is to sell liberty, 499
 worthy obliges all men, 499
- Benefits beyond requital excite hatred,
 499
 conferred, return of, 656
 please when fresh, 760
 to the evil are dangerous, 583
 too great, 153
 we write upon the wave, 185
- Benjamin's mess, 411
- Benevolence, that lamp of sane, 209
- Bequests, charitable, 548
- Bereave, naught can me, 375
- Berkeley Bishop, 63 *note*
 Bishop, said there was no matter, 63
 coxcombs vanquish, 24
- Bermoothes still vexed, 276
- Bernard, St., 822
 St., on priests' evil life, 818
- Beroaldus's opinion, 48
- Berries harsh and crude, 223
 two lovely, 282
- Berry, God could have made a better
 382
- Bertha span, the time when, 735
- Beseeching or besieging, 216
- Besier than he was, seemed, 75
- Bess, image of good Queen, 171
- Besser ist besser*, 760
Ritter als Knecht, 882
- Best, all for the, in the best of all pos-
 sible worlds, 730
 better, in one general, 327
 choose what is, 629
 folks hae done their, 44
 He gives the, 175
 he is safe that does his, 96
 his circumstances allow, 406
 is bad, our, 29
 is best, 760
 is best cheap, 760
 is cheapest, 766
 may err, 1
 may slip, 243
 not to seem, but to be, 476
 of bad, take the, 104
 of friends fall out, 170
 of what we do and are, 397
 out of the worst, 29
 she did her, 103
 that has been said and thought, 6
 thing God invents, 31
 things are nearest, 211
 things corrupted, 108
 thought all for the, 321
 who of the worst can make the, 90
- Bestower of kindness should be silent,
 649
- Besy a man, nowher so, 75
- Bet, better at a, 64
 he would, which one would fly first,
 82
- Beten und Arbeiten*, 842
- Betimes, up, 288
- Betray, sweetest when they would, 120
- Betrayed, by ourselves, 90
 not conquered, 694
 too early, 55
- Betrayer betrayed, 732
- Betrogens Betrüger*, 732
- Betrothed, betrayer, and betrayed, 274
- Bettelsack ist bodenlos*, 760
- Better could have spared a better man,
 294
 course, I approve; I follow the
 worse, 706
 every, night be best, 377
 for, for worse, 438
 fortune may follow, 540
 grows to bad, 786
 if you know anything, 676
 is better, 869
 is enemy of well, 869
 no one can be, 528
 no, than you should be, 832
 not to be, 59
 striving to, 306
 than they seem, men, 131
 the lustre of the, 301
 things, let us follow, 591
 to be left, 91
 to sit still, 269
 with me, things were never, 619
- Bettors, give place to your, 513, 783
 what is best, 396

- Betting, bargaining face, 135
 Beverage, but the flowing stream, **no**, 375
 Bevy of fair women, 218
 Bewails himself, he that, 793
 Beware, farewell and, 650
 of man, 244
 of marked men, 504
 of the dog, 504
 Bewilder, leads to, 20
 Bewildered some are, 243
 Bezonian, under which king, 295
 Bias, saying of, 475
Bibamus, moriendum est, 509
Bibat, aut, aut abeat, 588
Bibendi, causæ sunt quinque, 674
 Bible, an inarticulate, 72
 but litel on the, 75
 of 52 leaves, 765
 Society, Carlyle on, 70
 the big ha', 42
 true, knows her, 95
 Bibles laid open, 161
Bibliothèque, en tois gegraptaï, 467
Biblion mega, 474
 Bidding, delay not to do my, 598
 he that does, 794
 thousands at his, 224
 to her, she could bow, 272
 Bides, well, well betides, 877
Bien perdu, bien connu, 865
 Bier, upon his watery, 223
 Bigot, a, 121
 brood, faced the, 385
 no blinder, 96
 Bigots of the iron time, 271
 Bigot's rage, 150
 Bigotry murders religion, 89
 Bilboes to be married, 135
 Bile, as the liver secretes, 70
 not a, 24
 Bill of company, 354
 of fare, the, 140
 of fare, to tempt me, 354
 Bills, his weekly, 61
 of charges, 10
 Billee, little, 372
 Billing and cooing, 17
 and cooing, season of, 35
 Billingsgate compliments, 467
 language described, 337
 talk, 721
 Billow, swelling and limitless, 86
 Bind, fast, fast find, 778, 845
 in body and in soul can, 272
 safe, safe find, 379, 845
 Biographies, history the essence of, 7
 Biography, Carlyle on, 70
 the only history, 130
Bios brachus, 475
 hēdistos, 471
 trochos, 473
 Bipeds, the proud, 340
 Birch, most ladylike of trees, 197
 tree of knowledge, now a, 169
 Bird, a rare, 661
 cries too late when taken, 812
 early, catches the worm, 856
 fall in your mouth, 888
 flies to its own, 488
 forlorn, 167
 her solemn, 215
 I think I hear a little, 62
 indefatigable, 341
 in my bosom, 804
 Bird in net better than a hundred fly-
 ing, 739
 in the hand, 739
 knows nothing of gladness, 204
 like a, 466
 loves to hear himself sing, 771
 must hatch her own egg, 773
 of every, its language, 195
 of the air shall carry the voice, 419
 old, not caught with chaff, 756
 or devil! 242
 say so, I heard the little, 458
 such, such song, 646
 sweet, 35
 take any, and put it in a cage, 77
 that bewrays its own nest, 810
 that can sing and won't, 854
 that flies about, 93
 that fouls its own nest, 810
 that shunn't the noise, 221
 the happiest, 394
 the household, 119
 thinks its own nest charming, 773
 to scare, is not the way to catch, 872
 whom man loves best, 394
 Birds, arms, and love, 876
 as the old, sang, 865
 charm of earliest, 215
 do, as the, 209
 in last year's nest, no, 193
 in their little nests, 386
 of a feather, 763
 of prey do not flock together, 763
 old, hard to pluck, 835
 outside cages despair of getting in, 716
 over the boughs, 127
 ready cooked do not fly, 763
 rhymes as to, 464
 sleeping in feather-beds, 168
 somewhere the, are singing, 195
 song, by the, 368
 time of the singing of, 419
 two, with one stone, 562, 814, 872
 will sing at dawn, 26
 without despair to get in, 388
 Birdes, the little, 157
 Birdie, rest a little longer, 363
Birretta in mano, 767
 Birmingham, button-maker at, 89
 Birth and ancestry not of our own
 making, 596
 and title, 88
 beauty, good shape, 301
 bestow, what can, 126
 death as natural as, 9
 great, sometimes makes mean
 minds, 615
 is but a sleep and a forgetting, 402
 much, breeding more, 763
 nothing but death begun, 408
 nothing where virtue is absent, 720
 royal, accidental, 544
 some glory in their, 327
 sudden and portentous, 270
 the region of his, 226
 the story of her, 2
 this monstrous, 323
 we should lament at a, 596
 Birth's invidious bar, 366
 Birthdays, how do you number your, 597
 Birthplace, moan for their, 159
 Birthright of mankind to die, 375
 our rule and, 41
 sold his, 350

- Bis dat qui cito dat*, 499, 790
dat qui dat celeriter, 566
vincit qui se vincit, 499
 Biscay, O! in the bay of, 78
 Biscay's sleepless bay, 51
 Biscuit, the remainder, 286
 Biscuits, captain's, 112
 Bishop, dog looks at a, 740
 of gold, staff of wood, 763
 then must be blameless, 435
 unwilling to be, 609
 well and woe is him that is kin to a,
 877
 who bathed twice a day, 12
 Bishops, bench of heedless, 332
 I don't like, 117
 like, what, 337
 Bishop's prayer, amen to a, 27
 Bishoprick, let another take, 430
 Bismarck, sayings of, 452
 thinks he has us, 734
 Bit, a golden, does not better the horse,
 743
 Bite, fools, wise men agree, 780
 him not by the lip, 869
 if you cannot, 806
 lick before they, 824
 Biter, bit, 854
 Bites, dog which, does not bark in vain,
 756
 Biting and scratching, Scots' folks'
 wooing, 763
 is immortal, 305
 Bitter as coloquintida, 323
 before ripe, 605
 can spring up, 73
 in joy's fount, 51
 in mouth, spits not sweet, 885
 to endure, sweet to remember, 839
 who has never tasted, knows not
 sweet, 885
 Bitterness, in the gall of, 430
 of the heart, subdue, 732
 of things, 402, 404
 Blab, a, is a scab, 796
 Blabbing eastern scout, 222
 Black and proud, 464, 777
 but not the devil, 804
 eyes and lemonade, 230
 heavens with, 297
 is death, 464
 is white, 341
 it stood as night, 213
 lusty, 463
 man, from a, keep thy wife, 887
 man's a jewel in a fair woman's eye,
 740
 serviceable suit of, 30
 slaves, five and thirty, 383
 will take no other hue, 763
 with tarnished gold, 132
 Blacks, two, do not make a white, 875
 Black's not so black, 68
 Blackamoor, you cannot wash white,
 888
 Blackberries, and pluck, 27
 plenty as, 293
 Blackbird, the, 209
 Blackbirds full of, 3
 Blackburne, Mr., one also from, 240
 Blackens the water about him, 3
 Blacker than they are, crows reported,
 855
 Blackfriars Bridge, 109
 Blackguards both, 62
 Blackness of darkness, 436
 of the frown of God, 385
 Blacksmith beyond his hammer, 599 *note*
 Bladders, swim on, 300
 Blade a care-defying, 42
 on its, 231
 the trenchant, 49
 Blades, Spanish, 320
 your own good, 271
 Blame at night, 244
 careless of, 264
 cruel in ill fortune, 511
 do not, or praise yourself, 603
 do not what you, 645
 first the default to, 190
 for not finding fault, 676
 I have avoided, 709
 in part to, 226, 238
 nurse of, 327
 safer than praise, 130
 teasing with, 56
 the lazy man's wages, 763
 themselves to be praised, 826
 Blamed and protested, 101
 but never shamed, truth, 874
 but not shamed, 154
 not shamed, 763
 the living man, 4
 Blameless life, a, 96
 Blaming, be sparing in, 632
Blanc, du, au noir, 717
 Blandishments, soft, 339
 Blank, a, to be deplored, 550
 an universal, 214
 my lord, a, 289
 Blasphemed his gods, 252
 Blasphemes his feeder, 223
 Blasphemous to dispraise, 207
 Blasphemy a hateful form of cleverness,
 479
 flat, 279
 mad with, 362
 Blast of that dread horn, 270
 upon his bugle horn, one, 271
 Blasts, howling, drive devious, 102
 Blastments, contagious, 312
 Blaze, burst out into sudden, 223
 of noon, 220
 Blazon, this eternal, 313
 wrought of centuries, 357
 Bleed the many to enrich the few, 332
 Bleeding, he hated, 45
 Blemishes, read not my, 305
 Blend, never to, our pleasure, 395
 Bless him that to book set, 190
 Blessed are the valiant, 72
 be nothing, 763
 desirous to be, 317
 do above, what the, 381
 he who has found his work, 72
 him, nobody, 341
 I have been, 54
 it is twice, 285
 in every respect, nothing, 604
 in thee alone, 21
 is he that blesseth thee, 411
 none, before his death, 423
 Blessedness, in single, 282
 Blesset, whom thou, is blessed, 411
 Blessing, a double, 312
 a hateful, 633
 and a name unstained, 377
 and cursing, out of the same mouth,
 436
 cannot make happy, 359

- Blessing, God's rarest, 210
 I had most need of, 309
 money cannot buy, 382
 on the man who invented sleep, 348
 road on which, comes, 87
 shall hallow, 269
 Blessings are plentiful, 161
 breaks in, 94
 brighten as they take their flight,
 407
 fall thick in, 301
 hold its many, dear, 398
 melt into showers of, 380
 no, last for ever, 618
 scattered, 2
 wait on virtuous deeds, 91
 we embrace evils as, 664
 Blest, as it blesses, 246
 as they, who so, 341
 by all their country's wishes, 88
 for ever, 228
 Bleste be the man that spares these
 stones, 445
 Blind, among the, 205
 apparent even to the, 702
 bard (Homer), 87
 better be half, than have both eyes
 out, 746
 better be, than to see ill, 762
 cat not, though she winks, 869
 he that is stricken, 319
 horse is hardest, 885
 horse, mettlesome dangerous in a, 826
 in his ain cause, every man's, 775
 in the land of the, 809
 leaders of the blind, 426
 leading of the blind, 51
 man is a poor man, 196
 man may catch a hare, 740
 man not a judge of colour, 502
 man to do with a mirror, what has
 a, 653
 man showing the way, 520
 man's holiday, 764
 man's wife, 854
 mare, no horse so blind as, 832
 men, all through life, 734
 men can judge no colours, 764
 men, in their own cause, 826
 mouths, 223
 myself am, 247
 none so, as those that will not see,
 834
 one-eyed king among the, 755
 steps, guiding, 502
 to fall, to make the, 48
 too, to have desire to see, 370
 very, who cannot see the sun, 792
 why pups are born, 502
 with too much light, 206
 Blinder than a trebly-bandaged mole, 64
 Blinding light, 236
 Blindness, first born of excess, 57
 of heart, 437
 which men name seeing, 4
 Bliss, fairy dreams of, 55
 all indistinctly apprehend a, 73
 bathe in, 380
 dream of perfect, 19
 had given all other, 363
 in some bright world, 90
 is ther betwix hem two, 75
 man looks at his own, 384
 mortal, wretched, 692
 of e'en a moment, 15
 Bliss repay, moment may, 67
 sharp ending to their, 233
 source of all my, 147
 still bordering on woe, 44
 successour to worldly, 75
 to perpetual, 190
 unknown, aspires to, 4
 winged hours of, 65
 Blister, growth but a, 161
 Blockhead, bookful, 244
 Blocks, you stones, 302
 Blood, ancient but ignoble, 247
 and iron, 358
 and judgment so well commingled,
 316
 be on us, 428
 besmeared with, 212
 bile, don't your, 24
 compact sealed in, 562
 drink hot, 317
 eloquent, 119
 gentle, 274, 345
 glories of our, 334
 good, cannot lie, 785
 governance of, 356
 guiltless of his country's, 152
 he'd wash his hands in, 27
 innocent, 421
 is the life, 412
 my own [flesh and], 643
 no caste in, 4
 of a British man, 306
 of all the Howards, 247
 of Christians is as seed, 672
 of what profit is ancient, 683
 old man to have had so much, 310
 older the, less the pride, 861
 our feud atone, 271
 out of a stone, 888
 outworths a noble's, 300
 rushing forth in, 56
 sheddeth man's, 411
 stained with ignoble, 535
 such impetuous, 395
 the hey-day in the, 317
 the old, is bold blood, 387
 the tie of, 184
 thicker than water, 764
 to stir men's, 304
 voice of, 3
 wash this, clean, 309
 weltering in his, 125
 will have blood, 341
 Bloody thoughts, to have, 276
 Blossom, while the tree is in, 115
 Blossoms so fair and tender, 136
 Blot, art to, 251
 blackens every, 368
 dying he could wish to, 200
 no blot, unless hit, 740
 what they discreetly, 381
 Blotted it out for ever, 348
 Blow, a knock-down, 143
 a signal, 408
 and swallow, not easy at same time,
 678
 at one, 698
 bugle, blow, 364
 every hand that dealt the, 66
 first, worth two, 857
 foreseen is lighter, 640
 grieve down this, 88
 life for a, 368
 on whom I please, 286
 one sound, will undo all, 838

- Blow, reserve the master-, 844
 the second, makes the fray, 863
 thy swashing, 319
 Blows are unkind, 887
 beast that goes always, never wants,
 853
 best, he that, 793
 fall heavy, 887
 from words to, 210
 improve a Phrygian, 636
 o' both sides, 136
 Blown, no sooner, 225
 Blücher's comment on London, 736
 Blue, a bite for, 747
 above and blue below, 260
 deeply, beautifully, 62, 341
 drink till all is, 771
 eyes too expressive to be, 5
 greenest of things, 355
 is true, 464
 most unholy, 229
 the burning, 32
 till all look, 138
 vault, the, 95
 Blue-bottle fly, like a, 17
 Blunder, still you find this, 232
 twice, to, not allowed in war, 499
 Blunders, one of Nature's agreeable, 97
 their vain, 20
 Blundered, someone had, 365
 Blunderer is sturdy, 94
 Blush, a document does not, 505
 a maiden, 320
 at being thought sincere, 409
 because they understand, 352
 better a, than a spot on the heart, 760
 that virgin fears impart, 95
 to find it fame, 251
 to give it in, 65
 unseen, to, 151
 where is thy, 317
 Blushes, a young man that, 451
 bear away those, 280
 man that, not quite a brute, 409
 who, is guilty, 729
 Blushed a sweet consent, 47
 as he gave it in, 348
 saw its God and, 103
 Blushing apparitions, 280
 virtues colour, 764
 Bluster, sputter, question, 405
Blut ist dicker als Wasser, 764
 Boar, a, in the waves, 517
 Board, a hospitable, 400
 consumes more than the sword, 854
 to live at another's, 489
 wages, scorn it as we do, 58
 Boars, I kill, another enjoys the tit-bits,
 525
 two, in one cover, 562
 Boast, great, small roast, 787
 not thyself of to-morrow, 417
 Boaster, great, little doer, 787
 produce, what will this, 654
 Boasters, ye deedless, 256
 Boasting ends, dignity begins, 409
 Boat is on the shore, 60
 Boats, little, must keep the shore, 819
 upon the river, 240
 Boatman, take O, thrice thy fee, 456
Boca de mel, 828
Boccaccio, 77 note
 Bode, what should that; 280
 Bodies are buried in peace, 424
 friendless, of unburied men, 388
 Bodies grow quickly, 510
 little, have great souls, 819
 without mind are as statues, 467
 Bodily presence is weak, 434
 punishment greater than monetary,
 628
 Bodkin, with a bare, 315
 Bodeian Library, 20
 Bodley, Sir T., 13
 Body, beautiful, passionate, 355
 every, subject to change, 624
 feeble, makes weak mind, 730
 gets its sop, 31
 I keep under my, 433
 indulge thee, so far as necessary for
 health, 510
 lean, make his, 76
 moist unpleasant, 111
 more dressed than the soul, 854
 not mere, without soul, 615
 our vile, 434
 patch up thine old, 295
 politic, dies from birth, 722
 sickly, sickly mind, 749
 so young a, 284
 strength of, 649
 suffers, soul profits by what, 210
 the clog of his, 139
 the socket of the soul, 402 note
 weighs down the soul, 656
 weighted by vices, depresses the
 mind, 510
 well-filled, does not believe in hun-
 ger, 750
 without a soul, 510
 Boeotia, born in foggy, 500
 Boëthius, 73 note, 77 note
 Bog, the Serbonian, 213
 Bohemia, the coast of, 37
 Boil at different degrees, 129
 like a pot, to, 414
 thy pot, will help to, 393
 Boiling, one pot sets another, 838
 Boils, watched pot never, 876
Boire, après compter fault, 752
 Bokes, a, twenty, clad in black and
 red, 74
 Bold, bad man, 300, 344
 be not too, 345
 begin, be, 93
 Bolde, be, 345
 Bolder, nothing, than they when
 caught, 605
 Boldest held his breath, 66
 Boldness, a child of ignorance, 10
 an ill keeper of promise, 10
 be my friend, 307
 empty, 161
 in civil business, 10
 praiseworthy, though it fails, 660
 respective, 161
 to the public man, 14
 Bolingbroke, 70
 Bolt, fasten thee, 639
Bombalio, clangor, 500
 Bombast he lays aside, 643
 Bombastes, meet, face to face, 263
Bon, pour être assez, il faut l'être trop,
 871
 temps viendra, 866
Bona a tergo formosissima, 786
 notabilia, 500
 mea mecum porto, 626 note
 peritura, 500
 vacantia, 500

- Bond, a written, requested, 675
 I will have my, 284
 let him look to his, 284
 nominated in the, 61, 285
 of man and wife, not the, 369
 Bonds again, into, 102
 he loves his, 162
 that all men share, 239
 Bondage, disguise our, 231
 eternity in, 1
 in mastery, 539
 my long, is passed, 635
 which is freedom, 329
 Bondman, would be a, 303
 Bondsmen, bad men are, 477
 hereditary, 52
 Bone and skin, 51
 as curs mouth a, 79
 bred in the, 877
 he that gives a, 795
 in my arm, 804
 in the leg, 877
 nearer the, sweeter the flesh, 861
 tongue breaketh the, 864
 Bones are marrowless, thy, 309
 broken, 110
 curst be he that moves my, 445
 dogs gnaw, 771
 for his honoured, 225
 for late-comers, 673
 full of dead men's, 428
 I may tell all my, 414
 interred with their, 303
 mocked the dead, 299
 old man is a bed full of, 756
 over the stones, 236
 pick the bishop's, 341
 rest gently, may his, 591
 sit in my, 337
 the marie, 75
 to lay his weary, 301
 to those who arrive late, 690
 worn him to the, 322
 you shall not even have my, 565
 Bon-mots, plucking, 232
Bonis avibus, 500
 Bonny white steed, 272
Bonum esse cum bonis, 501
 Booby, bought of a, 144
 for another, her, 141
 Book, a beggar's, 300
 a common-place, 139
 a friend that never deceives, 731
 a good, 226
 a great, a great evil, 474
 a little, 89
 a man behind the, 131
 a religious, or friend, 404
 abridgment of a good, is stupid, 730
 all very fine in a, 714
 beware of the man of one, 504
 borrow, who doth this, 466
 containing such vile matter, 321
 every age hath its, 466
 fed me in a very hungry place, 82
 go forth, my little, 399
 half a library to make one, 176
 hypercritical as to another's, 559
 in breeches, 337
 inscriptions, 466
 is made word by word, 887
 kill a good, 226
 man of one, 554
 may be amusing, 149
 my, often in your hands, 582
 no doubt in this, 466
 not made my, it has made me, 718
 no, unprofitable, 604
 no worse thief than a bad, 833
 O for a, and a shady nook, 449
 of books, 162
 of Nature ever open, 373
 of Nature, the, 169
 old, 148
 only read, perhaps, by me, 394
 opens, as a, 485
 read none, not a year old, 129
 reader makes the, 130
 sad fate of a lent, 729
 sette, that hym to, 190
 sinner who steals this, 466
 tear the, 542
 that mine adversary had written a,
 414
 the best of friends, 377
 the hotch-potch of our, 653
 the, moves to laughter and teaches
 to live, 524
 the sacred, 96
 this, is one thing, 466
 to pore upon a, 281
 who runs may read, 183
 woe to him who reads but one, 887
 world recognises me in my, 730
 written down, 21
 you speak like a, 731
 Booke, bereft me of my, 78
 Books, a crowd of, distracts, 521
 a good supply of, 679
 a house full of, 189
 a prodigal in, 209
 affects all, 50
 amongst, like fire in the heather, 730
 and friends should be few and good,
 764
 and many, 93
 are a substantial world, 396
 are men of higher stature, 28
 are the shrine, 13
 authority from others', 281
 bear him up, 263
 borrowers of, 187
 by which printers have lost, 139
 cannot always please, 103
 cannot learn men, 114
 careless of, 394
 children, leisure, 342
 choose as companions, 90
 converse with my, 586
 counsel of, 759
 deep versed in, 220
 delight was all in, 102
 follow sciences, 13
 gentleman is not in your, 279
 great, 89
 have their fates, 546
 his knowledge of, 332
 in the running brooks, 286
 know ourselves beyond all, 106
 leisure without, is death, 630
 lie closed, 259
 like proverbs, 360
 lineaments of Gospel, 335
 medicine of the soul, 472
 my best friends my, 93
 my friends, my loves, 191
 my only, 229
 no furniture so charming, 337
 not harmony, but how good, 614
 of making many, there is no end, 419

- Books of the library of God, 377
 of the old writers, 622
 of yore, 118
 out of old, 77
 popped off the, 109
 quiet, friendship, 373
 quit your, 400
 rather than men, 13
 sepulchres of thought, 194
 should to one of four ends conduce,
 108
 sleep over, 80
 so many, 4
 strip others', to stuff their own, 504
 teach very little, 149
 that could engage their childhood,
 101
 the best advisers, 629
 the best companions, 135
 theories out of, 365
 they praise those, but read these,
 574
 through the sea of, 274
 time for putting away, 626
 to be tasted, 11
 to men, want of, 398
 unhealthy, 606
 which are no books, 188
 will speak plain, 10, 629 *note*
 wisdom flows through, 472
 wiser grows without his, 100
 work or healthful play, 386
 world itself could not contain the,
 430
- Book's a book, 58
 Boor, baffled by a, 121
 Boot, a dapper, 367
 Boots, his diamond, 17
 not in these, 465
 who dares this pair of, 263
 Booted and spurred to ride, 203
 are not always ready, 868
 Bo-peep, as if they started at, 163
 Bore, every hero a, 131
 intense, a, 144
 old hereditary, 265
 the, the only bad species of man-
 hood, 730
- Bores and bored, 64
 have succeeded dragons, 115
 rank has its, 115
 Boreas, cease, rude, 348
 Bored, one must know how to be, 716
 with good wine, 115
 Boredom brother to repose, 723
Borgen thut nur einmal wohl, 764
Börn er fattig Mands Rigdom, 766
 Born, as soon as, I wept, 758
 as soon as, man begins to die, 758
 else, wherefore, 368
 every moment one is, 363
 for himself, no one, 603
 for immortality, 400
 for ourselves, not, 613
 for virtue, but without it, 598
 in these latter days, I rejoice to
 be, 641
 never was, 351
 none lives as poor as he is, 603
 not completely, till dead, 138
 not properly, till food, 113
 not with whom, but with whom
 bred, 763
 nothing was, 360
 of a Monday, fair in face, 464
- Born once, once must die, 746
 out of my due time, 234
 question how 'tis, 289
 the fourth day after new moon, 648
 to be, a misery, 697
 to consume the fruits of earth, 616
 to fail, 236
 to save or damn, 238
 we cry when, 307
 well, well-dressed, 498
 wept when I was, 804
 what ailed thee to be, 355
 when, we begin to die, 597
 where, matters less than how to
 live, 813
 wherever, he would have made his
 fortune, 560
 who ne'er was, 258
- Borne down by the flying, 269
Borner, qui ne sait se, 728
 Borough, anybody's rotten, 168
 Borrow, live within our means even if
 we have to, 25
 none so poor but one may, 717
 not so good to, as to be able to lend,
 834
 quick to, slow to pay, 378
 some, try to, 138, 807
 the men who, 187
 to know what money is, 887
- Borrowed, is soon sorrowed, 827
 money, may it torment him, 693
 pieces, become his own, 723
 thing, a mere, 180
- Borrower, bettered by the, 226
 nor a lender, neither a, 312
 servant to the lender, 417
- Borrowers must be no choosers, 760
 of books, 187
- Borrowing, building and, 764
 goeth a, goeth a sorrowing, 378
 or robbery, 208
 thrives but once, 764
 who goes a, 138, 795
 who likes, 801
- Bos in lingua*, 501
locutus est, 501
- Bosca de mel, coração de fel*, 744
- Boscawen family motto, 727
- Bosom bare, with my, 338
 come to my, 47
 her virgin, 395
 in an aged, 241
 of his father, 152
 pluck it from my, 362
 rest in this, 229
 weight, the, 403
 went in, 17
- 'Bosoms, come home to men's, 11
- Bosom's lord, my, 322
- Boston, solid men of, 233
 state-house, 166
- Boston's a hole, 32
- Boswell, 150 *note*
 Carlyle on, 70
- Boswelliana, Lues*, 202
- Boswellism, 201
- Botschaft, die hör ich wohl*, 733
- Bottel, who first invented this leathern,
 442
- Bottes, à propos de*, 713
- Bottle, a little for the, 109
 on the chimney-piece, 112
 the webbed, 210
- Bottom, bless thee, 282

- Bottom, if you cannot see the, 806
Bouche et le cuillier, entre la, 867
 Boudier's epitaph, 717
 Bough, father to the, 856
 Bough, short, long vintage, 847
 that bear most hang lowest, 854
 Bought is cheaper than a gift, 880
 never to be, 247
 wit worth most, 887
Boulé, en nukti, 848
Bouletai, ho, hekasto, oietai, 475
 Bounce, fire and smoke and, 290
 Bound, a child can beat a man who
 is, 544
 and thrall, 269
 Boundaries, geographical, 343
 there are certain fixed, 528
 Boundless better, boundless worse, 360
 Bounds, from vulgar, 243
 of space and time, 152
 once overgone, 104
 Bounteous to a vice, 124
 Bounties, to spread large, 232
 Bountiful, lady, 131
 Bounty, 26
 boundless as the sea, 320
 large was his, 152
 more merit is in your, 314
 no winter in his, 305
 which consists in work, 499
 Bourbon or Nassau claim higher, 259
 Bourding, many sooth words spoken in,
 868
 Bourgeois, an epithet, 167
 Bourn, from whose, 315
Bous epi glossé, 469
 Bout, many a winding, 221
Boutique, adieu la, 713
 Bow, always stretched, will break, 506
 as unto the, the cord is, 195
 at a venture, 413
 in his very, 63
 straining breaks the, 493
 two strings to your, 789
 two strings unto our, 80
 who can scape his, 162
 Bows not to him, who, 58
 Bowed and bowed and bowed, 171
 Bowels of compassion, 436
 Bower, born in a, 19
 Bowl that sparkled, 265
 Bowling's opinion, Tom, 338
 Bowls, who play at, most expect rub-
 bers, 869
 Bowstring of my spirit, 65
 Box, a pouncet, 293
 in the wrong, 888
 on the ear, to give a great lubber
 a, 749
 where sweets compacted lie, 162
 Boxes, account of empty, 322
 Boy, a changeable, 662
 a good, 293
 a happy box, 257
 and man, space between, 182
 dearest, dearest, 394
 eternal, to be, 289
 every, and every gal, 144
 of a hundred tricks, 505
 playing on the seashore, 236
 purlblind, wayward, 281
 than when I was a, 169
 the growing, 402
 Boys and maids, 707 *note*
 are boys, 687
 Boys, few, are born with talents, 101
 how rude are the, 386
 only two sorts of, 111
 read it as one thing, 489
 tallest of, 17
 the morning cheats, of their sleep,
 694
 three merry, 135
 who would not be a, 52
 will be boys, 157, 764
 with a mob of, 101
 wooling in my, 92
 would hang about me, 266
 Boyhood, angelic, Satanic old age, 751
 Boyhood's years, 231
 Boyish days, even from my, 322
 Brabourne, Lord, 461
Brachia contra torrentem, 557
 Brade, botter, and sheese, 787
 Bradford, John, 459
 Bradshaw bullied, 23
 Brae, if a man's gaun down the, 879
 Brag's a good dog, 764
 Bragging-time was over, 236
 Brahmin, hope for e'en the, 372
 Brain, a plodding, 58
 chambers of the, 264
 coinage of your, 317
 errors in the, 95
 if the, sows not corn, 805
 intoxicate the, 243
 it might injure the, 118
 like madness in the, 86
 my heart beat in my, 27
 of feathers, 252
 that cobweb of the, 49
 that such a form should have no, 622
 the heat-oppressed, 309
 the weeds and tares of my own, 26
 too finely wrought, 81
 visionary, 166
 volume of my, 313
 written troubles of the, 310
 Brains, cudgel thy, 318
 enough to make a fool of himself,
 349
 fat bodies, lean, 137
 fumbles for his, 95
 I abhor, 187
 ill-fed, 344
 mix with, 457
 more guts than, 790
 nightly racking of the, 80
 only candlegrease, 36
 rheumatic, 143
 taken out and buttered, 278
 thy lack of, 79
 to steal away their, 323
 Bran, much, little meal, 828
 to God, 882
 Branches of the tree, rarely into the, 73
 Brand him who will, 273
 plucked out of the fire, 422
 Brandy and water, 155
 Latin for a goose, 133 *note*
 Brandy-punchy feeling, 165
 Branksome Hall, the custom of, 272
 Brass, arrogant, 384
 evil manners live in, 301
 more lasting than, 488
 polished, passes better than rough
 gold, 78
 recording, 97
 sounding, or a tinkling cymbal, 433
Braut, weinende, lachende Frau, 864

- Brave born of the brave, 541
 bravest of the, 57
 days of old, 202
 die never, 15
 fortune favours the, 781
 generous and, 348
 God helps the, 496
 hearts and clean, 369
 how sleep the, 22, 88
 in prosperity, 662
 live on, 276
 man is not he, 16
 man struggling, 253
 man's peer, 357
 men, 225
 men, live as, 658
 men lived before Agamemnon, 711
 mind, sign of a, 297
 necessity makes the timid, 830
 none but the, 125
 only can forgive, 348
 pity of the, 109
 requiems to the, 109
 that are no more, 101
 the, may fall, but not yield, 541
 the unforgotten, 54
 the unreturning, 52
 the virtuous, 1
 thought, because afraid to run
 away, 849
 to-morrow to be, 4
 to the, every land is his own, 625
 Braveliest bear her scorn, 23
 Bravely to do and suffer, 529
 Braver the man, the more fortunate, 690
 Bravery, as much by, as wisdom, 689
 never out of fashion, 372
 with all her, 220
 Brave fall before cowards, 605
 Brawls disturb the street, 386
 led the, 153
 Brazen throat of war, 218
 Breach, imminent deadly, 322
 once more into the, 296
 Bread, all, not baked in one oven, 753
 all sorrows less with, 754
 alone, shall not live by, 425
 and butter, glad to eat, 868
 and butter, smell of, 56
 and butter, went on cutting, 372
 and the circus games, 523
 another's costs dear, 757
 at home better than meat abroad
 771
 at pleasure, 764
 distressful, 296
 each day brings its, 771
 eaten, is forgotten, 772
 every day brings its, 773
 forced to ask his, 255
 griefs with, are less, 753
 he asked for, 388
 he that has teeth has not, 795
 he took the, 119
 if his son ask, 425
 in one hand, in the other a stone, 490
 in sorrow ate, who ne'er his, 191
 is buttered, which side my, 804
 men chew not when they have no,
 826
 never touch, 191
 no bad, to hunger, 804
 one half-pennyworth of, 293
 secure of, 124
 should be so dear, that, 169
 Bread, the bitter, 292
 the staff of life, 353
 this buying of, undoes us, 868
 to eat your white, first, 871
 to the full, eat, 411
 we know the, 186
 with eyes, cheese without, 764
 Break, fearing to, you break, 542
 her spirit, I'd, 45
 it now, if she should, 316
 oft we, 316
 the roaring main, 249
 what is bruised, small strength will,
 589
 Breaker may recede, 201
 Breakfast, a good, 740
 did this morning eat, 71
 here, one doth but, 446
 makes good memory, 722
 then to, 300
 wholesome, hungry, 382
 Breast, a troubled, 238
 arm th' obdured, 213
 his own accuser in his, 143
 rugged the, 16
 secret in his, 5
 there's somewhat on my, 18
 to soothe a savage, 91
 told but to her mutual, 68
 trembles in the, 227
 two hands upon the, 103
 Breasts, they bore within their, 7
 Breastplate, what stronger, 297
 Breastie, what a panic's in thy, 41
 Breath, a moment's, 108
 borne away with every, 57
 can make them, 146
 first, beginning of death, 857
 glad even to draw, 235
 has produced, a breath can destroy,
 728
 keep your, to cool your porridge, 814
 like cauler ay, 210
 long draw, 233
 made by a, 363
 mayst resume my, 56
 one man's, another's death, 878
 revives him, a, 251
 spare, to cool your pottage, 850
 while there is, there is hope, 883
 wilfully corrupted, 174
 with bated, 283
 Breathe in that fine air, 370
 while I, I hope, 624
 Breathers of an ampler day, 367
 Breathes must suffer who, 258
 there the man, with soul, 272
 Breathing, quiet, 182
 soft and low, 169
 Bred, best, have the best portion, 853
 Breech, a riven, 793
 scratch my, 846
 Breeches, black velvet, 23
 pocket, hands out of his, 63
 were blue, 86, 340
 Breed, men of a little, 367
 Breeding, gude, and siller, 788
 to show your, 334
 Breeze bears health, every, 175
 mildly and soft the western, 271
 say to the, 266
 the western cooling, 243
 Breitmann, Hans, gife a barty, 191
 Brentford, two kings of, 98
 Brereton, Jane, 79 *note*

- Brethren, all ye are, 427
 each to his, 184
Brevem esse oportet, 575
Breviâre, matiêre de, 725
Brevise esse laboro, 501
si gravis, 675
 Brevity, a need of, 528
 is the soul of wit, 313, 764
 nothing pleases so much as, 764
 what is said with, 656
 Brew, as I, so I must drink, 758
 as they, so let them bake or drink,
 758
 well, if you, 806
 Brewed, let him drink as he has, 816
 Briareus, he appears, 459
 Bribe, neither, nor lose thy right, 830
 the glittering, 175
 too poor for a, 153
 will enter without knocking, 740
 Bribes, all love, 190
 force of, add to force of merit, 79
 glory without, 605
 their Christian name, 190
 Bribery, a princely thieving, 190
 Bric-a-brac hunting, 82
 Bric-a-bracker, a, 82
 Bricks, many can make, 823
 when the tale of, is doubled, 512, 881
 Brickwork, mellow, 361
 Bridal favours stowed away, 371
 of the earth and sky, 162
 Bride, a captive and not a, 705
 bonny, soon buskit, 740
 encounter darkness as a, 279
 fair, soon busked, 741
 goes, when the young, 159
 hath paced, 85
 lead her like a, 341
 on whom the sun doth shine, 163
 passionless, 363
 the lovely, 384
 the sun shines on, 789
 weeping, laughing wife, 864
 Brides, is Venus odious to, 529
 tears of, 529
 Bridegroom, fresh as a, 293
Bridier le cheval par la queue, 872
 Bridesmaid, a happy, 370
 Bridge and stream, between, 567, 590
 for a retreating enemy, 453
 of gold (*or silver*), 822
 of sighs, 53
 till you are over the, 770
 which carries you over, 842
 Bridges, John, 350
 made for wise men to walk over,
 764
 Bridgworth election, 754
 Brief as woman's love, 316
 I labour to be, 501
 whatever you teach, be, 656
 which I bought, 144
 Briers, how full of, 285
 Brigade, boys of the old, 387
 with cold cascade, 145
 Bright and fierce and fickle, 364
 John, 461
 must fade, 231
 only, that shines by himself, 792
 side, look at the, 820
 too beautiful, 35
 with excessive, 214
 without spot, 88
 Brightness, a brief, 241
 Brightness, clothed with transcendent,
 211
 her original, 212
 my native, 219
 Brightest still the, 231
Brille au second rang, qui, 728
 Brillancy, he consumes in his, 699
 Brillig, 'twas, 119
 Brim, winking at the, 182
 Brimmer, no deceit in a, 867
 Brimstone, sea of boiling, 260
 Bring, what no day can ever, 684
Brisach est à nous, 715
 Britain, a sacred refuge, 381
 all the sun, hath, 307
 few poets in, 353
 highly favoured isle, 339
 is a world, 307
 nurse of fools, 406
 O fruitful, 406
 still to Britain true, 47
 there's livers out of, 307
 united in itself, 7
 whole within herself, 365
 Britain's best bulwarks, 4
 monarch, 23
 Britannia needs no bulwark, 66
 rules the waves, 67
 Britannia's daughter, 406
 Briton, even in love, 394
 Britons never will be slaves, 375
 Brither, like a vera, 44
 Brithers, a' men, 45
 British forces unused to fear, 91
 hands, never but by, 47
 man, blood of a, 306
 Broad-brimmed hat, 23
 cloth without, 101
 is the way, 426
 Broderers' song, 443
 Broil and battle, feats of, 322
 my back but not my weam, 844
 Broiled out of the world, 458
 Broken, a worthless vessel is not, 584
 brows, 788
 Broken-hearted, half, 59
 hoped we were, 355
 we had ne'er been, 46
 Broken-winded, he becomes, 681
 Brokers to defiling, 328
Brōma Theōn, 469
 Brome, Richd., 457
 Brood, saintly, murderous, 230
 Brook, a hidden, 85
 and river meet, where the, 193
 and the willow, 200
 can see no moon, 228
 fast by a, 20
 hearken to a, 203
 in the smiling, 66
 that babbles by, 152
 Brooks, near the running, 401
 Brooms, new, 831
 Broomstick, could write finely upon a, 446
 Broth, cold, hot again, 767
 Brother, a friend given by nature, 731
 a lawless, linsey-woolsey, 49
 closer than a, 417
 followed brother, 404
 grew so like my, 191
 his wholesome, 317
 if not you, it is your, 729
 near the throne, 250
 offered thy weaker, 48
 shot my, 319

- Brother, the younger, hath more wit, 865
 to offend, make my, 432
 to relieve, 42
 with dejected air, 1
 younger, the ancienter gentleman, 865
 Brothers, and all the, 289
 are brothers evermore, 184
 be for a' that, 47
 strife between, 689
 we band of, 296
 ye are, 66
 Brother's, ah me, it was a, 66
 keeper, 411
 Brotherhood that binds the brave, 236
 Brotherly love continue, let, 435
 Brougham, Lord, 115
 Brow, fair, broad, 56
 on his steady, 33
 on his unembarrassed, 63
 open, an open heart, 734
 smile not at my, 51
 thy smooth, unruffled, 36
 was fair, but very pale, 260
 weariness not on your, 5
 Brown, done me very, 18
 study, 91
 tinged her cheek with, 270
 trusty, 463
 Browning's poetry, 391
 Brows, bend such solemn, 291
 gude bairns get broken, 788
 Bruise for an inward, 293
Bruit, les gens sans, 724
 Brute, a reasoning, 242
 beasts that have no understanding, 438
 denied, to, 217
 nor human, 242
 Brutes, neither are they, 31
 never meet in bloody fray, 148
 the life of, 73
 without you, 238
Brutum fulmen, 501
 Brutus, but were I, 304
 dealt the godlike stroke, 237
 will start a spirit, 303
 you also, 531, 695
 Bruyère, La, 97 *note*
 Bubble, an empty, 125
 burst, how a, 245
 is but a, 260
 man is a, 478
 melts the, 87
 on the fountain, like, 271
 Bubbles, earth hath, 308
 eternity for, 99
 with beaded, 182
 Buckets in a well, 19
 into empty wells, 99
 Buckhurst choose, 263
 Buckingham, high-reaching, 299
 so much for, 81
 Buckle and bow, reason doth, 7
 Buckler, left behind, 663
 not worthy to carry the, 834
 Buckram, rogues in, 293
 Bud, hit with an envious worm, 319
 of youth, worm is in the, 102
 or blade, or bloom, 362
 plucked in the, 328
 the opening, 84
 Budge for no man's pleasure, 321
 Buff and the blue, bide by the, 47
 Buffon on genius, 782
 Buffoon will never make a father of a family, 652
 Bug in a rug, 138
 Bugs to fearen babes, 345
 Bugbears of a winter's eve, 407
 Bugg, what mortal would be a, 170
 Bugles blown, song on your, 160
 Build and soon fit, 840
 not boast, 268
 not lawful to, to another man's injury, 487
 to-day, then, strang and sure, 194
 too low, who build beneath the stars, 409
 who thus could, 400
 Built better than he knew, 129
 Builders wrought with greatest care, 194
 Building, 11
 a great waster, 764
 a sweet impoverishing, 764
 the spirit of, 780
 Builds, and wants wherewith to pay, 405
 by the wayside, who, 793
 on the street, 794
 Bulb, an orbicular, 17
 Bull, curled Assyrian, 367
 doth bear the yoke, 279
 he will carry, who has carried the calf, 690
 is brought to wear the yoke, 383
Bullam nunquam moriendi, 602
 Bullen's eyes, 153
 Bullet, each, has its commission, 109
 every, has its billet, 460, 773
 round, rammed with, 344
 the golden, 328
 Bullets of the brain, paper, 280
 Bullies generally cowards, 764
 Bullocks, whose talk is of, 424
 yoke of, 295
 Bully, like a tall, 249
 swing about them, 82
 the lovely, 296
 Bulrush, knot in a, 562, 609
 Bulwark, the floating, 22
 Bulwarks, Britain's best, 4
 Bumper fair, 229
 of good liquor, 333
 Bumping pitch, 236
 Bumps, what ho! she, 466
 Buncombe and the twenty-seven millions, 72
 Bun, the rollicking, 144
 Bundle of contradictions, 89
 Burden, an ass endures his, 755
 and heat of the day, 427
 back is made for the, 853
 bear ye one another's, 434
 every man shall bear his own, 434
 every pedlar carry his, 816
 everyone thinks his own heaviest, 776
 one likes is cheerfully borne, 854
 place the, on the slow ass, 628
 respect the, 452
 rightly carried is light, 576
 shoulder according to, 785
 sustain with erect head, 688
 the public, 258
 the White Man's, 186
 voluntary, not a burden, 750
 weight of another's, 833, 834
 with superfluous, 225
 Burdens, greatest not gainfullest, 819

- Burdens laid upon our mortal being, 81
 light, grow heavy, 817
 other folks', kill the ass, 839
 Burgeis, a fairer, 75
 a fayre, 75
 Burglar I've restored, many a, 144
 Burglary, flat, 280
 Burial, blient, in one red, 52
 Buried ashes care, do the, 529
 at the public cost, 515
 silver and gold, what avail, 654
 Burke, Goldsmith on, 147
 Hall on, 155
Burla, lascia la, 815
 Burlybumbo, the great, 18
 Burn as fire, I, 350
 his house to warm his hands, 801
 to the socket, 402
 your fingers to snuff another's
 candle, 830
 Burning to admire 'em, expect the, 380
 will not be improved by, 258
 words, poured thick, 203
 Burns better educated than Byron, 71
 his house, who, 794
 lines on, 68
 most, who, shines most, 794
 of all poets, 266
 the monarch-peasant, 166
 the tomb of, 385
 warms too near that, 800
 when your neighbour's house, 881
 Burnt child dreads fire, 740
 child of fire ~~not~~ drede, 77
 Burrow awhile and build, 32
 Burrs, stick like, 37
 Bury for nothing, to, 112
 Bush, a bad, better than the open field,
 739
 contains a bear, that every, 383
 every common, affre with God, 27
 man in the, 129
 no, without shade, 739
 one beats the, 836
 supposed a bear, 282
 that shelters, everyone bows to the,
 776
 thief doth fear each, 298
 thorough, 282
 to beat about the, 871
 Bushel, measure by your own, 889
 under a, 425
 Bushes, beat the, without taking birds,
 871
 Business and bosoms, men's, 11
 attend to, you will be safe, 649
 at his, before he rises, 854
 boldness in civil, 10
 careful in, 528
 despatch in, 2
 despatch of, 335
 do not quarrel about others', 598
 elders' playthings called, 583
 equal to, 601
 everybody's, is nobody's, 382, 776
 every man hath, 313
 everyone to his own, 775
 first designed, 237
 good counsel in, 11
 he whose, is against his inclination,
 511
 is other people's money, 723
 keen-sighted in, 553
 little, great talkers, 724
 lover shuns, 97
 Business makes men, 827
 man diligent in his, 417
 men see others best, 553
 minding other people's, 690
 no feeling of his, 318
 not in, for mere sake of being busy,
 599
 occupied with other people's, 489
 postponed my, for their sport, 640
 principles, robs you on, 32
 proceeds ill done with others' eyes,
 614
 seldom, 578
 that we love, 305
 the cure of melancholy, 47
 the, unaccomplished, 662
 to do your own, 435
 to-morrow, 453
 was great, 321
 who doth his own, fouls not his
 hands, 884
 without, debauchery, 804, 887
 Businesses, graves of dead, 113
 great, turn on a little pin, 787
 Bussy, Count de, 24 *note*
 Bust, animated, 151
 the tardy, 175
 Busy as those with nothing to do, 804
 bustling days, 374
 companies of men, 205
 hum of men, 221
 too, gets contempt, 871
 when a man's, 30
 will have bands, 764
 without any sort of business, 729
 write on the doors that he is,
 560
 Busy-bodies, 645
 idle bodies, 804
 Zeus hates, 449
 Busy-body, a, is ill-natured, 596
 nothing more unseemly than an
 aged, 516
 the world's, 72
 But, a, in everything, 866
 if it were not for the, 866
 Butcher, a ram to kill a, 812
 with an axe, 297
 Butchers and cooks, 189
 Butchers' Latin motto, 627
 Butchered to make a Roman holiday,
 54
 Butt for all, 137
Butta una fardola, 889
 Butter and eggs, 64
 gold in the morning, 764
 he needs much, 789
 in a lordly dish, 412
 in the cow's horn, 764
 mad twice a year, 764
 nae, 'll stick to my bread, 829
 their bread on both sides, 198
 utter contempt upon, 191
 what will not be, 852
 who can think, 237
 would not melt in his mouth, 204,
 764
 Butter's spread too thick, 119
 Buttercup, little, 143
 Butterfy, breaks a, 250
 fits like a stray thought, 203
 I'd be a, 19
 the pride of a, 104
 Button in the hat, a, 165
 not the very, 314

- Button, not worth a, 749
 up one cause of vexation, 348
 Buttons, a soul above, 89, 749
 of a Roman's breeches, 393
 Buttoned to the chin, 101
 Button-maker, an eminent, 89
 Buy all things, you will have to sell all
 things, 626
 better, than borrow, 761
 dear, to, is not bounty, 871
 good cheap, they, that brings
 naething hame, 868
 he that blames would, 793
 ken when to, 814
 what ye dinna want, 764
 when it is market time, 764
 when someone wants to sell, 812
 Buyer beware, let the, 504
 should know all the seller knows,
 626
 timely, 378
 Buyers, more foolish, than sellers, 866
 Buying, a passion for, 526
 a revenue not to love, 611
 and selling, winning and losing, 764
 cheaper than asking, 764
 Buys what he cannot pay for, 794
 what he does not want, 794
 who, needs a hundred eyes, 884
 Buxom, blithe, and debonair, 221
 Buzzard's sword, a young, 756
 Buzzards are all gentlemen, 23
 Buzzing in my brain, 92
 By and by never comes, 591
 the street of, 831
 Bygones, let, be bygones, 816
 Byron, Burns better educated than, 71
 lines on, 90
 the voluptuary, 384
 thou art gone, 265
 Byway of his own, a, 73
 Byword, their song, yea I am their, 414
- C**
- Ca ira*, 713
 Cabals, in dark, 375
 Cabanis, Dr., 70
 Cabined, cribbed, confined, 53, 309
 Cabinet, court, camp, 89
 Cabbage, served twice is death, 470
 served up again, 510
 warmed-up, 623
 Cabbages and kings, 119
 Cackle, never, till your egg is laid, 830
Cacodæmon evocare, 642
Cacoethes carpendi, 501
 loquendi, 502
 scribendi, 502, 692
 Cade, soul of, 297
 Cadence sweet, 100
 the harsh, 124
Cadendo, non vi sed sæpe, 546
 Cadgers cracking o' crooksaddles, 765
Cadit quæstio, 502
 Cadmean victory, 472
 Cæsar, fraud and, 1
 I appeal unto, 431
 imperial, 319
 in omnia præceps, 640
 less, not that I loved, 303
 like, born, 121
 lives, one, 409
 Cæsar might be great, 65
 non supra grammaticos, 502
 O mighty, 303
 or nothing, 497
 rapid in everything, 640
 the word of, 304
 to bury, 303
 unto, the things which are Cæsar's,
 427
 with a senate, 247
 you carry, 502
 Cæsars, many, ere such another, 307
 Cæsar's commentaries of, 7, 297
 wife must be above suspicion, 455
 wrath, unworthy of, 520
Cæsarem vehis, 502
Cætera desunt, 517
 Cage, beats itself against the, 93
 of gold, 77
 Cages, birds outside, despair of getting
 in, 716
 Cain and his brother Abel, 86
 and the first city, 93
 deeds of, 57
 in the spirit of, 367
 the first builder of towns, 717
 Cake, cannot eat and have your, 888
 eat thy, and have it, 162
 geological home-made, 112
 Cakes and ale, no more, 288
 Calamities make talkers, 467
 origin of these, 670
 Calamity, boldly bears, 207
 general, is death to a good man, 594
 in, any rumour, 485
 is querulous, 502
 man's touchstone, 137
 of so long life, 315
 touchstone of a brave mind, 765
 wedded to, 321
Calamos frange, 542
Calcar addere currenti, 515
Calces, adversum stimulum, 566
 Calculation shining, 112
 Calculators, nature hates, 130
 Caledonia, hapless, 338
 stern and wild, 272
 Caledonia's cause, guid to support, 47
Calet uno scribendi studio, 596
 Calf, as wise as Waltham's, 759
 the fatted, 429
 Calfs, quey, are dear veal, 843
 Calf's head will feast hunter and
 hounds, 740
 Calf-skin on those recreant limbs, 290
Calices fecundi, 537
 Call me early, 361
 no man blessed before his death,
 423
 one clear, 371
 Called after him, and preserves his
 name for ever, 483
 many are, 427
 Calling, often and seldom, loses friends,
 781
 or art, let a man keep to his own,
 647
 Calm and consecration, 36
 contemplative, 219
 faint deceitful, 373
 in his voice, 62
 no joy but, 361
 public, 5
 so deep, never felt a, 397
 thoughts, 86

- Calmness carries out edicts, 634
 is great advantage, 161
Calumniare fortiter, 502
 Calumniate, calumniate, 713
 daringly, 495
 Calumniators should hang by their
 tongues, 553
 Calumnies answered by silence, 181
 give a tardy hearing to, 519
 Calumny, back-wounding, 279
 blush, 96
 makes the calumniator worse, 90
 nothing so fleet, 605
 thou shalt not escape, 315
 Calvin destroyed the walls, 693
 oatcakes, and sulphur, 337
 Calvinistic creed, 242
 Camarina, Lake, 474, 502
Camarinam movere, 502
 Cambridge, books he sent, to, 26
 sent, books to, 376 *note*
 University motto, 551
 Cambyzes' vein, 293
 Came-over-with-the-Conqueror type, 385
 saw, and overcame, 295, 703
 you, you saw, you have departed,
 595
 Camel bears the burdens of many asses,
 473
 desiring horns, lost ears, 502
 going to seek horns, 854
 is dancing, 502
 to go through the eye of a needle,
 427
 Camels, old, carry young camels' skins,
 835
 Camel's back, last ounce breaks the, 859
 Camilla scours the plain, 244
 Camillus at Veii, 702
 Camp, court, cabinet and, 89
 of those who desire nothing, 606
 or court, 2
 the weakest, the strongest school, 79
 Camps, let me follow, 513
 no faith in men who follow, 617
 please many, 595
 the companion of, 334
 trained in, 269
 Can do, easily carried about, 765
 all the, 363
 they, because they can, 555
 what we, when we desire is not
 allowed, 709
 who does what he, 794
 Canakin clink, let me the, 323
Canar, in toto semper ut orbe, 592
Canara, canards, canaille, 713
 Candid where we can, 245
 Candidate, jest a, 198
Candidatorum, in modum, 565
Candide secure, 502
 Candle, devil holds the, 813
 ends, called him, 119
 fireworks inferior to, 69
 game not worth the, 857
 grease, brains were only, 36
 hold their farthings, 406
 in a skull, 97
 light another's, 817
 light, by, 144 *note*
 light, do not judge by, 536
 make me a, when I am dead, 879
 not fit to hold a, 834
 out, out, brief, 310
 tace is Latin for a, 133
 throws his beams, 285
 to every saint his, 871
 to the devil, 831
 worst may still hold the, 797
 you may light another's, 889
 Candelmas day, 805
 day, sun on, 754
 snow lies after, 879
 waddle, 850
 Candles are all out, their, 308
 are burnt out, night's, 321
 burn out their, 40
 of the night, 285
 Candour leads to ruin, 564
 Cane, as a gentleman switches his, 86
 conduct of a clouded, 245
Canendo, canis a non, 502
Canis caninum non est, 771
 in præsepe, 502
 Canker lives in sweetest bud, 327
 to the rose, 223
 Cankers of a calm world, 294
 Cannibals that each other eat, 323
 Cannon, speaks plain, 290
 to right of them, 365
 Cannon's breath, 56
 Canny hour at e'en, 45
 Canopy, this most excellent, 314
 under the, 302
 which love has spread, 329
Canor, res est blanda, 664
 Cant, clear your mind of, 177
 of criticism, 347 *note*
 sentimentalism, twin-sister to, 71
 till it cease, nothing can begin, 71
Canta, quien, sus males espanta, 738
Cantabit vacuus viator, 502
Cantare pares, 493
 periti, 689
 puellæ discant, 664
 Canted less, he (Henry Fox), 202
 Canter, the cure for every evil, 115
 Canticle, the sweetest, 9
 Cantilena of the lawyers, 108
Cantilenam eandem canis, 503
 Cants and formulas, 69
 of all, that are canted, 347
 Canvasses and factions, 10
 Cap, far whiter than the driven snow,
 332
 fit, if the, 805
 hand to your, costs nothing, 767
 in hand never did harm, 767
 Capacity, not of our, 611
 weigh well your own, 686
 Cape of Good Hope, to double, 13
 Caper, internal spirit cut a, 63
Capere, qui potest, capiat, 715
 Capers nimbly, 298
 strange, 286
Capiat qui capere possit, 503
Capistrum maritale, 503
 Capital of society, 39
 Capitol, who was't betrayed the, 238
Capo grasso, cervello magro, 739, 778
 Capon, who gives thee a, 795
 Cappadocian, viper poisoned by biting
 a, 707
 Cappadocians, the, 480
 Caprices of public opinion, 40
 Captain, a good travelling name, 132,
 765
 a plain russet-coated, 104
 of his time, 365
 of my soul, 159

- Captain, to obey, love a, 269
 Captains and the kings depart, 186
 are casual, 135
 Captain's but a choleric word, 279
Captandum, ad, 485
Captantes capti sumus, 503
 Captiving, nobody like the, 371
 Captivating, this is the new method of, 552
 Captive, a, and not a bride, 705
 when I am thy, 216
 Captivity, soft, 1
 Captors are caught, 503
 Capturer caught, 467
Caput inter nubila, 503
 lupinum, 503
 malorum, 670
 mortuum, 503
 Car, drive the rapid, 105
Cara, *valet*, 503
 Caractacus, 675
 Carafa, Cardinal, 639
 Caravan, the innumerable, 35
 the phantom, 134
 Caravanserai, this battered, 133
Carbonaria fides, 538
Carbons notare, 503
 Carcase is, wheresoever the, 428
 my poor gentlemanlike, 180
 Card, speak by the, 318
 Cards, an old age of, 248
 beat all players, 854
 many can pack the, 823
 shuffle the, 840
 some that can pack the, 10
 the devil's prayer-book, 765
 they do not play at, 187
 who shuffles, does not cut, 885
 Cardinal never did good in England, 461
 Cardine, in, 664
 Care and careless, 6
 and debt, vanish, 526
 and grief of heart, 300
 and public, 213
 beyond all earthly, 396
 black, follows, 507
 black, sits behind, 639
 broods with miser, 46
 charms our, 238
 climbs ships, 669
 dissolved by drink, 706
 does not allow rest, 600
 draws on care, 120
 entered once into the breast, 181
 faded family of, 140
 fig for, 164
 for want of timely, 4
 for yourself, if you care for me, 676
 golden, 295
 keeps his watch, 321
 killed the cat, 765
 makes white hairs, 513
 nor slander, carketh, 360
 of coin, no, 343
 owre side, heave, 45
 pound of, won't pay an ounce of
 debt, 748
 ravell'd sleeve of, 309
 sat on his faded cheek, 212
 sex's earliest, latest, 200
 the brow of, 229
 the sons of, 79
 to our coffin adds a nail, 393
 too much, weakens a work, 608
 Care will kill a cat, 393
 wrinkled, 221
 Cares, a thousand, 163
 and strife, void of, 241
 devouring, 521
 eating, 221
 fretting makes grey hairs, 781
 hovering round rich dwellings, 611
 of business, 55
 O human, 621
 on cares, heaping, 185
 possess every age, 624
 redoubled, 564
 restless, 299
 set at rest, 622
 that infest the day, 193
 unvexed with, 124
 weary, carking, 42
 which make us pale, 630
 will not be long, 393
 world of clouding, 205
 Care's an enemy, 288
 best reposer, 160
 no cure, 765
 Career, brief, brave, and glorious, 53
 bright and brief, 274
 glory of his mid, 159
 hath run his bright, 5
 Carefulness bringeth age, 781
 over, does the damage, 542
 Careless of the single life, 366
 with artful care, 91
 Carelessness, blemishes of, 580
 in appearance becomes men, 540
 Caress, air was a, 390
Carica voluntaria, 750
Carior est illis homo, quam sibi, 597
Caritas, in omnibus, 561
 Carl-hemp, a stalk o', 887
 Carlyle, ask, 27
Carmen perpetuum, 503
 triumphale, 503
 triviale, 671
Carmine mordaci, 611
 Carnage and the Koran, 230
 in one, 43
 in thy daughter, 399
 Carnally minded is death, 431
 Carnegie, John, lies here, 445
 Carney, Mrs. Julia, 447
 Carnivorous through sin, 100
 Carol, quaintest, richest, 209
 Caroline, Queen, 62 *note*
 Carp, pickerel, 461
Carpe diem, 524, 668
 Carper will cavil at anything, 740
Carpere concessum est, 541
 Carpet-bag, or else a, 18
 Carpet-dusting, though a pretty trade, 26
Carrière ouverte aux talents, 719
 Carries well to whom it weighs not, 790
 Carrion, no, will kill a crow, 832
 Carrot, never bolt your door with a
 boiled, 830
 Cart before the horse, 480
 comes to the caples, when the, 812
 creaking, goes long, 741
 near the rake, 814
 unhappy man's, eith to tumble, 757
 Carters and cooks, 199
 Carthage must be destroyed, 516
 Cartwheels, crazy, last longest, 741
 Carve for himself, 312
 Carved at the meal, they, 272

- Carved for many a year, 165
 Carver's brain, all made out of the, 85
 Carvin', frien's done the, 198
 Caryatides, unfrowning, 349
Casa mia, casa mia, 829
 Case, a rotten, 295
 of a great man, 232
 to attend to the, 144
 Cash, hard to lose your, 165
 payment, 70
 take the, 133
 Cask, a perforated, 561
 a, rolls, 522
 and an ill custom must be broken,
 740
 that cannot be filled, 468
 Cassandra disregarded, Troy fell, 503
 Cassius and Brutus, 267 *note*
 dar'st thou, 303
 last of the Romans, 666
 Cassocked huntsman, 94
 Cassowary, if I were a, 446
 Cast about by land and sea, 595
 away, the more he, 37
 my life upon a, 300
 thy bread upon the waters, 419
 to the ground, which we, 209
Casta est, quam nemo rogavit, 503
 Castalian spring, cups from the, 706
 Castaway, myself should be a, 433
 Caste none in blood or tears, 4
 Castle, a man's house is his, 747
 and fortress, house is as, 84
 born brat, 185
 girt about, 357
 house my, 71
 is but a house, 187
 man's house his, 84
 no stronger, than a poor man's, 747
 or building, 10
 tower, and town, 328
 Castles, breathing stern farewells, 53
 forests of stone, 765
 in Spain, 871
 in the air, 16, 47, 201, 871
 in the clouds, 374
 their fairy, 91
 war to, 716
 Castle's strength, our, 310
 Castlereagh, Lord, 230
 Castor delights in horses, 503
Castra juvant, multos, 595
 sequi, 513
 Casuists, soundest, 249
Casus belli, 504
 inest illic, 600
 omissus, 504
 ubique valet, 504
 Cat a cat, I call a, 717
 a college or a, 249
 a good, a good rat, 743
 a halfpenny, 740
 bad, bad rat, 739
 bleet, makes a proud mouse, 740
 cry you mercy killed my, 765
 do not wake a sleeping, 816
 glides o'er the green, 264
 gut could swoon forth, 33
 hanging of his, 461
 harmless necessary, 284
 has one great resource, 593
 help it, how can the, 803
 i' the adage, 308
 in a sack, 871
 in gloves will never catch mice, 747
 Cat in the pan, 875
 knows one great thing, 857
 lines to a, 357
 loves fish, 504
 mad if they behold a, 284
 may look at a king, 740
 mewing, never good mouser, 831
 muzzled, no good mouser, 747
 na mair of the, but the skin, 869
 old, laps as much as a kitten, 756
 old, sports not with her prey, 756
 "pretty pussy", will not feed a, 842
 scalded, dreads cauld water, 748
 sees not the mouse ever, 854
 send not for lard, 846
 shuts its eyes when stealing, 854
 who will bell the, 812, 886
 will mew, 319
 winks; though the, she is not blind
 869
 with eyne of burning coal, 326
 would eat fish, 854
 Cats, all, grey in the dark, 753
 eat, what hussies spare, 853
 his fellest earthly foes, 384
 more, than mice, 828
 prince of, 321
 two, and one mouse, 875
 who scare, as good as cats who eat
 mice, 868
 Cat's averse to fish, what, 152
 away, when the, 880
 foot, sign of the, 875
 head better than lion's tail, 761
 mother, she's the, 847
 out of the house, 880
 paw, the, 780, 873
 paw, to make a, 873
 Catalogue, in the, ye go for men, 309
 Cataract, the red-gold, 241
 Catastrophes, greatest, 267
 Catch as catch can, game of, 449
 two pigeons with one bean, 872
 who catch can, 765
 words, man lives by, 348
 Catechism, so ends my, 294
 Catel (chattel) losse of, 75
 Cathay, *see* Kathay
 cycle of, 362
Cathedra, ex, 532
 Cathedral, in the vast, 365
 mankind's happiest inspiration, 349
 of the world, 349
 Catiline, how far, 661
 Catiline's sword, I have despised, 509
 Cato against the world, 504
 and of Rome, 238 *note*
 a third, 692
 gives his little senate, 253
 lived though Tully, 237
 major, 12
 said it, even if, 531
 sayings of, 451
 the sententious, 62
 the godlike phrase of, 580
 why did you come to the theatre,
 513
 Cato's advice to the senate, 847
 words were few, 633
Catta quantata, 747
 Cattle are grazing, 395
 prices of corn and, 767
 upon a thousand hills, 415
Catus amat pisces, 504
 Caucasus, frosty, 291

- Caught, as men take diseases, 295
 fish that once was, 344
 it is grievous to be, 617
- Caul, born in a, 800
 nor did the ocean heed his, 170
- Causa causans*, 504
cibusque mali, 548
fnita est, 666
victrix, *Dñs placuit*, 705
- Cause, a bad, that none dare speak in, 810
 a good, needs help, 826
 a noble, 67
 a slowly dying, 367
 above renown, 236
 and the food, both, 548
 beauty of the good old, 398
 die in this great, 67
 earlier, bring fame and profit, 197
 first Almighty, 245
 for some great public, 5
 great First, 247
 having ceased, the effect ceases, 505
 hear me for my, 303
 how ill soe'er the, 384
 how light a, 230
 I plead, their, 140
 if good needs no passion, 25
 in an honest, 339
 in such a, 95
 is good and the word's "Fa' on," 854
 is hidden, 504
 is just, be persuaded my, 586
 is strong, a just, 210
 is to be fought, 208
 it is the, 325
 lion in his own, 746
 magnificent and awful, 98
 man's eye crouset in his ain, 746
 of Christ and civil liberty, 402
 of the fountain is hidden, 504
 of this effect, 314
 offence, and origin, 670
 one has the best, 130
 or just impediment, 438
 "rushed" is not just, 613
 taken away, the effect is removed, 686
 that lacks assistance, 16
 the brightest, 229
 the causing, 504
 we have the better, 208
 whatever be her, 220
- Causes fixed for ever, 539
 of things, to understand the, 537
 to know by, 15
 vast undertakings perish through
 slight, 526
 wobbling, 245
- Causeless curse, 8
- Cautela*, *abundans*, 484
- Cautio Mutiana*, 596
- Caution, abundant, 531
 cold-pausing, 45
 is true valour, 472
 no opportunity of, to be lost, 504
 parent of safety, 765
 with, hear him, 238
- Cautious by others' dangers, 537
 by the others' horns, 537
 man, the, is caught, 504
 not cleverly, 504
 the most, fall, 243
 too late, 673
- Cautior captus*, 504
- Cavaliero, a perfect, 56
Cavallo ingrassato tira calci, 745
Cave canem, 504
Caveat emptor, 504
Cavendo tutus, 504
Caverns measureless, 85
 underground, 79
Caveto mergi, 674
tolli, 674
- Caviare to the general, 314
Cavil you may, 243
Cavit, quique aliis, 656
 Caw me, caw thee, 846
 Ceased, he, but still their trembling
 ears, 374
- Cecidisse a tanto viro*, 581
 Cecilia, rapt, 399
 Cecilia's Day, 2
Cecini pascua, 585
 Cecity, a term of, 6
Cedant arma togæ, 504
 Cedar proud, the, 344
 that is in Lebanon, 412
- Cede Deo*, 505
Cedendo victor, 505
 Ceiling, ivory or golden, 610
 Celandine, the little, 394
Celare artem, 494
 Celebrated for ever through the world,
 592
- Celerity admired by negligent, 305
 no secrecy comparable to, 10
- Celestial bodies, 433
 themes, 98
- Celestine V., 737
- Celibacy has no pleasures, 176
- Cell, a solitary, 86, 340
 each in his narrow, 151
- Cells and gibbets for the mar, 92
- Cellarage, this fellow in the, 313
- Celt, the land makes the, 228
- Censeur, mauvais métier*, 722
- Censor, a bad calling, that of, 722
 function of the, 677
morum, 505
 of morals, 505
- Censorious days, these, 329
- Censure, do not presume to, 38
 every trade save, 58
 freely, 243
 mark of the elect, 353
 mouths of wisest, 323
 no man can justify, 26
 of a bitter word, 206
 sweet to me in your, 23
 take each man's, 312
 tax for being eminent, 353
 who durst not, 176
 wrong for one, 243
- Censures, rash and rigorous, 48
 which praise, 717
- Cent. per cent., shower of, 249
 wise, dollar foolish, 840
- Centaur, that moral, 62
- Centaur, from the waist, 306
- Centre, an inmost, in us all, 23
 from the, thrice, 211
 of a world's desire, 366
 may sit i' the, 222
 moved, the, 247
 of that drear circumference, 341
- Centric and eccentric, 217
- Centuries in him, each has the, 233
- Century after century, 36
 not ripe for my ideal, 732

- Century, who lasts a, 251
Cera vultum facit, 533
 Cerberus, a sop, find that, 90
 and blackest midnight, 221
 like, three gentlemen, 333
 to, they give a sop, 353
 Cerements, clinging like, 167
 Ceremonious and traditional, 299
 Ceremony doffed her pride, 270
 enforced, 304
 keeps up all things, 275
 that to great ones longs, 278
Ceriris ad generum, 486
 Ceres, arms of, 494
 Certain, nothing, but death and taxes,
 834
 nothing, but uncertainty, 834
 only thing, that nothing is certain,
 681
 Certainties end in doubts, 7
 sweet with, 159
 to leave, for uncertainties, 474
 we lose, seeking uncertainties, 505
 Certainty, mother of quietness, 84
 who leaves, 797
Certiorari, 505
 Certitude, worse than all, 357
Certum est quia impossibile, 505
 Cervantes, citations from, 452
 smiled Spain's chivalry, 63
 Lovers' Alphabet, 852 *note*
Cervello, con poco, si governa il mondo,
 760
 Cessation from the pain of thought, 233
Cessio bonorum, 774
Chacun pour soi, 774
 vaut son prix, 774
 Chad, St., before, 760
 Chadband style of oratory, 113
 Chaff, old birds not caught with, 835
 two bushels of, 283
 Chafings, daily practised, 5
 Chain, a greater length of, 148
 a lengthening, 145
 breaks the, 245
 hugs her, 152
 not free who draws his, 791
 seldom weaves a, 228
 strength of, its weakest link, 865
 the vital, 176
 Chains, a clanking their, 24
 and calls them Liberty, 36
 and slavery, 47
 clink of, 91
 men rattle, to show they are free,
 826
 or conquest, 1
 talk of, 216
 Chair, a too easy, 252
 one makes, another sits, 838
 one vacant, 194
Chalepa ta kala, 480
 Chalk, day marked with whitest, 621
 is na sheares, 765
 or charcoal, to be marked with, 511
 to cheese, like as, 758
 to coals, no more like than, 758 *note*
 Chalke to coles, 232
 Challenge all the human race, 263
 Cham of literature, 338
 Chamber, in a lady's, 298
 Chambers where the mighty rest, 376
 Chameleon-like, his spirit, 265
 Champ and chafe and toss, 5
 Champagne and a chicken, 226
 Champagny feeling, 165
 Champions fierce, 214
 proud, these, 272
 Chance, a lucky, 373
 a nickname for Providence, 722
 and valour blended, 540
 attribute all to, 687
 below, turns of, 125
 cannot change, 34
 contrives better than ourselves, 479
 direction, 245
 dispenses life unequally, 541
 fickle, 213
 fights for the prudent, 477
 finds him at last whom it has passed
 by, 504
 governs all, 214
 idolater of, 65
 in experimenting, 9
 may win, a, 343
 no gifts from, 4
 no, which does not return, 867
 passes, whom, it will some day dis-
 cover, 649
 right by, 96
 rules all, 605, 789
 skirts of happy, 366
 so, sometimes by, 290
 to, right, his, 127
 will bring us through, 5
 Chances against ill, 295
 and dangers, through, 634
 most disastrous, 322
 Chancellor, England's high, 179
 in embryo, 532
 Chancellor's conscience, 275
 Chancery, hell and, 802
 wards in, 144
 Change, a pleasant, 571
 all things, 382, 626
 all things, and we in them, 626
 all things will, 360
 but I cannot die, 331
 but it will not fade, 360
 conscious of a, 332
 doth please a woman's mind, 405
 his neighbour with himself, 246
 I scorn to, 672
 if he's a, 114
 in all things, 628
 itself can give no more, 275
 lays no hand on truth, 355
 legal action to another's injury, 602
 love variety and, 267
 makes the favourite of fortune
 anxious, 734
 Nature's law to, 46, 263
 nor falter, nor repent, 330
 not so much to, as to overturn, 615
 not without inconvenience, 172
 O people keen for, 399
 O the heavy, 223
 of opinion not inconstancy, 602
 of place gives pleasure, 876
 of seasons, 235
 of soil and climate, 595
 of toll, 233
 persistence in, 732
 pleasing to the rich, 637
 relief in, 876
 ringing grooves of, 362
 studious of, 98
 suffer a sea, 276
 sure pursuer, 235
 suspected in government, 9

Change the place, but keep the pain, 387
 the strongest son of life, 209
 their sky, not their disposition, 506
 there needeth a, 33
 they must often, 149
 with fear of, 212
Changé tout cela, nous avons, 725
 Changes and chances of this mortal life,
 438
 great, in brief moments, 542
 great, make the State totter, 730
 his mind, a worse man, 644, 750
 life distinguished by, 343
 like the moon, a fool, 644
 man who never, is almost, 719
 nothing perishes, all, 15
 O earth, what, 367
 of time for the better, 593
 political, 344
 seen, many, 61
 sundry and manifold, 437
 world a scene of, 93
 Changed all that, we have, 725
 as true as any needle, 61
 forms, 561
 how fallen, how, 211
 how, from him, 249, 648
 how, from that Hector, 549
 if anyone fancies I have, 660
 in outward lustre, 211
 nor e'er had, 146
 old times were, 271
 quight, are chaunged, 345
 what can be, not your own, 607
 Changeful chance of things, 702
 Changefu' years, sae mony, 44
 Changing, oft, is loss, 379
 yet the same, 264
Chansons, tempérée par des, 720
tout finit par des, 730
 Chanticleer, crow like, 286
 strain of strutting, 276
 Chaos and old Night, 212
 black, come again, 326
 is come again, 324
 judge the strife, 213
 of thought, 246
 pristine, 493
 thy dread empire, 252
 umpire sits, 214
 Chapels had been churches, 283
 Chapters, a few more, 372
 Character behind me, I leave my, 333
 beliefs determined by, 343
 formed from, 129
 is habit, 479
 let the, be consistent, 673
 or glory in his times, 27
 see thou, 312
 undecided, 182
 unstained, 662
 Characters, most women have no, 248
 to lose, 42
 Charcoal, to mark with, 503
 Charge, Chester, charge! 270
 grieves me to put you to so much,
 692
 is prepared, 141
 Charges, begin warily, 11
 Charioteer dragged along by his horses,
 543
 no fat, 610
 Chariots, brazen, 216
 easier than air, 135
 Chariot-wheel, fly upon, 12

Charisi, tots, thue, 472
 Charitable give out at the door, 854
 man seeks a cause for giving, 499
 speeches, men's, 13
 Charities that soothe, 403
 Charity, ambition not, 548
 at our side he, 399
 beareth all things, 505
 begins at home, 336, 765
 begins with one's self, 641
 begins with ourselves, 766
 boy said, as the, 110
 cold as, 757
 edifieth, 432
 feasts of, 436
 for melting, 295
 gives herself rich, 766
 healing voice of, 39
 he that defers, 13
 in all things, 561
 mankind's concern is, 246
 man's mind to move in, 9
 ne'er abandons, 399
 never faileth, 433
 no excess in, 10
 no point of, 103
 not good words, but, 615
 of dust, denied the, 407
 rarity of Christian, 167
 shall cover the multitude of sins,
 436
 suffereth long, 433
 three words uttered with, 172
 will judge to hope for the best, 48
 Charlatan, by every, 367
 Charles, swarthy, 1
 the first out of the memorial, 113
 Charm, extraordinary, 604
 not all alike, 246
 of not too much, 404
 one native, 147
 that same mystic, 260
 the certainty to please, 264
 Charms, also, that won me, 191
 by accepting, 249
 eye which magnifies, 239
 Charmer, the voice of the, 439
 t'other dear, 141
 Charmers, the voice of, 415
 Charming, ever, ever new, 128
 he saw her, 373
 Charnel, one to the, 447
 Charron, Pierre, 245 *note*
Charrue devant les bœufs, 872
Charta non erubescit, 505
 Charter a glorious, 92
 Chase, in piteous, 286
 the, I follow far, 271
 the sport of kings, 339
 Chased than enjoyed, 284
 Chasm disclosed, an, 241
 Chaste as ice, 315
 as the icicle, 302
 as unsunned snow, 307
 in morals and spotless in modesty,
 503
 she is, whom none has solicited, 503
 Chastely, cautiously if not, 608
 Chastened, right that I should be, 113
 Chasteneth, whom the Lord loveth he,
 435
 Chastens himself, happy he that, 789
 one, who, 794
 Chastise, because I love, 503
 Chastisement may be deferred, 843

- Ohastises** those whom most He likes, 242
Ohastity irreparable when injured, 617
 lingered in the Golden Age, 510
 my brother, 'tis, 222
 of honour, 39
 saintly, 222
Chat, à bon, bon rat, 743
j'appelle un chat, un, 765
un, un chat, 717
Châteaux en Espagne, 871
guerre au, 716
Ohatham, Lord, 38, 130
 with his sword undrawn, 460
Ohatham's language, 98
Chatouille, rien ne, qui ne pince, 729
Chatter, hare-brained, 117
Chatters to you will chatter of you, 884
Chatterton, the marvellous boy, 395
Chaucer, 199
 learned, 19
 well of English, 345
 will not lodge thee by, 180
Cheap is dear, 769
 light, lither yield, 817
 make not thyself too, 823
 maketh himself, 12
 man, I always hire a, 83
 nothing, if you don't want it, 834
Cheapest is dearest, 766
Cheapside is the best garden, 860
Cheat, an unperforming, 255
 and a half to a cheat, 871
 one, can gull all these, 32
 the cheater, 713
 the silly, 290
Cheats never prosper, 766
Cheated, he is not, who knows it, 610
 of being, 50
 most, who cheats himself, 792
 surest way to be, to think oneself
 cleverer, 723
 the honest man when, 721
Cheater, in the kingdom of a, 809
Cheatery, cracks of his, 814
Checked paths, 92
Cheek, giveth his, to him that smiteth,
 422
 having so much, 113
 he that loves a rosy, 68
 her damask, 289
 his faded, 212
 his withered, and tresses grey, 271
 is to be dried, when a, 258
 o'er her warm, 152
 turn the other, 166
 turn to him the other also, 425
Cheer, be of good, 426
 boys, cheer, 204
 but not inebriate, 21
 good, and good cheap, 785
 me ever, this push will, 310
 the poor man's heart, 270
 time for festal, 270
Cheerful life the Muses love, 396
 look makes a dish a feast, 740
 ways of men, 214
 yesterdays, 403
Cheerfulness and I long strangers, 192
 feel a deep, 155
 principal ingredient in health, 235
Cheerless, no night is so utterly, 69
Cheese after, nothing, 752
 cream, of chalk, 171
 digests all but itself, 766
 make good, 822
Cheese, Suffolk, 804
 toasted, hath no master, 873
 wholesome in moderation, 766
 without eyes, 764
 year, rainy Easter, a, 740
Cheir, cheira niptei, 480
Chelmsford, motto of, 824
Chemin est long du projet à la close, 721
Chepe, fairer bourgeois, none in, 75
Cherchez la femme, 867
Cherchons la femme, 714
Cherishing, kill thee with much, 320
Cherries bitter to a surfeited bird, 766
 full of blackbirds than of, 3
 grow that none can buy, 68
Cherry, like to a double, 282
 mouth for a ripe, 888
 ruddier than the, 141
 two bites at a, 872
 year, merry year, 740
Cherry-ripe, ripe, 162
 themselves do cry, 68
Cherub, a sweet little, 109
 contemplation, 221
 fallen, 211
 none but a, can escape, 371
Cherubim, countenance of a, 379
 know most, 448
Cherubin, hatched a, 69
 rose-lipped, 324
Cherubines face, a fire-red, 75
Cherubins, the young-eyed, 285
Chess, life's too short for, 51
 not good, when my house burns, 880
Chest of drawers by day, 147
Chestnuts from the fire, to pull, 730
 out of the fire, 873
Chestnut-tree, a spreading, 193
Cheval, à bon, point d'éperon, 770
de bataille, 714
rogneux, 743
Chevalrie, he loved, 74
Chi ha, è, 827
Chian strand, 87
 the, buys his master, 505
Chiche, homme, jamais riche, 768
Chick, one, keeps the hen busy, 836
Chickens, all my pretty, 310
 come slow from unlaidd eggs, 770
 pride's, 843
 reckon, before hatched, 770
Chiding, better a little, 278
Chief, Hail to the, 271
Chiefs are mortal, 641
Chief's among you, 43
Chiefs, best o', 44
Chien, à méchant, court lien, 741
et loup, entre, 763
sur son fumier, 773
Chiesa libera in libero stato, 736
quando non c'è perde, 883
Chikenes, to boile the, 75
Chilblains, always upon the heel, 169
Child, a happy English, 358
 a simple, 394
 a thankless, 306
 a wayward, 205
 all weather cold to a, 871
 alone, leave a, 32
 and auld men, lost that is done to,
 812
 and weak, a, 356
 another man's, in your bosom, 843
 any christom, 296
 as a father's rod, 139

- Child, as a little, 9
 as this little, 131
 bitten, fears the dog, 740
 bruise the, 102
 burnt, dreads fire, 740
 by the hand, mother by the heart, 824
 dear for mother's sake, 85
 for little, little mourning, 780
 for such a, I bless God, 131
 give a, till he craves, 782
 greatest reverence due to a, 585
 imposes on the man, 124
 in simplicity a, 254
 is drowned, to cover the well when the, 812
 is father of the man, 394
 is it well with the, 413
 is known by his doings, 417
 is, this place where a, 607
 like a tired, 331
 may first impel, 376
 may rue that is unborn, 441
 naked new-born, 179
 not for this, 466
 of many prayers, 193
 of misery, 189
 old man is twice a, 756
 once more a careless, 85
 pursues a flying bird, 470
 says what it heard by the fire, 854
 should cry, better the, 761
 that is not clean and neat, 349
 that knows its father, 810
 there was no, 262
 this, I to myself will take, 395
 training of a, 364
 when thou show'st thee in a, 306
 who cackles his, 794
 Child's destiny the work of the mother, 452
 ear kept from obscene talk, 693
 first service, 857
 gone that never came, 90
 nose, who wipes the, 800, 824
 not mine as the first was, 197
 service little, he is a fool that despiseth it, 740
 Childhood and youth are vanity, 419
 is health, 161
 known to me from tender, 671
 my careless, 152
 shows the man, 219
 tenacious of what we notice in, 598
 Childhood's days, days of woe, 340
 happiness, love, 188
 hour, 230
 Childish things, I put away, 433
 Childishness, second, 286
 Children and chicken, always pickin', 766
 and drunken folk speak truth, 766
 and fools speak truth, 766
 are not, heaven is not, 358
 are what you make them, 766
 arise up and call her blessed, 418
 blessings seem, 238
 born of thee are fire, 370
 bring cares, 566
 certain cares, uncertain comforts, 766
 cheated with dice, 454
 deceived with comfits, 8
 do anything with, if you play with them, 452
 Children fear dark, 9
 gathering pebbles, 220, 236 *note*
 God helps, 784
 hang about his lips, 567
 happy in his, 789
 hostages to fortune, 9
 in England, 444
 kisses of sweet, 495
 know, instinctive taught, 271
 knows not love who has no, 792
 little, little sorrows, 819
 little, make parents fools, 766
 living poems, 196
 make misfortunes more bitter, 9
 male, prop of a house, 478
 married, cares increase, 879
 most imaginative, 201
 move, men like, 151
 my sweet, 600
 no more, now, 713
 not only, put off with tales, 736
 of a larger growth, 127
 of heroes cause trouble, 468
 old men twice, 836
 poor men's riches, 766
 presents to the, 613
 restrained better by kindness than fear, 644
 should reverence parents, 703
 sliding on the ice, three, 444
 spins well that breeds her, 847
 sports of, 145
 stand quiet, they have done some ill, 879
 suffer the little, 428
 survive, to let, father being killed, 685
 sweeten labours, 9
 the young, young, 28
 thousands of, 333
 to be seen, not heard, 822
 to bring up, worthily, 557
 to our, will transmit, 398
 treat us as, 392
 troubles with, 120
 ugly, no fathers or mothers think their, 452
 weeping, do you hear the, 28
 what has nature given sweeter than, 654
 who has, his morsels not his own, 795
 who has no, feeds them well, 759
 wife and, bills of charges, 10, 886
 with chubby, 27
 Children's children and their descendants, 530
 Chilo, saying attributed to, 450
 Chilon, 12
 Chimæras dire, 213, 222
 huge, 373
 Chime, the sphery, 223
 their soothing, 231
 Chimes at midnight, 295
 Chimneys, easier to build two, 811
 Chimneysweepers, as, come to dust, 307
 Chin, new-reaped, 293
 small show of man upon his, 328
 China fall, though, 249
 to Peru, 175
 Chinaman, disorderly, is rare, 82
 Chinese, the Heathen, 156
 Chinese cheap labour, 156
 Chinks, new light through, 381
 of her sickness-broken body, 139

- Chinon, birth-place of Rabelais, 727
 Chitabob's tail, 18
 Chivalry, charge with all thy, 67
 redeem the fight! 274
 the age of, 39, 115
 Chloe my real flame, 259
 Choice, I've no, 182
 in rotten apples, 288
 is left ye, this, 257
 is the difficulty in life, 228
 love your, 766
 Choices, better, not to be had, 104
 Choir, head of all our, 355
 no maiden worthier of your, 520
 rives the kirk to thatch the, 793
 Choler, purge this, 291
 Choleric man, withdraw from a, 782
 Choose, we cannot, 241
 Chooses, who does only what he, reigns, 663
 Choosing each stone, 205
 long, and beginning late, 217
 Chopfallen, quite, 318
 Chopping (chappin') sticks, fools, 780
 Chops and changes, 260
 and tomato sauce, 110
 Chord in unison, 100
 struck one, 259
 Chords dissonant, 233
 smote on the, 362
 that vibrate, 44
 there are, 113
 witched the, 66
 Choristers, singing boys, 17
 Chorus, a kindly, 143
 his overthrow our, 240
 laugh was ready, 44
 the martial, 158
 Chosen, chew as they have, 190
 that good part, 429
 Chremata anēr, 827
 Christ ain't a-going to be too hard, 157
 and country, 642
 have mercy, 505
 his captain, 292
 his John, 161
 that is to be, the, 367
 this story about, 648
 took the kindness, 33
 Christ's particular love's sake, 32
 stamp, 161
 Christe eleison, 505
 Christiad, less a, than a Pauliad, 155
 Christian, pagan, nor man, 316
 scratch the, find the pagan, 410
 speech, that, 342
 the honourable style of, 25
 the highest style of man, 408
 throats, Islamite guards, 4
 Christians are, what these, 283
 awake, 51
 forty generations of, 203
 have burnt, 60
 love one another, how these, 456
 the accent of, 316
 Christianity makes us better, 133
 Christmas, after, comes a Lent, 752
 at other's cost, 811
 brought his sports, 270
 comes but once a year, 378, 393, 766
 Day, child that's born on, 465
 gild, still will, 387
 green, a full churchyard, 744
 green, a white Easter, 744
 lymn, 51
 Christmas in middle of winter, 2
 is coming, 766
 light, light wheatsheaf, 817
 play, at, 378
 they talk of, so long, 766
 we'll keep our, 270
 Chronic, it is, 112
 Chronicle as rich with praise, 296
 Chronicler, an honest, 301
 Chronicles of the time, 314
 Chronology, never very precise at, 18
 Chronos gar eumarēs theos, 480
 katatēket, 473
 malazet, 870
 pas prepei ennepein ta dikaiā, 475
 stern, 18
 Chrusos ho aphanēs turannos, 481
 Chrysolite, one entire and perfect, 325
 Chuckle, fancy, 37
 Church, a figure in a country, 801 *note*
 agree with me in the, 405
 and change, constant at, 249
 army, physic, law, 102
 bells call to, 760
 bells have knolled to, 286
 bred for the, 80
 built God a, 97
 forgotten the inside of a, 294
 free, in a free state, 736
 I like a, 129
 into his, lewd hirelings, 215
 loses where there is nothing, 883
 my, my tavern, 191
 nearer the, further from God, 861
 no salvation outside the, 534
 nothing lasts but the, 834
 of England a compromise, 334
 of England in a nutshell, 382
 of England, the true, 70
 of name abhorred, 357
 of no, is dangerous, 177
 or mart, 28
 plain as way to parish, 286
 shows what's good, 261
 some repair to, 243
 though thou'rt of a different, 49
 thy foot enters the, 161
 to attend at, 83
 to, for fashion's sake, 780
 variety in the, 562
 what we must suffer for God's, 736
 where God hath his, 882
 who builds a, 249
 Church's gate, all equal within the, 161
 prayers, exhausted all the, 270
 Churches have killed their Christ, 368
 he must build, 316
 never weary of great, 349
 Paternoster built, 840
 scab of the, 404
 Church-furniture, piece of mere, 101
 Church-glass, in the, 161
 Churchill, Sir Winston, 117 *note*
 Churchill, Winston, 462
 Churchless lands, in, 336
 Churchman, that cowed, 129
 worst, in a, 350
 Churchmen would kill their church, 368
 Churchyard, no, is so handsome, 832
 piece of, fits everybody, 747
 stone, lie beneath the, 258
 Churchyards yawn, when, 317
 Churl, and ta'en the, 47
 spake one thing, 76
 Cibus suavis a venatu, 685

- Cicero, 455
 Cicero's definitions of delivery, 643
 poetry, 621
Ciencia es locura, 756
 Cigar, give me a, 57
 post-prandial, 36
 Cigarette a perfect type of pleasure, 391
 Cilicians, the, 480
Cimiento, el mejor, en el mundo, 737
 Cimmerian darkness, 65
Cinææ, sub regno, 615
 Cinders, ashes, dust, 182
Cineres, post, rari habent postæ decus
 710
Cinis, momento fit; diu sylvæ, 699
 Cinnamon, tinct with, 182
 Cipher, as a, marking a place, but
 worth nought, 190
 we form a mere, 616
 Ciphers, the only figure among, 11
 Circæan cup, the sweet, 95
 Circe, like a, 120
 Circle, argument in a, 506
 rather in a, 8
 straight succeeds, 247
 too much in a, 115
 walk only in a, 149
 widens, the, 370
 within that, 125
 Circles though small, are yet complete,
 446
Circuitus verborum, 506
 Circular, so truly, 121
Circulus in probando, 506
 Circumcise thy life, 164
 Circumlocution Office, 114
 Circumspect, grows, 299
 Circumstance, men the sport of, 62
 the slave of, 57
 without more, 313
 Circumstances, combination of for-
 tuitous, 274
 creature of, 156 *note*
 creatures of men, 114
 elated or cast down by, 628
 I subdue, to myself, 588
 to bend to, 588
 to subdue, not subdued by, 530
 Citadel, winged, sea-girl, 52
 their straw-built, 212
 Cities, an age builds up, 699
 bond of men in, 479
 far from gay, 257
 human art built the, 521, 600
 in, vice is hidden, 98
 love the groves and flee, 670
 observer of, 595
 of the dead, 59
 philosophy has produced, 623
 taken by the ears, 766
 towered, 221
 Citizen may perish, and the man re-
 main, 721
 of the world, 10
 you have given the state a, 546
 Citizens, changeable, 590
 fat and greasy, 286
 man made us, 199
 to safeguard the, 673
 City, a, for sale, 699
 a great, a great loneliness, 580
 a great, a great solitude, 474
 a maiden, 398
 a rose-red, 37
 a walled, 199
 City, birth in a famous, requisite to
 happiness, 453
 bubbles o'er like a, 367
 but he took the, 62
 country on outskirts of, 666
 full, near a whole, 167
 good and bad make up a, 865
 heaven's high, 260
 I have seen the outward appearance
 of the, 699
 I know how to raise a small, 451
 in populous, 217
 lies sleeping, 57
 live in a, 89
 now a, formerly a site, 551
 of brick, found it a, left it of
 marble, 698
 of no mean, am I, 186
 silence throughout the, 698
 that is at unity in itself, 439
 that is set on a hill, 425
 that parleys is half gotten, 740
 the ancient, falls, 699
 the first, 93
 this great hive, the, 93
 this, raises its head above others,
 704
 unhappy report spreads through
 the, 551
 unless the Lord keep the, 608
 Civet, an ounce of, 306
 in the room, 97
 Civic independence, 66
 Civil by half, too, 333
 discord, 1
 dudgeon first grew high, 48
 over, 122
 rage and rancour, 338
 warfare, wounds of, 489
 warfare, wretched to conquer in, 699
 Civilisation advances, 201
 destroying, 115
 does git forrid, 198
 elements of, 70
 fauna of, 179
 resources of, 145
 Civilised, all may become, 568
 Civility, nothing cheaper than, 767
 nothing costs less than, 452
Civis Romanus sum, 506
Clades, hoc fonte derivata, 552
 Claes, and some upo' their, 43
 gars auld look new, 42
 Claim leads to claim, 175
 Claims, duty to maintain our own, 343
Clamant cum tacent, 512
 Clamour for war, 506
 noisome, 57
 Clank, let 'em, 24
 Clapper-tongue, a, 46
 Clapping (noisy talk) full of, 76
 Clara dies that Claribel may dance, 7
 Clarence shoes, 17
 Claret, take to light, 191
 Claribel may dance, 7
 Clash, e'en let them, 43
 great interests, 562
 Classes and the masses, 462
 Classic ground, 2
 hold that wit a, 251
 regarded as, 202
 Classical quotation, 177
Clavus clavo pellitur, 506
 Claw me and I'll claw thee, 846
 my elbow, 837

- Claws and beak, with, 698
 animals with hooked, 646
 paws with nasty great, 17
 Clawed me with his crutch, 380
 Clay, a coarser kind of, 79
 blind his soul with, 365
 compatible with, 57
 doth feed the sand, 881
 dwelt in mortal, 338
 happy things of, 36
 model in moist, 493
 must be well pounded, 580
 painted, 291
 porcelain of human, 61
 purely tempered, 69
 shall the, say to him that fashioneth
 it, 421
 tenement of, 122
 ye hapless sons, 237
 Clean, fast and bc, 76
 God loveth the, 466
 I will, be thou, 711
 minds as well as hands, 615
 one keep-, better than ten make-
 cleans, 837
 unless the vessel is, 678
 Cleanliness a life-preserver, 766
 next to godliness, 388
 Cleanly, live, 294
 Cleansed, what God hath, 430
 Clear, cold as it is, 94
 is wise, 478
 Clearer from the darkness, 506
 Clearing-house of the world, 74
 Cleave to her, 370
 to that which is good, 431
Clef des champs, 456, 872 *note*
 Clemency, an example of your, 675
 promiscuous, not right, 643
 Clement brings winter, 514
 Cleobulus, saying of, 474
 Cleonice, prophecy of, 453
 Cleopatra, every man's, 127
 Clergy, a pound of, 756
 and women are all one, 887
 Armenian, 242
 corbies and, kittle shot, 767
 Clergyman, a proud, 133
 men, women and, 337
 Clerk, foredoomed, 250
 no, to despise, 190
 not much left for the, 881
 scarce less illustrious, the, 94
 Clerks, great, not specially wise, 580
 greatest, not the wisest men, 858
 statesmen or, 116
 the greatest, 75
 wise, that ben dede, 77
 Clever, let who can be, 185
 man, never comes of stupid people,
 70
 to a fault, 31
 we are so awfully, 466
 Cleverness, attribute of Satan's lieu-
 tenants, 210
 natural, without education, 597
 seeks cleverness, 766
 Cliff, as some tall, 146
 Cliffs which had been rent, 86
 Climate, a listless, 374
 foggy, raw, and dull, 296
 our chilling, 353
 Climax of all human ills, 61
 Climb, cannot, by pushing others down,
 888
 Climb, fain would I, 261
 how hard it is to, 19
 Climbed, never, never fell, 885
 Climber, man, the unwearied, 384
 Climbers, hasty, sudden falls, 789
 Climbs and closes, 354
 highest, he that, 376
 too high, who, 858
 up by others' disasters, 569
 Clime, a changing, 97
 be fickle, though they, 98
 from some infernal, 165
 in some brighter, 16
 Scots steadfast, not their, 68
 soft as her, 56
 the eastern, 216
 undiscovered, 152
 Climes, happier, 1
 product of all, 1
 Clink of compliment, 364
 Clipped, ducats are, pennies are not, 771
 Cloak at home, leave not your, 869
 covers a man like a, 348
 his martial, 393
 it covers a man all over like a, 452
 my inky, 311
 puts on religious, 350
 royal heart under a torn, 748
 take thine old, 441
 take thy old, 323 *note*
 Cloaks, put on their, 299
Clocher devant les boitez, 832
 Clock, drowsy as the clicking of a, 9^r
 labouring men count the, 388
 like the finger of a, 99
 the varnished, 147
 Clocks, agree like London, 868
 can strike, 262
 engine to keep back, 181
 must be occasionally cleansed, 20
 Clod, a kneaded, 279
 Clods of barren clay, 185
 Clodius and Catiline as accusers, 506
 Cloister wall, within the, 269
 Cloister's pale, the studious, 221
 Cloistered cell, 183
 drone to read and doze, 200
 Close, still hasten to a, 96
 Closed doors, 571
 Closest, family of Jack, 738
 Closing song, lengthen out a, 270
 Cloth, bad, that will take no colour,
 813
 begun, God sends thread to, 784
 fine, never out of fashion, 779
 new unto an old garment, 425
 no, too fine for moth, 832
 Clothed with transcendent brightness,
 211
 Clothes, fine, a fine woman can do with-
 out, 742
 go for, and come home stripped, 823
 (cloes) gude, 788
 make a man, 779
 make the man, 854
 meat and, make the man, 825
 mend your, and you may hold out,
 826
 since we wear, we know not one
 another, 773
 when he put on his, 148
 Clothes-horses, human, 72
 Clothing of our minds, 347
 Cloud, a little, out of the sea, 412
 choose a firm, 248

- Cloud, every, has a silver lining, 773
 like a summer's, 309
 one, may hide the sun, 836
 only disperse the, 183
 sable, 222
 should break, that such a, 29
 Clouds, a hand from the, 585
 after fair weather, 752
 after the, the sun, 639
 are seen when, 299
 fancy, where no clouds be, 168
 fear not, 43
 God in, 245
 he that regardeth the, 419
 if no, 806
 in thousand liveries, 221
 like evening, 342
 like, hover o'er our heads, 380
 the floating, 395
 thick with, 658
 thy, all other clouds dispel, 346
 upon the hills, 880
 when, appear like rocks and towers, 879
 ye so much dread, 94
 Clout, cast not a, 765
 pale as any, 321
 Clown, at heart a, 367
 defers to those who insult him, 698
 on a mule, 847
 Club argument, 494
 the scene of savage joys, 97
 Clubs, typical of strife, 99
 Clubbable man, a very, 177
 Clyde, beneficent as strong, 397
 Coach and four through an Act of Parliament, 888
 faster than a stage, 148
 go call a, 69
 jumbled us insensibly, 347
 Oh, for a, 69
 Coaches won't run over him, 854
 Coal, like a living, 195
 pit rampant, 83
 to take out a burning, 873
 whole world turn to, 162
 Coals blacken if they do not burn, 805
 of fire, turned to, 17
 of fire upon his head, 417, 432
 to Newcastle, 469, 871
 treasure turns out, 468
 Coalery, heaven's, 83
 Coalheaver lord in his own house, 747
 Coalheaver's faith, 538
 Coalitions, England does not love, 117
 Coast, our men and, 162
 stern and rock-bound, 159
 Coastguard in his garden, 350
 Coat, a swallow-tail, 144
 cut according to your cloth, 768
 good, with bad cloth, 832
 his two-year, 353
 makes the man, 854
 not the, that makes the gentleman, 812
 ragged, may cover honest man, 748
 smart, a good letter of introduction, 749
 was red, his, 340
 who doffs his, on a winter's day, 825
 Coats, a hole in a' your, 43
 of-arms, a hundred, 361
 Cobbler beyond [or above] his last, 599
 keep to your leather, 564
 mock not the, 139
 Cobbler stick to his last, 817
 the richer the, 858
 Cobblers and tinkers, best ale drinkers, 767
 Cobblers' law, 767
 Cobham, brave, 248
 Cobweb, break one, 250
 Cobwebs and clatterings, 15
 friends' purses tied with, 822
 Cock can crow on his own dunghill, 773
 crousest, on his ain midden, 740
 crows, as the old, 758
 crows best on his own dunghill, 740
 early village, 300
 goes crowing to bed, 805
 is best on his own dunghill, 544
 is crouse in his own midding, 746
 moult, if the, before the hen, 464
 who thought sun rose to hear him, 128
 Cock's shrill clarion, 151
 Cockle in our clem corne, 76
 Cockloft is empty, often the, 139
 Coda, nella, sta il veleno, 863
 Code, the Christless, 368
 Codeless myriad, 363
 Codicia, la, rompe el sacco, 768
 Codlin's the friend, 112
 Cœli munimenta perrumpit, 506
 Cœlo tegitur, 506
 tentabimus ire, 665
 Cœlum ipsum petimus, 607
 non animum mutant, 506
 ruat, 666
 ruat, quod si nunc, 655
 usque ad, 512
 Cœpta, bene, 505
 Coerced, who can be, knows not how to die, 506
 Coetus dulces, 506
 Cœur, le, a ses raisons, 722
 Coffee and other slop-kettle, 83
 makes the politician wise, 245
 mud in the, 372
 Cog, deceive and, 298
 Cogibundity of cogitation, 69
 Cogitare, vivere est, 710
 Cogito; ergo sum, 506
 Cognisance of men and things, 30
 Cognitois tout, fors que moy-mesme, 716
 Cognoris unum, omnes noris, 698
 Cognosce, si judicas, 675
 Cohorts were gleaming, 58
 Coign of vantage, 308
 Coil, I am not worth this, 290
 this mortal, 315
 Coin what words they, 237
 Coincidence, a strange, 62
 long arm of, 74
 Coiner of sweet words, 4
 Coins, ancient, 2
 and counters, difference between, 707
 some true, some light, 370
 Coke (cook) a, they hadden, 75
 Colada, todo saldrá en la, 738, 754
 Colchester native born, like, 170
 weavers' beef of, 877
 Cold according to clothes, 785
 as charity, 757
 dispel the, 521
 feed a, starve a fever, 778
 in clime are cold in blood, 54
 May and windy, 378
 neither, nor hot, 436
 water, to pour, 543

- Cold weather, makes, 300
 Cold-bath Fields, 86, 340
 Coldness, not her, 18
 of the times, 367
Cole felices, miseros fuge, 537
 sacra, 710
 Cole, old King, 710
 Coleridge, 331 *note*
 talked on for ever, 158
 Coliseum, while stands the, 54
 Collar, braw brass, 42
 Colleagues in government, not to be, 617
 Collect, re-writing a, 21
 Collecting, itch of, 501
 Collection of other people's flowers, 715
 would not bear the charge of, 352
 Collectively, things valueless singly are
 useful, 645
 College, e'en when at, 18
 endow a, 249
 walls, without the verge of, 80
 Colleges, to show you the halls and, 187
 Collie aristocracy, flower of, 385
 Colliers, carters, and to cooks, 199
 Collusive, the puff, 333
 Cologne (Köln), 87
 Colonel and officers in much pain, 352
 sergeant to a, 207
 Colonies and principles of liberty, 40
 neglect of, 38
Colori, nimum ne crede, 621
 Colossus is high, though in a well, 632
 like a, 303
 Colour, all, and all odour, 385
 do take a sober, 402
 false, 543
 man of no, 554
 minds which love, 267
 superstitions, 464
 Colours, all, will agree in the dark, 9,
 753
 seen by candle-light, 27
 to the mast, 269
 Colt, ragged, may make good horse, 748
 worth nothing unless he breaks his
 cord, 741
 Colts, wildest, make the best horses, 451
 Columbia, hail, 172
 sons of, 239
 to glory arise, 128
 Columbus, 387
 when shall the world forget, 384
Coluntur qui coluere, 513
 Comb, scurfy person cannot abide the,
 743
 Combat ceased for want of combatants,
 715
 deepens, 67
 ma vie est un, 725
 rush into the midst of the, 592
 Combatants are stiffer, no, 101
 the mighty, 214
 Combinations of men and beasts, 700
 Combine, when bad men, 37
 Come again, will he not, 318
 he will, a dreary saying, 683
 I come, 159
 live with me and be my love, 204
 one, come all! 271
 see, and overcome, 207
 when you're called, 850
 Comedies, as in the dénouement of, 699
 Comedy, farewell to, 702
 of the polite world, 338
 talent for, 708
 Comedy to men, 137
 world is a, 381
 Comeliness of shape, 220
 Comely in its kind, 98
Comenzar, todo es, 743
Comes atra, 507
 facundus, 786
 Comes, he comes, 125
 in time he, whom God sends, 809
 Comet implies disaster, 560
 like a, 294
 of a season, 59
 Comets seen, no, 303
 Comfort better than pride, 767
 like cold porridge, 276
 no man speak of, 292
 of the grave, cold, 211
 Comforts, enjoys more in a single hour,
 80
 past all, 301
 Comfort's a cripple, 120
 in heaven, 292
 Comforter, sole, 120
 Comforter's head never aches, 854
 Comforters, miserable, 413
 Comfortless as frozen water, 325
 Comic for the solemn things they are,
 365
 matter not expressible in tragico
 style, 704
Comica, vis, 708
 Coming it rather strong, 17
 one knows not how, 394
 shone, far off, 216
 Command, a fine thing to, 452
 born to, 291
 force hidden in a sweet, 866
 learn, through obedience, 870
 left that, 218
 success, 1
 who would, must serve, 800
 Commands enough that obeys, 790
 good servant does not all, 307
 were gracious, 87
 who must have obeyed, 649
 Commander, I am my own, 526
 where the chief, is not with the
 army, 697
 Commandment with promise, 434
 Commandments, mumbling our, 130
 my ten, 297
 where there ain't no Ten, 186
 Commemoration mad, 100
Commencement, bon, 785
 de la fin, 714
 Commencing, keen in, 485
 Commend my spirit, I, 429
 or depreciate one's self, absurd to,
 451
 where ye justly can, 44
 Commendation, exercise care in, 646
 small matters win, 11
 Commendeth himself obliquely, 26
 Commends, who lavishly, 79
 Commentator, dull as a Dutch, 174
 Commentators each dark passage spun,
 406
 in the lower world, 352
 learned, 353
 plain, 102
 Commerce, deceptions in, 561
 ever-broadening, 370
 has enriched, 96
 opens all his ports, 374
 where has, such a mart, 98

- Commerce, whose poison-breathing shade, 329
Commercia celi, 528
 Commercial prosperity, England's, 86
 world, interest of, 38
 Commission done, thy, 6
Commoda æqua mente pati, 580
 Common, all things, with friends, 490
 men, roll of, 293
 nothing, worthy of you, 606
 possessions are commonly neglected, 507
 thou knowst 'tis, 311
 to make it too, 295
 Commons, House of, 41, 115, 674
 the surly, 123
 Commonplace, a rich, 237
 thou unassuming, 395
 Commonplaces are truths, 349
 difficult to speak effectively, 519
 the moral, 334
 Common-sense and plain-dealing, 130
 eked out with law, 45
 on the ground floor, 166
 saving, 365
 sword of, 210
 Commonwealth, an ordinary, 226
 fixed and stable, 38
 is eternal, 641
 should be safe, 627
 suffer injury, let not the, 598
 to raise up, 122
 under commands of many, 614
 universe one, 698
Commune id vitium, 551
 Commune, with thy heart, 270
 Communicated, good, the more, 216
 Communications, evil, 480, 510
 evil, corrupt good manners, 433
 Communion, from all, 55
 sweet, 216
 with Nature, 35
 Compagnie, no debat in, 76
 Companies of men, busy, 205
 Companion, a pleasant, as good as a carriage, 507
 a well-spoken, 786
 be no one's boon, 618
 better than money, 786
 earth-born, 41
 he found no fit, 387
 merry, as good as a nag, 786
 merry, is music, 786
 of his way, 19
 of honours and calamity, 680
 only fit, his horse, 97
 regarded as, 202
 Companions, all her lovely, 229
 dear lost, 153
 gone, 269
 in woe, 680
 known by his, 616
 Companionship brings encouragement, 477
 lively, 785
 with the powerful, 619
 Company, bad, the devil's not, 759
 be the worst of the, 354
 best, must part, 853
 evil, 433
 good, 300
 good, on the road, 785
 he loved keeping, 444
 keep good men, 814
 keep not ill men, 814
 Company more important than the menu, 854 *note*
 nobody will go to hell for, 867
 pleased me mightily, 240
 poverty parteth, 841
 sike man, sike, 848
 take heed of their, 295
 to shine in, 353
 villainous, 294
 when ye kenna your, 814
Comparacion, toda, odiosa, 767
 Compare great things with small, 214, 632
 small things with great, 675
 to men with gods, 599
 Compares himself to the unworthy, who, 491
 Comparing what thou art, 270
 Comparison, always a, 157
 standard of, 644
 Comparisons are odious, 119, 767
 spoil our delight, 616
 Compass lie, in a small, 81
 I mind my, 154
 lost, 102
 mariner's, Latin motto, 593
 none can, 243
 the faithful, 140
 top of my, 316
 without a, 137
 Compassion, courage and, 2
 glorious as, 358
 may move, 209
 Compassions, his, fail not, 422
 Compatriots, remote, 384
Compedes quas fecit gestet, 534
 Compel all creatures, I, 369
 Compelled by your own will, 669
 no man must be, 735
 Compels, do as of free will what law, 660
 Compensable in compenye, 190
Compendia dispendia, 507
 Compensations for your toil, 505
Compesce mentem, 507
Compescite curas, 586
 Competence is all we can enjoy, 409
 is vital to content, 409
 Competes with man, man, 68
 Complain, all, 753
 do not, 374
 of the age, 37
 to sorrow and, 90
 Complained, who wrongfully, 96
 Complainers, loudest, 37
 Complaining, no delay, 237
 weigh life without, 679
 Complaint, to know the, a step to health, 486
 Complaints, full of, 519
 little amorous, 544 *note*
 whimper forth their long, 99
 why exhaust me with, 513
 Complete of years, 397
 Complete as a whole, and in every part, 694
 Completeness, moulded into calm, 390
 Complexion, mislike me not for my, 283
 strength, energy, all gone, 530
 trust not too much to, 621
 Compliment, clink of, 364
 farewell, 320
 not pleasant as, 39
 return the, 143
 the most magnificent, 347 *note*

- Compliment, valour into, 280
 Compliments cost nothing, 767
 ly when beggars meet, 880
 pass when quality meets, 880
Compos mentis, 507, 610
 Composer, the first, 26
 Comprehension, past my, 43
 what is capable of, 605
Comprendre c'est pardonner, 715
 Compromise a god, 357
 all great alterations produced by,
 336
 and barter, 38
 lean, better than fat lawsuit, 755
 with evil, 267
 with sin, 197
 Compt, wrong, no payment, 827
 Compulsion, no reason upon, 253
 on what, must I, 285
 sweet, 222
 Compute, we partly may, 43
 Comrade, a faithful, 680
 I beware of a stuck-up, 687
 unfledged, 312
 Comus and his midnight crew, 152
Con amore, 736
 Concatenation, in a, 148
 Conceal, half, the soul, 366
 it, fond but able to, 83
 my thoughts, 1
 one thing to, another to be silent,
 489
 the mind, talk to, 405
 what causes shame to a friend, 659
 Concealed fire, 2
 these things I have not, 548
 Concealing, the hazard of, 45
 Concealment, added fame by, 568
 is worldly wisdom, 595
 like a worm i' the bud, 289
 vice nourished by, 489
 Conceals, maid who modestly, 227
 Conceit, forge of vain, 397
 in weakest bodies, 317
 the finest armour, 174
 Concentric, wheels of fortune and of
 mind, 8
 Conceptions equal to the soul's desires,
 403
 Concertina, a head like a, 186
 Concessions of fear, 38
 Conciliate goodwill by moderation, 617
 Conciliation is profitable, 477
 like devils for, 191
 of a listener, 486
Concinnitas, 611
 Concludes with Cupid's curse, 240
 Conclusion, a foregone, 324
 lame and impotent, 323
 of the whole matter, 419
 Concord can never join, 135
 discordant, 656
 end in pleasing, 220
 holds, from, 213
 makes lowly help powerful, 497
 of world consists in discords, 693
Concordia discors, 507, 656
parvæ res crescunt, 507
 Concourse of atoms, 239
Concursu quodam fortuito, 541 *note*
 Condemn, no man can justly, 26
 that first advised, 123
 they, what they do not understand,
 514, 590
 to, what you are ignorant of, 659
 Condemn what is beyond them, medio-
 crites, 724
 Condemnation dignifies a bad thing, 583
 Condensed, dilated or, 212
 Condition, an indispensable, 504, 508
 makes and breaks, 767
 rise, from no, 247
 Conditions agreed, 630
 Condolement, obstinate, 311
 Conduct, gentlemanly, 6
 golden, 343
 is three fourths of our life, 6
 still right, 147
 true, 243
 what is, 6
 Confer and converse to, befits wise men,
 625
 Conference maketh a ready man, 11
 place of, ill chosen, 596
 Confess and be hanged, 767
 his sins, why does no one, 648
 I, if it is of any use, 508
 Confessed, half absolved who has, 258
 who has, is regarded as tried, 508
 Confessing the offence, 546
 Confession a wretched, 590
 destroy him with his own, 685
 makes half amends, 741
 open, good for the soul, 838
 sweetly herde he, 74
 which I makes, 112
 Confessional, an apt, 403
 Confidence added to what is said, 557
 and skill unconquered, 848
 apt to come slowly, 690
 begets confidence, 767
 compels confidence, 547
 in thee my fullest, 617
 is a plant, 241
 like the soul, never returns, 539
 makes conversation, 719
 most implicit, 696
 mutual, 256
 never safe, 620
 not good, when the gods are ad-
 verse, 549
 of twenty-one, 176
 we may feel, 626
 Confident, right to be, in a just cause,
 475
 to-morrows, 403
 Confiding, though confounded, 409
 Confiscation, legalised, 117
 Conflict, dire was the noise of, 216
 violence of this, 216
 Conform to any religion, 40
 Confound the rest, 316
 Confucius, saying of, 149
 Confuse the minds of others, 115
 Confused, harmoniously, 252
 make their affairs more, 652
 Confusion, all else, 364
 and uncertainty, 37
 Devil the author of, 354
 formless grey, 373
 metaphorical, 181
 of tongues by the art of grammar, 8
 on thy banners, 153
 unconfused, 410
 worse confounded, 214
 Congenial spirits, 65
 Congratulate, friends to, 123
 Congregation, the largest, 106
 Conjecture, dye with darker hue, 56
 Conjugal halter, 684

Connection makes a kind of law, 572

Conned by rote, 304

Connubiality, victim o', 110

Connocidos muchos, 789

Conquer as of old, 370

bravely to, 140

but to save, 66

by means of virtue, 706

he that would, 260

hard to catch and, 209

in this you shall, 471

like Douglas, 167

or die, 497

they can, 126

to, is honourable, 706

we must, 184

who believe they can, 129

your mind, 695

Conquered cause pleased Cato, 705

me, for he, 410

the, weeps, 540

thou hast, 354

we conquer, 705

Conquering and to conquer, 436

cause pleasing to the gods, 705

hero, see the, 191

so sharp the, 77

woe to the, 51

Conqueror, foot of a, 291

gives laws, 705

God save the, 865

greatest, who conquers himself, 792

hail, 568

has perished, 540

it is hard to contend with a, 509

long live the, 738

of conquerors, 705

the facile, 384

twice a, who conquers himself, 499

we came in with the, 23

Conquerors lay down laws, 575

Conqueror's style, in the, 207

Conquers and protects with the same

hand, 644

he, who conquers himself, 706

Conquest, chains or, 1

dream of easy, 374

for a prince, 292

not simple, 408

pursues, 140

was obtained, 200

Conquests, glories, triumphs, 303

Conscia mens recti, 508

Conscience, a guilty, 335

a scar on the, 505

a wall of brass, 596

against, neither safe nor prudent, 456

and gallantry, 333

and politics, 333

as good as a thousand witnesses, 508

as their king, 370

avaunt, 81

breaks many a neck, 767

bridles the tongue, 542

but to my, 237

chastises the soul, 472

clear, a coat of mail, 740

clear, a sure card, 740, 766

court, 810

dictates, what, 248

disease of an evil, 145

doth make cowards, 315

evil, breaks many a neck, 755

fantastic thing called, 276

good, 379

Conscience, good, a continual feast, 743

good, a soft pillow, 743

good, likes to speak out, 478

guardian of his Majesty's, 462

guilty, fears, 383

guilty, needs no accuser, 744

hath a thousand tongues, 300

in early days, 101

is a god, 469

is born of love, 328

is but a word, 300

is clear, O that were happy as my,

689

king crowneth, 190

laws of, born of custom, 724

lost, nothing left, 382

never returns, 538

no guilty person acquitted by, 533

not of angel or horse, but of man,

725

O coward, 299

of spitting, yet rob the altar, 849

on his, 836

pains of, 143

quiet, sleeps in thunder, 743

reverenced, 403

reverenced his, 368

serves to make men cowards, 276

still and quiet, 301

stuff o' the, 322

tells him, one whose, 206

tender-hearted, 50

that bosom-hell, 227

that undying serpent, 329

the advowson of his, 49

the great beacon-light, 28

the law of, 8

the oracle of God, 57

the pulse of reason, 87

the voice of the soul, 719

to save free, 224

to the public man, 390

tribunal of, 560

void of offence, 431

wakes despair, 214

who has no, 795

Consensus facit legem, 508

Consent, by common, 507

makes marriage, 508

mistaken, is not consent, 508

wakened, 36

which hath without, 238

whispering, "I will ne'er," 60

Consenting, doing is, 488

parties guilty also, 508

Conservatism, a barren thing, 116

defends coercive arrangements, 343

port hymns to his, 210

Conservative government, 117

or else a little, 144

when least vigorous, 131

Conservatives after dinner, 131

Conservator and innovator, 71

Conserver of all arts, 494

Consider first, then begin, 820

it not so deeply, 309

long what is to be established for

ever, 516

man that cries, 135

too curiously to, 318

Con-si-de-ra-tion, for a, 274

like an angel, 296

Consilium cogere, cum muros obsidet

hostis, 506

custodiet te, 508

- Consistency still wuz a part of his plan 197
 Consistent with itself, 673
 Consolation, what, can the wretched bring, 338
 Consoler, time the great, 870
 Consoles, little, little afflicts, 727
 Conspiracies, fate of all, 127
 Constable governs the parish, 275
 night-watch, 281
 Constabulary duty, 145
 Constance evil preveth, 76
 Constancy, 26
 a useless, 87
 and obstinacy, 25
 approve my, 217
 foundation of virtues, 13
 infernial, 328
 lives in realms above, 86
 the foundation of virtue, 497
 to a bad, ugly woman, 59
 woman's is all my eye, 263
 Constant as the northern star, 303
 at church, and change, 249
 in Nature were inconstancy, 93
 never, 280
 nothing, but inconstancy, 353
 were man but, 277
 Constantine's motto, 560
 Constantinople, a patriarch of, 88
 Constellation set, that, 95
 Constellations, happy, 217
 Consternation everywhere, 511
 Constitoounts air hendy, 198
 Constitution, a higher law than the 276
 and laws our great inheritance, 580
 election the essence of the, 181
 governs all, 21
 our ancient, 357
 philosopher's stone of a, 343
 the British, 155
 to general, 26
 Constitutions o'er your wine, 67
 Constrain, I'll not, 208
Consuescere in teneris, 487
Consuetudinis magna vis, 508
Consuetudo bonarum rerum, 500
 consuetudine vincitur, 506, 508
 pro lege, 508
 Consul, when Plancus was, 610
Consule Planco, 610
 Consult about all things, especially yourself, 626
 the living on things that are, 194
 Consumed, that we are not, 422
Consumerer ævo, tecum, 550
Consumitur anulus usu, 538, 546 *note*
 Consummation devoutly to be wished, 315
 have, quiet, 307
Consummatum est, 509
 Contagion breathes out, 317
 spread, foul, 224
 the, spreads, 574
 Contagious, life eminently, 166
 Contemplate and admire, 219
 from far, 403
 Contemplation he, for, 215
 of diviner things, 4
 serene for, 142
 Contemplation's sober eye, 153
 Contemplations, star-guided, 403
 Contemporary exposition of law is specially weighty, 509
 Contempt and beggary, 322
 is the real death, 736
 will grow more, 277
 Contend, the longer we, 50
 Contending nations, 1
 Content, a mind, 154
 and ease, 43
 be, 759
 better than riches, 767
 bring us more, 242
 draw upon, 149
 his wealth, 80
 if hence the unlearn'd, 244
 in calm, 90
 in whatsoever state, therewith to be, 434
 measureless, 308
 no one lives, 650
 not to be, 81
 savour of, 154
 the all-in-all of life, 67
 the calmest life, 216
 the surest riches, 652
 the surest wealth, 611
 to breathe his native air, 253
 what better fare than well, 379
 who studies his, 799
 whom little will not, nothing will, 487
 with a little, 21
 with little is, 152
 with little, not, 651
 Content's a kingdom, 164
 Contents, how good must have been your, 622
 Contented, Englishmen are ne'er, 107
 happiness belongs to the, 472
 if he might enjoy, 401
 rest, fittest that all, 345
 Contention, in a hundred ells of, 808
 the grand, 106
 Contentions, fat, 225
 hence, 529
 variance and, 84
 Contentious man, a, 175
 Contentment has, the best, 344
 the greatest wealth, 767
 who did ever find, 106
 Contest, an unequal, 620
 follows, 99
 of their vain, 218
 rose, the, 210
 will end a, quicker, 333
 Contests rise, what mighty, 244
 Context, malice neglects the, 568
 to be understood with the, 704
Conticuere omnes, 509
 Contiguity destroys, 90
 Continent, rent from the, 381
 the whole boundless, 276
 to stock the, 406
 Continentally, learn to think, 74 *note*
 Continuance in evil, 377
 Contra-alto, even the, 56
 Contradict and confute, 11
 Contradiction, all a, 268
 bear no, 374
 hopeless, 96
 still, a, 249
 the dear spirit of, 21
 Contradictions, a bundle of, 89
 thou spirit of, 207
 Contradictory things, he who alleges, 489
Contrahe vela, 565

- Contrairy, everythink goes, 112
 Contraries are cured by contraries, 509
Contrarius evehor orbi, 608
 Contrary, out of it, its, 237
 Contrition, signs of, 200
 Contrivance, perish by their own, 603
 Control themselves, worthy to, 100
 Controversial pen, the, 102
 Controversies vain, 346
 Controversy, tarre them on to, 314
 that affords actions, 49
 Contumely, proud man's, 315
 Convenience makes thieves, 839
 snug, 43
 Convenient season, a, 431
 Venticle, heard at, 98
 of saints, 123
 Conventional, society loves the, 130
 Conversation, an exhausted stock, 75
 beguile time with, 614
 boldness in, 161
 coped withal, 316
 desire for, increased by age, 546
 do not flee, 599
 in its better part, 96
 made by confidence more than wit,
 719
 makes one what he is, 767
 power of, 63 *note*
 silence useful in, 723
 wit in, 719
 wit the bane of, 259
 Conversation's burrs, 165
 Converse as knowing that God hears,
 570
 be sincere, 184
 now is the time for, 507
 talking not always to, 96
 with the Mighty Dead, 373
 with them I, 340
 Conversing, I forget the way, 140
 with thee, 215
Converso pollice, 509
 Convert's but a fly, 51
 Convey the wise it call, 277
Convictum, pro consilio, 504
 Conviction, conscience of the mind, 382
 to evade, 220
 Convincing, Oh too, 55
Conviva satur, uti, 505
 Conviviality, taper of, 111
 Convolutions of a smooth-lipped shell,
 403
 Cooings of the world, 409
 Cook, bad, licks his own fingers, 739
 hunger is the best, 803
 most please by cleanliness, 185
 sorry, that may not lick his finger,
 791
 that cannot lick his fingers, 801
 this, seasons cunningly, 550
 Cooks, and to, 199
 animal who, 175
 literary, 232
 not to be taught in their kitchen,
 767
 the devil sends, 784
 to please the guests, not the, 506
 too many, spoil the broth, 873
 Cooking, cognisance of, 36
 Cook-shop, science of the, 669
 Cool reflection came, 274
 Cope of Heaven, starry, 216
 Cophetua, King, 320
Copia cornu pleno, 571
Copia dicendi torrens, 693
 fecit, inopem me, 566
 Copier of nature, a mere, 262
 Copiousness of words, 226
 Copper, the common, 71
 Copy and improve, 90
 leaves the world no, 288
 my words, you, 588
 quick to, what is base, 522
 Coquetry of public opinion, 40
 Coquette, heart of a, 174
Cor ne edito, 509
 Coral needs no painter, 874
Corcillum est, 247 *note*
 Cord, a threefold, 418
 breaks by the weakest pull, 855
 love binds without, 822
 nothing of my own, but the, 715
Corda in felle sita, 561
 Cordelia, stay a little, 307
 Cordial, music's the, 238
 Cordova, Gonsalvo Fernandez de, 822
 Cords of vanity, 420
 Core of unbelieving, 36
 there ain't a-going to be no, 83
 Corin was her only joy, 442
 Corinne, 54 *note*
 Corinth, not everyone reaches, 610
 Corinthian, a, 293
 Corking-pin, a rather large, 17
 Cormorant, sat like a, 215
 Corn and horn go together, 767
 cockle in our clene, 76
 cometh all this new, 77
 flame in standing, 539
 him well, he'll work the better, 767
 if not, thistles, 805
 in clay, 850
 in Egypt, 411
 in good years hay, 767
 in May and June, 820
 in much, some cockle, 808
 in tune, a calm June sets, 741
 is hay in good years, 808
 like as a shock of, 413
 little field may grow good, 745
 make two ears of, grow, 352
 much, lies under the straw, 828
 no, without chaff, 832
 not for the rich only, 302
 raise the price of, 59
 the unbending, 244
 Corner, and at the, 77
 not born for one, 615
 not done in a, 431
 of the world that special, 557
 Cornishmen, twenty thousand, 459
 you shall know the, 765
 Cornus, shooting, 353
 Cornwall, I love thee, 139
 squab-pie, 185
 Coromandel, men fought on, 202
 Coronation, account of the, 17
Coronatus, homo, 553
 Coronets, more than, 361
Corpo satollo, 750
 Corporal punishment heavier than
 monetary, 628
 Corporations have no souls, 84, 462
 Corpse, he'd make a lovely, 112
 the rain rains on, 789
Corpus delicti, 510
 sine pectore, 615
 Correct old time, 246
 Corrected copies the least correct, 8

- Corrector of rudeness, envy, and passion, 693
 Correctors of the press, 617 *note*
 Correggio, correggiency of, 347
 correggiency of, 22, 72
 Correggios and stuff, 147
 Correggiency of Correggio, 72
 Correspondent to command, 276
 Corrupt the souls, when they, 5
 Corrupted, best things, 108
 in continuance of time, 437
Corruptio optimi pessima, 510
 Corruption lighter wings, lends, 249
 of the best, is the worst, 510
 or a funeral pile, matters not, 688
 watchword of, 458
 wins not, 301
 Corruption-gendered swarm, 339
 Corrupts, how many things the age, 646
 Corsair's name, he left a, 55
 Corse, slovenly, unhandsome, 293
 Cortes, like stout, 181
 to the, for everything, 754
Cos ingeniorum, 510
Cosa fatta capo ha, 749
 ogni, serve a qualche cosa, 776
Cose, le, non sono come sono, 868
 Cost, more, than worship, 828
 most, things which, are dearest, 724
 much worship, much, 829
 right nought, fair words, 405
 the more, the more honour, 860
 the more they, the more they
 please, 567
 we weigh, the, 377
 who may woo without, 885
 wholesome meat is at another's,
 864
Costò poco, nunca mucho, 738
 Costly followers, 11
 things delight most, 580
 Costs, he that counts all, 794
 little, lightly esteemed, 828
 little, valued little, 877
 nothing, worth nothing, 877
Costumbre hace ley, 768
 Cot, a cob-webbed, 196
 Cot-folk, poor, 43
Cotis, fungar vice, 544
 Cots and lodges of the hind, 74
 Cottage homes, 159
 of gentility, 86, 340
 often a great man comes from a,
 525
 suffered for errors, 89
 was near, 231
 Cottages, formerly, 580
 love lives in, 821
 peace to, 716
 Cottle, Amos, 58
 Cotton-spinners all, 365
 Cotton-spinning, even, noble, 71
Couard, jamais, n'aura belle amie, 777
Couardise, la mère de cruauté, 768
 Couch, his virtuous, 25
 Cough, a dry, trumpeter of death, 741
 keep a, ready made, 80
 love and a, 821
 Coughing drowns the parson's saw, 282
 Council, great, in the, 255
 Scipio is the soul of the, 451
 the deliberate, 338
 Councils beware of, 108
 do not lessen but increase evils, 507
 Counsaile and secree, 77
 Counsel a divine thing, 472
 after the deed, 639
 all head to, 374
 alone in, 799
 bad, confounds the adviser, 759
 bad which cannot be altered, 584
 be good, if the, 805
 breaks not the head, 767
 come not uncalled to, 767
 comes over-night, 732, 848
 darkeneth, by words, 414
 detestable, 540
 easier than endurance, 478
 evil, to men of discretion, 508
 from divine source, 508
 given at my own expense, 58
 good, comes overnight, 848
 good, stolen from us, 596
 help of, 11
 ill, that hath no escape, 810
 in his face, 213
 in the arena is too late, 545
 is no command, 767
 keep, if you would have it kept, 855
 less, more hands, 816
 of ancient and latter time, 10
 old men's, 412
 or salt, give not unasked, 783
 others, and not be on one's own
 guard, 677
 pillar of government, 10
 shall guard thee, 508
 take, and sometimes tea, 244
 take, before a thing, 492, 641
 though old, do not disdain, 869
 three may keep, if two be away, 869
 to the mind, 345
 two may keep, 325
 upon so weak a base, 207
 we took sweet, 415
 when the enemy is under the walls,
 506
 who take, are disaffected, 649
 Counsels, counsel needed in many, 553
 current, Virtue's, 358
 maturest, 213
 of perfection, 457
 safety in many, 667
 Counsell'd, who will not be, 799
 Counsellor, profane and liberal, 323
 Counsellors, multitude of, 416
 safety where many, 667
 Count five and twenty, 114
 Counts his flock, a poor man, 633
 Countenance, a picturesque, 332
 cannot lie, that, 346
 damned, disinheriting, 333
 difficult not to betray crime by the
 519
 in which did meet, 395
 loose, thoughts close, 889
 some can judge by, 656
 sympathetic with joy and sorrow
 700
 worthy to shine in gold, 630
 Countercharged with darkness, 369
 Countercheck quarrelsome, 237
 Counterpart, an abject, 404
 Counties, six fair, 7
 Counting, oft, makes friends, 835
 over narrow, 839
 Countless chambers of the brain, 264
 Countree, come from a far, 85
 Countries are a wise man's home, 50
 his own, all, 121

- Countries, so many, so many customs, 849
 strange, for to see, 442
- Country and king, 642
 anybody can be good in the, 391
 children, altars, and hearths, 642
 city recruited from, 130
 dare to love their, 255
 divinities of the, 542
 every, has its custom, 773
 every soil his, 207
 father of his, 455
 for, not for himself, 615
 for the good of my, 132
 foreign troop landed in my, 241
 friends to our, 552
 God made the, 98
 he likes the, 97
 how I leave my, 242
 I have ever remembered my, 697
 I loved my, 59
 in the, you praise the town, 666
 in town, 666
 international, 507
 into the, to hear town news, 783
 love of, will be victorious, 706
 many a fear for my dear, 398
 my bleeding, 65
 my, has the best of my days, 737
 my, 'tis of thee, 336
 my, too apt to purr, 165
 no hope of seeing my, 600
 no one can discard his, 602
 none love their, 87
 nor see his native, 421
 nothing good to be had in the, 158
 Oh save my, 248
 our, challenges our care, 329
 our, right or wrong, 106
 our, still our country, 392
 people hate each other, 158
 restore thy light to thy, 579
 save my, 255
 service, done his, 136
 service, hath done his, 357
 serviceable to his, 546
 sold his, for gold, 703
 still, she is my, 80
 stronger Tory in, 2
 that is my, where it is well with me, 696
 the undiscovered, 315
 they've undone his, 1
 thou art free, my, 398
 to die for one's, 523
 to enjoy the, 372
 to fly from town to, 531
 ungrateful, 565
 we left our, 19
 who loves his, 81
 who loves not his, 58
 who serves his, needs no ancestors, 728
 will not love his, 303
 wishes to be served, not domineered, 720
- Country's arms, for more, their
 country's heart, 15
 bosom, from thy, 297
 cause, his, 253
 cause, perish in his, 256
 cause, your, 142
 glory, for his, 269
 name kept respectable, 38
 thy God's, and truth's, 301
 welfare, our, 157
- Countryman with rough commonsense, 666
- County god, the, 363
 the power of the, 639
- Couple, every, not a pair, 773
 it must, or must die, 390
- Couplet, last and only, 243
- Coups d'épingle*, 462
- Cour, qui a vu le*, 728
- Courage and compassion, 2
 breaks ill luck, 786
 brother! do not stumble, 204
 despair gives, 769
 destitute of, but bragging of his
 deeds, 708
 Father Joseph, Brisach is ours, 715
 in our own, 150
 leads the way, 140
 lost, much lost, 738
 mounteth with occasion, 290
 never to submit, 211
 raised their fainted, 212
 recall your, 665
 respects courage, 349
 scorns words, 338
 screw your, 308
 the bad man's, 87
 they retain, almost after life, 492
 unmatched for, 270
 want of, not to be content, 81
 weakened, if any fancies my, 660
 who has not, should have legs, 885
- Course, a star in its eccentric, 265
 resume the, which I had abandoned, 631
 they whose, 236
- Court affords food for satire, 405
 cabinet, camp, 89
 camp or, 2
 city, camp, 352
 everyone for himself at, 774
 far from, far from care, 778
 four ways to win men's grace, 6
 friend to the, 491
 hath no almanac, 855
 holy water, 768
 incense of the, 692
 leave the, before it leave thee, 816
 let him depart the, who wishes to be
 honest, 533
 love rules the, 272
 of heaven, 242
 so many men in, so many strangers, 849
 the, does not make us happy, 719
 turmoiled in the, 297
 was pure, her, 360
 whipped out of the, 290
 who has seen the, has seen the
 world, 728
- Courts and camps, places to learn the
 world, 78
 and cities she had seen, 271
 grown old in, 177
 not born for, 250
- Courted and tilted, better than never
 courted, 68
 most, farthest retires, 98
- Courtenay, Earl of Devon, 445
- Courteous though coy, 102
- Courtesies, may freely receive, 793
 melted into, 280
 unexpected, 208
- Courtesy, a beast in, 160
 always room for, 131

- Courtesy and mildness, nothing more
valuable than, 662
candy deal of, 293
conciliates, 507
costs nothing, 767
flower of, 120
full o', full o' craft, 781, 782
glozing, 222
greater man, the greater, 370
grows in court, 161
less of your, 816
may strain, 321
on one side, 768
phrase of gentlest, 271
princes of, 236
scant of, 272
to strangers, 10
to whom cumbersome, 768
wins woman, 370
would seem to cover sin, 326
- Courtier all my days, 254
- Courting, fine weather when people are,
348
- Courtly once, and conscientious still, 30
- Cousin call me, but cozen not, 765
- Coutts, Miss Anja-ly, 17
- Coventry, sent to, 457
- Cover what it could not hide, 131
- Coverlet, stretch your legs according to
your, 851
- Coverley, Sir Roger de, 347
- Covers, who, discovers, 795
- Covet, all, all lose, 753
not that which men, 345
- Covetous and profuse, 489
man always poor, 672
not, but sparing of his own money,
634
spends more than the liberal, 855
- Covetousness becomes no one, 497
breaks the bag, 768
hoards itself dear, 766
to avoid, is to conquer a kingdom,
525
young, when all sins grow old, 879
- Covets, who, deservedly loses, 491
- Coveys, wounded, 43
- Cow, consider good, 441
curst, hath short horns, 741
died of, tune the, 444
good, hath a bad calf, 823
good, may have ill calf, 743
ill-willie, should have short horns,
755
knows the worth of her tail, 855
thank you, pretty, 359
thinks she was never a calf, 861
tint never a, that grat for a needle,
800
to the ha', ca' a- 765
to the ha', drive a, 771
to the hall, bring a, 764
when she kissed her, 444
who will sell the, 886
- Cows are my passion, 114
far-off, have long horns, 778
- Cow's tail, like a, 788
- Coward, flattery to name a, 376
I am an arrant, 135
never forgave, 348
no herb to heal a, 358
sneaks to death, 276
that would not dare, 269
to the strong, 330
upon instinct, 293
- Cowards, all men would be, 102, 263
are cruel, 141
die many times, 303
honest folk are, 730
in scarlet, 151
many, if they had courage, 824
peace breeds, 307
plague on all, 293
true-bred, 292
very talkative, 556
- Coward's virtue, 238
virtue, suspicion, 864
- Cowardice, empires not maintained by,
611
pale cold, 291
to seek refuge in death, 714
- Cowardly that fears to live, 137
- Cowl, I like a, 129
- Cowslip's bell I lie, in a, 276
- Cowslips wan, 224
- Coxcombs, some made, 243
- Coy, courteous though, 102
none more, 260
- Crab, like a, you could go backward,
314
walk straight, to make a, 476
- Cracked-up, we must be, 112
- Cracks o' his cheater's, wha, 814
when it, it bears, 880
- Cradle and the grave, the, 128
fair in, foul in saddle, 777
hand that rocks the, 380
learnt in the, lasts to the tomb, 878
of reposing age, 250
of the deep, rocked in the, 392
rock the, till they bruise, 102
rocking a grown man in the, 38
shod in the, 847
stands in the grave, 155
- Cradles rock us nearer to the tomb, 408
- Cradled in care and woe, 183
into poetry, 331
- Craft against craft, 768
and credulity, 38
bringeth nothing home, 768
he that hath not the, 796
maun hae claes, 768
smart little, 144
so long to lerne, 77
- Craftiness, in their own, 413
- Crafty knave needs no hawker, 741
man, to a, 871
- Craggs, Jas., 249 note
- Crambe repetita, 510, 623
- Grams and blasphemes, 223
- Crank makes revolutions, 447
- Cras credo, hodie nihil, 552 note
fore melius, 510
ingens iterabimus æquor, 621
istud, quando venit, 518
quid sit futurum, fuge querere, 655
- Crash of solar and stellar systems, 71
- Craw fees, when the, her tail follows,
880
- Crawl upon the surface of the earth,
352
- Crawling between heaven and earth,
315
- Creaking of his clumsy boots, 30
- Cream of other's books, 232
masquerades as, 143
- Created by him, and for him, 434
half to rise, 246
- Creation, her delicate, 397
sleeps, 406

- Creation, this bodiless, 317
 Creation's blank, 142
 blot, 142
 dawn beheld, such as, 54
 heir, 145
 Creator, remember now thy, 419
 storehouse for the story of the, 7
 Creature, every, of God is good, 435
 loved thy highest, 370
 more than the Creator, 431
 Creatures base, these, 344
 death of his fellow, 139
 living, we should not treat as worn-
 out shoes, 451
 lovely sweet innocent, 386
 loves his, 345
 spiritual, 215
 that look before and after, 71
 the meanest of His, 31
 these delicate, 324
Credat Jūdæus, 510
Credendum quia impossibile, 510
 Credit and the eye, 889
 dead corpse of Public, 387
 decayed, take heed of, 763
 keeps the crown of the cause, 768
 lost, all lost, 538
 lost, society falls, 538
 lost, what is left? 538
 only those without, lose it, 538
 private, is wealth, 181
 public, 83
 who has lost his, 795
 Creditors a superstitious set, 768
 a thousand ways of cheating, 700
Credo, quia absurdum, 510
 Credulity, a craving, 117
 disadvantage of honest hearts, 334
 gives rumour growth, 666
 season of, 241
 welcome fond, 269
 Credulous man is a deceiver, 7
 of what they long for, 369
 vulgar, 274
Credulus illis, at non ego, 687
Credunt quod volunt, 537, 577
 Creech, the very words of, 103 note
 Creed, a comfortable, 61
 and test vanish, 400
 as to the Christian, 330
 Calvinistic, 242
 is, my, 96
 no narrow, 340
 of slaves, 242
 our earliest, 165
 outworn, 396
 sapping a solemn, 53
 Creeds agree, if our, 228
 and opinions, 334
 and philosophies change, 382
 behind all, 189
 I view with toleration, 168
 keys of all the, 366
 out-worn, dust of, 330
 than in half the, 367
 the rot of, 390
 Creep, a bairn maun, or he gang, 739
 and intrude, and climb, 223
 before ye gang, 768
 Creeps or flies, 214
 Creon, for daughter, had, 234
Crepidam, ne sutor supra, 599 note
 ne sutor ultra, 599
Cresce di, cresce 'i freddo, 758
Crescit amor nummi, 511
 Cressets, burning, 293
 Cressid, false as, 301
 Cretan with the Cretans, 451
 Cretans always liars, 473
 the, 480
 Crew, the valiant, 125
 Cricket on the hearth, 221
 Kipling on, 186
 Crickets, merry as, 293
 shall not hear, 289
 Crier cried "O yes!" 18
 Crime, a, like a good deed, 671
 absent from our inclination, 535
 accessory to the, 632
 all the forms of, 613
 and inclination to crime, 631
 and sorrow cease, 410
 art so near to, 236
 assessment of a former, 488
 by fortune's, 237
 called his harmless art a, 271
 consecrate a, 51
 covered up by another crime, 669
 dread follows, 719
 equalises, 511, 796
 equals, 535
 gain courage by, 605
 his own, bests every man, 688
 in someone else's judgment a, 658
 is to be taken, 136
 its own punishment, 669
 lucky, is called virtue, 643
 madden to, 54
 men whose joys are mixed with, 622
 none founded on reason, 619
 none lives without, 603
 none to be twice punished for one,
 602
 not the scaffold, brings shame, 714
 on a larger scale, 535
 permitted by all, 570
 profits, whom the, is the criminal,
 512
 punishment fit the, 144
 safe way to, is through crime, 634
 the atrocious, 241
 the contagion of, 452
 they that most impute a, 369
 throttle-valve of, 268
 thy godlike, 59
 to love too well, 253
 to read collects, 203
 who is contented with one, 657
 who meditates, is guilty of it, 597
 worse than a, a blunder, 456, 714
 Crimes, authority of God to cover, 605
 differing fate of, 507
 dignity of, 232
 its joys and, 34
 my verse does not impute, 611
 never secure from anxiety, 696
 of fate, 256
 one virtue and a thousand, recoil
 on their author, 666
 some made honourable by the event,
 554
 spare the persons, expose the, 631
 spotted with all, 99
 successful, 123
Crimen non prodere vultu, 519
quos inquinat aequat, 511
 Cripple, no halting before a, 832
 who mocks a, 798
 with his crutches, to beat a, 139
 Cripples, go it, ye, 465

- Cripples, who lives with, 797
 Crispinus again, 525
 iterum, 525
 Cristes lore, 75
 Critic, a, 281
 airbell of the, 29
 an honest, 512
 in the town, every, 235
 make each day a, 244
 Critics are, who the, 116
 cut-throat bandits, 45
 gallery, 98
 in rust, 2
 like brushers of noblemen's clothes, 768
 ready-made, 58
 the difficulty of the, 511
 who have stamped out poet's hope, 27
 who themselves are sore, 58
 Critic's sleeve, pin faith on, 79
 smile, 270
 Critics' condemnation, 590
 Critical, easier to be, 117
 nothing if not, 323
 Criticise, but never, 243
 Criticising elves, 79
 Criticism, cant of, 347
 father of English, 178
 is easy, 719
 is out of season, 349
 rod of, 117
 science of, 37
 Criticisms, pass no, 128
Critique est aisée, l'art difficile, 719
 Crittenden, J. J., 106 *note*
 Croak into your ears, 36
 Crockett, David, 460
 Crocks, all your, on one shelf, 770
 Crocodile, the encased, 182
 Crocodiles' tears, the wisdom of, 10
 Crocodilian world, 260
 Crocus, anemone, violet, 366
 Cromwell damned to everlasting fame, 247
 Dryden on, 121
 guiltless, 152
 Oliver, maxim as to peace, 869
 Cromwell's ambition and religion, 39
 Crony, trusty, drouthy, 44
 Crooked straight, set the, 234
 Crop, after a bad, sow, 639
 has belied our hope, 682
 still in the blade, 487
 watering last year's, 128
 Crops, a neighbour's is better, 583
 others', more abundant, 538
 Crosiers, Latin inscriptions for, 513
 Cross, a bloodie, 344
 as nine highways, 757
 deserves no crown, 240 *note*
 each, has its inscription, 771
 every man must carry his, 775
 he that had no, 261
 I trust in the, 511
 it is a, to fear what you cannot overcome, 511
 last at His, 18
 make a crutch of your, 822
 no burden, but support, 390
 no crown, 240
 no man hath a velvet, 832
 nothing unless in the, 607
 of gold, the, 365
 on the bitter, 292
 Cross, safety in the, 560
 salvation from the, 483
 sparkling she wore, 244
 this man bears a, 507
 to everyone his own, seems heaviest, 776
 way of the, 705
 Crosses bring forth the best events, 163
 cares and grief, 292
 ladders to Heaven, 768
 Crotchets in thy head, 278
 Crouching at home, 121
 Crousest, man's aye, in his ain cause, 746
 Crow bewails the sheep, 855
 if the, had fed in silence, 688
 is white, 142
 nor croak, neither, 830
 one, does not make winter, 838
 stripped of its stolen colours, 593
 think thy swan a, 319
 thinks her ain bird whitest, 773
 thinks her own bird fairest, 855
 to pluck with you, 741
 white, exceeding rare, 740 *note*
 Crows bewail the dead sheep, 765
 not whiter for washing, 768
 reported blacker than they are, 855
 Crow's no whiter for being washed, 741
 Crowd accompanying, a, 580
 an usurping, 255
 desires and notions of the, 500
 I hate the uncultivated, 624
 is many-minded, 473
 is not company, 11, 741
 let the, delight in mean things, 706
 not feel the, 99
 nothing moderate pleases, 14
 of common men, 334
 of vulgar men, 55
 pass in a, 801
 ten make a, 594
 the hum, the shock of men, 52
 the low-born, 556
 the madding, 152
 the promiscuous, 212
 the, rages, 667
 'twas in a, 19
 values things by report, 712
 who mixes not with the, 884
 wiser, because sufficiently wise, 638
 Crowds without company, 142
 Crowded hour of glorious life, 274
 Crowes feet under your eie, 77
 Crowing, little bantams great at, 819
 Crown, a fruitless, 309
 and justice, 357
 by Freedom shaped, 403
 corruptible, 432
 cures not headache, 862
 defend the, according to law, 454
 every noble, of thorns, 72
 from the spear a, 483
 golden in show, 219
 hat without a, 169
 head that wears a, 295
 him, honour him, 390
 if it hurt us, 15
 no cross, no, 240
 no cure for headache, 741
 not the king's, 278
 of all virtues, 77
 of glory, the hoary head is a, 416
 of life, 435
 of life, death is the, 407

- Crown of life, I will give thee a, 436
 ourselves with rosebuds, 423
 right of the, 573
 so cruel is, 241
 that doth the cowl obey, 399
 to her husband, a, 416
 to wear a, 298
- Crowns are empty things, 107
 Crown's disguise, 3
 Crowned with immortality, 182
 Crowner's-quest law, 318
Crucem sceleris pretium tulit, 507
si portas, 390 note
Crucis, via, via lucis, 705
 Cruel as a schoolboy, 361
 as death, 373
 cowards are, 141
 in love, what will your hatred be,
 654
 miserable to be so, 27
 not unnatural, 317
 only to be kind, 317
 trick of catching fishes, 359
- Cruelty, cowardice mother of, 768
 days of, 495
 dreaded against themselves, they
 turn against another, 530
 impotent, 41
 more cruel if deferred, 768
 Mr., 37
 not in, not in wrath, 193
 remedy of, 495
 vice of ancient world, 227
 your, is our glory, 511
- Cruise, we are on our last, 349
 Crumbs are also bread, 768
 on the fire, feeding the devil, 806
 which fall, 427
- Crumenam, ad*, 494
Cruoris, plena, hirudo, 564
 Crush of worlds, 1
 out the infamous thing, 715
- Crushed, incensed and, 9
 odours, are sweeter, 264
- Crust of bread and liberty, 254
 Crutch, shouldered his, 146
 Crutches, one foot better than two, 837
 that went on, 289
- Cruz criticorum*, 511
medicorum, 511
- Cry, for an end is at hand, 356
 is still, "They come," 310
 it up, 353
 make 'em, 262
 much, little wool, 828
 no language but a, 366
 one, common to all, 712
 out before you are hurt, 871
 outrageous, dreadful yelling, 345
 to have a good, 169
 when they last, can, 254
- Crying, born with travail and strong,
 355
- Crystal, youth deemed, 34
Cubre, quien te, te descubre, 795
 Cuckoo and nightingale, 861
 buds, 282
 blithe new-comer, 395
 comes to the bare thorn, 464
 loude sing, 441
 to fence in the, 871
 when you hear, turn your money,
 875
- Cuckoo's twin notes, 397
 Cucumber, that confounded, 18
- Cud of fancy, 287 note
 Cudgel brings peace, 807
Cui malo, 511
Cuidar naõ he saber, 868
Cuider! combien tu nous empesches, 726
Cuique surum, 512
Culpa, nulla pallescere, 550
redarguit ipsum, 645
Culpam poena premit comes, 512
præterit hoc nomine, 508
vitavi, 709
- Cultivation necessary for minds, as for,
 fields, 699
 of the fields, 692
 of the soil not easy, 632
- Culture, evil seed and lack of, 73
 great law of, 70
 is reading, 6
 is to know the best, 6
 lend a patient ear to, 568
 of the mind, 492
 spoil, with, 102
 the passion for sweetness and light,
 459
- Cum grano salis*, 512
Cunctando restituit rem, 512, 698
- Cunning, a weak and sluggish, 8
 and strength, 513
 for the hook, too, 102
 greatest, to have none, 858
 is no burden, 768
 man appears, 16
 men pass for wise, 10
 surpasses strength, 840
- Cunning-simple, 360
- Cup, a full, hard to carry, 742
 and lip, many a slip 'twixt, 867
Circæan, 95
 every inordinate, 324
 fill the, 363
 hard to carry a full, 811
 of gold or glass, 676
 stay at the third, 160
 the ruddy, 273
 when fullest, bear it evenest, 880
- Cups, counsel over, 767
 flowing, run swiftly round, 196
 in their flowing, 296
 that cheer, 99
 the flowing, 537
- Cupar, he that will to, 800
 Cupboard love, 768
- Cupid, a blind gunner, 132
 Dan, 281
 frivolous bolt of, 222
 god of talking cowards, 405
 hath clapped him on the shoulder,
 287
 is a knavish lad, 282
 kills with arrows, 280
 painted blind, 282
 silent note of, 26
 't has long stood, 260
 the rent roll, 361
- Cupid's crafty arrow, 280
 curse, we call it, 240
- Cupidinis arcus*, 630
Cupido, dira, 685
ignoti nulla, 557
- Cupressi, inter viburna*, 704
- Our curst, must be tied short, 741
- Curs, brabbling, never want sore ears,
 764
 cry of, 302
 of low degree, 148

- Curs tame each other, 301
 yelp, mastiff quiet, 860
Curs leves loquuntur, 513
 mordaces, 707
Curas edaces dissipat, 521
 Curate, a pale young, 144
 fatter than his cure, 361
 licks the knife, when the, 881
 the mildest, 143
 the very name of a, 336
 Cure at the beginning, 668
 cheap and universal, 93
 for every evil, 115
 God sends the, 784
 half the, to know the disease, 872
 in his own hands, 793
 it is hard to, 811
 of souls, quacks in the, 168
 the disease, 11
 the grand, of all maladies, 70
 to, all by the same salve, 527
 toil's sufficient, 233
 Cured, can't be, must be endured, 80, 877
 willingness to be, 631
 Curfew tolls the knell, 151
Curia advisare vult, 513
Curieusement s'enquerir, 318 note
 Curiosity born of jealousy, 719
Curiosus, ne sis, 615
 nemo quin sit malevolus, 596
 Curious, age more, than devout, 410
 and unfamiliar, things, 163
 in unnecessary matters, 423
 Curiously, inquire not too, 466
 to consider too, 318
 Curiousness a perpetual wooing, 160
 Curl, that winter, 165
 Curls, his ambrosial, 255
 Hyperion's, 317
 Curled minion, 4
 Current that with gentle marmur, 277
Currenti calcar addere, 513
Currunt, qui trans mare, 506
Currus bovem trahit, 872
 Curse, an artist by the week to, 82
 and be cursed, 135
 I called thee to, 412
 not the king, 419
 not worth a, 189
 on his virtues, 1
 on that man, 237
 primal eldest, 317
 shall be on thee, 341
 such a terrible, 17
 the causeless, shall not come, 8
 the greatest, to man, 16
 the second general, 8
 Curses are like chickens, 768
 are like processions, 768
 dark, rigged with, 223
 not loud, but deep, 310
 Cursed, fox thrives best when, 869
 Cursing like a very drab, 315
 restoreth again, 77
 the bad man's charity, 135
 the fruit of, 135
 Curtain, draw the, 717
 draws the dark, 409
 drop, darkness the, 408
 lecture, 23 note
 o'er the world, 32
 Curtains, draw the, 297
 never meant to draw, 249
 Curtesie, mirror of all, 75
 Curtsey, mutilated, 149
 Curtsey while you're thinking, 119
 Custard of the day, 252
Custodes, quis custodiet ipsos, 639
 Custom, a bad habit called a, 815
 a bad, should be abolished, 584
 a tyrant, 699
 a very powerful master, 699
 act according to, 13
 ancient, 788
 another law, 788
 another nature, 788
 bad as death to change a, 871
 bad, better broken, 739
 becomes another nature, 508
 becomes law, 768
 before all law, 105
 command of, 788
 dupes to, 100
 every country has its, 773, 849
 force reason from the rut of, 581
 founded in old, 88
 good, surer than law, 480
 great is the power of, 508
 hath endeared, 15
 idol of fools, 768
 ill, must be broken, 740
 in place of law, 592
 is, as the, 700
 is held as law, 508
 is no argument, 155
 is no small thing, 451
 laws serve, 575
 makes all easy, 842
 makes goodness easy, 629
 makes laws of conscience, 724
 makes things bearable, 659
 more honoured in the breach, 313
 needs no excuse, 788
 never conquers nature, 620
 nothing greater than, 606
 of the country, 82
 one good, 361
 plague of wise men, 768
 reconciles, 37
 rules speech, 593
 rules the law, 768
 stale, 305
 strong in, 326
 that monster, 317
 that unwritten law, 105
 the authority of, 546
 the best interpreter of law, 508
 the coward's plea, 81
 the great guide, 173
 the tyrant, 323
 tyrant, had not shackled man, 373
 vanquishes custom, 506
 worthy men misled by, 98
 Customs and men of ancient times, 592
 bad, are not binding, 759
 courtsey, 296
 good, laws undo us, 887
 habits, old, 389
 lost for want of use, 768
 observer of men's, 595
 old, best, 835
 so many countries, so many, 849
 this age and its, 616
 Custom's idiot sway, 97
 Cushion, them as never had a, 128
 Cushions, soft easy, 238
 Cut and come again, 102
 a short, is a brief time, 507
 down, like a flower, 438
 the unkindest, 304

Cut them on Monday, cut them for
health, 465
purse, a sure ready money trade, 741
of the empire, 317
Cuttle-fish (see Scuttle-fish)
doth like the, 262
the discharge of the, 550
Cycle and epicycle, 217
of Cathay, 362
Cyclopædia, a living, 209
Cyclops with one eye, 88
Cynic frown, strive with, 91
knows the value of nothing, 391
Cynicism, I hate, 349
intellectual dandyism, 210
Cynosure of neighbouring eyes, 221
Cynthia of this minute, 248
Cypress and myrtle, 54
funeral, the, 344
Cypresses, as the, among smaller trees,
704
Cyrus, epitaph of, 453
Cytherea's breath, 290

D

D, sings double, 18
a big, big, 143
D. O. M. (*Deo optimo maximo*), 517
Da spatium, 514
Dacian mother, 54
Dad, called my brother's father, 290
Dads, raw, make fat lads, 844
Dadivas quebrantan peñas, 782
Daffing does naething, 768
Daffodils, 290
dances with the, 395
Dagger in me, stick'st a, 284
is this a, 309
Daggers, I will speak, 317
Dagobert, King, 853
Daimōn andri prosunē kaka, hotan, 476
Dainties of the great, tears of the poor,
862
unbought, 514
Dainty appetite wants many dishes, 536
are unfortunate, 724
let not plenty make you, 816
plenty makes, 841
Dais eiss, 469
Daisie, or els the eye of the day, 78
Daisies and buttercups, 68
as men callen, 78
myriads of, 404
pied, 221, 282
smell-less, 137
when our toes are turned up to, 18
white, sheets o', 44
Daisy, a mountain, 43
by the shadow that it casts, 404
commonplace of nature, 395
the poet's darling, 394
Dakru' adakrua, 469
Dalhousy, and thou, 257
Dally, none but fools will, 125
Dam leaps, where the, the kid follows,
882
Dame, our sulky, sullen, 44
that loves to rove, 269
Dämmerung, freundliche Licht der
Liebenden, 733
Damn, a parson's, 155
those authors whom they never read,
80

Damn with faint praise, 250
with faint praises, 405
Damnant quod non intelligunt, 514
Damnare quod nescias, 659
Damnation, distilled, 155
loud, long, and, 275
of his taking off, 308
round the land, 248
wet, 376
Damnations, distinct, 34
Damned endure, what do the, 91
genteelly, 207
seen him, ere I'd have challenged
him, 289
to fame, 252
Damnent, ne, quæ non intelligunt, 590
Damning, I see no hint of, 372
those they have no mind to, 49
Damnorum maximum, 490
Damnosa hereditas, 514
Damp, moist, unpleasant, 111
Dan, a quiet, no escoge, 760
Danaos, timeo, 656
Danari del commune, i, 843
Dance and sing, 360
better than becomes an honest
woman, 644
in a net, you, 888
is a measured pace, 8
join the, 118
learned to, 244
light is the, 256
love will make an ass, 822
of plastic circumstance, 32
on the sands, 326
that Claribel may, 7
to dress, 218
to every tune, 87
walk before they, 251
when you do, 290
who have learned to, 251
Dancer, coiner of sweet words, 4
greater the fool, better the, 172
Dances, everyone who, is not happy, 776
like an angel, 2
midnight, 253
well to whom fortune pipes, 790
with the daffodils, 395
Dancing days are past, 207
days, past our, 320
in chequered shade, 221
the better the worse, 12
with heavy shoes, 8
Dandies praise him, 613
Dandin, George, 731
Daneia, ta, doulous poiei, 478
Dandyism, intellectual, 210
Danger, a certain, 242
by social, bound, 374
common, common safety, 658
common, produces agreement, 507
dared at last, 273
deviseth shifts, 326
first in, 255
foreseen is half avoided, 741
get me out of, 716
greedy of, 497
he is free from, who is on his guard,
503
in delay, 134
in the deed, 7
increases pleasure, 628
less for being near, 576
levels, 57
lone sheep's in, 859

- Danger, mistrust ensuing, 299
 nature shrinks from, 16
 never overcome without danger, 620
 no game worth a rap without, 150
 not slight if it seems slight, 14
 nothing sure against, 606
 of chief men in commotions, 649
 on the deep, 19
 on the utmost edge, 219
 past, God forgotten, 769
 pleased with the, 122
 remove, and all restraint is removed,
 693
 spur of great minds, 74
 sweet is the, 523
 swifter when despised, 506
 take example from others', 635
 the absent, 105
 the remedy for danger, 887
 there's, 21
 this nettle, 293
 uninstructed love, 628
 well past, 351
 which should repel, is loved, 628
 without, we cannot get beyond dan-
 ger, 887
- Dangers breed fears, 19
 dared are overcome, 635
 despised grow great, 41
 fright him, no, 175
 fruit sweeter after, 523
 loved me for the, 323
 of others teach us, 504
 or delight, 93
 overcome by dangers, 769
 troubles, cares, 219
- Dangerous, in me, something, 319
 roads, a path to fame, 53
 such men are, 303
 thing, is a, 243
 to all, 5
- Daniel come to judgment, 285
Dans l'adversité, 352 *note*
Dansons, nous, sur un volcan, 725
 Dante, 125 *note*
 who loved well, 31
- Danube, his rude hut by the, 54
Dare pondus idonea fumo, 611
- Dare, because I, 380
 do all, I, 308
 do, what men, 280
 e'en death, 163
 the soul to, 271
 the utmost, 533
 to be wise, 495
 what man dare, I, 309
- Dared, he nobly, 256
 to dream before, 242
- Dares, who bravely, 338
 who nobly, 24
- Darien, upon a peak in, 181
- Daring attempt, greatly, 551
 greatly, 252
 serves as a wall, 495
 song too, 259
 the one hope of deliverance, 697
- Darius and Syloson, 688
- Dark and doubtful, the, 102
 and true, 364
 as good as being without light, 813
 children fear, 9
 colours agree in, 9
 dark, dark, 220
 God's ways seem, 389
 he that gropes in the, 852
- Dark, I love the, 6
 if you shut your eyes, 812
 soul, and foul thoughts, 222
 to drive black hogs in the, 811
 what in me is, 211
 who runs in the, 798
 with excessive bright, 214
- Darkest day will pass, 102
 hour nearest dawn, 855
- Darkling in a world of tears, 45
- Darkness, a distant voice in the, 195
 again and silence, 195
 and in storm, 20
 and the shadow of death, 413
 bred in, 53
 buries all, 252
 coat of, 178
 deem they light, 20
 deep into that, 242
 fire, and chains, 386
 from true light, 73
 how great the, 647
 how profound, 406
 like a wall, 233
 lowest depths, of, 653
 of the land, 367
 our guide, 108
 outer, 427
 prince of, 306, 351
 productive of sublime, 37
 rather than light, 429
 the door of, 134
 the instruments of, 308
 then, and nothing, 242
 visible, 211
 what, in mortal minds, 642
 which may be felt, 411
- Darling, mamma's, 116
 nature's chief, 167
 of baith auld and young, 262
- Darlings, wealthy curled, 322
- Darn, honest, better than debt, 755
- Darning, drudging, dusting, 337
- Dart, a feeble, 691
 shook a dreadful, 213
 the poisoning of a, 93
- Darts begin to fly, 639
 scandalous, 219
- Darwin, Erasmus, 58 *note*
- Dash and through with it, 87
 through thick and thin, 97
- Dasselbe in grün*, 848
- Data reddere nolunt*, 593
- Dates, one measure of stones in two of,
 809
- Daturum, post fata*, 607
- Daub their natural faces, 27
- Dauber, sign-post, 124
- Dauer im Wechsel*, 732
- Daughter, a lordling's, 328
 an obstinate, 333
 beautiful, of a beautiful mother, 622
 choose a good mother's, 766
 diamond, glass wife, 741
 empty and fine, 863
 hold thy tongue, 666
 marry your, when you can, 825
 my, for all her life, 829
 of earth and water, 331
 of my house and heart, 52
 of the gods, 361
 of the voice of God, 401
 one only, and no mo', 440
 win, he that would the, 800
- Daughters, Britannia's, 406

Daughters can never care too much for
 a father, 620
 chaste and courteous, 348
 fragile ware, 769
 of my father's house, 289
 of the earth and sun, 262
 petted, slovenly wives, 769
 two, and a back door, 885
 Daughter's heart, a, 362
 Dauntless in war, 270
 David had his Jonathan, 161
 not only hating, 122
 David's day, put in oats and barley, 875
 sow, drunk as, 757
 Dawn, a Bacchante, 384
 exhalations of the, 88
 in that, to be alive, 395
 look for the, 69
 the unlooked-for, 402
 Dawns for all, God, 801
 Daw's not reckoned a religious bird, 168
 Day, a lucky, 290, 519
 a natural, 519
 a perverse and contrary, 525
 after day the same, 341
 always to be honoured, 519
 an ampler, 367
 an artificial, 519
 an empty, 234
 and night and day, 3
 and night, they wear out, 609
 as it fell upon a, 328
 as morning shows the, 219
 as one shall see on a summer's, 282
 at the close of the, 20
 better the, better the deed, 854
 brightness of a new-born, 402
 bring back the, 636
 buries day, 410
 critic on the last, 244
 done by night appears by, 878
 each, as if thy last, 120
 each present, thy last esteem, 184
 each, pupil of its predecessor, 520
 every, brings its work, 773
 every, hath its night, 773
 every man hath his ill, 775
 everyone has his, 683
 gan fallen, 78
 glitter in the face of, 23
 good things to be spoken on a good,
 854
 great, the important, 1
 has eyne, night has ears, 855
 has set, when our short, 680
 I have lost a, 490
 is cold, and dark, 193
 is done, the, 193
 is the best, every, 129
 lamp of, 119
 long to be remembered, 621
 longest, must have an end, 859
 marked with a whiter stone, 648
 marked with white chalk, 511
 may bring forth, what a, 417
 more and more unto the perfect, 416
 most calm, 161
 munificent, 384
 must dawn, 131
 never so longe, 157
 no, without some grief, 773
 not a long, 834
 not bad, that hath a good night, 773
 not sufficing for our discourse, 680
 not to me returns, 214

Day, now's the, 47
 O happy, 621
 of mirth, a, 161
 of small things, 422
 of sorrow, a, 519
 of sunny rest, 35
 of wrath, O, 519
 of wrath, that, 272
 one cannot do all in one, 845
 one fair, 837
 powerful king of, 373
 precincts of the cheerful, 152
 pushed out by day, 694
 seemed to have known a better, 271
 seize the present, 524, 668
 should be so soon, that, 355
 slow be the approach of that, 690
 so cool, so calm, 102
 spirit of one happy, 396
 stands tiptoe, 321
 suffering ended with, 3
 sure pledge of, 216
 that is dead, 363
 that kept his, 793
 that, shall end us both, 557
 the eventful, is at hand, 571
 the expiring, to mourn for, 73
 the fairest, must set in night, 192
 the long-expected, 533
 the poor man's, 150
 the prosperous, dawns, 643
 the supreme, has come, 703
 the younger, 362
 to a diviner, 330
 to day, from, 515
 to day, peevish, 374
 wait till night to praise the, 842
 what one, gives, another takes, 878
 while the sun shines, 811
 whose better, is over, 234
 will come, the, 722
 woe worth the, 270
 yet smiles the, 159
 your first and your last, 548
 your last, believe every, 567
 Daye, the messenger of, 75
 Days and moments, 74
 and nights to Addison, 177
 and thou, other, 161
 and times, observers of set, 768
 and years, what crimes have, 20
 as thy, 412
 come not, while the evil, 419
 count up sunny and cloudy, 675
 elder-born, 410
 evil, 216
 former, better than these, 418
 for years, 127
 his misspent, 237
 hope of future, 213
 live laborious, 223
 looked on better, 286
 lucky and unlucky, 536
 my days among the, 340
 O greatest of, 622
 of danger, nights of waking, 271
 of pleasure past, those, 717
 one of these, 838
 one of those, that cannot die, 395
 other, 231
 riches and honour, full of, 413
 saddest of year, 35
 seem better, 302
 seem lank and long, 143
 sweet childish, 394

- Days, sweet were the, 369
 teach us to number our, 415
 that are no more, 340, 364
 that are over, 354
 that have passed, 623
 then, if ever, come perfect, 197
 these degenerate, 255
 three whole, to wait, 550
- Day's march nearer home, 227
 report of wrong, 98
 sweetest moments at dawn, 391
- Daylight, consult, as to gems, 509
 of honest speech, 209
 sick, 285
 that makes sin, 222
 we burn, 278
- Daystar in the wave, 228
 so sinks the, 224
 to draw their, to utmost, date, 345
 to lengthen our, 229
 to lose good, 346
- Dazzles to blind, 20
- De mortuis nil nisi bonum*, 515
- Deacon swear, make a, 198
- Dead, all praise the, 479
 are hopeless, 471
 as a doornail, 189, 757
 as of a man resting rather than, 547
 ask counsel of the dead, 759
 better, than out of fashion, 761
 blend the living with the, 74
 bury their dead, 426
 but speechless, I a'n't, 338
 charity deferred till a man is, 13
 come not when I am, 363
 consult the, upon things that were, 194
 converse with the mighty, 264
 do not speak evil of the, 479
 even Patroclus, better than you, is, 473
 everyone that has been long, 2
 fading honours of the, 272
 fain would have thee, 354
 for a ducat, 317
 good fame the right, of the, 500
 have a world of their own, 379
 honour the, with remembrance not tears, 479
 how happy are the, 732
 I praised the, more than the living, 418
 impossible, it cannot be, 69
 leaves fall and melt, 3
 live in memory, 709
 Lord Tyrawley and I have been these two years, 78
 make little weeping for the, 424
 maketh moan, 829
 man, speak not of, at table, 850
 men bite not, 769
 men in a dream, 204
 men open the eyes of the living, 769
 men rise up never, 355
 men tell no tales, 68, 769
 men's shoes, 811
 men's shoon, 154
 mourns the, who lives as they desire, 406
 nor wound the, 48
 not, but gone before, 264
 not, but sleepeth, 421
 now, would I were, 169
 of the, nothing but what is good, 515
 one owes truth to the, 726
- Dead, one (world), 5
 only do not return, 717
 or teaching letters, 497
 or teaching school, 472
 our respect for the, 267
 peace to the mighty, 68
 quite for ever, 91
 rather be, than live dead, 697 note
 saints, praise, 172
 sea fruits, 230
 Solon's law forbidding men to speak evil of the, 453
 the mighty, 373
 the place of the, there, where the unborn are, 646
 the pure, enfranchised, 23
 the under-lying, 366
 th' unhonoured, 152
 those we call the, 367
 thou mighty, 199
 though, my soul shall love, 155
 to physic the, 474
 travel fast, 447
 wastes words on the, 703, 704
 we must have pity on the, 716
 we must not revile the, 592
 when I am, let the earth be dissolved, 471
 when, it is for long, 728
 who gives away his goods before he is, 884
 who most resembles, dies with most regret, 723
 with a denial, 1
 you are beating the, 592
- Dead-head, a, 503
- Deaf and loud, 331
 ear, to a, 688
 gains the injury, 855
 none so, as those that will not hear 834
 the woman's, 255
- Deafness, tale would cure, 276
- Dealing, plain, 's a jewel, 841
- Dealings, whose own hard, 283
- Dean, an English, 95
 soft, 249
- Dear as is thy form, 46
 as the light, 153
 as the ruddy drops, 153
 at a farthing, 659
 for itself too, 160
 good cheap is, 766
 his own is, to every man, 588
 if a man knew what would be, 804
 is cheap, 769
 loveth that he has bought, 77
 thing you don't want is, 749
 to all the country, 146
 to me the hour, 228
 what is of little value, is, 660
 who could know what will be, 794
- Dear-bought is good for ladies, 778
- Dearer, one, and a, 167
 sweeter spot, 226
- Dearth one's garner, 810
- Deary, when she wants to thump her, 16
- Death, a covenant with, 420
 a fair, honours the whole life, 741
 a fearful mind wishes for, 693
 a guiltless, 325
 a living, 208
 a longer sleep, 138
 a pinch in, 307

- Death, a sunset, 57
 a thousand approaches to, 588
 after life, 344
 after, men receive their right, 196
 after, nothing, 639
 after, the doctor, 752
 aims, 261
 all things threatened, 567
 and back resounded, 214
 and dice, 138
 and drouth come together, 769
 and Priapus, 355
 and taxes, 834
 approaches nearer, 228
 as welcome to me comes, 74
 at moment of, 559
 at point of, 560
 aught but, part thee and me, 412
 back to a world of, 85
 bad man's, 154
 bandaged my eyes, 32
 bed (Aldrich), 3
 bed, go to thy, 318
 bed, one step to the, 447
 bed repentance, 181
 beds, ask, they can tell, 406
 bed's a detector, 407
 better joined by, than separated by
 life, 696
 better than disgrace, 473
 bitter to the young, 592
 borders upon our birth, 155
 broad sweet bosom of, 355
 brother to, 105
 but entombs the body, 407
 call no man happy before his, 453
 calls all things, 692
 called life, 224
 came with friendly care, 84
 can this be, 253
 certainty of, decides me, not oracles,
 586
 comes to young men, 12, 836
 cometh soon or late, 202
 common to all, 592
 common to every age, 625
 consents to, 54
 cousin of, 268
 denied, were, 407
 despised, all fears are ended, 592
 destroys the evils of life, 500
 die for fear of, 108
 disgraceful in flight, 560
 do us part, till, 438
 does not choose one day, 475
 does not end all, 576
 done to, 281
 double, to drown near shore, 327
 dreamless sleep, 59
 dull, cold ear of, 151
 entrenched, 408
 equalised by, 168
 espoused to, 296
 everlasting, 108
 expect everywhere, 563
 fain die a dry, 276
 fate of contrivers of, 603
 fear of, worse than death, 693
 fell sergeant, 319
 first breath beginning of, 857
 followed by immortality, 610
 follows a coward, 525
 fortitude proved by, 556
 fortunate to the infant, 592
 four inches from, 478

 Death, free from fortune, 577
 free thyself from fear of, 577
 from all sides a way to, 698
 game of, 136
 glorious in victory, 560
 gods conceal the happiness of, 706
 gone to her, 167
 grim, 91, 206, 214
 grinned horrible, 214
 had he seen, 273
 has been, or it will come, 497
 has often run away, 592
 hath a thousand doors, 208
 hath ten thousand doors, 328
 hath washed the mire, 355
 have we hated, 235
 he died, the cruel, 101
 healer of ills, 474
 Heaven gives its favourites early, 53
 hero's scorn of, 67
 his visit paid, 408
 hissing globe of, 56
 hob-and-nob with, 363
 honourable, better than disgraceful
 life, 554
 how beautiful, 1
 how wonderful is, 329
 I hate, 391
 I would fain die a dry, 276
 in its many shapes, 511
 in life, 235
 in life, O, 364
 in that word farewell, 67
 in the pot, 413
 in the Valley of, 365
 into the world, 211
 is all the brighter, 205
 is deaf, 769
 is death, 160
 is in the pot, 769
 is living, 171
 is much traduced, 407
 is the crown of life, 407
 is the only mercy, 342
 is the port, 350
 is the veil, 350
 it is but, 269
 itself is nothing, 639
 jaws of, 365
 judge none blessed before his, 423
 keeper-back of, 292
 kind, 127
 king and augur could not ward off,
 665
 knocks impartially, 631
 life a preparation for, 693
 life a tragedy because it ends with, 6
 life but a journey to, 693
 life is perfected in, 28
 like a mole, 161
 little, except for evil deeds, 524
 love mindful of, 710
 long for, 413
 loves a shining mark, 408
 makes equal, 164
 makes life, 33
 makes men weep, 64
 man makes a, 408
 mature for, 218
 men call it, 235
 men fear, 9
 mind undaunted by, 587
 mode of, sadder than death, 694
 my name is, 342
 mysterious exodus of, 195

- Death, natural as birth, 9
 never won a stake, 123
 no dispensation from, 726
 no escape from, 603
 no place for, 600
 no pleasure after, 639
 none called happy before his, 697
 none can escape, 592
 not looked on without flinching, 723
 not terrible, but dying, 133
 not without honour, 603
 nothing, but that which wished, 408
 nothing but the shape of, 658
 O eloquent, just and mighty, 261
 of princes, 303
 old men go to, 836
 on every breeze, 158
 one, 30
 one can survive anything but, 391
 only binds us fast, 184
 openeth gate to fame, 9
 opens Fame, shuts Envy, 348
 opens many gates, 107
 or victory, 654
 pain of, consists in expectation, 497
 pain without the peace of, 67
 part of me will escape, 613
 pays all debts, 769
 period of pain, 407
 pomp of, alarms more than death, 638
 prisoners of, 5
 pursues him who flees, 592
 rather than a stain, 592
 remedy for everything but, 866
 rest from labours and miseries, 592
 reveals our insignificance, 592
 ribs of, 222
 rock me, 295
 rushes on us, 506
 sense of, most in apprehension, 279
 Sergeant, 350
 sets all free, 220
 shadow of, 413, 428
 sleep, brother to, 135
 sleep counterfeited, 258
 sleep like, 26
 so noble, 221
 soldier's fiery, 56
 something after, 315
 soon and short, 342
 sorrows of, 414
 speak me fair in, 285
 still draws nearer, 246
 stillness deep as, 66
 stroke of, 305
 studied in his, 308
 survive everything except, 392
 takes no excuse, 472
 the angel, 86
 the angel of, 23
 the bed of, 250
 the body of this, 431
 the brother of, 26
 the consoler, 194
 the end of my miseries, 592
 the fear of, 84
 the final goal, 592
 the gate of life, 219, 592
 the gentle hand of, 200
 the grisly terror, 213
 the journey's end, 126
 the least is, 350
 the least of all evils, 12
 the poor man's dearest friend, 42
- Death, the prince of peace, 407
 the sevenfold, 410
 the sure physician, 308
 the way of, 625
 the way to dusty, 310
 there is no, 194
 there is no remedial herb for, 509
 these have not the hope of, 737
 things escaped by, 548
 thou hast all seasons, 159
 to die, nor all of, 227
 to others, perish when designing, 666
 too late to the old, 592
 triumphant, 218
 truly longed for, 360
 ugly sights of, 299
 unknown the manner of his, 272
 unmoved with dread of, 212
 untimely, 5
 unto life, from, 430
 we and our works are a debt to, 515
 we owe God a, 295
 well-done outlives, 877
 what should it know of, 394
 what we fear of, 279
 where is thy sting? 253, 433
 who despises, escapes, 525
 who fears, lives not, 795
 will bring us all up, 338
 will have his day, 292
 will seize the doctor, 308
 wise sweet, 356
 with black wings, 674
 without dying, 4
 you must die your own, 590
 you will give me something after, 607
- Deaths, a gain, make their, 378
 all, are too few, 290
 feels a thousand, fearing one, 408
 foreseen come not, 769
 in their, not divided, 65
 vulgar, unknown to fame, 256
 we suffer ere we die, 192
- Death's a doom sufficient, 96
 a retreat from infamy, 140
 counterfeit, sleep, 309
 door, 571
 door, knocker at, 861
 door, knocking at, 268
 door, old man's staff rapper of, 756
 door (see "*Sepulchri janua*"), 549
 inexorable hand, 409
 mystery, to, 167
 pale flag, 322
 the market-place, 137
- Debat in compagnie, no, 76
- Debate, admits no long, 219
 brief and bitter, 35
 cavil in, 50
 destroys despatch, 108
 not wakened, 272
 strife and old, 164
- Debater, rater and, 33
- Debauch, stale, 100
- Debellare superbos*, 547
- Debt a grievous bondage, 489
 and gratitude differ, 521
 anxiety will not pay, 748
 due forthwith, if no day is fixed, 519
 loads us more than millions of, 38
 man in, caught in a net, 746
 mother of folly, 115

- Debt, not in, 588
 out of, out of danger, 839
 repayment of, regarded as favour, 640
 the first vice, 769
 the slender, to Nature, 260
 the worst poverty, 769
 which cancels all others, 90
- Debtor, a small sum makes a, 488
 no man's, 254
- Debtors are liars, 769
 take oats of ill, 835
 take spoilt herrings of bad, 835
- Debts and lies mixed together, 715
 aye mair than we think, 781
 belong to the next heir, 769
 better old, nor old sores, 762
 I pay my, 250
 loans and, 820
 make promises, 843
 make slaves, 478
 new way to pay old, 208
 of a nation, 83
 of honour, 262
 pays all, 276
 who dies pays all, 794
- Decalogue, hear the, and feel no self-reproach, 401
- Decay, building not in, 10
 by a gentle, 257
 gradations of, 176
 melts with unperceived, 175
 muddy vesture of, 285
 subject to, 124
- Decays, what, must rise, 735
- Deceased, he first, 404
- Deceat, quid, non quantum liceat*, 654
- Deceit and treachery, 377
 hug the dear, 92
 in such a gorgeous palace, 321
 mine is all the, 686
 no, in a brimmer, 867
 once found out in, forfeits belief, 653
 under appearance of goodness, 693
 under friendship's name, is safe, 696
 utter, 414
- Deceite, weping, spinning, 75
- Deceitful have no friends, 798
 things are, 664
- Deceive and be deceived, nothing commoner, 732
 he may best in every coast, 77
 individuals may, 679
 king cannot, 665
 men often, 667
 one's self easiest to, 201
 one's self, easy to, 871
 others, you may, with your words, 516
 practise to, 270
- Deceived all men, no one has, 679
 let him be who wishes to be, 652
 none, but he who trusts, 874
 pleasure to be, 192
 the people wish to be, 639
 the world wishes to be, 595
 to be sure we are, 108
 world likes to be, 865
- Deceiver, welcome, thou kind, 127
 you are known as a, 516
- Deceives, he that once, 798
 me once, if a man, 804
- Deceiving, arts of, 192
- December, liberty of, 488
- December, mirth of its, 258
 snow, naked in, 81, 291
 when they wed, 287
- Decencies, content to dwell in, 248
 those thousand, 217
- Decency and decorum, 132
 want of, 114
- Decently and in order, 433
- Decet, quod, non quod licet*, 556
- Decide who shall, 240
- Decipimur specie recti*, 516
- Decipit frons prima multos*, 614
- Decision, danger of hasty, 480
- Decisions, to stand by, 683
- Deck, on the burning, 159
- Decorum, cant about, 42
 limping, 58
- Decreed otherwise by the gods, 520
- Decus, sine labe*, 680
- Dedecus ille domus sciet ultimus*, 516
- Dedicate all this to you, 625
- Dee, the river, 21
- Deed, and not the creed, 195
 as when thou hast, 236
 better not do the, 258
 do your deed, 716
 dying tongueless, one good, 289
 for one good, overlook a hundred ill, 780
 glory of the, shall remain, 154
 good, to say well, 300
 guerdon of a noble, 96
 ill, cannot bring honour, 755
 ill, has a witness in the breast, 755
 is everything, 734
 is just, 68
 of dreadful note, 309
 one good, 325
 proves the man, 752
 so shines a good, 285
 the happier, 362
 the, has gone, 535
 the matchless, 335
 without a name, 310
- Deeds, a friend helps by, 604
 and his words differ, 555
 are done, great, 256
 are fruits, words leaves, 769
 are males, 769
 clear, 26
 deathless, 357
 dreadful, 216
 everlasting, to burning words, 399
 factious, 345
 feeble, 115
 foul, will rise, 312
 good, make us silent, 787
 great, are for great men, 787
 great, cannot die, 364
 great, need great preparations, 478
 let, correspond with words, 519
 let escape, 28
 liberal and heroic, 96
 lifetime of, not years, 485
 make old age, 485
 means to do ill, 291
 not words, 535
 not words, help by, 662
 of derring do, 144
 of mercy, 285
 outcome gives title to, 732
 partake of heaven, 339
 shall live, 535
 still travel with us, 128
 that should not pass, 53

- Deeds, to extend fame by, 683
 to extend renown by, 529
 virtuous, 91
 we live in, 15
 we'll do good, 290
 were evil, because their, 429
 which have no form, 331
 words are no, 300
 words bolder than, 87
 write and act great, 121
- Deep, a lower, 130
 are dumb, 262
 as first love, 364
 calleth unto deep, 415
 down beneath the, 199
 for me, terms too, 145
 from out the boundless, 371
 her home is on the, 66
 His wonders in the, 415
 in the lowest, 215
 majestic, smooth, 152
 monsters of the, 700
 the populous, 329
 the unruffled, 51
 though, yet clear, 107
 ties that stretch beyond the, 68
 vasty, 293
 where never care or pain, 230
 where the brook is, 297
 yet clear, 107
- Deeper let us toil, 227
 than e'er plummet sounded, 276
 than flower and fruit, 209
 their voice grows, 4
- Deer, I must hunt this, 297
 my own stricken, 229
 rats and such small, 306
 the stricken, 316
- Defacing first, then claiming, 79
 Defamation of great persons, 669
 Defaming and defacing, 369
Défauts de ses qualités, 456
 Defect, cause of this, 314
 fine by, 248
 of free states, 528
- Defects, no fault with natural, 479
 of great men, 117
 of his qualities, 456
 to know, 243
- Defence, at one gate to make, 220
 not defiance, 462
 or apology before accused, 74
 point of your, 550
- Defend me from myself, 737
 what he loves, dares to, 537
- Defendant, to have benefit of doubt, 661
 Defenders, the time needs not such, 615
 Defends itself, when you attack, 714
 thus, that conquers, 695
- Défendus*, chose, 780
- Defer, madness to, 406
- Deference, by, prevail, 623
 obtains friends, 623
 repaid with insult, 698
- Defers, he who, 93
- Defiance in their eye, 146
- Defienda me Dios de my*, 737, 783
- Definition, every, is dangerous, 628
 opinion of a, 37
- Definitions, I hate, 114
- Deformed or incongruous things give
 no satisfaction, 452
 persons, 13
 unfinished, 298
- Defunctorum, bona fama possessio*, 500
- Defy the touch of time, 410
- Degagé, half so, 94
- Degradating God's works, 267
- Degrees, grows up by, 135
 lost my, 3
- Dei pherein ta tōn theōn*, 469
- De'il he couldna skaith thee, 46
- Deils, raise nae mair than ye're able to
 lay, 844
- Deinos hos theous sebei*, 469
- Deis, on the, 75
- Deisidaimonia*, 472
- Deities, after death, 126
- Deity, he spies a, 409
 offended, 45
- Dejected air, 1
 man, is a sight as mean, 409
- Dejection, in our, 395
- Déjeuner fait bonne mémoire*, 722
- Delay, amorous, 256
 best speed, 29
 brings danger, 520
 give moderate, 514
 gives strength, 596
 has often cured, 660
 hateful, but it causes wisdom, 591
 he restored matters by, 512
 is cowardice, 389
 neither, nor inactivity, 600
 no, long concerning a man's death,
 515
 none too long, concerning a man's
 death, 617
 of justice is injustice, 188
 reluctant, amorous, 215
 restored our affairs by, 628
 tear thyself from, 527
 saddens at the long, 373
 what we dare not refuse, 270
 when dangerous in law, 664
- Delayed, a service, 545
 is not lost, 753
- Delays, 10
 are dangerous, 769
 away with, 693
 dangerous in war, 127
 however the fool, the day does not,
 758
 in law, a thousand, 695
 in law are hateful, 520
- Delegate, the, cannot delegate, 516
- Delegates, to choose their, 339
- Delegated power cannot be further
 delegated, 516
- Delenda est Carthago*, 516
- Deliberant, qui, desciverunt*, 649
- Deliberat Roma*, 516
- Deliberate, while we, it is too late, 523
- Deliberates, woman that, 1
- Deliberating is not delaying, 769
- Deliberation conquers more than wrath,
 508
 in things useful, 516
 sat, 213
- Delicacies, they seek, in all the ele-
 ments, 567
- Delicately, acting so, 89
- Délicats, les, sont malheureux*, 724
delictis omisiss, 709
- Delicious things, done, 354
- Delight, all for your, 283
 and admonition, to mingle, 625
 and dole, weighing, 311
 flies, 384
 heaven of lost, 65

- Delight, having pleased one's self, 528
 heirs of pure, 396
 high as we have mounted in, 395
 in storm he found, 20
 is in proper young men, 42
 my ever new, 216
 never too late for, 229
 overpayment of, 342
 the rootless flower, 355
 to do ill our sole, 211
 to no man, sweet to me, 356
 vital feelings of, 395
 we married people, 240
 which men miscall, 331
 Delights, always something harsh
 amongst, 567
 king of intimate, 99
 scorn, 682
 scorning, 709
 to scorn, 223
 violent, 321
 which to achieve, 206
 Delinquency, unpunished, 344
 Delirant reges, 517
 Deliver me from myself, 577
 Deliverance, after, both alike, 261
 Delivered from all his troubles, 453
 Delivery, good, 629
 in oratory, 643
 Deloraine, Sir William of, 272
 Delos rose, 61
 Deluded by him, heaven to be, 190
 Deluding, with double sense, 219
 Deluge, after us the, 713
 Delusion, a mockery, a snare, 108
 each has the same, 557
 hence dear, 336
 Delusions, harmless, 149
 Delusive, vain and hollow, 405
 Demagogues as great as Gogs, 170
 Demain, *chague, apporte son pain*, 771
 Demanding, lose goods for want of, 850
 Demd horrid grind, 111
 Demeaning, so womanly her, 335
 Demeanour, mild, 61
 Dementia cepit, *quæ te*, 645
 Demi-gods in senate met, 374
 Demnition bow-wows, 111
 Democ'acy gives every man, 198
 Democracy, a shameless thing, 39
 dregs of a, 122
 Democratie, that fierce, 220
 Democrats, poets, 27
 the d—d, 63
 Democritus, 7
 perpetual laughter of, 636
 would laugh, 674
 Demon, behold your work, 113
 melancholy a kind of, 2
 of the night, 54
 sold to the, 341
 the foul, 17
 Demons, or make us, 409
 Demosthenes, 12
 and Lais, 844 *note*
 Demosthenes' throat, 454
 Den of thieves, 427
 Denial, dangerous, 70
 prompt, saves disappointment, 509
 vain, 223
 who gives a doubtful answer gives,
 523
 word of, 277
 Denied, comes to be, 238
 me, you would not have, 675
 Denied, not to be, 124
 that comes to be, 226
 we desire what is, 608
 what is, causes desire, 659
 Denies himself, the more man, the more
 he will obtain, 648
 Denmark, rotten in the state of, 313
 Dennis, St., was for France, 444
 Dénouement, hastens to the, 672
 Dens Theonina, 517
 Dental sure is transcendental, 170
 Denti, *chi ha, non ha pane*, 795
 Deny at once, better than promise long,
 761
 fain, what I have spoke, 320
 it, if you did it, 674
 ourselves, room to, 183
 teaches to, 261
 Deos esse expedit, 534
 fecit timor, 641
 qui novit agrestes, 542
 Depart, and I am ready to, 188
 lettest thou thy servant, 619
 time to, 580
 when you, we will all, 512
 where predecessors have gone, 484
 Departure, troubled by my friend's, 647
 Dependence involves protection, 643
 upon one's self, 142
 Dependent, be not, 490
 Deplore, thee to, 102
 Deploping damsel lay, 141
 Depth profounder still, 100
 Depths, from the, 515
 Derision of those who know him, 708
 Dernier, *au, les os*, 815
 Descant, her amorous, 215
 Descend, aspires to, 716
 I will not, 58
 Descending, always, 340
 Descent, claims of long, 361
 easy is the, 535
 smooth the, 126
 who boasts of, praises what is not
 his, 650
 Descents seldom good, three, 126
 Describe, I cannot, I only feel it, 604
 the undescribable, 53
 Description, beggared all, 305
 is my forte, 62
 paragons, 323
 Desert air, in the, 80
 air, on the, 151
 and reward seldom keep company,
 769
 circle, the, 341
 every man after his, 314
 long delayed, 124
 may make a sergeant, 207
 Mr. Micawber, never will, 113
 of a thousand lines, 251
 of the mind, 54
 shall rejoice, 420
 touchstone of, 57
 were my dwelling-place, 54
 with the best, 28
 Deserts are small, 227
 build on your own, 208
 my words inferior to your, 549
 Deserted, at his utmost need, 125
 thing, sorrowful, 167
 Deserve, dream not, neither, 308
 first, then desire, 779
 it, we'll, 1
 not more than others, I, 386

- Deserve, the less they, 314
 thou dost, 280
 Deserved, I had, better things, 682
 Deservers, great, 787
 Deserving man, to a, you are evil, 498
Désespoir redouble les forces, 769
 Design, any great, 108
 what a brave, 93
 Designs of men, Zeus does not ratify
 all, 468
 strictly honourable, 133
 Designment was his own, 121
Desinit in piscem, 517
Desipere in loco, 523, 589
 Desire bloom of young, 152
 deep, hath none, 326
 doth bear the sway, 106
 few things to, 10
 fond, 1
 his own, leads every man, 694
 I, and so I command, 552
 is to do nothing, 208
 no, for what is not known, 557
 nor demand, neither, 603
 nor fear, neither, 599
 of unknown things, 234
 shall fail, 419
 soft, 1
 that outruns the delight, 355
 to see and know, 214
 what I and the people, 695
 what is there to, 654
 what men, they consider right, 560
 what you, odious to two persons,
 654
 Desires, absence of, the greatest wealth,
 687
 are thousand miles about, 376
 cruel mother of the, 585
 flatter our, 120
 heaven favours good, 738
 humble, 803, 833
 inordinate, 215
 lot unequal to, 4
 nourished by delays, 769
 small heart hath small, 820
 that quits his, 789
 Desiren, forbode us thing, and that, 75
 Desk, votary of the, 187
 Desks, stick close to your, 143
 Desk's dead wood, 187
 Desolate, no one so utterly, 193
 none are so, 52
 wind-swept space, 3
 Despair about, nothing to, 606
 aggravates misery, and weakness,
 722
 banishes fear, 350
 bid me, 163
 black, 91, 331
 conscience wakes, 214
 cry of great, 259
 doubles our forces, 769
 endure, but to, 91
 evil counsellor is, 270
 fiercer by, 213
 floundered on in mere, 252
 forlorn, 140
 front of rude, 64
 Giant, 37
 give not thy heart to, 5
 high uplifted from, 212
 I restlessly, 87
 in farewell, 55
 in vain sits brooding, 139
 Despair, infinite, 215
 is flat, 213
 leave me not tied to this, 30
 makes the monk, 517
 message of, 65
 no vulture like, 150
 not, 457
 our doom is to, 385
 our last and best defence, 50
 our leader, 108
 our leader was, 126
 poverty and, two gods, 451
 reached with deep, 211
 rash-embraced, 284
 resolution from, 211
 severer than, 94
 sire of Faith, 356
 some divine, 364
 the hurried question of, 55
 the Irish Giant, 72
 the midriff of, 364
 the sad ledger of, 72
 twinborn of Devotion, 355
 wasting in, 393
 Despaired of, it is not to be, 15
 of, none who breathes to be, 618
 of, nothing to be, 834
 Despairing, sweeter for thee, 47
 Despatch in business, 2
 swift of, 122
 the soul of business, 78
Desperandum, nil, 606
 non, 15
 Desperate evils, desperate remedies, 534
 man, tempt not a, 322
 steps, beware of, 102
Desperet nihil, 650
 Despise me, do, 21
 mundane matters, 673
 them most, who know them best, 45
 we, our own things, 616
 Despised, and we esteemed him not, 421
 envy deserveth to be, 9
 I likes to be, 21
 the, return the favour, 681
 worse, to folly, than chastised, 509
 Despiseth, he that is above, 444
 Despond, Slough of, 37
 Despondence bent his head, 273
 Despondency and madness, 395
 let not one look, 23
 Despotism tempered by assassination,
 722
 what crushes individuality is, 211
Despotisme temperé par l'assassinat, 722
 Despots tremble, makes, 197
Destaja, quien, no baraja, 885
 Destinies, human, 193
 Destiny, how much, does this carry, 550
 obscure, 151
 or Fate fashions our wills, 196
 proves kind, 121
 shady leaves of, 103
 vain to quarrel with, 210
 will find a way, 537
 Destroy, one minute to, 90
 Destroying others, 246
 Destruction, success leads to, 686
 way that leadeth to, 425
 what, has Fortune reserved for you,
 621
Desultor amoris, 613
 Desultory hand, 23
 man, 98
 Detached gentlemen, 37

- Detain thee, we that would, 66
Deteriora sequor, 706
 Deteriorate, all things, 678
 Determination, all things done by, 626
 Determined or mild according to circumstances, 508
 Detest you, all, 615
 Detraction at your heels, 289
 black, 208
 eagerly received, 623
 Deucalion and Pyrrha, 616
Deuil de sa blanchisseuse, 791
Deum, si mallet laudare, 630
 time, 693
Deus det, 518
 erit ille mihi semper, 597
 ex machina, 472 note, 518
 in nobis, 528
 major agit, 612
 vindeat, 505
 Device, panes of quaint, 182
 Devices, confound their, 437
 Devil, a candle to the, 831
 a point more than the, 887
 a sin to belie the, 783
 a spice of, 83
 always builds a chapel there, 106
 and all his works, 438
 and deep sea, between, 763
 as able and as cruel as the, 44
 assumes a pleasing shape, 315
 (deil), better keep out than turn out, 762
 builds a chapel hard by, 882
 by the tail, to pull the, 843
 call not the, 765
 can cite scripture, 283
 can't congratulate the, 461
 carries the colours, 813
 damn thee black, 310
 daurna reave, 805
 dee by the dykeside, 813
 did grin, 86
 divides the world, 855
 dreamed of the, 3
 drives, needs must when the, 830
 drives, that the, 288, 793
 embarked with the, 796
 few may play with the, 778
 find you employed, let the, 535
 flour to the, 882
 foul, paint the, 161
 give the, rope, 783
 good to his own, 855
 had suborned 'em, 444
 half, and half child, 186
 handsome when young, 855
 has a care of his footmen, 210
 hath him, 160
 he that hath shipped the, 796
 his due, give the, 292, 783
 holds the candle, 813
 idle men tempt the, 855
 in all his quiver's choice, 64
 in solution, 263
 in the capuch, 853
 into his inn, take the, 793
 is a busy bishop, 855
 is an ass, 855
 is diligent, 190
 knocks, open not when the, 839
 (deil), let ae, ding another, 816
 let the, never and thee idle, 517
 let us call thee, 323
 looked wise, 86
 Devil loves to disappoint the, 86
 lurks behind the cross, 861, 855
 made man politic, 302
 make a moral of the, 296
 may get in by the keyhole, 855
 may take the hindmost, 341, 774
 most devilish when respectable, 27
 never lacks a chief mourner, 880
 not always at one door, 855
 not so black as painted, 855
 on his neck, 796
 on the walls, painting the, 852
 perverts the mind first, 886
 power of, is in the loins, 518
 pull, pull baker, 843
 resist the, 436
 said, as the, to the collier, 818
 sarcasm the language of the, 71
 shame the, 293
 sin to lie on the, 810
 smiled, 86
 so must we o'erthrow the, 140
 stood, abashed the, 216
 sugar, o'er the, 315
 talk of the, and he'll appear, 852
 that sups with the, 793
 that will play the, 793
 the eternal, 303
 the first rebel, 50
 the ingredient is a, 324
 to pay, but the, 231
 to serve the, 242
 turned precisian, 208
 was pleased, 86
 was sick, 855
 wear black, let the, 316
 wedlock's the, 58
 were dead, wouldst do little for God if the, 869
 when old, becomes hermit, 855
 who boasteth of sin is a, 139
 whoops, the, 186
 with devil damned, 213
 you the blacker, 325
 Devils driven out with devils, 769
 lunacy most pleasing to, 24
 sooner raised than laid, 140
 Devil's, better the, than a woman's slave, 206
 bolster, 804
 flour goes to chaff, 855
 gold ring, to wear the, 783
 meal goes to bran, 855
 prayer book, 765
 valet, like the, 791
 Devilish deeds, excused his, 215
 savage, 299
Deviné, on n'aime pas à être, 726
 Devious step, every, 270
 Devoid of sense, 213
 Devon white-pot, 185
 Devon-land, the good, 236
 Devonshire proverb, 465
 Devotion and music, 26
 civility of my knee at, 25
 has mastered the hard way, 705
 idea of so much, 676
 ignorance mother of, 807
 mother of obedience, 104
 religious, nothing so easily counterfeited as, 718
 to do our small, 346
 too much zeal in, 92
 upon simplicity and ignorance, 9
 Devotion's every grace, 42

- Devotion's visage, 315
 Devour, little must, to be great, 859
 seeking whom he may, 436
 whom he may, 646
 Devout manner, shoe-making in a, 69
 more curious than, 410
 yet cheerful, 264
 Dew, as morning, she sparkled, 408
 dashed the, 270
 diamond, so pure and clear, 271
 exhaled the, 157
 faded like the morning's, 65
 fades away like morning, 444
 glist'ring with, 215
 lived upon, 666
 on the mountain, like, 271
 one drop reflects the sky, 720
 soft, invisible, 3
 that on violet lies, 273
 the morning, 125
 was falling fast, 394
 Dewdrop from the lion's mane, 301
 protects the lingering, 404
 Dewdrops, stars of morning, 216
 Dews of heaven, 301
 of the evening, 78
 Dewy freshness, a, 341
Deutera, frigida bello, 577
 Dhry, getting mighty, 17
Di dant, quod, fero, 658
 tibi dent annos, 518
Diable par la queue, 843
 Diadem stole, the precious, 317
 that man bears a, 507
Diadema, hic tulit, 507
Diadētēs to epieikes horā, 475
 Dial, figures on a, 15
 from his poke, 286
 to the sun, 22, 50
 Dialect, a Babylonish, 49
 words, 165
 Dialectics teach truths, 545
 Diamond and of gold, fabric of, 407
 blazing in the mine, 183
 cut diamond, 770
 form, of, 99
 out of an entire, 135
 with flaw, better than pebble with-
 out, 761
 Diamonded with panes, 182
 Dian's kiss, like, 193
 Diana, no one worships, 629
 great is, 431
 Diana's foresters, 292
 Diapason closing full, 125
 rolled its loud, 16
 Diaries, use of, 10
 Dice level distinctions, 138
 of God are loaded, 475
 play at, 283
 were human bones, 59
Dicenda tacendaque calles, 519
Dicere nolo, illud quod, 583
 promptum, 600
 Dicers' oaths, false as, 317
 Dick, Mr., 113
 Dickens, what the, 278
Dictu affabilis, 601
 facile visuque, 607
Dictum, quod, indictum est, 609
 Dido dumb, 257
 found Eneas could not come, 257
 Die, a dread and awful thing to, 65
 a time to, 418
 all alone we, 184
 Die, all must, 151
 all shall, 295
 all that live must, 311
 all, we, 423
 and endow a college, 249
 and go we know not where, 279
 and she'll adore you, 248
 as erring man should, 56
 at one time, we must all, 773
 be cast, let the, 570
 because a woman's fair, 393
 begins to, that quits desires, 789
 better it is to, than to beg, 424
 bid me, 163
 birthright of mankind to, 375
 bravely, 253
 break in a dream and, 36
 broke the, 59
 dar'st thou, 279
 deep happiness to, 188
 faster, only ourselves, 22
 fittest place where man can, 19
 fools they cannot, 408
 fools would wish to, 407
 for fear of death, 108
 fortunate to, before calling on
 death, 592
 have the power to, 362
 he's not valiant that dares, 207
 his death, let me, 408
 horrible to, 168
 how bravely a man can, 36
 how to, 257
 I could not, more nobly, 614
 I, in anxiety, 711
 I shall not altogether, 613
 if we, we live, 357
 in a great cause, 57
 in mind a little when I, 356
 in part, we, 375
 in the midst of work, 661
 is cast, the, 455
 is it so wretched to, 699
 is landing, to, 140
 is not to, 67
 is to begin to live, 137
 it was sure to, 230
 last to, 697
 like Douglas, 167
 like to, 818
 little trust that when we, 127
 muse forbids a worthy man to, 520
 natural to, 9
 necessary that men should, 553
 never say, 831
 nor do we seem to, 108
 not made to, 366
 not so difficult to, 57
 of a rose, 245
 of having lived too much, 385
 old men must, 889
 only practise to, 476
 out, I would not, 526
 poorly, fear to, 135
 rather choose that I should, 352
 rather, than be disgraced, 584
 remember you must, 387
 shalt not all, 163
 should not willingly let it, 225
 souls can never, 106
 standing to, 515
 such as cannot, 102
 taught us how to, 376
 those about to, salute, 592
 those about to, salute thee, 497

- Die, those that cannot, 54
 thou must, 162
 till you, 33
 to, a debt we must all pay, 469
 to, a trouble, 597
 to, deliverance from miseries, 472
 to, lest you should die, 551
 to, to sleep, 315
 to, when one desires, 499
 twice, one cannot, 836
 two months ago, 316
 unavenged, 494
 waiting to, 191
 we leave more to do when we, 876
 we shall not, 167
 what could he better wish than then
 to, 5
 where his father before him, 36
 which never is to, 93
 who learns to, is above power, 650
 who learns to, unlearns slavery, 650
 who would wish to, 22
 with all their music, 166
 with even mind, 488
 with harness on our back, 310
 without Thee I dare not, 183
 young, grieve not that I, 157
 young, whom the gods love, 886
- Died a gallant knight, 270
 did no wrong except that she, 606
 hardly say she, 124
 if I had thought thou could'st have,
 393
 last night, 3
 she, thus, 62
 you would have, if you had not in-
 jured him, 531
- Diem, solvit ad*, 681
tibi diluissis supremum, 567
- Dies and makes no sign, 297
 good man never, 227
 how soon he, 177
 in youth and vigour, who, 256
 man, as his relatives die, 554
 pays all debts, 794
 this year, he that, 295
 when the poet, 272
 with many witnesses, dies with cour-
 age, 728
- Dies datus*, 519
expectata, aderat, 533
gratior it, 579
ira, 519
ni fallor, adest, 571
non, 519
sine lite, 679
stat sua cuique, 683
venit summa, 703
- Diet, an equal, 469
 cures more than lancet, 738, 770, 854
 Dr., and Dr. Quiet, 854
 ill, mother of disease, 778
 moderate, 676
 praise the best, 337
 sober, in your, 226
 with gods doth, 221
- Dietæ, mas cura la*, 738, 770
Dieu et mon droit, 715
labeure, en peu d'heure, 785
modère tout, 785
- Differ, all things, all agree, 252
 Difference, say with a, 34
 strange all this, 51
 to me, the, 394
 wide that sheets will not decide, 848
- Differences, adjust your, 713
 Different objects strike, 246
 Differing in one matter, 547
 tastes asking differing things, 639
Differre paratis, nocuit, 693
 Difficile, nothing, to a well-willit man,
 834
 Difficult, all honour is, 493
 easy, pleasant, sour, 519
 nothing so, but cleverness may over-
 come, 608
 nothing so, but may be found out,
 608
 nothing, to a brave man, 541
 nothing, to mortals, 607
 suddenly to lay aside an old passion,
 519
 without will, everything, 617
- Difficulties, courage exerts itself in, 519
 do not disturb a brave mind, 54
 we should help those most in, 686
- Difficulty a severe instructor, 39
 and labour, 214
 illustrating one by raising another,
 606
 making a, 562
 the teaching makes the, 520
 there's, 21
 yields, every, 165
- Diffidence, ever with the best desert, 28
 her name was, 37
- Diffident, modest, and shy, 144
- Diffidenza, madre della sicurtà*, 765
- Diffused knowledge, 204
- Digest me no digestions, 447
- Digestion bred, from pure, 216
 quick, 127
 wait on appetite, 309
- Digitò monstrari*, 495
- Dignified, dull and, 270
- Dignities, come to by indignities, 10
 to speak evil of, 436
- Dignity and calm content, 264
 grows more easily than it begins, 535
 of being, in, we ascend, 403
 without danger to, 667
- Dignum finge te Deo*, 495
Dignus vindice nodus, 599
- Digressions, delay you with long, 599
 do mightily delight, 48
 the soul of reading, 347
- Dii laboribus omnia vendunt*, 520
Dikè diabèn pheret, 777
- Dilated or condensed, 212
- Dilettante, snowy-banded, 367
- Dilettantism, double-barrelled, 71
- Diligence, a great teacher, 770
 best of me is, 305
 care and, bring luck, 765
 is everything, 474
 mother of good fortune, 452
- Diligent man prepared for all things,
 553
 withouten sloth, 75
- Dim-delicious, 32
 lights of life, 253
 of sight, 234
 religious light, 221
 the eyes, we, 252
- Dine at nine, sup at five, 725
 is this a cause why one should not,
 552
 lightly, 817
 scandal while you, 365
 somewhere, English would, 175

- Dine, that jurymen may, 245
 twice, Napoleon could not, 725
 Dined, greatly daring, 252
 to-day, I have, 337
Diner réchauffé, 730
 Diner-out, philosophic, 32
 Ding-dong chime, 340
 Dining, while they thought of, 147
 Dinner, a simple, in a poor man's house, 595
 after a good, 392
 after, is after dinner, 353
 after, sit a while, 752
 after, sleep a while, 752
 and company, a good, 240
 at, any man appears, 759
 bell, that tocsin of the soul, 62
 conservatives after, 131
 diapason after, 16
 he cadges for a, 631
 hope of getting a, 682
 in your house, 817
 lubricates business, 275
 made for eatin', 372
 no dinner goes well without Apollo, 115
 of herbs where love is, 416
 proper number at, 185
 rather lose his, 137
 the right number for a, 603
 to eat a good, eat a good breakfast, 740
 warmed up, worth nothing, 730
 who saveth his, 798
 will not lose thy, 211
 Dinners, hunger makes, 804
 Dinner's done, when, 31
 Diogenes, 12
 and Alexander, 454
 Dionysius of Halicarnassus, 268
Dios sabe la verdad, 784
 Diplomatic corps, dull-eyed, 67
 Dips, rascally, 17
Dipsôntes siôpê pinousti, 475
Dire, cela va sans, 714
 Dire effects, 1
 was the noise of conflict, 216
 Directions, by indirections find, 313
 Director dubs, 249
 Directs the storm, 2
 Dirge for her, 242
 is sung, their, 88
 Dirt and lang nails, 829
 delight in flinging, 257
 is dirt, 36
 little soul is, 367
 parts company, 770
 the more, the less hurt, 860
 who falls in the, 795
 who makes himself, 797
 you will esteem him as, 676
Dix aliter visum, 520
Dis ce que tu dois, 727
Dis krambê thanatos, 470
Dis placitum, ita, 570
 Disagree, humble suffer when the power-
 ful, 555
 men only, 213
 Disagreement makes agreement more
 precious, 521
 offspring of ill-mated things, 610
 Disagreements, religious, the worst, 617
 Disappoint myself, can't abide to, 148
 Disappointed, still are, 99
 Disappointment, few exempt from, 338
 Disappointment, follow, lest, 405
 Disarmed, not good polity to go, 180
 Disaster another master, 580
 caused by conceit, 555
 equanimity the medicine for, 586
 memory of, is another, 639
 rebuke in, worse than, 623
 spread, the, 552
 Disasters a highway to valour, 549
 lighter when sudden, 576
 Disbelieve, bolder still to, 408
 has not heart to, 355
Disce omnes, ex uno, 532
Discendum est quam diu vivas, 689
Discere dediscenda, 534
 Discharge, his full, 220
 Discharged, indebted and, 214
 Disciple whom Jesus loved, 430
 Discipline must be maintained, 113
 Disciplined inaction, 204
 Discomfort, temple of, 267
 Discomforts, each should bear his own, 688
 Discommendeth others, he that, 26
 Disconsolate, stood, 230
 Discontent, a soil for, 95
 attends still, 340
 contented sort of, 182
 first step in progress, 392
 impious, 248
 is from comparison, 237
 large and liberal, 385
 man's, his worst evil, 747
 of God, the splendid, 391
 prone to, 163
 sits heavy, 1
 splendid, 227
 to, 87
 Discontented, everyone that was, 23
 man knows not where to sit, 741
 Discord, brayed horrible, 216
 civil, 1
 harmony, 245
 makes the sweeter lay, 345
 produced by adversity, 664
 the demon of, 338
 with a thousand various mouths, 214
 Discords, harsh, 322
 make the sweetest airs, 50
 sting, their, 165
 Discourse, bid me, 326
 hang cold, 135
 into some frame, your, 316
 made us with such large, 318
 of the elders, 423
 of the wise, 423
 showers of sweet, 103
 so sweet and voluble, 281
 sounds big, 239
 sweet, 126
 sweet, makes short days, 851
 the sweeter banquet, 257
 Discourses, general, 2
 Discover this way, I was first to, 552
 Discoverer, Time the great, 870
 Discoverers that think there is no land,
 7
 Discoveries made, great, 256
 men who have enhanced life by, 568
 Discovery, chance, common property,
 560
 Discreet advise, while the, 884
 Discreetest, virtuousest, 217
 Discretion, an ounce of, 756
 and valour, 136

- Discretion be your tutor, 316
 better part of valour, 294, 770
 covering, 296
 dulness of, 101
 not to outspout, 323
 of speech, 11
 use thy, 285
- Discrimina rerum, per tot*, 634
 Discriminate between things, 664
Discrimini occurrendum, 674
 Discussion, advantage of free, 201
 heat in political, 226
- Disdain as much as thou, 69
 dear lady, 279
 forbade the rising tear, 272
 from sense of injured merit, 211
 I'll not, 290
- Disease, beginning of, health to know
 the, 872
 chief, is folly, 854
 cure the, 11
 cured when the cause is found, 586
 each season has its, 158
 fatal to hide, 623
 fear kills more than, 778
 few see, all love, their own, 633
 meet the approaching, 703
 my life, 250
 pale, dwells there, 630
 seeds of dark, 373
 self-contemplation, symptom of, 71
 shapes of foul, 367
 slow, 123
 the young, 246
 to know the, half the cure, 872
- Diseases, desperate, desperate remedies,
 769
 desperate grown, 317
 incurable, 629
 less of all in, 561
 music expels, 4
 sons are heirs of, 539
 the tax on pleasures, 770
 to feel and to remove, differ, 610
- Disgrace, beauty in, 256
 fears, worse than death, 614
 none unless deserved, 556
 of others deters from vice, 692
 remains after pleasure is gone, 676
 wise and good incapable of, 455
- Disgraces deter from vice, 489
 like cherries, one draws another,
 770
- Disgraceful, if what you do is, 677
 to be spoken or seen, 607
- Disguise, crown's, 3
 manly to disdain, 409
 practised in, 141
- Disguises, these troublesome, 215
- Dish, wha eats but ae, 800
 fine, hath nothing on it, 823
 first, pleaseth all, 857
- Dishes, new, new appetite, 831
 so many strange, 280
 washing of, never at an end, 751
- Dishonesty, lucky, a misfortune, 537
- Dishonour foul, 217
 husband the last to know the, 516
 past all, 167
- Dishonourable, ask and do nothing, 548
- Disiecti membra poetæ*, 521
- Dislike, hesitate, 250
 kindness o'ercomes a, 814
- Dismal science, professors of the, 72
 science, the, 70
- Dismissed, may not rudely be, 86
- Disobedience, man's first, 211
- Disorder, most admired, 309
 peculiar to the country, 149
 spring of, 38
 sweet, 162
 with brave, 243
- Disown, from shame, 407
- Disparagement, slow, 370
 to say anything of, 92
- Dispassionate and cold, 360
- Dispensation from death, one cannot
 obtain, 726
- Dispersed, they are, 488
- Display in the distance, to make a, 563
 without, 56
- Displeased, only pleasure is to be, 97
- Displeasure, incur your high, 208
- Disposed, when I am so, 112
- Disposition, a calumniating, 517
 difficult to change, 519
 good, the gift of nature, 496
 man's own, at fault, 594
 music feedeth, 9
 to happiness, 232
- Dispositions, a thousand, 588
 kindred, 669
 similarity of, 670
- Dispraise a little, I will, 207
 from other men's, 108
 horrible, 73
 or blame, 221
- Dispraised, of whom to be, 219
- Disputants, fire-eyed, 230
- Disputation, itch of, 383
 of the learned, 9
 run in debt by, 49
 truth lost in over, 608
- Disputations, doubtful, 432
- Disputatious men, 102
- Dispute, could we forbear, 381
 get into a, 823
 on either side he would, 49
 should he die during the, 332
 to, about an ass's shadow, 514
 to, about smoke, 515
- Disputes, not for us to settle such, 613
 number makes long, 108
 purposeless where passion is, 26
 Yes and No cause all, 888
- Disputing, in too much, 809
 itch of, 404, 859
 itch of, the scab of the Church, 521
- Dissatisfied with others, because with
 oneself, 726
- Dissect, creatures you, 248
- Dissemble, hardness to, 324
 who cannot, cannot reign, 650
 who knows how to, 797
 with a dissembler, 652
 your love, to, 184
- Dissemblers, all, 321
- Dissension between hearts, 230
 led, whither has, 526
 those who wish, between us, 702
- Dissensions, like small streams, 140
- Dissent, not satisfied with toleration, 40
 the dissidence of, 38
- Dissenters, aversion to, 179
- Dissentient, without, 601
- Dissention, first among the priests, 218
- Dissimulation a weak and sluggish cunning, 8
 brings forth errors, 521
 creeps into men's minds, 569

- Dissimulation drops her mask, 407
 invites dissimulation, 14
 not greatly politic, 8
 the knowledge of kings, 729
Dissimuler, le savoir des rois, 729
 Dissipation, 63 note
Dissociabiles, res olim, 664
 Dissonance, barbarous, 222
 barb'rous, 216
 Distaff rules, discord if the, 810
 unaccustomed to the, 612
 Distance, at a reverent, 207
 charmed at a, 104
 creates, a delusion that, 90
 lends enchantment, 65
 made more sweet by, 88
 makes them stars, 206
 respect greater from a, 582
 sometimes endears, 172
 we admire things at a, 589
 Distant, few things wonderful that are
 not, 70
 misery, cold to, 142
Distat opus nostrum, 521
Distent æra lupinis, 707
 Distinction, few escape that, 82
 Distraction, to wait me from, 53
 Distress and misery, grown of, 105
 brothers in, 42
 drudgery and, 95
 hath humanised my soul, 401
 Distressing, nothing more, has reached
 us, 600
 Distribute, glad to, 438
 Distrust, all, behind thee leave, 72
 by, I gained money, 477
 enters, when, 173
 mankind, 406
 once to, 268
 remember to, 474, 874
 the man who tells you to, 391
 yourself, 4
 Disturb him not, 297
 not a buried evil, 584
 settled things, not to, 683
 Disturber of mankind, 373
 Disuse, rights are lost by, 532
 Ditties, frame love, 269
 Ditto to Mr. Burke, 461
 Ditty, a vagrant, 35
 an ancient, 182
Diva potens rerum, 511
 Dived deep and brought up a potsherd,
 828
 Diver, the adventure of the, 28
 Diverse things they see, 209
Dives qui fieri vult, 596
 tibi, pauper amicis, 529
 Divide and govern, 521
 and rule; unite and lead, 734
 studious to, 246
 Divided, in their death, not, 412
 power, 254
 we fall, 233
 work, is shortened, 521
Divide et impera, 521
 Dividends, incarnation of fat, 346
 Dividing and uniting, the life of
 Nature, 732
 we fall, 114
Divinam particulam auræ adfigit, 636
 Divination, given the art of, 653
 rests on a divine law, 88
 Divinations and soothsayings, 424
 Divine, all save the spirit of man is, 54
 Divine human face, 214, 256 note
 human form, 256
 less than, 214
 may kill a sound, 101
 nor all, 360
 revelation, inspired by, 7
 sacred in a sound, 252
 she's lovely, she's, 209
 so acceptable, so, 218
 the Hand that made us, 2
 things, knowledge of, lost by want
 of faith, 453
 what is, must be eternal, 653
 what wills is, 653
 Divinely fair, 361
 Divineness of poetry, 7
 Diviner, best, who guesses well, 474
 things, 4
 Divinities, delightedly believes, 87
 Divinity doth hedge a king, 318
 dry bodies of, 252
 in us, 26
 nature's system of, 410
 of music, 26
 that shapes our ends, 319
Divitiæ molles, 641
 vincant, 706
Divitiarum majestas, 567
Divitis servi, 521
 Divorce the sacrament of adultery, 722
Dixerunt, qui ante nos nostra, 635
 Dizzy, fearful and, 306
 Do and die, but to, 365
 anything well, never, 158
 as I say, but not as I do, 78
 as I say, not as I do, 275
 as most men do, 770
 by doing, one can only, 888
 by yourself, what you can do, 552
 if to, were as easy, 283
 it, 552
 it, how not to, 114
 more you, the more you may, 860
 not to, is Death, 233
 not what is done, 485
 not what we ought, 5
 not what you would not have done
 to you, 660
 or die, let us, 66
 or say, what she wills to, 217
 others, 112
 the deed and say nothing, 853
 to you, whatsoever ye would that
 men should, 426
 unto you, whatsoever ye would that
 men should, 438
 what is immediately before us, 659
 what man has done, all may, 409
 what you are afraid to do, 130
 what you have to do, 488
Do ut des, 522
Docti mediocriter, 498
 Doctor cures, if the, 805
 death will seize the, 308
 dismissing the, 89
 epigram to a, 636
 full of phrase and fame, 5
 kills, if the, 805
 seldom needs the, 806
 shook his head, 141
 than fee the, 124
 time cures more than the, 870
 to make the, one's heir, 583
 Doctors and imagination, 79
 consult, patient dies, 884

- Doctors disagree, when, 249
 fail you, if, 676
 the three, 676
 three, two atheists, 697
 Doctor's nose, slam the door on the, 196
 Doctrine, blast of vain, 437
 false, heresy, and schism, 437
 for the teacher's sake, 107
 no other, needs, 220
 not for the, 243
 Doctrines fashioned to the hour, 146
 plain and clear, what makes, 50
 Dodgers, dodgerest of all the, 113
 Doer beware, let the, 504
 when the, relates the deed himself, 659
 Doers, ill, ill thinkers, 808
 Dog, a hair of the, that bit you, 744
 and wolf, between, 566, 763
 any stick to beat a, 757
 bad, cannot find a place to bite, 739
 bad, good bone falls to, 809
 bad, never sees the wolf, 739
 barking, sets the street barking, 836
 beat the, before the lion, 760, 871
 beaten, afraid of the stick's shadow, 748
 better a, fawn than bite, 761
 better the head of a, 811
 beware of a silent, 504, 759, 763
 bold on his own dunghill, 773
 brag's a good, 764
 comes, no stone can be found, 880
 cowardly, barks more than it bites, 502
 days, the dogged, 359
 difficult to teach an old, 888
 does not eat dog, 771
 every, a lion at home, 774
 every, has his day, 774
 foremost, catches the hare, 857
 gentle at home, 678
 give a, an ill name, 782
 give a, while his tail wags, 782
 gnaws because he cannot swallow, 855
 good bone never comes to good, 743
 good, deserves good bone, 743
 good, never barketh about a bone, 743
 good whelp will not come of bad, 744
 having the eyes of a, 473
 head of, better than lion's tail, 961
 his faithful, 245
 I had rather be a, 304
 ill that deserves not a crust, 813
 ill waking a sleeping, 816
 in the manger, 502
 is thy servant a, 413
 is turned to his own vomit, 436
 it was that died, 148
 keep a, and bark yourself, 770
 keep running after the, he will not bite, 779
 living, better than a dead lion, 418, 745
 looks at a bishop, 740
 love my, 822
 man may cause his own, to bite him, 746
 mine enemy's, 307
 more ways to kill than hanging, 866
 no good whelp from a bad, 818
 none so sad but will wag his tail, 867
 Dog, not a word to throw at a, 834
 not one to throw at a, 285
 obeyed in office, 306
 old, biteth, sore, 756
 old, cannot alter his barking, 756
 old, does not bark for nothing, 756
 old, will learn no tricks, 756
 one, can drive a flock, 836
 one, growls, when another goes to the kitchen, 836
 poor, not worth whistling, 810
 reason for whipping a, 807
 returneth to his vomit, 417
 scalded, fears cold water, 748
 sleep, 793
 smarts, this, 132
 so called because unmusical, 302
 something better than his, 562
 that can catch anything, 810
 that fetches will carry, 855
 that licks ashes, trust not a, 855
 the firmest friend, 59
 to a bad, a short cord, 741
 to do with a bath, what has a, 479
 towns worship the, 629
 well-bred, gaes oot, when he sees them preparing to kick him, 750
 what servant more attached, 656
 when drowning all offer him drink, 879
 who never barks, beware of a, 763
 who would hang his, 800
 whose, are you, 255
 will have his day, 319
 wool of a blue, 865
 worthy of her food, 813
 Dogs and all, little, 306
 are fine in the field, 771
 at ease, the very, 254
 bark at me, 298
 barking, seldom bite, 759
 birds, arms, and love, 876
 bite in every country, 808
 by his, and by his grooms, 94
 cannot teach old, new tricks, 888
 dainty, eat dirty puddings, 769
 dead, bite not, 769
 delight to bark, let, 386
 dumb, 421
 dumb, and still waters, 851
 dumb, are dangerous, 771
 go to church for fashion's sake, 780
 he that lies with, 797
 hungry, 804
 keen-scented power of, 624
 lame, over stiles, 185
 let sleeping, lie, 816
 little, start the hare, 819
 mad, cannot live, 822
 men and, 249
 modest, miss meat, 827
 must eat, 302
 of black St. Hubert's, 270
 one house does not keep two, 697
 run when drinking the Nile, 502
 sleeping (*see* Sleeping)
 snarl, while the, the wolf devours the sheep, 884
 that hunt foulest, 771
 there be, many, 148
 to take unwilling, to hunt, 684
 two, over one bone, 875
 when the, hed gut asleep, 199
 women and, 887
 ye have had your day, 257

- Dog's tooth, trust not a, 874
 ears and creases, 29
 life, hunger and ease, 741
 Dogge followeth a hare, 232
 Dogges, barkynge and howlynge of, 232
 Dogged as does it, it's, 377
 Dogmas, truths disputed turn into, 79
 Dogmatism is puppyism, 175
 Doing and saying, a delightful harmony, 714
 still be, never done, 49
Dolce far niente, 737
 Dole thy sheaf, 164
Dolet, ante, quam necesse est, 638
 vere qui sine teste, 557
 Doll, prettiest, in the world, 185
 Dollar, the almighty, 174, 457
Dolor hic tibi proderit olim, 635
 omnia cogit, 522
 ubi, ibi digitus, 696
 Dolores, subtle, 355
Dolori remedium est patientia, 512
 i gran, 819
Doloris, socios habuisse, 680
 Dolorous, deadly, 346
 Dolphin in the woods, a, 517
 Dolphins play, pleased to see, 154
Domandare, è meglio, che errare, 762
 Dome of the golden cross, 365
 the azure, 129
 the western, 122
 Domestic happiness, 99
Domi, res ampla, 664
 res angusta, 664
Domina emax, 526
 Dominations, Princedoms, 216
Domini facient, quid, 654
 Dominion, man's, 41
 not his design, 121
Domino domus honestanda, 599
Dominus illuminatio mea, 522
 Domitian, cruelty of, 495
Domus Det, 522
 iura publica favent privata, 747
Dona ferentes, Danaos et, 656
 pro carmine, 645
Donat quæ spernit et odit, 642
 Done, and not have spoke on't, 305
 and said, when all is, 380
 (dune) at any time, dune at nae time, 878
 better to be, than wish it had been done, 762
 by yourself, half done, 807
 cannot be undone, 310, 535, 878
 dared and, 335
 doing what is already, 685
 he hath nothing, 104
 if you want a thing, 807
 is done, 309, 878
 merit in knowing when to have, 70
 to undo what is, 685
 to yourself, you do not wish, 660
 what I could, 659
 what is, holds good, 659
 when all is, learn this, 379
 which was to be, 659
Doni spesso i, sono danni, 782, 880
 Donkey, a dead, 111
 blows his horn, 812
 if a, bray, 804
 means one thing, the driver
 another, 859
 up goes the, 465
 Donkey, who stole the, 465
Donne, preti, e polli, 887
Donne, qui tût, 790
 Donor's wish be observed, let the, 711
Donum exitiale, 523
 vile vilis gratia, 706
 Doom, darkling to their, 57
 is to be beautiful, 241
 (judgment) is false, 76
 nor change thy, 6
 regardless of their, 153
 thy simple, 241
 to the crack of, 310
 Doomed to go in company with pain, 400
 Doomsday, all one at, 813
 every day is, 129
 grand as, 364
 near, 314
 Door, a nice wife and a back, 747
 back of one, face of another, 853
 back, robs the house, 853
 do not always shut your, 599
 every, but death's, may be shut, 774
 God never shuts one, but He opens another, 784
 her open, 124
 must be open or shut, 716
 nor so wide as a church, 321
 on its hinges, as the, 386
 one, to let in life, 107
 open, countenance shut, 607
 open, may tempt a saint, 756
 out by the same, 133
 shuts, if one, 805
 slippery the flagstone at the great house, 848
 stairs and a deal, 111
 to which I found no key, 134
 two daughters and a back, 885
 when one closes, another opens, 737, 880
 when one is shut, a thousand are opened, 880
 when one shuts, a hundred open, 880
 Doors, at open, dogs come in, 759
 delights more to have forced the, 615
Dôra addôra, 471
 theous peithei, 470
 Dorian mood, to the, 212
Dos moi pou stô, 470
 Dotage, only in men who are triflers, 672
 what, will not vanity maintain, 95
Dote, a, veniunt sagittæ, 601, 703
 imperium vendidi, 493, 701
 Dote not too much, 99
 Dotes, yet doubts, 324
 Double beauty whenever a swan, 171
 double, 310
 Doubled, trouble, 107
 Doubtless, beware of, 199
 Doubling his pleasures, 264
 Doubly dead, 242
 feel ourselves alone, 269
 Doubt, a defendant to have benefit of, 661
 a greater mischief than despair, 108
 academic, 374
 anguish and, 212
 benefit of the, 560
 easier than examination, 274
 error acquires honour through, 14
 from doubt to, 269
 grows with knowledge, 735
 I have lived in, 711

- Doubt, I love the, 6
 in that fear doubteth, 204
 interpret all this, 336
 is devil-born, 367
 is passing through you, 332
 is safer than to be secure, 208
 mind in, easily influenced, 523
 modest, 301
 more faith in honest, 367
 mystery or, 273
 no, in this book, 466
 nor loop to hang a, 324
 past is the fear of future, 446
 philosophical, 88
 resolution lies by, 260
 seek to know is seek to, 797
 that the sun doth move, 314
 there truth is, 15
 to be once in, 324
 uncursed by, 165
 who read to, 274
 within me springs of Providence, 398
 yet I, 350
- Doubts are traitors, 278
 assailed him, 68
 end in certainties, 7
 horrors, superstitions, fears, 273
 ten thousand, 106
 that dim, 90
 ye spectre, 65
- Doubted, who never, 15
- Doubting, by, we come at the truth, 523
 . Castle, 37
 in his abject spirit, 197
- Doubtful hope, 1
 matters, in, generous construction
 to be preferred, 499
 mind, burden of a, 261
 the outcome is, 533
- Doubting, dreaming dreams, 242
- Douceur, plus fait, que violence*, 727
- Douglas, degenerate, 397
 in his hall, 270
- Dove, as any sucking, 421 *note*
 for notes a, 356
 gently as any sucking, 282
 hawk at eagles with a, 161
 mild as a, 328
 patient as the female, 319
 sighings of a, 544
 the wrathful, 295
 wings like a, 415, 439
- Doves, harmless as, 426
 in immemorial elms, 365
 mourn sore like, 421
 Venus yokes her, 62
- Dover, when it's dark at, 880
- Dowagers for deans, 363
- Dower, a mournful, 235
 who wives for a, 798
- Dowered sufficiently, if well-principled,
 524
- Dowglas, tendir and trewe, 165
- Down among the dead men, 444
 he that is, 37, 49
 he that's, down with him, 800
 hill, how merrily we go, 90
 hill, when a man is going, 879
 never hit a man when he's, 830
 nothing, nothing up, 834
 quite, quite, 315
 sunk in beds of, 42
 that skirts the, 20
 thrice-driven bed of, 323
- Downhearted, are we, 462
- Downs, all in the, 140
- Downward bent, always, 212
- Dowry, a bed of brambles, 798
 an over-large, 666
 I have accepted a, 523
 money is a beautiful, 644
 purity and modesty the best, 610
 shafts from his wife's, 601
 sold my authority for a, 493
 sold my sovereignty for a, 701
 the darts come from her, 703
 virtue of parents is a great, 523
- Doze, half in a, 367
- Dozen, as valid as a, 258
 to tap a fresh, 170
- Drab, like a very, 315
- Drachenfels, crag of, 53
- Draft, who mixes himself with, 797
- Drafts on our old age, 89
- Drag on, long night, 235
 put on the, 337
- Dragon among the chambermaids, 338
 and his wrath, 305
 in his days, a, 135
 so much like a, 18
 tail of a, 811
 will not become a, 673
- Dragons, bores have succeeded, 115
 fight like, 207
- Dragon's crest, the, 588
- Drags at each remove, 145
 its slow length, 243
- Drains, now they talk about, 382
- Drake, Sir F., 19 *note*
- Drake's strong stroke, 387
- Drama's patrons, the, 176
- Drappie in our ee, 46
- Draught, for a nauseous, 124
 on Aldgate Pump, 458
- Draughts shallow, 243
- Draw a charm from rocks, 260
- Drawl, his weekly, 96
- Dread, nothing did he, 344
 of all who wrong, 390
 thou to speak, 270
- Dreadful day, that, 272
 thing, acting of a, 303
 things less, than they seem, 399
 thought, 1
- Dream, a hideous, 303
 a waking, 471
 after dream, 99
 all this is but a, 320
 and deed, 191
 as in a, 233
 but we that, 243
 cleaving to the, 156
 dreams, your old men shall, 422
 fickle as a changeful, 271
 Friday night's, 464
 hunt for a forgotten, 395
 I am telling you your, 696
 I am that very, 156
 it an hour ago, 367
 it was a dream, 360
 life and love are all a, 43
 not all a dream, 59
 of a dream, 405
 of a wedding, after a, 752
 of home, the, 231
 of, not to tell, 85
 of perfect bliss, 19
 of those that wake, 258
 of youth, a, 329
 old men's, 122

- Dream on! 166
 perchance to, 315
 shadow of a, 314, 363
 that I forget, 355
 that insane, 30
 that's passed, 67
 the spirit of my, 59
 they had dreamed a, 33
 vexation of a, 282
 we wake in a, 36
 what dare I, 34
 when we dream that we, 456
 within a dream, 242
 Dreams, a man tells his, when awake, 648
 after midnight are true, 639
 and hopes, holy, 388
 and predictions, 11
 at length deceive, 258
 awake, he, 551
 be sweet, though, 183
 Cowley on, 93
 death in, frees from care, 592
 foolish men, foolish, 780
 fragment from the life of, 86
 full of ghastly, 299
 go by contraries, 197 *note*
 grow holy, 259
 he of cutting foreign throats, 320
 hence babbling, 81
 hunts in, 362
 I have bad, 314
 I talk of, 320
 is it some, 25
 lies down to pleasant, 35
 man's best, 28
 morning, 35
 morning, come true, 263
 music-land of, 159
 no mortal, 242
 not with, 358
 nothing else but dreams, 168
 of a sick man, 487
 of avarice, 227
 of doing good, 27
 of greatness, those, 374
 of other days, 228
 old, 199
 pleasing, 138, 270
 presage some joyful news, 322
 such stuff as, 276
 sweet, and health, 182
 terrify me, 681
 that are done, 354
 that bring little comfort, 199
 where thought runs mad, 407
 your old men shall dream, 430
 Dreamed of the Devil, 3
 Dreamer, behold this, 411
 of dreams, 234
 Dreaming head, the, 356
 starry, 259
 Dreamt not of a perishable home, 400
 of more, 123
 Dregs at bottom, 459
 forget the poisonous, 383
 of all mankind, 334
 of men, 410
 of the people, 536
 Dress a principal part, 158
 be plain in, 226
 beyond their means, 551
 fond of, 266
 gems and wanton, 218
 inflamed by the love of your, 698
 Dress slowly when in a hurry, 771
 sweet disorder in the, 162
 we are captivated by, 496
 Dresses very soberly, world, 174
 Dressed fine as I will, let me be, 386
 up, too much, 676
 Dressing, spent two hours in, 95
 Drest, be gaily, 360
 still to be, 179
 Drew all manner of things, 118
 his spirit, 125
 many-coloured life, he, 176
 Drift as bad as unthrift, 771
 men who, 631
 Drink, a long, empties cups, 501
 and no be drunk, 46
 by measure, 764, 772
 come let us, 703
 deep or taste not, 243
 deep, we'll teach you to, 311
 fair fa' guid, 777
 five reasons why men, 3, 674
 for you know not, 134
 gars folk speak, 777
 goes in, wit goes out, 883
 hanged that left his, 800
 how should we do for, 445
 I huff, I strut, 380
 I think that I can, 350
 laith to, laith from it, 815
 let us, for we must die, 509
 like a templar, 717
 live, fife, pipe and, 710
 makes men hungry, 392
 many words, mickle, 824
 more dee of, than of thirst, 828
 more like a Trojan, 340
 more than a sponge, 713
 more they, more they thirst, 678
 nor any drop to, 85
 nothing without seeing, 771
 or depart, 472, 496, 588
 pretty creature, drink, 394
 should every creature drink, but I, 93
 strong, a brawler, 417
 strong, or not at all, 445
 that they may follow strong, 420
 the clear stream, 222
 the running stream, 268
 through strong, are gone astray 420
 till all look blue, 138
 to her that each loves best, 68
 to me only with thine eyes, 179
 who likes not, deprived of bread, 885
 with impunity, 25
 you cannot make an ass, 838
 Drinks even water by measure, 486
 the choleric, 854
 the green mantle, 306
 well, he that, sleeps well, 443
 Drinkers, cobblers and tinkers the best, 767
 Drinking at somebody else's expense, 191
 five reasons for, 3, 674
 insist on another man, 177
 largely sobers, 243
 merry, dancing, 125
 much, little thinking, 353
 nothing like, 109
 now is the time for, 619
 the soldier's pleasure, 125
 with constant, 93
 Drivel, the ropy, 143

- Driveller and a show, 175
 Driven hardly, easily led, 105
 Driveth furiously, 413
 Driving of Jehu, 413
 Drollery, that fatal, 116
 Drone, a glorious, lazy, 206
 cloistered, 200
 Drones, they keep out the, 556
 Drop into thy mother's lap, 218
 last, makes the cup run over, 859
 we sprinkle, 229
 Drops of water, 238
 of water, little, 447
 pure are the, 159
 some pious, 152
 the ruddy, 153, 303
 these are gracious, 304
 these foolish, 284
 Dropping, a continual, 417
 constant, wears the stone, 546, 767
 -down-deadness, 337
 Dropsy, Latin term for, 493
 of our souls, 208
 self-indulging, grows, 511
 those swollen with, 678
 Drought never bred dearth, 771
 Drown drouth, 788
 in ken of shore, to, 327
 money, to, 484
 myself, incontinently, 323
 what pain it was to, 299
 yourself, 208
 Drowned, a lady that was, 380
 lest both be, 566
 more in goblet than in sea, 828
 Drowning mark on him, no, 276
 man will catch at a straw, 741
 man will catch at razors, 741
 would be happiness, 110
 Drowsiness shall clothe a man with
 rags, 417
 Drowsy-head, land of, 374
 Drubbed, can lose no honour by't, 49
 Drudgery divine, makes, 162
 dry, 187
 inured to, 95
 Druid, in yonder grave a, 88
 Drum, rumble of a distant, 133
 the hoarse dull, 51
 the military, 143
 the muffled, 109
 the spirit-stirring, 324
 was heard, not a, 393
 Drums, beat the, 125
 like muffled, 193
 of peace, 349
 speak, laws are dumb, 882
 Drunk and drought, 771
 as a beggar, 757
 as a lord, 757
 as a tinker, 757
 as a wheelbarrow, 757
 as an Englishman, 729
 being reasonable must get, 61
 ever, ever dry, 773
 every man would have got, 82
 gloriously, 100
 half, lean over the half-dressed, 6
 his fill had, 270
 is as great as a king, 441
 kills when, hangs sober, 797
 majestically, 248
 our pleasure to be, 132
 partly she was, 42
 this meeting is, 110
 Drunk, tongue of a man, 659
 we should get, once a month, 728
 went to Frankfort, and got, 257
 who offends, pays sober, 651
 Drunkard clasp his teeth, 376
 voluntarius demon, 84
 will fall of himself, 817
 Drunkards beget drunkards, 525
 more old, than old physicians, 717
 Drunkard's purse is a bottle, 741
 Drunken, but not with wine, 421
 folk, God is kind to, 784
 man is as an absent man, 484
 man is not at home, 741
 person like a madman, 607
 Drunkenness aggravates crime, 84, 624
 favourite of hell, 106
 kills more than the sword, 637
 looses secrets, 655
 root of all sins, 174
 teaches arts, 655
 what does not, 655
 Drunkenness is veray sepulture, 76
 Drury's, happy boy at, 257
 Dry August and warm, 378
 Dryden copious, 251
 Johnson on, 178
 Pope on, 251
 Dubius is such a scrupulous good man,
 96
Duce tempus eget, 523
 Duck, who shot the, 465
 Ducks and drakes, 444
 go about the country stealing, 463
 Duck's back, water from a, 874
 Dudgeon, civil, 48
 Due, give everyone his, 783
 to give every man his, 688
 who loseth his, 797
 who loseth his, getteth no thanks,
 885
 Dues, to all their, 432
 Duke, alas poor, 292
 everybody praised the, 341
 genteelly damned beside a, 232
 is in the giving vein, 207
 knows enough who knows a, 101
 Duke's-and-a-Duchess's daughter, 17
Dulce decus meum, 580
 domum, 523
 est desipere, 523
 est desipere in loco, 589
 est meminisse, 488
Dulces, catus, 506
Dulcibus est verbis mollis alendus amor
 529
 Dull and dignified, a life both, 270
 and muddy-mettled, 314
 as an alderman, 165
 danger of being, 90
 for laughter, too, 255
 gentle, yet not, 107
 next step to being, 2
 so smoothly, 252
 superstitious readers, 79
 tame shore, never on the, 260
 to be, 244
 when this paper appears, 347
 with design, 133
 without a single absurdity, 149
 Dulness ever loves a joke, 252
 is sacred, 252
 marked him for a mayor, 79
 our blinded sight, 438, 447
 portion of the truly blest, 45

- Dum spiro fido*, 511
 Dumb as a drum, 110
 beggar that is, 262
 folks get no lands, 771
 man holds all, 741
 more, than a fish, 580
 people, English a, 71
 shores where all was, 66
 shows and noise, 315
 till he spake were, 62
 Dumbie winna lee, 771
 Dumb's a sly dog, 81
 Dumpling, apple, and George III., 393
 Dumps, as one in doleful, 441
 Dumpy woman, I hate a, 60
 Dun of all the duns, 168
 Dunce, a sot or, 101
 laughter from a, 64
 puff of a, 147
 that has been sent to roam, 94
 with wits, 252
 Dunderheads, dullards, blunderers, 653
 Dung, he is sairest, 792
 Dungeon beneath the castle, 111
 himself is his, 222
 Dunghill, everyone's, smells well to him-
 self, 773
 Dunkel' Little, 443
 Dunmow fitch, 759
 Dunno where 'e are, 466
 Dunts are the devil, 887
Duo quod voluere, 610
 Dupe, one begins a, one ends a rascal,
 726
 the other, each tries to, 200
 Dupes, sagacious, 94
 Duped easily by what we love, 726
 Durance vile, 44, 184
Durum et durum, 524, 789
 Dusk, in the, 144
 Dust, a heap of, 253
 all things are, 626
 an hour may lay it in the, 52
 and an endless darkness, 137
 and shadow, we are, 644
 and wrote them on, 204
 are our frames, 363
 blossom in the, 334
 committed to the, 242
 down with our little all of, 168
 glory in the, 154
 half, half-deity, 57
 he that blows in the, 793
 heap called history, 21
 insatiate as the, 189
 magnificent out of the, 385
 much learned, 99
 not without, 615
 not worth the, 306
 of Alexander, the noble, 318
 our paper, 292
 quintessence of, 314
 return, then shall the, 419
 sacred is the, 407
 shake off the very, 428
 subdued by casting of a little, 550
 that rises up, 363
 the charity of, 407
 the precious, 69
 thou art, 411
 vex the unhappy, 363
 what a, 12
 when he sleeps in, 334 *note*
 write it in, 232
 Dusting, darning, drudging, 337
Dustuches aphilon, 469
 Dutch, satire on the, 121
 the fault of the, 68
 Dutchmen, water-land of, 63
 Duties, the primal, 403
 Duty, a divided, 323
 a useless, 543
 an honour to remember, 569
 as the subject owes, 288
 daughter of the voice of God, 401
 done, life alone in, 390
 duty, must be done, 144
 faith, love are roots, 240
 gives from a sense of, 197
 God never imposes a, 267
 he seen his, 157
 honourable to remember, 603
 is a path, 233
 it is my, 145
 it might be as full of love, 205
 I've done my, 132
 leads to happiness, 342
 light of, shines, 403
 little, 297
 of being happy, 349
 small, would not think any, 203
 straight is the line of, 450
 that lies nearest, 71
 the most difficult, most sacred, 735
 'tis, 'tis devotion, 342
 to have loved the highest, 370
 to worship the sun, 233
 treachery under pretence of, 618
 trespasses against his, 37
 unfulfilled yesterday, 113
 was the way to glory, 365
 well performed, 342
 whole, of man, 419
 wise men should attend to their, 638
 Duty's basis is humanity, 22
 Dwarf on a giant's shoulder, 741
 small on a mountain, 632
 Dwarfs men are, what, 554
 Dwelling of an ancient friend, 555
 open as day, 194
 Dwellings, passion for new, 556
 Dwells with me, she who, 397
 Dyes, gives ten thousand, 248
 stains and splendid, 182
 Dying, a soldier without, 4
 a splendid, 383
 as natural as living, 771
 bequeathed, 237
 broken hearted, 258
 daily, we are, 661
 fall, it had a, 288
 farewells to the, 194
 groans of the, 269
 hope of never, 103
 let me have music, 182
 man can do nothing easy, 449
 man, sees but the, 270
 man to dying men, 19
 mementoes, haunts us with, 26
 men, tongues of, 291
 men, truth upon the lips of, 4
 no papal bull for never, 602
 people, quite bewildering for, 60
 the necessity of, 93
 to-morrow will be, 163
 well, victory in, 66
 when she slept, 169
 without, how sweet to die, 393
 young man, I think y'are, 444
 Dyot Street, Bloomsbury Square, 263

E

E pluribus unum, 525 *note*
 Each for all, 129
 to, his own, 512
 Eager eyes, looks through his, 234
 Eagle, a hooded, 331
 am I, 30
 does not catch flies, 855
 does not war with frogs, 855
 flew aloft, 95
 flight, flies an, 302
 for wings an, 356
 he was lord above, 397
 in a dove-cote, 302
 like the, renew her age, 67
 mewing her youth, 226
 old age of an, 467, 493
 suffers little birds, 325
 the struck, 58
 to fly, teaching an, 467, 493
 Eagles catch nae flees, 772
 do not produce doves, 541
 do not produce the dove, 599
 eat the same, 386
 mount up with wings as, 420
 what, are we, 74
 Eagle's fate, that, 381
 towering wing, 81
 wings, upon my, 127
 Ear, a mildewed, 317
 all yede (went) out at one, 77
 delight a dainty, 345
 enchant thine, 326
 give every man thine, 312
 he whispers in the, 32
 heard me, it blessed me, 414
 hearing of the, 414
 his long left, 396
 I was all, 222
 in at one, 808
 in my, was ever ringing, 330
 is pained, 98
 is pleased, 100
 it heard, at the other out it went,
 77
 less trustworthy than the eye, 481
 let the, despise nothing, 608
 lies in the, 282
 of a tyrant, 656
 pleasure departed from the, 523
 promise to our, 311
 than meets the, 221
 the hearing, 417
 the road to the heart, 719
 the tickled, 42
 things imparted by the, 672
 turn away thine, 20
 vexing the dull, 291
 what tune pleased his, 276
 whispering in the, 351
 who offend the, 140
 within the cates, 335
 Ears, aged, play truant, 281
 believe other people, 856
 cannot find baith tales and, 804
 endure better than eyes, 565
 guilty, 864
 he shook his, 475
 he who has four, 531
 hedges have, 778
 lend me your, 303
 look with thine, 306
 men and asses held by the, 825
 nature has given us two, 115

Ears, one pair of, draws dry a hundred
 tongues, 838
 polite, 249
 pricked up, 494
 stopped up, 655
 the heart has, 858
 tingle, did not your, 619
 to hear, he that hath, 428
 to hear, let him stuff them, 371
 to stop my, 251
 two, of corn, grow, 252
 unheard by mortal, 67
 with ravished, 125
 woods have, 778
 Earl by right, 6
 Earls from early years, 171
 Earldom, insignificance and an, 79
 Earliest years, most important are our,
 94
 Early go to bed, 104
 however, you rise, 803
 ideas not usually true, 343
 rise, and you will see, 712
 rising, reputation for, 805
 to bed, 138
 to rise has virtues three, 772
 up and never the nearer, 772
 woe unto them that rise up, 420
 you've gut to git up, 197
 Earnest, all must be, 22
 wouldst thou be thought, 1
 Earns whate'er he can, 193
 Earsight, do me eyes deceive me, 25
 Earth a failure, 185
 a fane, all, 168
 a little, for charity, 301
 a power is passing from the, 401
 abideth for ever, 418
 an Eden, 238
 and heaven, they mingle, 692
 and sky, give but, 183
 avert such a scourge from the, 518
 be light upon thee, 576
 breaks up, 29
 but an echo of the spheres, 64
 can realise, 33
 changes, 32
 could not hold us both, 342
 earth, earth, 421
 envy me not the little, 453
 equally open to poor and rich, 487
 felt the wound, 218
 flop round the, 186
 forgot, 229
 gentle, 136
 girdle round about the, 282
 given thee back to, 91
 going to and fro in the, 413
 growth of Mother, 396
 has God other habitation than, 529
 has no sorrow, 230
 hath bubbles, 308
 her all on, 55
 I will move the, 470
 in love with this green, 187
 indifferent children of the, 314
 insensible, 218
 is less fragrant now, 384
 is the best shelter, 772
 is the Lord's, 433
 kindly fruits of the, 437
 lards the lean, 293
 lay her i' the, 319
 lean not on, 407
 less of in them, 271

- Earth lie heavy on him, 445
 lie light (*or* heavy), may the, 6
 mine, saith Monseigneur, 114
 must have a touch of, 369
 no goal, 33
 not be heavy on your ashes, 630
 not grey, 34
 not like the inhabitants o' the, 308
 of the, earthy, 433
 one wide prison, 58
 scarce of, 360
 shakes beneath, 95
 so full of dreary noises, 28
 so green, nor, 370
 so much of, so much of heaven, 395
 sowed, with orient pearl, 216
 takes back all, 577
 that pleasant country's, 292
 the dear green, 396
 the fertile, 215
 the fragrant, 234
 the lap of, 152
 the listening, 2
 the roots of, 364
 the thirsty, 93
 this goodly frame, the, 314
 this grave, their dust, 262
 'tis love of, 209
 to earth, ashes to ashes, 438
 to leaven, 33
 two paces of the vilest, 294
 unappropriated, 403
 we are on the, 292
 which men call, 222
 whole, a sepulchre, 468
 with all its art, 31
 with her thousand voices, 85
 Earth's base built on stubble, 222
 bitter leaven, 397
 crammed with heaven, 27
 diurnal course, 395
 noblest thing, 197
 profound, 67
 Earthen vessel holding treasure, 30
 Earthly sight, if it presume, 217
 Earthquake or eclipse, gloom of, 331
 pills against, 3
 Ease, a life of, 97
 and honour, seldom bedfellows, 772
 counselled ignoble, 213
 done with so much, 122
 everything endurable except, 776
 hunger and, a dog's life, 741
 in writing, 244, 251
 laborious, 99
 like a coy maiden, 98
 not to live at, 126
 pennyworth of, worth a penny, 747
 pursuits of inglorious, 684
 slothful, 137
 studious of, 3
 think of, but work on, 868
 to take their, 301
 what others do with, 237
 which marks security, 272
 with dignity, 630
 write with, 334
 wrote with, 251
 Easiest, move, who have learned to
 dance, 244
 way, to live the, 217
 Easily done is soon believed, 853
 East and west, hame is best, 772
 in fee, gorgeous, 398
 is East, and West is West, 186
 East, light from the, 532
 or west, home is best, 802
 the gorgeous, 212
 the rich, 310
 when the wind is in the, 881
 window of the, 319
 wise men came from the, 337
 Easter day, no sun upon an, 351
 falls in our Lady's lap, 464
 Easterly wind, 2
 Eastern Counties Railway, 372
 Eastward and some westward, 96
 Easy after long experience, 547
 be, 347
 greatness, 2
 Eat a bit before you drink, 772
 and drink; for to-morrow we die, 433
 and drink, let us, 106, 420, 480
 and drink measurely, 772
 and to drink and to be merry, 410
 and welcome, 772
 ashamed to, is ashamed to live, 830
 at pleasure, 772
 at table, ashamed to, eats in
 private, 847
 drink, and be merry, 429
 exceedingly and prophesy, 181
 happiness to, 255
 I, therefore I exist, 525
 live not to, 820
 measurelie, 778
 or drink, whether, therefore, ye, 433
 tell me what you, 715
 they, thy drink, 216
 to live, 475
 to live, not live to eat, 525
 well's drink well's brother, 772
 what shall we do for to, 444
 what you like, 772
 your meat, never be ashamed to, 830
 Eaten me out of house, 295
 Eating and drinking take away one's
 stomach, 772
 behaviour in, 529
 often and little, makes fat, 835
 teaches drinking, 772
 Eats longest, lives longest, 794
 man is what he, 733
 the king's goose, 794
 while he lasts, 795
 Eau bénite du cour, 768
 Ebony, God's image cut in, 139
 Ecce homo, 525
 Ecclesiastic tyranny, 107
 Ecclesiasticus, valor, 702
 Echauffer, s', au depends du bon Dieu, 729
 Echo answers, Where? 55
 follows song, 205
 lies, cave where, 320
 leaves but a-dying, 339
 to the sense, 244
 to the very, 310
 true as the, 264
 Echoes, affrights me with its, 91
 the wild, 364
 Echthron adōra dōra, 471
 Eclipse, built in th', 223
 drew like, 368
 in dim, 212
 without all hope, 220
 Eclipsed by brightest orbs, 66
 Economic reform, 38
 Economy, abstract political, 146
 is a revenue, 782
 is riches, 521

- Écrasez l'infâme*, 715
 Ecstasies, dissolve me into, 221
 Ecstasy, blasted with, 315
 gibbering, 82
 waked to, 151
 wings of, 152
Edax rerum, tempus, 692
 Eddication, a bad sort of, 128
 his, 36
 Eddies, smiling, 121
Edel ist der edel thut, 791
 macht das Gemüth, 860
 Eden at the gate of, 230
 flowrets of, 230
 loss of, 211
 never knew, 16
 this other, 291
Edicta Manliana, 585
Edifica, chi, sua borsa purifica, 764
 Edified, who e'er was, 99
 Edifying, good to the use of, 434
 Edinburgh, Latin motto, 608
 stately, 403
 the hot-bed of genius, 338
 Edith, lovely name of, 194
 Edition, a fair, 68
 in a new, 393
 new and more beautiful, 138
 the original, 525
 Editor, duty of an, 257
 every able, a ruler, 71
 Editorial cushion, thorn in the, 371
 Edmund, here lies our good, 147
 Educate without religion, 388
 Educated, Burns better, than Byron, 71
 man's, 33
 people easily governed, 734
 Education, a liberal, 347
 a possession which cannot be taken
 away, 468
 distinguished by, 107
 forms the common mind, 248
 la nature plus forte qu', 115
 makes the man, 74
 Montaigne on French, 731
 most have been misled by, 124
 nature more powerful, 115
 no singing, 62
 of no sort of, 60
 soap and, 82
 technical, 145
 the formation of character, 343
 the foundation of every state, 468
 what better gift than, 658
 Edwin's, shall break thy, 148
 Eel by the tail, who holds an, 888
 by the tail, you hold, 492
 in a sack, cannot hide an, 888
 of science, 252
 to skinning, used to it as, 875
 Eels of Melun, like the, 871
 to be flayed, 62
 Effaced for ever, 397
 Effect speaks, the tongue need not, 752
 Effeminate, can afford to be, 201
 Effort and care can do all things, 605
 is not lost, 204
 strong to banish thought, 273
 Efforts, greatest, of the race, 267
 Effest way, 280
 Egbert, doing nothing since, 363
 Egg, a bad, from a bad crow, 473
 an, and go to bed, 755
 apple, and nut, 755
 better half an, 788
 Egg, from the, to the apples, 483
 full as an, of meat, 321, 757
 in three bellies, 755
 innocent as a new-laid, 145
 learned roast an, 251
 not so like another, 615
 quarrel about an, 814
 to shave an, 812
 to-day better than hen to-morrow,
 761
 who steals an, 799
 Eggs, all your, have two yolks, 754
 and oaths easily broken, 772
 he that buys, 794
 into one basket, 770
 it will be seen in the frying of the,
 764
 he that would have, 800
 must break, to make omelettes, 888
 now, better than chickens to-
 morrow, 486
 reason in roasting, 868
 the more the, 171
 to roast their, 10
 with a basket of, 267
 685 ways of cooking, 231 *note*
 Eggshell, to sail in an, 813
 world hollow as an, 15
Egguia: para d'ate, 470
 Eglantine, and with, 282
 Egotism, violent, 525 *note*
Egkōmion pros tēs nikēs, 474
Ego et res meus, 525
 Egypt, firstborn of, 286
Ehe, die, ist Himmel und Hölle, 746
Ehestand, Wehestand, 877
Eheu! fugaces, 526
Ehren und Leben, 821
Eifer, blinder, 732
Eigenlob stinkt, 846
 Eight hours' work, 772
 Eight, the four, 772 *note*
Eikē, to mēden, 479
 Eild should hae honour, 835
Eile mit Weile, 828
Einigkeit macht stark, 875
Einmal ist keinmal, 836
 Elaborately thrown away, 410
 Elbow, she hath broken her, 847
 Eld, palsied, 279
 Elder, let still the woman take an, 288
 speaks, what an, 660
 Elders first, 672
 Eldon, Lord, maxim of, 668
 Elect of Parnassus made up, 722
 seduce even the, 428
 Election, general, in England, 339
 of a wife, 211
 right of, 181
 hustings, vote at, 72
 Elections, abstain from, 484
 Eleemon, 341
 Elegance unworthy of a man, 611
 Elegancies expelled this offensive style,
 546
 Elegant but not profuse, 609
Elegantiss arbiter, 493 *note*
Elegantius quam necesse est, 644
 Elements, all things resolved into, 549
 become our, 213
 so mixed the, 120, 305
 war of, 1
 weak and beggarly, 434
 Elephant, the, does not catch mice, 470,
 526

- Elephants endorsed, 219
 For want of towns, 353
 Elginbrodde, here lie I, Martin, 203
 Elijah, spirit of, 412
 Elizabeth, Queen, 12
 motto of Queen, 672
 no scandal about Queen, 333
 spacious times of, 361
 Elizabethan age, 19
 Ell and tell (ready money), 772
 Ellenborough, Lord, 858 *note*
 Elm star-proof, 222
 the vine-prop, 344
 Elms, above the green, 231
 immemorial, 365
 Eloquence, foster-child of licence, 526
 audacious, 283
 bag of parliamentary, 72
 cannot be pretended, 636
 charms the soul, 213
 child of knowledge, 115
 discretion more than, 11
 dumb, 105
 easy in an easy case, 559
 false, 226
 force of, 107
 has power to clear the house, 174
 heavenly, 122
 honeycomb of, 361
 intoxicated with, 115
 mistress of arts, 628
 plenty of, 668
 religious, 399
 snarling, 502
 tears her only, 264
 wielded at will, 220
 without wisdom, 39
 Eloquent as angels, 89
 enough, he is, who speaks for the
 innocent, 651
 enough, if truth speaks, 668
 flowing cups make, 537
 heart makes men, 634
 in his own cause, 643
 men, a curse, 129
 not beautiful, but, 612
 not given to be so, 609
 Elpides *en sôoisin*, 471
 Elpis *hē boskousa tous pollous brotōn*
 471
 Elsinore, 66
 Elysium, lap it in, 222
 on earth, 230
 within whose circuit is, 298
 Embarras *de richesses*, 715
 Embarrassment of riches, 715
 Embellishments, pretentious, 490
 Embers, glowing, 221
 in our, is something that doth live,
 402
 Embrace, like a sad, 5
 your last, 322
 Embroidery, sad, 224
 Embryos and idiots, 214
 Emelie, up rose, 75
Emendaturis ignibus, 593
 Emerald, as green as, 85
 Emerson, 21 *note*
 Eminence, that bad, 212
 though fancied, turns the brain,
 409
 Eminent, proudly, 212
 tax for being, 353
 Emma, wo, 466
 Emmet, Robert, 340 *note*
 Emollit mores, 565
Emori nolo, 526
 Emotion, cannot demonstrate an, 232
 the sphere of music, 157
 Emotions, to force the mind from the,
 581
Emou thanontos, 471
 Emperor, it becomes an, to die stand-
 ing, 515
 the only, who changed for the
 better, 681
 Emperor's beard, to quarrel over the,
 873
 Empire, always an enlarger of, 672
 and liberty, 558
 and little minds, 38
 born to, 711
 c'est la paix, 718
 ever-widening, 370
 first step to, 41
 foreign, unstable, 489
 glory and, 104
 increase of, 207
 is power in trust, 122
 must extend, 219
 mysteries of, 493
 of himself, the, 331
 overcharged people unfit for, 11
 rod of, 151
 staff of crooked, 15
 survey our, 55
 that is peace, 718
 the course of, 21
 Empires dissolve, 385
 hatching vain, 213
 game was, 59
 not maintained by cowardice, 611
 the day of, 74
 the rise of, 23
 unimagined, 187
 wane and wax, 274
 Employment, land of little, 318
 in seeking, luck is everything, 730
 is enjoyment, 772
 pleasantness of, 6
 Employments, brave, 160
 how various his, 99
Empoing, qui trop, 753
 Empress and flour of floures, 78
 of the soul, 243
 Emprize, bent on bold, 375
 Emptiness at the heart of all things, 398
 perpetual, 398
 what, in men's affairs, 621
 Empty bag will not stand, 755
 big and, 763
 casks make most noise, 772
 chambers, foolish maids, 772
 hand, allure not hawks with, 887
 purse fills the face with wrinkles,
 755
 vessel, the, 296
 vessels, 175
 vessels make most noise, 772
 vessels, the Lord blesses even, 514
 Emulating, love of, 487
 Emulation a whetstone, 564
 in the learned, 246
 is a virtue, 772
 produces emulation, 487
 Enable with perpetual light, 438
 Enamoured, hung over her, 216
 Enchanted isles and rifted rocks, 222
 what'er she said, 264
 Enclosure, he has broken the, 506

- Encourage the others, to, 727
Encourager les autres, pour, 727
 End, a challenge to his, 103
 a made a finer, 296
 all comes to, except God's goodness, 753
 all, the be-all and the, 308
 and found no, 213
 appeared no, 218
 best in either till his, 205
 clasp her in the, 26
 consider the, 767
 consider their latter, 412
 crowns all, 301, 856
 crowns the work, 856
 each works its, 246
 everything hath an, 776
 fear of his hearers, lest he should make an, 181
 forsake me in the, 114
 from their, we happy call, 93
 he made a good, 318
 here is my journey's, 325
 in the, things will mend, 809
 in the, we shall find out, 809
 in view, who keeps one, 30
 is at hand, 539
 is hard to reach, 356
 is not yet, 428
 justifies the means, 856
 longest day must have, 859
 look to the, 539
 make me to know mine, 415
 minutes hasten to their, 327
 must justify the means, 259
 my last, 411
 myself, manlike, 363
 o' a feast, 761
 of a long life, look to the, 475
 of anything, better is the, 418
 of controversy, 533
 of every deede, 75
 of hunger, cold and crime, 189
 of my labours, 539
 of things, knowledge of, withheld, 664
 of this day's business, 304
 or object, what, 511 *note*
 praises the life, 856
 praises the work, 856
 remember always your, 587
 remember the, 423, 450
 remember the last, 424
 remember thy, 424
 seek not to discover your, 694
 that crowns us, 163
 the manner and the, 108
 thy good, 37
 to seek to know the, 687
 we know not yet their, 355
 who desires the, desires the means, 854
 Ends and expectations, worthy, 9
 neglecting worldly, 276
 odd old, 299
 thou aim'st at, 301
 virtuous, by virtuous means, 177
 well, all's well that, 754
 Endanger his body for a girl, 277
Ende gut, alles gut, 856
 Endearments, jars, 382
 Endeavour, all thy good, 224
 heart riven with vain, 397
 passionate bright, 35
 Ending of the day, 235
 Ending should here have, 225
 to these also God will give an, 514
 Endless toil, 339
Endragt maakt magt, 875
 Endurance, all our, failed, 495
 every lot overcome by, 628
 is easy, 34
 is godlike, 194
 Endure and persist, 635
 first, then pity, 246
 gently to bear and, 678
 grievous to, sweet to remember, 645
 it behove us to, 632
 more able to, 400
 who can, can dare, 728
 with moderation, the last resource, 531
 Endured heat and cold, he has, 594
 much have I, 593
 not to be, 288
 Endures, he that, 799
 who, is not overcome, 795
 Enemies, among, choose the least, 835
 careful in choice of, 391
 fall, if, let friends perish, 635
 good, 136
 gunshot of his, 37
 learn from, 89
 little, 819
 mountains make, 98
 naked to mine, 301
 no man without, 833
 our, will tell the rest, 448
 reconciled, take heed of, 852
 running upon, 658
 shall lick the dust, 415
 too sparing, 2
 Enemy, a friend may be made of an, 532
 a wise, better than an ignorant friend, 729
 an, hath done this, 426
 being dead, rejoice not over thy, 423
 despise not your, 769
 devised of the, 300
 disaffection among the, 605
 does not sleep, 755
 every man his own, 775
 evil to trust the, 658
 fear an, however insignificant, 565
 greatest man can have, 105
 he is very poor who has no, 590
 how goes the, 262
 in a man's own breast, 546
 in his breast, man carries his, 775
 invention of, 81 *note*
 is at hand, 538
 lives, war not done while my, 864
 make none thy, 161
 man his own, 656
 mercy to an, 13
 my deadliest, 342
 no little, 836
 no man's but his own, 833
 one, compared with ten friends, 836
 one, too much, 836
 open, better than false friend, 756
 our friend the, 458
 so curst, finding their, 326
 speak nothing of your, 850
 the wise learn from their, 468
 to exult over an, 338
 valour or fraud in an, 522
 well to be taught by an, 569
 who has no, has no friend, 650
 who has one, 129

- Energetic, the inactive hate the, 623
 Energy and perseverance greater among
 the wretched, 638
 divine, 251
Enfant prodigue, 730
Enfants et fous, 766
 Engaging wight, he was a most, 375
 Engendered, it is, 323
 Engine, devilish iron, 344
 that two-handed, 224
 Engine's clock, 29
 Engines, great, move slowly, 8
 you mortal, 324
 England, 66 *note*
 a happy land, 80
 bound in, 292
 did I know till then, nor, 394
 does make the most onpleasant
 kind, 198
 expects, 460
 fight, thus did, 387
 full of sin, 160
 further off from, 118
 hath need of thee, 398
 how can I help, 34
 if an earthquake engulfed, 175
 is windy, 492
 keep but faith with, 357
 knowledge of, 41
 meteor flag of, 66
 my England, 160
 never did, and never shall, 291
 Oh, to be in, 34
 on thy knees, 236
 purgatory of men, 772
 slaves cannot breathe in, 98
 some love, 365
 the girdle of, 399
 the heart of, 120
 the men of, 39
 the paradise of women, 772
 the people of, 235
 the workshop, 117
 this realm, this, 291
 to itself do rest but true, 291
 to tread the grass of, 398
 unrivalled for sporting, 116
 was merry England, 270
 what she will, be, 80
 what should they know of, 186
 what will they say in, 460
 whole, keep our noble, 365
 win, he that would, 800
 with all thy faults, 98
 with our, all is well, 384
 yet shall stand, 357
 England's commercial prosperity, 86
 green and happy land, 22
 happy ground, 359
 head and heart, 118
 heart, old, 387
 history the history of progress, 202
 praise, our noble, 203
 right, for, 270
 true men are we, 387
 English a dumb people, 71
 as she is spoke, 458
 boldness, how I love, 728
 child, a happy, 358
 cool and quite, 64
 dead, our, 296
 described by Voltaire, 459
 energy, comprehensive, 114
 Goddam, I love the, 729
 gratitude, 107
 English have many false ideas, 267
 heart, if ever from an, 269
 is ungrammatical, 30
 legs, one pair of, 296
 mad, Allah created the, 186
 make it their abode, 381
 oak, 273
 only free during elections, 722
 race best at weeping, worst at
 laughing, 459
 rather foul mouthed, 158
 soil, no right on, 185
 stupidest in speech, 72
 take their pleasures sadly, 459, 722
 the king's, 277
 trick of our, 295
 undefiled, 345
 way of grumbling, 107
 way, the, 107
 winter, 64
 wisest in action, 72
 wut's good's all, 198
 Englishmaking, in, was the best, 199
 Englishman acknowledge he is happy,
 371
 firmest in his shoes, 131
 flattered, is a lamb, 74
 genial, 365
 he remains an, 143
 heterogeneous thing, an, 106
 I'm an, 92
 ill-natured thing, an, 106
 in the wrong, never find an, 328
 joys of every, 189
 knows not when a thing is well, 748
 last great, 365
 ne'er wants his own good word, 107
 peculiarity sure to betray an, 22
 threatened, a lion, 74
 wife of every, is counted blessed, 772
 Englishman's house is his castle, 747
 Englishmen, absurd nature of, 240
 are ne'er contented, 107
 despise restraint, 107
 does not travel to see, 348
 good ale, the drink of, 22
 ne'er contented, 107
 trim, correct, 265
 Engross, when he should, 250
 Enigmas, a body of, 26
 Enjoy thyself, one commandment, 410
 Enjoyed, nothing is, 374
 so long, 274
 Enjoying, worth, 125
 Enjoyment, a limit to, 377
 according to age, 557
 in yourself, not in flavour, 612
 serene, 227
 true to seek fame, 569
 Enjoyment's gale, before, 45
 Enlargements too, made, 254
 Enlarging as thy flow, 243
 Enmities mortal, friendships eternal,
 592
 unspoken and hidden, 688
 Enmity, calm, 40
 cease, let, 424
 proof against their, 320
 to be at, 299
Ennemis, nos amis, nos, 458
Ennoble sots, or slaves, 247
Ennui, frère du repos, 723
 Enough as good as a feast, 21, 773
 better than too much, 773
 for all, God supplies, 518

Enough fortune gives no one, 781
 given with sparing hand, 593
 he has nothing who has not, 792
 he who desires what is, 517
 Ho there, that is, 624
 is a plenty, 379
 is enough, 773
 more than, 668
 never, where nought leaves, 868
 not, if nothing over, 868
 of this, 571
 who has, 160
Enquerre, trop, n'est pas bon, 873
 Enquire not too curiously, 318, 466
 wisely, thou dost not, 418
 Enquiry, the cold, 340
 too much is bad, 873
 Enraged, when you are, 332
Enseigne fait la chalandise, 718
 Ensign, her tattered, 165
 the imperial, 212
 Ensky'd and sainted, 278
 Enslave their children's children, 197
 Ensnarer, sweet the pipe of the, 539
 Entangle, words mightily, 8
 Entangle herself in over-wiseness, 261
Entendeur, à bon, salut, 743
 Enter, but this warning hear, 73
 for here too are gods, 568
 now, ye cannot, 370
 Enterprise, examined, goes on boldly,
 755
 that hath a stomach, 311
 the glorious, 211
 Enterprises, great, 2
 of great pith, 315
 Enterprising, yields to the, 165
 Entertain, tickle and, 97
 Entertainment, one of the principal
 features in my, 25
 Enthusiasm and superstition, 335
 genius of sincerity, 201
 martyr to mild, 29
 nothing great without, 130
 put down, 382
 Entrance hall the ornament of the
 house, 705
 wisdom at one, 214
 Entreaty, now with, now with bitter
 words, 619
 Entwined himself around the hearer's
 mind, 56
Entzwei und gebiete, 734
Enumerat miles vulnera, 598
 Enviable, no state is, 209
 Envied, better be, than pitied, 761
 for good deeds, I would be, 480
 rather be, than envy, 585
 Envious, who, is inferior, 650
 Envieth, he that is below, 444
 Envious, the, grows thin, 568
 misery to be, 585
 Envy a kind of praise, 142
 above all, 155
 an enemy to honour, 555
 and calumny, 331
 and wrath shorten life, 424
 argument to, 494
 be absent, let, 484
 better worth having than compas-
 sion, 468
 brave or fortunate men bear, 568
 companion of glory, 528, 568
 dashes its teeth against solids, 542
 death extinguisheth, 9

Envy, death shuts the gate of, 348
 disparages genius, 564
 does not enter empty house, 773
 has no holidays, 13, 773
 I do not, but wonder, 611
 I do not honour, 480
 ignoble mind slave to, 246
 may hate, 80
 natural to the wretched, 528
 never dies, 773
 never enriched, 773
 no worse torment than, 568
 proved weakness, 9
 strikes high, 686
 the discharge of the cuttlefish, 550
 the living, not the dead, doth bite,
 196
 thinks nae good, 822
 time transported with, 92
 to appease, by abandoning virtue,
 568
 to wake my, 15
 vice of republics, 193
 virtue conquers, 708
 will merit, 244
 withers, bases, 372
 Envy's a coal, 15
 frown, 19
Epainos, hēdiston akousma, 472
Epea pteruenta, 471
Epée, bonne, point querelleur, 744
 Ephesian dome, fired the, 81
 Ephesus, the dame of, 81
 Epic, thundrous, 364
 Epicharmus, maxim of, 474
 Epictetus, Plato, Tully, 99
 Epicure, the judicious, 188
 Epicurean and Stoic severe, 220
 Epicurus excelled in genius, 544
 golden sayings of, 540
 mind and genius of, 710
 owne sone, 75
 saying of, 514, 854 *note*
 Epicurus' sty, fattest hog in, 205
 Epicurus's flock, a pig of, 527
 Epidemic terror, 149
 Epilogue, good play needs no, 287
Epingles, à quatre, 713
 Epistle, a she, 64
Epistola non erubescit, 527
 Epitaph, believe a woman or an, 58
 better have a bad, 314
 by Shenstone, 550
 let no man write my, 340
 no man can write my, 340 *note*
 Epitaphs, curious, 445, 446
 talking of, 16
 worms and, 292
 Epitome, mankind's, 122
Eppur si muove, 737
 Equal, all men created, 174
 be found, when shall his, 647
 fane of God, where all are, 168
 in the church, all, 161
 love makes all, 821
 nothing, to you, has arisen, 607
 to all the others, 566
 to his business, 631
 we are all born, 625
 Equality, true standard of, 21
 Equals, friendship with none but, 74
 judgment of our, 572
 Equanimity, each should endure with,
 685
 Equator, speak disrespectfully of the, 337

- Equilibrium, in, 559, 560
 Equipage, conduct and, 69
 Equity and utility, 40
 follows the law, 488
 in all things, 561
 in law, 561
 is a roguish thing, 275
 shines by her own light, 488
 Equivocation of the fiend, 310
 or ambiguity of words, 8
 will undo us, 318
Erán ek tou hórán, 470
 Erase often, 666
Era se que se era, 816
 Erasmus on Batavian grace, 117
 Scaliger on, 675
 Eracles' vein, 282
 Erebus, dark as, 285
 Erect countenance, man given an, 630
 himself, above himself, 105
 Eremites and friars, 214
Ergon d'ouden oneidos, 471
 Erin, exile of, 67
 go brag, 337
 -go-brag, anthem of, 67
 Erin's honour, 228
Eripe te moræ, 527
Eris erin antiphuteuei, 477
 Ermined knaves, 389
 Err, best may, 1
 but once is to be undone, 211
 in things too high, 217
 it is human to, 527, 555
 natural for man to, 553
 nature of man to, 512
 of my own freewill, 675
 safer to, on the merciful side, 696
 the most may, 122
 to, is human, 244
 too wise to, 128
 Errs in her own grand way, 364
 none, for himself alone, 602
 who sacrifices self, 200
Errare humanum est, 527
Errat eruditus, cum, 364 note
 Erratas, freed from, 68
 without, 393
Erreurs, les plus courtes, sont les meilleures, 724
 Error, a fool perseveres in, 553
 a hardy plant, 377
 acquires honour, 14
 affects men differently, 557
 all men liable to, 192
 by his own arms, 220
 causas habet honestas, 675
 defended only by error, 175
 giant, darkly grand, 264
 happy in, 537
 in endless, 246
 is immense, 268
 is prolific, 537
 labyrinths and wilds of, 100
 leads, whither, 654
 lives, 91
 man the child of, 823
 may be tolerated, 174
 no anguish like, 201
 no vehement, 139
 not every, folly, 613
 O hateful, 305
 of head, 231
 of the mind, a most pleasing 588
 of the mind, most delightful, 638
 of the moon, 325
 Error, one thing to show, 192
 only a fool perseveres in, 512
 popular, 37
 rashly charged the troops of, 25
 scab of, 383
 sometimes sets us right, 15
 the last, 428
 unus utriusque, 557
 who errs quickly is quick in correcting, 14
 with an honourable cause, 675
 wounded, 35
 Errors, a tragedy of, 384
 amusing with numerous, 149
 like straws, 125
 reasoned, 173
 some female, 244
 they defend their, 38
 think not of his, 88
 to prosper by others', 673 note
 which, seem, 243
 Error's poisoned springs, 237
Erroris nebula, 627
 Erroure, dampnable, 164
 Ersch, full loud in, 127
 Eruption, bodes some strange, 311
 Erysipelas, 556
 Esau's hands, 122
Esca malorum voluptas, 711
Escadrons, Dieu pour les gros, 715
 Escape, no hope of, 601
 Escaped, he has, 484
 Eschewed what cannot be, 278, 877
 Escurial, thou art to me the, 829
Espoir, l', est ma force, 803
 Espoused, my, 216
Esp'rit d'escalier, 718
 son, brille aux dépens de sa mémoire, 726
 Esq., title of, 240
Esse quam videri, 527
 quam videri bonus, 504
 Essence pure, 212
 the ethereal, 57
 Essex, Earl of, 12, 13
Est il possible? 566 note
 Established once for all, what is to be, 616
 Estate, fallen from his high, 125
 squandered my, 178
 Estates of the realm, 458
 Esteem, built upon, 382
 himself, who does not, gains esteem, 844
 it lessened my, 240
 must merit our, 258
 Esteems himself, man's value as he, 844
 Esterhazy, to see, 17
 Estimated, we do not like being, 726
Eto perpetua, 529
Et tu, Brute, 531
État, l', c'est moi, 719
 Eternal punishment, 233
 things better than things transitory, 640
 whatever has knowledge is, 653
 with the, to be deemed, 213
 Eternities, conflux of two, 70
 every day the confluence of two, 71
 two, 230
 Eternity for bubbles, 99
 image of, 54, 330
 in bondage, 1
 in form of, 686
 is not as men believe, 235

- Eternity is written in the skies, 410
 mighty ages of, 238
 palace of, 222
 pleasing dreadful thought, 1
 shadows of, 379
 threshold of, 339
 too short to speak thy praise, 408
 wander through, 213
 wanderers o'er, 53
 who can mention without solecism, 25
- Eternity's too short, 2
- Ether, an ampler, 395
- Ēthos* *ēthos poluchronion*, 479
- Etna, leapt into burning, 493
- Eton College, 152
- Étranger, plus je vis, plus j'aimai ma patrie*, 727
- Eudaimonia*, 472
- Eulen nach Athen tragen*, 871
- Eulogy, honest, 96
- Eumenides straverere torum*, 614
- Euphelia serves to grace, 259
- Euphrasy, purged with, 218
- Euphronousi summachei tuchē*, 781
- Europe, fifty years of, 362
 nation in, 17
 rings, all, 225
 round, sauntered, 252
 the eye, the soul of, 365
 the glory of extinguished, 39
 the one voice in, 365
- Eutuchia poluphilos*, 471
- Evasit, erupit*, 484
- Eve, at the ear of, 215
 dewy, 212
 fairest of her daughters, 215
 our grandmother, 281
 span, when, 879
- Even, grey-hooded, 222
 now we are, 835
 stillness as of, 336
 sweet approach of, 214
- Événement, ce n'est pas un*, 714
- Evening brings a home, 856
 cool to a glorious, 380
 crowns the day, 856
 flowers, 217
 life's cool, 251
 may bring forth, what the, 656
 mild, grateful, 215
 never an ill day that had good, 868
 on, came, 215
 pensive, 397
 praises the day, 856
 red and morning grey, 773
 shades prevail, 2
 turns the blue vault grey, 95
- Evenings full, when winter, 239
- Evensong, at length cometh, 859
 ringeth to, 157, 860
- Event, a Prometheus after the, 478
 after the, 532, 886
 calls for action, 496
 far-off, divine, 367
 happeneth, one, 418
 in course of completion, 504
 leave the, 342
 never in man's power, 163
 not an, a piece of news, 714
 the, is schoolmaster of fools, 531
 upon which it is difficult to speak, 41
 was dire, 212
- Events, a great train of, 582
- Events, causes of, more interesting, 672
 coming, 66
 footsteps of, 671
 greatest, produced by accidents, 480
 have controlled me, 192
 in which I had great part, 646
 spirits of great, 88
 sure signs precede sure, 505
- Eventide, may hap ere, 235
- Ever, I go on for, 363
- Evermore and longer, 160
 shall be, we, 359
 so it shall be, 234
- Everybody knows everybody, where, 813
 what belongs to, 877
- Everyone is master, when, 819
- Everyone says, what, 877
 to their liking, 444
- Everyone's mind, he has more than anyone, 716
- Everything, a little of, nothing at all, 731
 every land does not produce, 613
 is as you take it, 776
 is my cousin, 129
 looking into, 89
 you ought to be, 143
- Everywhere, nowhere to be found, or, 247
 out of the, 203
 who dwells, 657
 who is, is nowhere, 620, 796
- Eve's family, one of, 167
- Evidence, it's not, 111
- Evil, a necessary, 473
 a small, a great good, 474
 abhor that which is, 431
 after the, a good time, 752
 avoid, it will avoid thee, 759
 be not overcome of, 432
 be thou my good, 215
 bear with, and expect good, 760
 days, fallen on, 216
 do, that good may come, 431
 endure this, lest a worse come, 552
 evanescence of, 343
 feet run to, 421
 fieth home, 768
 for another, who prepares, 677
 fortune, a good spirit in, 501
 fronted ceases to be evil, 70
 good, call, 420
 good from, 86
 good, seeks through, 390
 gotten, 807
 half-cured, whose cause we know, 80
 is advantageous, if, he errs who does right, 512
 is easily stifled at its birth, 624
 is good perverted, 195
 is soon learnt, 853
 is thine eye, 427
 let no one speak, 474
 like a rolling stone, 376
 man, no, happy, 602
 manners live in brass, 301
 men and cowards, earth maintains, 692
 mixed with good, 687
 must come of evil, 341
 neighbour to good, 530
 no, without compensation, 619
 none altogether, 377
 none great which is the last, 618

- Evil, none suddenly, 334
 of evils most evil, 481
 on itself shall back recoil, 222
 our greatest, 246
 out of, good born, 810
 partial, universal good, 245
 qualities, a wise man corrects, from
 another's, 533
 resistance to, 267
 speaking, lying, and slandering, 438
 spirit easier called up than allayed
 642
 spirits enslaved which serve things,
 330
 tends to disappear, 343
 that men do, 303
 that they speak, 656
 the least, is the least of evils, 525
 the report of, less than the truth,
 578
 this pleasant, 548
 to avoid an evil, 88
 to exclude some greater, 21
 to find means of, 211
 unknown, more feared, 672
 who looks for, 789
 who thinks, sins, 727
 wrought by want of thought, 169
 Evils, a whirlpool of, 584
 begin in the Lord's name, 561
 come spontaneously, 583
 cured by contraries, 175
 do not yield to, 694
 fear of imaginary, 678
 have their comfort, 808
 imaginary, 148
 mostly of our own bringing, 637
 necessary, 178
 necessary for man to suffer, 632
 of two (*see* Harmes), 77
 of two, the less, 835
 of two, the less is to be chosen, 515
 sum total of our, 547
 three, 472
 worst of, 216
 Evolution is not a cause, 233
 not a force but a process, 233
 Ewe bears the bell, where the, 810
Ewig-Weibliche, das, 456
Ex cathedra, 532
 post facto, 532
 tempore, 532
 Exactitude destroys exactness, 608
 la politesse des rois, 719
Exagère, tout ce qu'on, on affaiblit, 726
 Exaggerate, I lay myself out to, 376
 Exaggerates, one weakens what one, 726
 Exalt himself, whosever shall, 427
 Exalted and noble, unfit to attempt any-
 thing, 604
 bear ourselves the more humbly
 when, 648
 Examinations are formidable, 89
 Examine yourself often, 640
 Example, a lesson all can read, 388
 accomplishes, 842
 better than precept, 777
 does the whole, 88
 from one, judge all, 511
 good, the best sermon, 743
 ill, of rulers worse than their sin,
 638
 let it stand as an, 694
 must allure, 350
 prince's, 709
 Example, showed, his great, 374
 take, from others, 566
 than reason, we live more by, 533
 the school of mankind, 40
 to deter, 181
 to his shape, 75
 tormented by fear of my own, 593
 Examples, bad, last longer than good
 manners, 521
 draw when precept fails, 259
 evil, in the household, 677
 lead us, 163
 teaching by, 268
 the way short by, 578
 Excel, always to, 467
 daring to, 81
 different methods, different men, 81
 things which, are rare, 627
 when trying to, it is difficult to be
 just, 635
 who themselves, 243
 Excels another, how one man, 518
 Excellence, bright infers not, 217
 Excellent, growth of what is, 98
 things indifferently, 27
 things that are more, 385
 Excelling, for the sake of, 480
 Excelsior, the strange device, 193
 Excepted, excepting what is to be, 533
 Exception proves the rule, 856
 Exceptions strengthen the rule, 533
Exceptis excipienda, 533
 Excess, all, turns to vice, 625
 best things in, are wrong, 79
 does hurtful prove, 237
 fancy loves, 408
 in nothing, 556
 is condemned in law, 533
 is opposed to nature, 477
 nectar poisons in, 808
 nothing in, 474
 of glory obscured, 212
 of wealth, cause of, 204
 the more it seems, 214
 unsafe, 653
 wasteful and ridiculous, 291
 you go too much to, 702
 Excesses of youth, 89
 Exchange is no robbery, 777
 Excise, a hateful tax, 178
 Excit' to be pleasant, too, 110
 Excommunicated eat bread, 869
 for jocular words, 676
 Excommunication, ban of, 168
 sentence of, 630
 Excuse an accusation, 795
 bad, better than none, 150, 739
 came prologue, 218
 coy, 223
 faults brought their, 259
 for writing, 255
 himself, pitiable is he who cannot,
 646
 worse by the, 291
 Excuses, bad, worse than none, 759
 do it, and make, 534
 himself, who, 795
 idle folk lack no, 804
 Execution, rode to his, 307
 Executioner, every man his own, 775
 Executors, let's choose, 292
 Exeter, motto of, 672
Exempla domestica, 677
 honestia, 575
 trahunt, 640

- Exemplar clementiæ*, 675
vitæ, 665
Exempli gratia, 533
 Exercise and temperance preserve
 strength in age, 640
 depend on, 124
 talking women's, 135
 Exhaled, he was, 125
 was, and went to heaven, 408
 was she soon, 124
 Exhalation, a bright, 300
 like some frail, 329
 rose like an, 212
 Exhalations, golden, 88
Exiguo, vivitur melius, 710
Exiguum natura desiderat, 533
 Exile, an, may you wander, 534
 anxious for, 232
 change their homes for, 533
 hath more terror, 321
 he is an, who denies himself to his
 country, 533
 our eternal, 625
 what, escapes from himself, 632
 Exiles, woe of, 7
 Exiled, Marcellus, 247
 Existence an offence, 616 *note*
 contemplate, 112
 Exits, they have their, 286
Exitus acta probat, 533
 Expatiate free, 245
 Expect all that may be expected, folly
 to, 388
Expectata dies, 533
 Expectation, better bettered, 279
 fails, 288
 good, better than mean possession,
 761
 in the air, 296
 makes a blessing, 351
 makes a blessing dear, 381
 pleasing, 372
 what happens beyond, 656
 Expectations, over great, 240
 Expected, long, comes at last, 820
 of you, it's, 144
 Expects nothing, blessed is he who, 763
 Expedient, all things are not, 433
 the, differs from right, 537
 to pursue the, 147
 Expedition the soul of business, 777
 Expenditure, F. Bacon on, 11
 annual, 113
 should not exceed income, 687
 Expense, incur, to get gain, 601
 loose, 101
 more of salt than, 609
 Experience a name for mistakes, 391
 a short way by a long wandering, 6
 be a jewel, unless, 278
 believe one who has had, 534
 bought, good, 777
 bought, teaches, 526
 brings instruction, 620
 child of thought, 114
 comes with years, 673
 dirty nurse, 370
 insight worth a life's, 166
 keeps a dear school, 138, 777
 learning teacheth more than, 6
 long, 141
 merest fraction of, 349
 mistress of fools, 777
 must be bought, 777
 old, do attain, 221
 Experience, slow preceptress, 99
 teaching by, 268
 that excellent master, 593
 to make me sad, 287
 wisdom bought by, 6
 you shall know by, 534
 Experienced, seek information from the,
 635
Experientia docet, 777
 Experiment, a crucial, 534
 on a worthless body, 538
 Experiments mean revolutions, 115
 Experimenting, chance in, 9
Experimentum in corpore vili, 538
Experto crede Roberto, 534
Expertus metuit, 523
 Explain a thing till all men doubt, 252
 as though I did not know, 716
 his explanation, 60
 Explanations, I do loathe, 19
 Explore the thought, 250
 Expose me, don't, 31
 Expounding, explaining, 34
 Express, more fitly can, 165
 thee, may I, 214
 what I can ne'er, 54
 Expressed, is not to be, 101
 what is not, cannot hurt, 534
 Expression, each man has his own, 685
 of villainy we all have, 82
 Expurgated editions, 525
Exquisita nimis, 487
 Exquisite, and leaves one unsatisfied,
 391
 and strong, 237
 Extensive and peculiar, 110
 Extenuate, nothing, 325
 Extinction of unhappy hates, 5
Extinctus amabitur idem, 534, 699
 Extracts, read nothing without making,
 604
 Extravagance, men who shun one, 50
 Extreme, few in the, 246
 keep between either, 567
 run into the contrary, 50
 Extremes are dangerous, 777
 avoid, 244, 450
 change of fierce, 213
 falsehood of, 361
 fate of all, 248
 for ever in, 265
 he goes to, 717
 in man, 249
 in nature, 249
 in worst, 212
 meet, 777
 of too much, 231
 the fierce, 45
 Extremity, man's, God's opportunity,
 823
 man's most dark, 273
Eux mentem istam, 570
 Exult, how shall I laugh and, 653
 not long shalt thou, 613
 over an enemy, 338
 victor, why, 655
Exuviis positus, 619
 Eye, a friendly, 304
 a multiplying, 155
 a smile in her, 197
 a tear in her, 270
 a threatening, 291
 affection in one, 112
 all my, and Betty Martin, 459
 an unforgiving, 335

- Eye, an unpresumptuous,** 100
 and prospect of his soul, 280
 and roll the, 218
 before the half-shut, 374
 begets occasion, 281
 bigger than the belly, 856
 curtains of thine, 276
 delighting each, 109
 dim was that, 67
 does not admire, heart does not de-
 sire, 878
 don't see, what the, 878
 for eye, 411, 412, 525
 fruitful river in the, 311
 full of gentle salutations, 348
 glittering, 85
 governs war and physic, 876
 harmony in her bright, 196
 has seen, what, hand may do, 873
 hath a beaming, 229
 hath not seen, 432
 heaven in her, 217
 his swarthy, 273
 holds him with his glittering, 85
 hurt to the, is quickly attended to,
 645
 in my mind's, 311
 is blind if mind is troubled, 856
 is traitor of the heart, 405
 is where love is, 882
 jest not with the, 813
 lack-lustre, 286
 lack-lustre dead blue, 360
 language of the, 162
 let every, negotiate, 280
 lets in love, 856
 light annoys a diseased, 859
 like Mars, 317
 little troubles the, 820
 locked up from mortal, 103
 lovely to the, 238
 mild and magnificent, 33
 mirror of the soul, 856
 more peril in thine, 320
 more trustworthy than the ear, 481
 Mr. Squeers had but one, 111
 my right, is twitching, 623
 never touch, but with your elbow,
 389
 no more than please the, 98
 not satisfied with seeing, 418
 not to be touched, 889
 of most transparent light, 56
 of the master fattens the horse, 476
 out, there you go with your, 465
 piping your, 109
 sees not itself, 856
 soft azure in her, 157
 soft black, 230
 sublime, 215
 that inward, 395
 that loves the ground, 151
 the guiltless, 98
 the poet's, 282
 the seeing, 417
 thoughts legible in the, 346
 to allure his, 328
 to please the, 74
 to the main chance, 789
 to watch, no, 229
 tongue, sword, 315
 Unseen Power whose, 5
 views not, what the, the heart
 craves not, 878
 was not dim, 412
- Eye where feeling plays,** 404
 where the, sees it saw not, 883
 which magnifies her, 239
 white wench's black, 321
 who hath but one, 795
 who sees with the, believes with the
 heart, 846
 will have his part, 856
 will mark our coming, 60
 wins the, 273
 with no incurious, 403
 witness, one, better than ten hear-
 says, 637, 837
- Eyed, the one,** 205
Eyes, affectionate and glad, 65
 and ears, faculties of, 314
 are dim with childish tears, 401
 being only, 111
 believe themselves, 856
 blind when the mind is preoccupied
 502
 but not mine heart, 180
 came into mine, 296
 closed, in endless night, 152
 comes with fearless, 236
 conversation made of, 169
 dark if you shut your, 812
 drop millstones, 299
 ears, mouth of me, 32
 eloquence of, 256
 ever looked with human, 366
 far from the, far from the heart,
 839
 fields have, 778
 flashing through his, 397
 four see more than two, 781
 from women's, 281
 fury from, 237
 gather to the, 364
 have one language, 856
 heart's letter read in the, 858
 her dark, how eloquent, 264
 her dove-like, 17
 her heavenly, 306
 his half-shut, 245
 his smiling, 346
 I saw it with these, 96
 in my closing, 127
 in thy large, 360
 large blue, 51
 large sloe-black, 339
 laughs with cast-down, 665
 light nought for sore, 859
 like sentinels, 623
 little lightening, 356
 look your last, 322
 love allured by gentle, 507
 love-darting, 223
 love's tongue in the, 138
 lustre of thine, 273
 make pictures, 86
 meek brown, 193
 moistens my, 127
 must have, 80
 no speculation in those, 309
 of full and fawn-like ray, 230
 of most unholy blue, 229
 of the master, 658
 on letters, 830
 on me, got his, 112
 over-running with laughter, 195
 pity-pleading, 327
 quaint enamelled, 224
 ravished, 2
 rhetoric of persuading, 105

Eyes, severe, 286
 she gave me, 394
 sick, for others' happiness, 566
 soft, invisible dew on each one's, 3
 soul hovering in his, 330
 soul sitting in thine, 221
 soul within her, 56
 speech of her alluring, 106
 star-like, 68
 sublime with tears and laughter, 27
 sunny as her, 56
 that would not look on me, 333
 the informers of the mind, 558
 the large musing, 28
 the mind must rule the, 607
 things witnessed by the, 672
 those doves', 302
 those radiant, 188
 through her expressive, 200
 thy dying, 253
 to close his, 125
 to see, given me, 183
 to the blind, 414
 to weep, leave those, 204
 too expressive to be blue, 5
 trust more to, than ears, 553
 two, see more than one, 875
 two starry, 329
 upon tir'd, 361
 visits these sad, 153
 were made for seeing, 129
 were made to look, 321
 were not silent, 613
 what is passing under our very, 71
 when one shuts one's, 31
 which burn through smiles, 330
 who closed the sightless, 239
 witchcraft of woman's, 136
 with haggard, 153
 with large grey, 394
 with unuplifted, 404
 woman's, 229
 wonder of still-gazing, 326
 wonder-waiting, 341
 Eyeballs roll, see my, 253
 Eyed one-, better than stone-blind, 762
 Eyesight, treasure of his, 319

F

F.C., fieri curavit, 539
F's, the three, 461
Fa bene, e non guardati a chi, 771
Fabis, abstineto, a, 484
 Fable is Love's world, 87
 of thy former years, 408
 Fables and endless genealogies, 435
 give a lasting name, 253
 he avoided libel by using, 502
 worse than, 213
Fabre, nihil nisi, 606
 Fabric huge, a, 212
 the mystic, 158
 Fabrication, paltry an' base, 198
 Fabius Cunctator, 512
Fabula plena joci, 528
 Face, a bargaining, 135
 a good, needs no band, 743
 a merry, 74
 a singing, 132, 136
 again, shall I see his, 210
 all her love that looked on her, 75
 an index to feelings, 543
 and brow, entrance of the mind, 712

Face and figure, judge by daylight, 509
 better red, than black heart, 760
 better than the back of the head, 643
 comfort in a, 335
 disasters in his morning, 146
 divine, human, 214
 each grew dark, 68
 expression of, destroy the effect of words, 601
 fair enchanting, 256
 fair, half a portion, 741
 fair, may hide foul heart, 741
 flatterer, 369
 garden in her, 68
 gives tongue leave to speak, 9
 God hath given you one, 315
 he'd look into thy, 46
 her angel's, 344
 hideous above all things, 692
 how wan a, 335
 index of the mind, 712, 856
 is as a book, 308
 little flower of a, 357
 look on her, 244
 music of her, 196
 must hide, false, 308
 never eye did see that, 335
 O, subject for what a picture, 622
 of the doubtful kind, 273
 one luminosity, 33
 or lovelier, 270
 pardoned all except her, 62
 pleases if the mind is friendly, 564
 shining morning, 286
 shows his honest, 125
 shows your age, 534
 some awful moment, to, 400
 sonsie, baws't, 43
 tartness of his, 302
 that two hours since hath died, 360
 the index of the mind, 856
 the manners in the, 177
 the mind's construction in the, 308
 the portrait of the mind, 558
 the unerring index, 142
 to face, two strong men, 186
 transmitter of a foolish, 268
 what is form or, 92
 what might happen on his, 32
 wise man's, as good as conversation, 644
 years will spoil that comely, 570
 Faces, a gallery of pictures, 11
 gleaned from many, 377
 madden men, 241
 old familiar, 187
 say they have angels', 277
 smile, angel, 236
 the slope of, 99
 your sweet, 368
Facere et pati fortiter, 529
Facies, formosa, muta commendatio, 744
Facile princeps, 535
Facilis descensus Averno, 535
 Facility to acquirers, 88
Facinus quos inquinat aequat, 535
 Fact, one such authentic, 251
 plain, plump, 32
 to law, no deduction from, 483
 the life of all, 72
 Facts alone are wanted, 114
 and fancies, 377
 are chiefs that winna ding, 43

- Facts are facts, 338
 are stubborn things, 777
 first, then distort them, 83
 flinch not, 32
 his, differ from his statements, 521
 I will sing of, 535
 nothing so false as, 779
Facta patrum laudesque, 560
Facti crimen habet, 597
 Faction, as we wax hot in, 202
 bridle, 381
 disappointment's child, 174
 has set wrong, which, 95
 it made them a, 203
 not swaying to this, 368
 not the cause of, 181
 Faction, peevish, and perverse spirits, 437
 they grow, 218
 Faculty of degrading, 267
Pacundia canina, 502
 Fade as a leaf, 421
 how soon they, 342
 into the light of common day, 402
 Faded and gone, 229
 he, 56
 slowly she, 389
 Fading honours of the dead, 272
 Fail, no such word as, 201
 the many, 362
 we'll not, 308
 Failed, critics the men who have, 116
 in great attempts, 581
 ne'er, gude that, 791, 793
 Failing, confess the, 239
 one, 45
 one learns by, 777
 Failings leaned to virtue's side, 146
 Fails, all, that fools think, 753
 illustriously he, 256
 who, in one small particular, 649
 Failure, no fiercer hell than, 182
 success dissmaller than, 27
 teaches success, 777
 we learn wisdom from, 335
 Failures in life, cause of, 156
 Fain of thee, we are, 355
 would be the, 235
 would be upon, 243
 Faint heart, 137
 heart, faire lady, 346
 heart ne'er won fair lady, 45, 777
 so soft, so, 273
 Faint-hearted attain no high position, 603
 never erected trophy, 468
 woe unto him that is, 423
 Fair, all's, in love and war, 754
 and foolish, 464, 777
 and sluttish, 777
 and softly, 777
 and young, and fond, 166
 as is the rose in May, 78
 buy at a, sell at home, 764
 could not slay a thing so, 56
 day after the, 450
 divinely fair, 217
 enough if good enough, 777
 good, rich, and wise, 777
 I am not, 287
 is foul, 308
 is she not passing, 277
 more than nice, 406
 not pale, 85
 outward be, 79
 Fair play is a jewel, 777
 seeing only what is, 129
 she be, what care I how, 393
 so musically, 35
 speak of the, as things went, 826
 the chaste, the, 287
 thou, that didst appear so, 397
 three women, three geese, and three
 frogs make a, 870
 thus wondrous, 216
 to fair he flew, 270
 to worship, too, 211
 were women never so, 199
 what is not, often seems, 477
 where thousands meet, 174
 women and brave men, 52
 words enough, 405
 you ask what is, 559
Faire, le, et le dire, 714
 Fairer than the evening air, 205
 Fairest of her daughters, 215
 one of three, 328
 Fairfax, Lord, 224
 Fairies' coachmakers, 319
 do behold, sights which, 394
 midwife, the, 319
 Fairness, to doubt her, 369
 Fairy hands, by, 88
 tale read but in youth, 91
 tales, true as the, 149
 time, almost, 283
Fais ce que dois, advienne que pourra
 771
ce que voudras, 716
 Faith, a hopeless, 183
 a necessary fraud, 80
 a point of, 103
 a scientific, absurd, 30
 all undisproved, 28
 alone sufficient, 680
 among the Turks, 372
 and hope, 246
 and love, 224
 and matchless fortitude, 224
 and peace return, 571
 antique virtue and, 553
 beautiful, 241
 beholds that all is well, 199
 belief in impossibilities, 26
 by, and not by sight, 433
 clamouring to be coined to, 209
 fails, all fails, 753
 false, call no, 233
 fanatic, 230
 fled the city, 262
 for modes of, 246
 for propagating the, 515
 foulest birth of time, 330
 genial, 395
 give to, the things which belong to,
 513
 good, few value, more than money,
 633
 greater, in things not understood,
 582
 haggard as fear, 356
 has centre everywhere, 366
 hath once broken, 298
 he wears his, 273
 hope, charity, 433
 I have kept the, 435
 I want the, 733
 impossibilities in religion insufficient
 for, 25
 in God and nature, 195

- Faith in himself, a man's, 328
 in it, I have no, 715
 in some nice tenets, 93
 is half-confounded, 173
 is torn to a thousand scraps, 31
 knowledge lost by want of, 453
 looseness of the, 370
 love, are roots, 240
 love asks, 821
 must be kept, 539
 my innocence could give, 208
 no longer share the, 385
 no merit in, where proof exists, 539
 not faith, 130
 O thou of little, 590
 of ancient times, 549
 of childish days, 390
 of many, the enormous, 246
 old, and fancies new, 390
 on points of, 230
 once plighted, hold, 345
 one, one language, one heart, 731
 our airy, 123
 our daylight, 66
 patience principal part of, 840 *note*
 plain and simple, 304
 pointed with her golden rod, 224
 pure-eyed, 222
 ripened into, 403
 shield of, 434
 sound rule of, 183
 sublimed to ecstasy, 398
 the cry of, 27
 the prayer of, 436
 triumphant o'er our fears, 194
 trumpetry of vulgar, 68
 unfaithful, 369
 unstained, sister to Justice, 644
 without feet (works), 189
 without works, 436
 yesterday articles of, to-day fables,
 714
 your work of, 435
 Faiths are wafer-cakes, 296
 loosen, old, 354
 Faith's about to die, some, 31
 transcendent dower, 400
 Faithful and just, 304
 found, 216
 only he, 216
 reward sure to the, 538
 so, in love, 270
 ugly, and fierce, 700
 unto death, 436
 Faithless, among the, 216
 be not, 430
 Falcon, let the wild, 269
 on our glove, 269
 Falconer's voice, O for a, 320
 Falernian wine, 669
 Fall, a dying, dying, 252
 and he, he hath none helpe, 77
 ascending in his, 409
 beware lest you, 702
 by the hand of Æneas, 552
 delayed his, 56
 fear to, 404
 fighting, 56
 free to, 214
 from a height is more dangerous,
 635
 glorious only in thy, 254
 great was the, 426
 he does not, who walks with care,
 610
 Fall higher up, the greater, 858
 I shall, 300
 if a man once, 800
 if it is necessary to, 674
 it had a dying, 288
 lowly man has not a heavy, 555
 must sometimes risk a, 338
 of an oak, on the, all gather wood,
 470
 of other, neither rejoice thou in the,
 48
 on, the word's, 854
 one may sooner, than rise, 838
 raised high, to suffer a greater, 693
 successive, they, 255
 to make him daily, 344
 to rise, 34
 was there, O what a, 304
 who is on the ground does not, 650
 yet fear I to, 261
 Falls for love of God, 180
 Falle, if he, 164
 Fallen, be for ever, 212
 but O how, 211
 from high position, a man becomes
 a jest, 653
 how art thou, 420
 kingly to help the, 663
 ox, many will help to kill the, 881
 when the tree is, all gather wood,
 516
 who is, cannot help, 796
 Falling man, I help a, 502
 man, press not a, 300
 man, to load a, 301
 off was there, what a, 313
 on the ground no danger of, 696
 with a fallen state, 253
 Falling-out, blessings on the, 364
 Fallite fallentes, 536
 Fall'n at length, O, 365
 Fallor! an arma sonant! 536
 Fallow for a while, well to lie, 377
 False, all is not, which seems, 341
 and fleeting, 158
 and friendly, both, 196
 and hollow, 213
 as air, 301
 as dicers' oaths, 317
 as water, 325
 blame the, 244
 but still dear, 635
 dare not to say anything, 598
 dissembling, cruel, 238
 folk should ha' witnesses, 778
 framed to make women, 323
 honour help, whom does, 536
 how can that be, 106
 if it be ne'er so, 290
 in one, false in all, 536
 magnificently, 683
 many a fair thing, 866
 men would be, 199
 mind inclined to what is, 485
 move, one, 837
 ring out the, 367
 suggestion of what is, 687
 tale, the nimblest footman, 861
 things brought low, 156
 things fade like flowers, 703
 things may be imagined, 267
 things said, and never meant, 50
 things thrive upon haste, 704
 to others, not, 10
 to recognise what is, 641

- False things, to speak, as if true, 472
 with the heart, 87
 wouldst not play, 308
- Falsehood, admixture of truth in, 617
 and fraud, 1
 and guile, 20
 as truth, to represent, 595
 can endure, no, 216
 grapple, let her and, 226
 hath no might, 199
 hath, what a goodly outside, 283
 in his looks, 45
 is folly, 257
 mingles with all truth, 195
 neither uttered nor endured, 587
 never made fair end, 778
 one, makes way for another, 536
 perennial, 38
 salves over, 874
 some dear, 230
 sweet to fools, 479
 the scorpion, 87
 to the heart, stabs, 197
 to unmask, 327
 under saintly show, 215
 will hurt, 778
 will kill, 874
 your bait of, 313
- Falsehoods, than nice, 244
 which we spurn to-day, 389
- Falsehood's wing, satire on, 80
- Falsely condemned to death, 536
- Falsity the death of all, 72
 to eschew, 69
 to have done with, 69
- Falstaff sweats to death, 293
- Falsum in uno*, 536
- Fama clamosa*, 536
e domesticis, 704
obscura recondit, 594
secunda virtutis, 505
- Famæ tenuis aura*, 486
- Famam servare memento*, 627
- Fame, a poor traditionary, 90
 adors of departed, 65
 all Roman, 121 *note*
 altogether vanity, 479
 an empty name, 80
 and profit, e'er her cause bring, 197
 application increased by love of, 684
 as for a worthy, 75
 as you use in, 408
 bears up the lighter things, 377
 best schemes for, 22
 broad approach of, 365
 brought to, by knavery, 701
 by bloodshed, 609
 can never heal, 7
 comes unlooked for, 254
 commemorates one work, 698
 common, seldom to blame, 767
 contempt of, 180
 damned to, 252
 dearer than gold, 345
 death-bed of, 66
 demi-gods of, 65
 desire for, the last desire, 531
 dull reward of future, 226
 elates thee, 228
 everlasting, is my object, 592
 evil, 12
 extended by deeds, 536
 first in, 255
 fond of, 253
 foolish, except for useful deeds, 608
- Fame, foolish, shouts louder, 234
 footsteps of, 665
 fortune even in, 62
 good or evil, 218
 grant an honest, 254
 great heir of, 225
 grows after death, 589
 grows like a tree, 511
 guilty martial, 67
 hardly known to, 332
 he lives in, 325
 hides her head, 503
 his high, 135
 impatient of extremes, 253
 impertinence of, 384
 is at best a cheat, 255
 is foreign, all, 247
 is love disguised, 351
 is no plant, 223
 is the spur, 223
 like a river, 12
 like man will grow white, 94
 like men, turns whiter, 347
 longings after, 374
 love of approaching, 563
 man dreams of, 369
 many ways to, 866
 martyrdom of, 59
 men the most infamous are fond of, 80
 merit worthier than, 13
 not easily rescued, 536
 not won, on downy plumes, 73
 nothing, deed everything, 734
 of doubtful, 253
 or wealth, unemulous of, 105
 others are fond of, 405
 partial, 332
 partial is the voice of, 259
 passion for, 38
 perpetuity of, 53
 persecution dragged them into, 100
 phrase and, 5
 rage for, 393
 rather use than, 369
 sacred list of, 353
 serious work for, 35
 slight rumour of, 486
 so truly circular, 121
 tardy, 273
 the chase of, 406
 the desire of, 208
 thirst for, 582
 thirst for, greater than thirst for
 virtue, 690
 thy worth, thy filial love, 65
 to bark at sleeping, 345
 to fame, he added, 568
 to God and not to, 249
 to patch up his, 79
 to want it is a hell, 201
 too greedy of, 527
 wafted to eternal, 230
 what is, 150
 what is, but half dis-fame, 369
 what is the end of, 60
 what most merits, 218
- Fame's but a hollow echo, 262
 eternal bead-roll, 345
 head concealed in cloud, 565
 loudest trump, 339
 proud temple, 19
- Famæ majorum*, 510
malesuada, 630
vetitorum ciborum, 697

- Familiar but by no means vulgar, 312
 Familiarity begets coldness, 205
 breeds contempt, 778
 terrible gift of, 715
 upon, will grow more contempt, 277
 Families, two, in the world, 865
 good, 157
 of yesterday, 107
Famille, au sein de sa, 727
 Family, an affectionate, 116
 better be best of a bad, than worst
 of a good, 473
 children of one, 386
 in the bosom of his, 727
 kill a man's, 63
 secrets, 669
 who sports with his, will never be
 dull, 619
 Family-tree, thrifty, 198
 Famine, a league with, 339
 in England begins at the manger,
 741
 is in thy cheeks, 322
 persuading to evil, 630
 pestilence and war, 536
 should be filled, 214
 speculate even on, 726
 surfeit more fatal than, 477
 Famous, found myself, 64
 men, let us now praise, 424
 to all ages, 225
 Fanatic fools, 189
 Fanatic, earth's, 27
 have their dreams, 182
 Fancies every man, who, 263
 frantic, 58
 full of pale, 373
 read my, 37
 so bright, 45
 too weak for boys, 290
 Fancy a degree of insanity, 176
 a young man's, 362
 age of godlike, is departed, 732
 bred, where is, 284
 drew, promised what the, 263
 everyone to his, 775
 feigned, by hopeless, 364
 fell a turning, 328
 for a companion, 176
 golden, 384
 is the friend of woe, 205
 kills and cures, 778
 like the finger of a clock, 99
 most excellent, 318
 painted her, all my, 209
 reason, virtue, 375
 staggers, soaring, 329
 surpasses beauty, 778
 sweet and bitter, 287
 we are more afflicted by, than fact,
 637
 Fancy's beam enlarges, 248
 child, 221
 fairy frost-work, 264
 fairy hands, 65
 fondness for the child she bears, 94
 meteor-ray, 42
 play wild, 93
 rays the hills adorning, 45
Fandi mollissima tempora, 591
 Fane, changing as a, 76
 Fanny, Lord, 250
 Fanny's way, pretty, 239
Fantastie, das Alter der göttlichen, 732
 Fantasies, a thousand, 222
 Fantastic as a woman's mood, 271
 fickle, fierce, and vain, 271
 if too new, 243
 Fantastically set with cupola, 270
 Fantasy, more than, 311
 Far afield, wanders, 409
 awa', to think on him that's, 46
 away, we eagerly pursue what is,
 643
 coming from, were exaggerated, 645
 fetched and dear-bought, 778
 from Jove, far from his thunder,
 642
 he goes, that never turns, 790
 he that goeth, 795
 off his coming shone, 216
 off water quencheth not fire, 876
 things from, please most, 645
 too far, 118
 too, to turn back, 578
 and little worth, 98
 Farce, affords, what dear delight, 251
 is played, the, 717
Fardeau pèse, à chacun son, 776
 Fardels bear, who would, 315
 Fare, hard is my, 106
 simple, 679
 thee well! and if for ever, 59
 thee well, great heart, 294
 what better, 379
 Farewell, a word that must be, 54
 but not for ever, 503
 carriage, farewell shop, 713
 dear friend, 73
 death in that word, 67
 for ever, 304
 fortune, 210
 goes out sighing, 301
 happy fields, 212
 hope, 215
 I only feel, 59
 no sadness of, 371
 once more, 1
 that fatal word, 55
 the last, 688
 the tranquil mind, 324
 Farewells, faint, now, as, 168
 to the dying, 194
Farinæ ejusdem, 526, 626
 Farm, a disappointing, 517
 an ancestral, 667
 and carters, keep a, 314
 praise a large, cultivate a small,
 575
 Farms, having of sterile, 273
 Farmer, inferior, when he first begun, 82
 Farmers fatten on famine, 140
 the embattled, 129
Farrago libelli, 653
 of absurd conceits, 200
 Farther, go, and fare worse, 783
 Farthing from a thousand pounds, 149
 less, 1
 take a, from a thousand pounds, 851
 the uttermost, 425
 which saves the penny, 840
Fas est et ab hoste doceri, 569
 Fasces of the man, 121
 Fascination in his very bow, 63
 Fashion, arbiter of right, 347
 as well oot o' the world, as oot o',
 758
 better be dead than out of, 761
 ever is a wayward child, 205
 guides us, 383

- Fashion, height of, 719
 high Roman, 305
 in his usual, 591
 is female, therefore has whims, 734
 leader of a chattering train, 97
 mongers, these, 321
 of these times, 286
 of this world, 432
 we live by, not reason, 556
 wears out more apparel, 280
 Fashions for fools, 119
 fools invent, 780
 old, 288
 vices are become, 645
 words, phrases, 19
 Fashion's sake, to church for, 780
 Fashionable life, 116
 Fashionless, fair folk aye, 777
 Fast and be clene, 76
 and furious, fun grew, 44
 and heartily welcome, 772
 is this a, 164
 over, over loose, 839
 spare, 221
 we live too, 5
 whither away so, 358
 Fastigia rerum, 671
 Fasting and prayer, 96
 to preach with a full stomach, 750
 Fat and five and fifty, 137
 and merry, 464, 777
 as tame things, 289
 belly does not produce fine sense
 637
 heads, lean brains, 778
 man knoweth not what the lean
 thinketh, 856
 men that are, 303
 paunches, lean pates, 778
 sow knows not what hungry sow
 suffers, 856
 sow little knows, 819
 than bard besems, more, 375
 was so white, 147
 with feeding on others' toil, 206
 Fat's in the fire, 856, 754
 Fatal issue, foresees the, 100
 man, I am a, 371
 Fatality in it, there is a, 348
 Fate, a bond of, 310
 a heart for any, 193
 a heart for every, 60
 a like, awaits thee, 613
 a milder aspect show, 257
 a vulgar, 152
 against, the carter cracks his whip
 in vain, 752
 all are architects of, 194
 assigned, following, 514
 bounteous, 162
 cannot rob you, 208
 cannot suspend their, 107
 cries out, my, 313
 cropp'd him short, 263
 drew me on, 611
 everlasting, 213
 everyone maker of his, 776
 fights with, 387
 has wove the thread, 256
 hath little to inflict, 257
 have conquered, 4
 he either fears his, 227
 hides the book of, 245
 holds the strings, 151
 in advance of, 390
 Fate laughs at probabilities, 201
 man ignorant of, 604
 master of his, 368
 no armour against, 334
 no one so accurs'd by, 193
 none laments his, 266
 not you but, has vanquished, 272
 of Cato and of Rome, 1
 one crash of, 230
 oppose with brave hearts, 658
 sad realities of, 65
 says No, 225
 so in the decrees of, 677
 step-dame buffetings of, 67
 summons, when, 124
 the master of my, 159
 the prelude of our, 194
 this miserable, 72
 to conquer our, 67
 to write, 237
 torrent of his, 175
 what shall be the maiden's, 272
 whate'er my fate, 237
 who can control his, 325
 who flies, rushes into, 538
 why should they know their, 153
 Fate *ben per voi*, 737
 Fates and destinies, 283
 bless the thoughtful, 144
 call, 537
 call, where the, 696
 conciliate the, 537
 drag the unwilling, 537
 have given nothing better, 657
 ill, may hurt us, 4
 lead the willing, 523, 537
 masters of their, 303
 propel, where the, 657
 stand in the way, 537
 Fated will happen, 856
 Father, a banker given by nature, 731
 better than a hundred school-
 masters, 837
 bred, without, 221
 buffoon never makes a good, 652
 but calls thee, 87
 but not an angry, 68
 child whose, went to the devil, 789
 even as my, 6
 follows his with unequal steps, 673
 had it been his, 445
 he is, whom marriage indicates, 528
 he that honoureth his, 423
 it is a wise, 284
 like, like son, 818
 must be virtuous, who desires his
 son to be more so, 642
 my true-begotten, 283
 of a family, 181
 of all! 247
 of his country, 455, 632, 673
 of Lies, nuts to the, 231
 of your country, 711
 one, can govern a hundred sons,
 837
 rather have a turnip than his, 178
 she has deceived her, 323
 slight submission satisfies a, 642
 teach your, 852
 that knows its own, 810
 to me thou art, 183
 to the town, 699
 urged me sair, 18
 who lies to his, 650
 who would be a, 322

- Father, whom should he bear with, if
not, 648
- Father's duty to his son, 552
- guardian hand, 268
- heart could wish, not all a, 15
- no love to a, 832
- pride his, 42
- Fathers are, what harsh judges, 646
- leaned not on his, 363
- our, who were wondrous wise, 839
- the age of our, 488
- Fatherland, every country, to the lucky,
542
- focusses a people, 410
- Fathom five thy father lies, 276
- Fatigues by sea and land, 679
- Fatnesse, who loveth, hath no, 77
- Fattest and best-fitted prince, 230
- Fatti, i, sono maschi*, 769
- Fatua mulier*, 537
- Fault a near each good quality, 530
- all, who hath no fault, 369
- as great as he that is faulty, 856
- blamed for not finding, 676
- committed, own the, 257
- condemn the, 278
- confessed, a, 187
- half redressed, 741
- every man has his, 302
- everyone can find, 776
- excusing of a, 291
- find, without end, 823
- finders, nothing safe from, 834
- flies every, 244
- folly in every, 808
- he had, one, 147
- he that does one, 386
- horse's, put on the saddle, 856
- known, to maintain a, 175
- loss by one's own, 512
- man's chief, that he has so many
small ones, 733
- mender better than fault finder, 742
- no, except that he has none, 605
- no, no pardon needed, 882
- nobody but has his, 277
- not in our stars, 303
- not of man but of place, 612
- of angels and of gods, 253
- on both sides of Troy, 557
- once denied, twice committed, 742
- one, avoided, another followed, 543
- pardon the, 514
- shun the, of extremes, 214
- to proportion to the, 329
- who commits a, 794
- worst is, 277
- Faults, all men have their, 148
- and follies of most men, 378
- be to her, a little blind, 259
- brought their excuse, 259
- by others', wise men correct their
own, 765
- do you overlook, 597
- everyone's, not in their foreheads,
776
- fewest, with greatest beauties, 79
- folly perceives others', 528
- forget others', 781
- great, only great men may have,
716
- hated the, not the man, 553
- in the life, 95
- lie gently on him, 301
- love your friend with his, 778
- Faults, men do not suspect, 176
- men's, seldom to themselves appear,
327
- moulded out of, 279
- my patience worn out by your, 593
- none born without, 597
- none free from, 476
- observed, all his, 304
- of a friend, 490
- of his own liking, 279
- of youth cause decay oftener than
those of age, 516
- other people's, 634
- others', who see, do not see their
own, 511
- pleasure in noticing others', due to
our own, 729
- pointing out others', 618
- say nothing of my, 727
- seen when love cools, 880
- small, let in greater, 849
- spite of trivial, 243
- sweet, 484
- thick when love is thin, 778
- thou hast no, 83
- to make us men, 305
- to mend, 34
- vile, ill-favoured, 278
- we desire to overlook, 687
- where they are not, 208
- who only seek, find nothing else,
868
- wink at small, 886
- with all, 98
- Faultless, faultily, 367
- lifeless that is, 791
- to a fault, 33
- Faulty stands on his guard, 856
- Faults, he had twa, 43
- Favellar in punta di forchetto*, 873
- Favete linguis*, 624
- Favour, an ounce of, worth a pound of
justice, 756
- consists in the will of the doer, 499
- frequent granting, teaches return,
499
- ill-judged, makes mortals slip, 640
- ill-placed, great waste, 741
- or occasion help, 163
- scoundrel who cannot return a, 559
- spontaneous, doubly acceptable, 499
- tardy, not unthankfully received, 565
- to a bad man, 474
- to a bad man is lost, 584
- to the worthy, benefits the granter,
499
- who knows not to grant, should not
seek, 499
- who says he has granted, seeks, 499
- will perish, 778
- with myself, I can regain, 586
- Favours are the silly wind, 46
- expected, 545
- fools refuse, 780
- he receives who can return, 499
- ill-placed are injurious, 499
- lively sense of future, 381
- receiver, not donor, should remem-
ber, 499
- secret, sweet, and precious, 44
- steeped in, 308
- to allure his eye, 328
- unused, favours abused, 778
- Favourite has no friend, 152
- the general, 175

- Favouritism governed kissage, 186
 Fawn, unskilful he to, 146
 Fawning and flattery, worst poison, 487
 thrift may follow, 316
Fay ton fait et te cognoy, 716
 Fays and talismans, 87
 Fear a bad preserver of constancy, 584
 a great inventor, 830
 acquaintance diminishes, 335
 added wings, 634
 adored through, 100
 agitated with recent, 662
 all the arms of England will not
 arm, 754
 all things, 1, 655
 and dread, doth walk in, 85
 and guilt are the same, 103
 and sorrow and pain, 212
 antidote to, 129
 argues ignoble minds, 516
 beadle of the law, 778
 concealed beneath daring, 496
 confidence banishes, 350
 could not dare to, 95
 courage caused by, 767
 dismiss your, 639
 drives away, 236
 early and provident, 40, 41
 everything to be afraid of nothing
 675
 farewell, 215
 first made gods, 180, 641
 folly to, what is unavoidable, 685
 God, 436
 grows by holding back, 496
 has many eyes, 452
 hath a hundred eyes, 399
 hindrance to virtue, 708
 honest man has nothing to, 1
 I love the doubt, the dark, the, 6
 impedes speed, 471
 is an ague, 49
 is imperious, 664
 is, where, wisdom cannot be, 697
 kills more than disease, 778
 made her daring, 495
 many, if a cause of fear to many, 594
 many things to, 10
 may break faith, 358
 much because I have done much, 593
 nae medicine for, 867
 neither, nor despise, 601
 neither, nor wish your last day, 660
 never had a, 95
 no limit to, 522
 not, 609
 not clemency, restrains, 588
 nothing else to, 138
 nothing so rash as, 40
 of coming evil, 595
 of death, folly to die of, 638 *note*
 of God before their eyes, 431
 old through, 526
 one, but differently expressed, 693
 persuasion do the work of, 219
 recognising, 33
 restraineth words, 380
 safety in, 312, 492
 severity breedeth, 10
 shakes the pencil, 408
 that reigns with the tyrant, 193
 the less, the more danger, 658
 the trial, why should we, 208
 time to, when tyrants seem to kiss,
 326
 Fear those beneath you, 647
 unused to, 91
 what begins in, 88
 what do we reasonably, 654
 what I, I know not, 655
 what you, happens sooner, 660
 who feels no, 16
 who have done nothing, are with-
 out, 633
 whom many, must fear many, 601
 whom many, should fear many, 595
 without, and without reproach, 729
 Fears are crimes, 108
 are divided in the midst, 778
 born to, 290
 champion human, 57
 dawns from, 271
 dispelled their, 212
 from sudden, 56
 he that hath right, 796
 nothing terrible except, 13
 of the brave, 175
 present, 308
 when a man, he wishes to die, 648
 within were, 434
 Feared by those who are feared, 550
 God and eschewed evil, 413
 he is to be, who fears the gods, 469
 I do not wish to be, 609
 on account of family secrets, 669
 rather than loved, 568
 twenty times was Peter, 396
 who have never, have less joy, 589
 Fearful, be not, 134
 hearts, woe be to, 423
 Fearfully and wonderfully made, 416
 Fearfulness, this gloomy, 665
 Feast, a, an 'a fu' wame, 819
 and dance, 218
 after the, 473
 angry at a, 796
 beginning of a, 294
 day after the, 451
 elegant but not profuse, 609
 essentials of a, 165
 here let us, 257
 imagination of a, 291
 is good until the reck'ning, 261
 making merry till the reckoning,
 261, 826
 of fat things, 420
 of nectared sweets, 222
 of reason, 250
 our joyfull'st, 393
 scramble at the shearers', 223
 starve at an unreal, 232
 the company makes the, 854
 to arrive after the, 639
 to the, be joined discourse, 257
 Feasts, fools make, 780
 of Lucullus, 455
 proud men fools in their 687
 rule of Greek, 588
 unbought, 663
 uppermost rooms at, 427
 Feasting makes no friendship, 778
 the house of, 418
 Feat of arms, such a gallant, 203
 Feats, gallantest due to despair, 50
 Feather by feather, 778
 for each wind, 289
 in an author's cap, 60
 in hand, 739
 mattered not a, 637
 of his own, 381

- Feather so lightly blown, was ever, 297
 that adorns the royal bird, 181
 whence the pen was shaped, 399
 Feathers, a two legged animal without,
 451
 bonny, bony bodies, 843
 fine, fine birds, 779
 Features, a lady of incisive, 210
 not the same, nor different, 534
 of my father's face, 56
 regular, 332
 February fill dyke, 378, 778
 hath thirty-one days, 844
 makes a bridge, 778
 Februeer, curse a fair, 754
 doth cut and sheer, 778
 Fed at another's hand, 796
 better, nor nurtured, 791
 better, than taught, 761
 highly, lowly taught, 288, 762
 ill, better than ill-taught, 762
 to be, not fattened, 527
 well, ill taught, 791
 worse, than your hogs, 185
 Federation of the world, 362
 Fee, a silver, 140
 at a pin's, 313
 the golden, 299
 taking a, 144
 thrice thy, 456
 Fees, flowing, 225
 no law for restitution of, 209
 Feeble, forcible, 295
 not enough to help the, 302
 Feed dogs, you, unable to feed yourself,
 691
 many, and to help many, leads to
 poverty, 478
 on that feeder, 196
 sparingly and defy the physician,
 778
 Feeders, gross, 137
 Feeding, insolent with, 57
 like one, forty, 395
 Feel a part of what we feel, 105
 felt as if he ne'er should cease to,
 66
 it more than other people, I, 112
 who would make us, must feel, 79
 Feeling, all possess, 610
 deeper than all thought, 103
 hath no fellow, 778
 old-particular, 165
 sober standard of, 183
 Feelings are strong, their, 115
 are to mortals given, 271
 came to him, 211
 precious, 5
 time cannot benumb, 53
 to emanations, 394
 Feelin's the naked truth, 846
 Feet, all things under his, 627
 and hands, unwashed, 588
 are light where the will is ready, 883
 are swift to shed blood, 438
 beneath her petticoat, 351
 crossed in rest, 103
 hadn't any, 119
 her pretty, 163
 how's your poor, 466
 lie close about his, 211
 many-twinkling, 152
 ply your heavenward, 183
 six, shall serve, 155
 those blessed, 292
 Feet, twinkling, 57
 went on these, 268
 what is at one's, 659
 with reluctant, 193
 Feigning, knows that he is, 71
 like froth shall go, 156
 Felaw (fellow) a good, 75
Felicitas, superba, 502
 Felicities, three fearful, 334
 Felicity, absent thee from, 319
 comes of simplicity, 384
 our own, we make, 146
 we make, our own, 176
Felix, heu nimium felix, 537
 Fell as he was in act, 273
 I do not love thee, Dr., 24
 never, rides sure that, 793
 Fellow eight years old, 31
 feeling makes one wondrous kind
 140
 ignorant, unweighing, 279
 many a good, tall, 293
 testy, pleasant, 2
 want of it the, 247
 whether the, 240
 with the best king, 296
 Fellows as I, such, 315
 of the baser sort, 431
 some are fine, 209
 some o' them low, 110
 Fellowship, a trouble, 106
 half-faced, 293
 is heaven, 235
 is life, 235
 lack of, is hell, 235
 manhood nor good, 292
 mingle severity and, 699
 right hands of, 434
 simple dues of, 27
 Felon of his wealth, 92
 Felonious intent, 492
 Felt, most, least said, 828
 Female blood, tempting to, 104
 dignity, this be the, 373
 of sex it seems, 220
 sensitive and confiding, 110
 side, verging to the, 94
 sloven, a, 406
 Females mad, poor, 282
Féminin, l'éternel, 456
 Feminine, the eternal, 456
 policy mysterious, 720
 Femininely meaneth furiously, 57
Femme en quatre étages, 777
 est malade quant elle veut, 887
 veut, ce que, 758
Femmes ne s'aiment point, la cause que
 les, 724
 Fen of stagnant waters, 398
 Fens, reek o' the rotten, 302
 Fence, man breaks the, 160
 settin' on a, 198
 so cunning in, 289
 taught her dazling, 223
Feriantur non omnes ab eadem parte,
 557
Fero, quod Di dant, 633
Ferre jugum pariter, 520
 moderate, 631
 queat quoscunque labores, 541
Ferrée jument glisse, 745
Ferro culpam compesce, 509
 decernere, 678
Ferrum in igni est, 851
Ferrus et vere ferreus, 656

- Fervent in spirit, 431
Festina lente, 478, 538
 Festination may prove Precipitation,
 828 *note*
 Festivals, sung at, 326
Fête, les fols font la, 780
 Feters, fool that loves his, 345
 no man loveth his, 833
 of an unknown tongue, 96
 Fettered fast we are, 31
Feu, comme le, parmy les brandes, 730
 Feud, a family, 538
 but of the house, 342
 old, soon becomes new, 836
 Feuds ineffectual, 4
 mar this little by their, 363
 of kindred are sharpest, 485
 religious, 558
 Fever, conscience wakened in a, 36
 life's fitful, 309
 of the world, 396
 starve a, 778
 Fevers have settled on earth, 580
 Few and evil, 411
 can serve, 232
 things suffice, when, many are un-
 necessary, 543
 we happy, 296
 will hear and fewer heed, 95
 Fewer, the, the better cheer, 860
 Fezziwig, Mrs., 112
 Fibs, I'll tell you no, 148
 Fichte, philosophy of, 70
 Fickle, all are, 842
 as a changeful dream, 271
 fierce and vain, 271
 made thee, 59
 man is apt to rove, 46
 not so fair as, 328
 than the restless sea, 234
 Fickleness of the woman I love, 328
 Fico for the phrase, 277
 Fictile world, 71
 Fiction, condemn it as improbable, 289
 fairly, 153
 falsity, death of, all, 72
 partaker of lying, 71
 peerage the best thing in, 392
 Fictions, let, to please, resemble truth,
 538
Fidati e Nontifidare, 874
 Fiddle-de-dee, were, 144
 Fiddler, in the house of a, 809
 therefore a rogue, 354
 Fiddlers' fate come unasked, 778
 fare, 778
 Fiddling priest, 94
 Fidel or sautree, 74
 Fidelity, 26
 to Stuarts, 371
Fidem qui perdit, 821
Fides, concussa,
 facit fidem, 767
 fronti nulla, 543
 incorrupta, 644
 longa, tenasque, 637
 nomen inane, 609
 nunquam tuta, 629
 prisca, 549
 rara est, 712
 sufficit, 680
 uberrima, 696
Fidus Achates, 539
 Fie, foh, and fum, 306
 upon heps, 858
 Field, do not speak secrets in a, 778
 glorious in the, 255
 his back to the, 66
 kept getting more select, 168
 little, may grow good corn, 745
 the ensanguined, 338
 the tented, 322
 who sows a, 390
 Fields and woods, to stroll through, 84
 are prisons, if, 22
 babbled of green, 296
 beloved in vain, 152
 better to hunt in, 124
 cultivates his fathers', 498
 farewell, happy, 212
 have eyes, 195, 379
 imitate the fruitful, 656
 in those holy, 292
 invested in purple gleams, 395
 nature made the, 600
 not all fruitful, 488
 our beloved, 616
 poetic, 2
 showed how, were won, 146
 sweet to cultivate, 692
 to glean, still, 717
 what are the, 239
 you water others', 489
 Fieldes, out of the old, 77
 Fiend, a frightful, 85
 angelical, 321
 that keeps a school, 181
 himself his due, 365
 hyperbolic, 289
 so spake the, 215
 that shall ete with a, 76
 th' avenging, 266
 the foul, 306
 to fly, 37
 Fiends, these juggling, 311
 Fierce and fickle, 364
 as Frenzy's fevered blood, 271
 as painted, lion not so, 859
 as ten Furies, 213
 by change more, 213
 in the woods, 678
 no beast so, 298
 with their tongues, 556
 Fiercely stand, 56
 Fiere, my trusty, 46
 Fiesole, drifted over, 31
 Fife, the ear-piercing, 324
 the wry-necked, 284
 Fifty, at, chides his infamous delay, 406
 fat and five and, 137
 fool at, 92
 times, I've told you, 60
 wise at, 796
 years, buried under, 389
 Fig for your friend, peel a, 840
 he covets a, 538
 tree, train up a, 114
 tree, under his, 412
 Figs, calling figs, 478, 765
 in the name of the Prophet, 336
 to split, 538
 Fight again, he that flies may,
 again, who flies shall, 468
 and no be slain, 46
 and run away, 49
 and we'll conquer, we'll, 139
 at a good, 231
 do not, against two, 609
 ends when the foe is down, 644
 for ourselves and our laws, 424

- Fight for such a land, 269
 fought the better, 216
 I have fought a good, 435
 I will not cease from Mental, 22
 is done, when the foe is down, 510
 is over, to cut a stick when the, 812
 like dragons, 207
 on, my men, Sir Andrew says, 441
 on, my merry men all, 442
 or fly, 257
 separately, conquered collectively, 524
 sleep before you, 4
 the good fight, 435
 to, with only one hand, 474
 us, if they won't, 140
 we don't want to, 461
 what can alone ennoble, 67
 whilst you, I will pray, 727
 ye, my merry men, 441
 Fights and runs away, 148, 442
 for, knows what he, 104
 his people, king who, 370
 the cause of honour, 1
 Fighter, a dull, 294
 I lay by my calling as a, 551
 I was ever a, 32
 Fighteth for the religion, whosoever, 466
 Fightin' like devils, 191
 man, first-class, 186
 show you're up to, 198
 Fighting and flocking of kites, 226
 look aloof on, 836
 qualified for, rather than business, 689
 time was come, 236
 with hands, and praying with hearts, 784
 Fightings, without were, 434
 Figment and a dream, 383
 Figure, a fixed, 324
 a foolish, 313
 the strangest, 30
 Figures, falsehood of, 779
 pedantical, 282
 prove anything by, 461, 779
 File, time is a noiseless, 870
 Files of time, foremost, 362
 Filial duty, picture of, 633
 humbly, dear, 371
 love, 65
Filius nullius, 497, 539
 populi, 497, 539
 terre, 539
 Filth, when I strive with, 552
Fin contre fin, 770
 Finance, high-road of, 38
 Find what you do not seek, 852
 Findings are keepings, 779
 Fine, a heavier, 570
 as fivepence, 757
 by defect, 248
 by degrees, 258
 days more frequent than cloudy, 675
 disgrace to be, 359
 how exquisitely, 245
 who makes a thing too, 797
Finem, respice, 767
 Finery is foolery, 779
 Fingent plastic of creatures, 71
 Finger, gie a clown your, 782
 his slow unmoving, 324
 I would not stretch out a, 585
 off, better, nor ay warkin, 761
 point as with silent, 88
 Finger posts, point like, 231
 put your, in too tight a ring, 770
 the moving, 134
 the refreshing fee, 204
 thicker than my father's loins, 412
 tips, tyrannies of her, 383
 will be where pain is, 696
 writes, and having writ, 134
 Fingers made before forks, 779
 weary and worn, 169
 wit in his, 857
 witched the chords, 66
 Fingers' ends, at his, 689
 not sucked out of, 804
 Finis comes to an end, 372
 coronat opus, 856
 excludat iurgia, 533
 Finish, a long road to a thing's, 721
 loft, to, 375
 something, 28
 thoroughly, 643
 Finished, it is, 509
 Fir trees dark and high, 169
 Fire, a clear, a clean hearth, 187
 a good servant, a bad master, 779
 a little, 298
 a little, kindleth, 436
 a, rages in vain, 582
 and greedy hardiment, 344
 and people, 154
 at this, you will be more than warm, 484
 beds of raging, 213
 better little, that warms, 761
 burns out another, 319
 comes from fire, 483
 do not thrust your hand in the, 644
 fair, makes a room gay, 741
 fed and put out by wind, 620
 fretted with golden, 314
 gazes on a faded, 370
 genius power of lighting one's own, 782
 great logs sustain, 819
 great sticks put out the, 819
 green wood makes hot, 788
 he smells of, whose gown burns, 877
 he that can make a, 794
 hurried back to, 213
 in his hand, hold a, 291
 is dying in the grate, 209
 is in them, 210
 is not refused to enemies, 514
 little, burns up corn, 819
 makes room, 876
 making a, requires discretion, 887
 men of concealed, 2
 neglected gains in power, 597
 no, without some smoke, 883
 now stir the, 99
 of God fills him, 369
 of some forgotten sun, 363
 often slumbers beneath the ashes, 722
 one, does not put another out, 837
 proves gold, 556
 put not your hand into, 560
 put out by flames, 563
 ships fear, 847
 shrivelled with a fruitless, 366
 silk quenches the kitchen, 848
 skirts of straw, needs fear the, 885
 slow, makes sweet malt, 749, 848
 so shod with, 385
 soft, sweet malt, 848

- Fire, soon, soon ash, 849
 that is closest kept, 277
 that you cannot put out, 814
 the great master of arts, 728
 the true Promethean, 281
 this prodigious, 121
 timely buyer hath cheaper his, 378
 to fire, do not add, 474
 to make a, requires skill, 877
 to seek food from, 525
 traces of the ancient, 488
 unlucky to refuse, 514
 warm him at his, 161
 warm with undying, 404
 warmest clad, nearest the, 864
 water quenches newly kindled, 540
 where the thickest, 62
 which does not warm, shall not
 scorch, 856
 with snow, kindle, 277
 without light, 889
 you can hide de, 156
 yrecken, 75
- Fires abide, huge, 327
 air sparkles with innumerable, 639
 false, that others may be lost, 401
 fanned, and forced love, 178
 little chips light great, 819
 our wonted, 152
 overlaid with treacherous ashes, 635
 the noble, within, 93
 two raging, 288
- Firebrand plucked out of the burning,
 422
- Fireside clime, a happy, 45
 enjoyments, 99
 happiness, 264
 season my, 396
 winter talk by the, 11
- Fireworks, inferior for seeing with, 69
 we'll speak, 135
- Firm by temperament, 716
 indissolubly, 216
- Firmament, brave o'erhanging, 314
 glowed the, 215
 on high, 2
 the pillared, 222
- Firmness better than rashness, 452
- First among equals, 641
 and only time, I swear, 31
 and wisest of them all, 220
 be not the, 243
 be, to be of service, 640
 born, I was thy, 356
 born, you are the, 285
 come, first served, 779
 daring to be, 56
 go in front, 779
 he that comes, 794
 in all things, men who would be, 528
 in time has the advantage, 651
 in time, stronger in right, 779
 is most right, 841
 not the, and you will not be the
 last, 751
 not the, nor the last, 641, 804
 shall be last, 427
 stood heir to the, 322
 that ever burst, 85
 the better, 587
 who shall cope him, 326
- Fish, a sly old, 102
 adores the bait, 857
 all's, that comes to the net, 754
 all's they get, 378
- Fish and guests, 779
 apostolic occupation of trafficking
 in, 337
 as good, in the sea, 865
 averse to, 152
 best, swim near the bottom, 853
 can the, love the fisherman, 595
 come, come frog, all to the basket,
 754
 cries stinking, 832
 dinna gut till you get them, 770
 dry shoes won't catch, 771
 fears the hook, 504
 fisherman might cost less than the,
 640
 free as a, 267
 great, caught in great waters, 787
 gut nae, till ye get them, 788
 guts, keep your ain, 814
 if you swear; you'll catch no, 806
 in large waters, 832
 in the air, to, 559
 in troubled waters, never, 830
 little, are sweet, 819
 market, early to the, 783
 nor flesh, neither, 830
 not, but man you are eating, 612
 of one and flesh of another, 804
 old, are best, 889
 once injured by the hook, 652
 she ends as a, 517
 sma', better than nane, 762, 848
 small, better than empty dish, 762
 stinks from the head, 472
 that once was caught, 344
 the more the, 171
 to fry, other, 839
 to look for, in the other's house, 811
 to swim, teaching a, 637
 to swim, to teach a, 812
 to, with a golden hook, 496
 venture a small, 876
 venture a small, to catch a great,
 889
 wise men catch the, 780
 with a crossbow, to, 812
- Fisherman, when stung, grows wise, 637
- Fishers went sailing, three, 185
- Fishes do bite the least, 464
 follow the bait, 779
 gnawed upon, 299
 little, should not spout, 819
 live in the sea, how, 326
 mouth, blows bait in the, 881
 that of catching, 359
 that tittle in the deep, 196
 welcomes little, 118
 will sooner die on the land, 170
- Fisheth he, still, that catcheth one, 851
- Fishified, how thou art, 321
- Fishing before the net, 795
 best, in deepest water, 809, 853
 in drumbling waters, 811
 no, to fishing in the sea, 832
- Fishmonger, you are a, 314
- Fist be ever ready, 143
 fool that makes a wedge with his,
 791
 his energetic, 143
 his withered, 268
 make a mallet of one's, 791
 placed my left eye against the
 Secesher's, 24
- Fists, if you beat goads with your, 676
- Fit as a fiddle, 757

- Fit, formerly, 620
 so acceptable, 218
 Fits, in these sullen, 286
 upon me now, 135
 Fitful fever, to wish its, 66
 Fitness of things, 133
 Fitter being sane, 32
 Fittest, survival of the, 343
 Five minutes too late all my life, 94
 per cent. interest of money, 201
 per cents., those martyred saints, 63
 Fixed like a plant, 246
 Fixt as the roots of earth, 364
 Flag, an English, was flown, 186
 has braved, 66
 of our Union, 233
 of U.S. (under Drake), 120
 one, one land, 166
 that waves, 92
 the meteor, 66
 Flam, most notorious, 50
 Flame, cannot quench the, 56
 Chloe is my real, 259
 hath fled, thy, 229
 how fierce my, 94
 if you nurse a, 68
 is near smoke, 539
 soul of, 265
 Flames, a gentle breeze strengthens, 620
 a stronger breeze destroys, 620
 covered with ashes, 563
 in the forehead, 224
 upon flame, 560
 which will amend all errors, 593
Flammam, levis, alit aura, 620
Flare, sorbereque, simul, 678
 Flare up, and join the Union, 465
 Flanders, mares of, 858 *note*
 Flashes on the surface, 364
 Flat, a very dangerous, 284
 irons, flavour of warm, 111
 Flatter, abuse the king who, 326
 and praise, 277
 do not think, I, 316
 dread even there to find a, 406
 he cannot, 306
 I cannot, 298
 Neptune, would not, 302
 too coy to, 338
 Flattered, he that loves to be, 302
 himself, unless a man, 791
 its rank breath, 53
 the people, 302
 then most, 303
 Flatterer, a tame beast, 180
 believe us, 602
 lives at the expense of his listener,
 730
 self-love the greatest, 718
 Flatterers, beware of, 504
 he hates, 303
 look like friends, 74
 make cream cheese, 171
 petty, and the arch-flatterer, 10
 what they praise, 487
 Flatterer's bite, no cure for a, 612
 throat an open sepulchre, 742
 Flattereth, man that, spreadeth a net,
 417
 Flatteries cover treachery, 546
 employ soft, 500
 Flattering speech contains poison, 547
 sweet, too, 320
 tale, hope told a, 500
 tongue, lies of a, 500
 Flattering with delicacy, 6
 Flatters, beware of one who, 763
 who, will speak ill, 884
 Flattery, a man shall win us best with,
 15
 and harshness both vices, 528 *note*
 attends fortune, 581
 borrow aught from, 266
 brings friends, 779
 corrupts, 39
 food of fools, 352
 is our daily bread, 132
 is poison, 587
 like friendship, 487
 men gained by, 78
 monstrous in a friend, 138
 natural in friends, 490
 ne'er lost on poet's ear, 272
 once a vice, now a custom, 709
 paid with, 178
 possible to be below, 203
 sits in the parlour, 779
 soft and tender, 326
 soothes when, 122
 supped full of, 62
 the most pleasing, 275
 the nurse of crimes, 141
 well-timed, artful, 191
 will achieve what virtue cannot, 708
 woman to be gained by, 78
 your, so much birdlime, 709
 Flattery's side, cannot err on, 353
 Flavour, gives a pleasant, 242
 Flax, like blazing, 274
 smoking, 420
 Flea hath smaller fleas, 353
 in his ear, 199
 Fleas, great, have little, 448
 nothing in haste but catching, 834
 the hungry, 140
 Flee and she follows, 260
 not too far from your house, 570
 one thousand shall, 420
 to, is to triumph, 543
 to see the things we should, 501
 what follows, I, 660
 Fleece as white as snow, 446
 Fleeces of their wool, 335
 Flees, confesses, who, 537
 Fleet, assume command of the Channel,
 337
 Fleets, ten thousand, 54
 Fled, all but he had, 159
 in light away, 42
 murm'ring, 216
Fleisch, krankes, kranker Geist, 749
Fleiss, ohne, kein Preis, 832
Flendo diffundimus iram, 540
 Flesh and blood cannot endure, 135
 and blood so cheap, 169
 creep, to make your, 110
 farewell to, 503
 he that buys, 794
 in my, shall I see God, 413
 is as grass, 436
 is grass, 420
 is heir to, shocks that, 315
 is weak, 428
 it is but dust, 261
 made kin by pity, 4
 pots, sat by the, 411
 prisons of, 119
 shall rest in hope, 430
 take off, and sit in my bones, 337
 the pound of, 284

- Flesh, they twain shall be one, 427
 they two shall be one, 434
 this too too solid, 311
 to lose again, according to applause
 bestowed, 702
 young, and old fish, 889
 Fleshed thy maiden sword, 294
Fleur des pois, 719
Fleurs estrangieres, un amas de, 715
 Flew, when they, were recognised, 169
 Flexible by consideration, 716
 Flying a bird no the way to catch it,
 872
 Flies are quickly ta'en, 23
 away, then she, 363
 busiest about lean horses, 779
 come to feasts unasked, 778
 dead, 418
 half-starved, 80
 kill two, with one flap, 814
 man who, shall fight again, 468
 of estate, 162
 these summer, 282
 worms, and flowers, 386
 Flight, brighten as they take their, 407
 by, we rush on fate, 543
 meditated, 273
 of ages past, 226
 of years, 227
 or foul retreat, 212
 the never-ending, 213
 Flimnap the treasurer, 352
 Fling, let him take his, 816
 Flint, fire in the coldest, 809
 fire in, shows when struck, 856
 snore upon the, 307
 the everlasting, 321
 Flirted like a true good woman, 68
 Flittin', fools are aye fond of, 780
 Flock, hope of the, 683
 ill fares it with the, 274
 perishes through the disease of one,
 546
 we are his, 172
 Flocks feed not, 328
 others, have more milk, 538
 Flood, ever since the, 247
 one weak washy, 230
 make the dam before the, 812
 summer's, 886
 taken at the, 304
 this angry, 305
 thorough, 282
 Floods, bathe in fiery, 279
 high, low ebbs, 742
 rapidly subside, 540
 that are deepest, under, 442
 Floor, beneath the watery, 224
 curled up on the, 156
Florem, carpite, 616
 Florence, force shall not rule, 29
 the lily of, 195
Flores colligit, 523
Flos juvenum, 540
 Flounce, to change a, 244
 Flounded on, 252
 Flour, all of the same, 626
 of the same, 526
 Flourish and parade, 95
 Flourishing like a green bay tree, 439
 Flow like thee, could I, 107
 will have an ebb, 742
 Flows, everything, 477
 Flower, a lovelier, on earth, 395
 all heaven in, 354
 Flower and fairest, 225
 bright consummate, 216
 crimson-tipped, 43
 did nip a fairer, 44
 every, enjoys the air it breathes, 401
 every opening, 386
 for ever dies, 134
 is born to blush, 151
 lightly like a, 367
 like the innocent, 308
 of all the field, 322
 of sweetest small, 396
 of the earth, 229
 of wifly patience, 76
 one, makes no garland, 837
 pluck the, or it will droop, 616
 that decked the mead, 47
 that smiles to-day, 163
 the fairest, 105
 the meanest, that blows, 269, 402
 wearing the white, 368
 weed, or a, 18
 when offered in the bud, 386
 who gathered this, 445
 Flowers, a collection of other people's 715
 all that love, 78
 amid the grass, 234
 anew returning, 241
 appear on the earth, 419
 are lovely, 86
 are sacred to the poor, 396
 at shut of evening, 217
 beautiful, soon picked, 760
 boys who pluck, 650
 but fading seen, 240
 chaliced, 307
 consciousness of, 400
 fields or, 239
 garden full of, 76, 189
 gather the, whilst morning shines,
 523
 handsomest not sweetest, 858
 in the mede, of all, 78
 learn to gather, 105
 most can raise the, 366
 of a bygone age, 489
 of all heavens, 363
 of all hue, 215
 of remarkable size, 16
 of thy ordaining, in, 336
 searches for the, 35
 so great is their love of, 690
 springing, 238
 stars of earth, 192
 that skirt the eternal frost, 85
 that their gay wardrobe, 223
 the fairest, 55
 the old sweet, 355
 to bloom and die, 183
 vernal, 224
 Floweret, the meanest, 153
 Flowin' bole, consolation in the, 25
Fluctus in simpulo, 749
 Fluency, fippant, 95
 Fluent, more, than Issæus, 564
 speaker is much admired, 581
Flumina videre gaudebat, 557
 Flummoxed, regularly, 110
 Flunky world, 71
 Flurried, most confoundedly, 16
Flûte, ce qui vient de la, 818
 soft, complaining, 125
Flûtes, ajustez vos, 713
 and soft recorders, 212
 Flux of mortal things, 6

- Fly, a, has its wrath, 547
 betimes, 69
 busy, curious, thirsting, 238
 has stung you, 731
 horrid, is put to hide, 354
 I can, 223
 if you must, fly well, 806
 lose a, to catch a trout, 889
 not yet, 228
 pigs might, 841
 them, when we, they pursue, 141
 those that, may fight again, 50
 thousands will, 292
 upon the axle-tree, 12
 which way shall I, 215
 would fain, but wants feathers, 801
 Flying chariot, the, 105
 hence nor tarrying, no, 310
 what pursues, 278
 Foam in the river, 273
 on the river, like, 271
 that the sea-winds fret, 355
 too full for sound and, 371
 Foe, a familiar, no worse pestilence,
 867
 an open, 141
 dares not praise a, 127
 each brave, 255
 every, 243
 his feet to the, 66
 I fear no, 199, 735
 my deadly, 23
 my dearest, 311
 my noble, I greet, 274
 ne'er shall find a nobler, 272
 neither seeks nor shuns a, 121
 one worthy man my, 250
 the avowed, the erect, 68
 the base, insulting, 102
 the cruellest, 19
 the determined, 339
 the insolent, 322
 the, they come! 52
 to let in the, 220
 to love, unrelenting, 375
 what mark so fair as the breast of
 a, 52
 who never made a, 369
 who will first attack the, 525
 Foes, against her, religion well defends,
 102
 fouls his hands with dirty, 49
 had subdued their, 100
 harsh, better than sweet friends,
 640
 he dreads, but more his friends, 79
 in the forum, 374
 long inveterate, 123
 love to hear of worthy, 271
 no lack of, 340
 softened thought of, 199
 than ten admiring, 203
 they of his own household, 426
 thickest fire announced most, 62
 those wary, 234
 we ne'er see our, 140
 Foemen, most cruel, 345
 worthy of their steel, 271
 Fog cannot be dispelled with a fan, 742
 of the good man's mind, 29
 Foggy, raw, and dull, 296
 Foibles, man finds his in a stranger, 332
 springs, from our, 232
 Foiled, after a thousand victorious,
 once, 327
 Foiled, but fighting evermore, 384
Fol est qui s'oublie, 791
 Fold, into God's, 215
 Folded his two hands and let them talk,
 30
 Folio of four pages, 99
 Folk, we are his, 172 *note*
 lore and weather-rhymes, 463-4
 Folks on shore now, 242
 rail against other folks, 132
 Follies, all the, alike did seem, 262
 knows his, in youth, 789
 laid him low, 43
 miscalled crimes, 256
 naturally grow, 80
 of the town, 143
 of the wise, 175
 short, are best, 847
 shortest, are best, 724 *note*
 the pretty, 284
 Follow, a rum one to, 391
 all are inclined to, 587
 and she'll flee, 260
 bade him, 303
 closely those before, 640
 he will never, 303
 none, resolved to, 101
 the faster, far ahint maun, 778
 thee, my lord, 320
 your care to, 680
 Followers and friends, 11
 Follows, it flies him who, 673
 Folly, a bonny dog, 779
 advise, not punish, 591
 an incurable disease, 779
 and innocence, 94
 and vice, whirled into, 367
 as it flies, 245
 begotten of greed, 380
 confounds wisdom, 166
 cost of, 296
 e'er be taught, 188
 ends in, 88
 fool according to his, 417
 fortune makes her care, 79
 grow romantic, if, 248
 grows without watering, 779
 has more followers than discretion,
 779
 I exceed all fools in, 653
 in a mean man, 207
 into sin, 273
 is always beginning, 566
 laughter of, 128
 loathes itself, 628
 long a-doing, 160
 memory of past, 84
 mingle, with studies, 589
 no cure for, 867
 no jollity but bath a smack of, 867
 of the farce is done, 446
 one man's, 13
 only concealed by silence, 684
 revived, 6
 ridiculous to the foolish, 149
 self-pleasing, 151
 serious, 137
 shielding men from effects of, 343
 swoops to, 148
 suffering more from, 409
 the brood of, 221
 the chief disease, 854
 the reward of my, 641
 wealth excuses, 684
 were grief, if, 805

- Folly, who hath not a dram of, 188
 who lives without, is not so wise, 865
 wilfulness in, 138
 wisdom to pretend, 684
 Folly's all they've taught me, 229
 at full length, 79
 cup in, 246
 Fond, and not too wise, 166
 I am too, 320
 if we grow, 141
 men would be, 199, 320
 of humble things, 241
 Fontarabian echoes, 270
Fonticulo, ex hoc, tantundem sumere, 581
 Food and drink, only a sufficiency to be taken, 690
 and wine, love cold without, 679
 better be without, than honour, 762
 convenient for me, 418
 crops the flowery, 245
 for gods, 469, 517
 for the soul, 620
 hated, 630
 homely was their, 140
 like mice, eat other folks', 648
 seasoned by love will please, 696
 sweet from being hunted for, 685
 Fool, a ful gret, is he, 76
 a, in three letters, 731
 a mere, 96
 a tool called a, 48
 a witty fool, 288
 always finds a greater to admire him, 731
 always, none is a, 833
 and his money, 348
 and his money soon parted, 742
 and his words soon parted, 332
 and jester, a, 295
 and knave, none so busy as, 123
 and knave, plants of every soil, 44
 and sage, between, 63
 and yet no, 30
 appears, and be wise, 717
 asks much, 857
 at fifty is a, 92
 at forty, a, 406
 better be, than knave, 761
 bigger, than you look, 640
 call me not, 286
 consistent, the, 248
 demands much, 742
 dulness of a, 285
 every, can play upon the word, 284
 every, is a slave, 474
 every, pleased with his folly, 774
 every, will be meddling, 417
 for an hour, a dear, 161
 gives counsel, 677
 God Almighty's, 125
 God help me, 784
 hath said in his heart, 414
 he hath need of a, that plays the, 791
 he that sends a, 798
 he was a, 300
 I hate a, 114
 I hold him but a, 277
 in his sleeve, everyone hath a, 776
 in the world, is he the only, 32
 is fulsome, 742
 is happy, 246
 it is sweet to play the, 523
 knows more in his house than a wise man in another's, 742
 Fool knows what has happened, 478
 lean-witted, 292
 like the old one, no, 365
 may ask a question, 742
 may ask more than wisest man can answer, 89
 may give a wise man counsel, 742
 may make a disturbance, 742
 may make money, 742
 may throw a stone into a well, 742
 me to the top of my bent, 317
 might once himself alone expose, 243
 more hope of a, 417
 my purse, make my, 323
 nae man plays the, sae well as the wise, 829
 never so near playing the, 226
 no, like an old fool, 832
 not, 160
 not altogether a, 302
 not, is rogue, 123
 not the, that the fool is, 791
 now and then right, 96
 of himself, brains to make a, 349
 of virtue, be the, 779
 one, makes many, 837
 or a physician after thirty, 775
 perseveres in error, 553
 play with a, he will play with you, 806
 playing the, does nothing, 768
 praise a, water his folly, 842
 relenting, 299
 right to be a cussed, 198
 smarts so little as, 250
 sometimes speaks well, 567
 suspects himself a, 406
 sweet to play the, on occasion, 589
 th' athletic, 4
 that he may play the, 315
 the golden, 302
 the pious, 81
 the rest of his dull life, 20
 there is a greatest, 71
 thinks, as the, the bell clinks, 758
 though grey, 94
 to make me merry, 287
 to market, a fool will return, 846
 to reason with a, 370
 Tom, more people know, 828
 well to be born a, 497
 when he has spoken, hes all done, 742
 when silent, counted wise, 742
 who expects sense from a fool, 791
 will not give his bauble for the Tower, 742
 wise enough to play the, 289
 wise man knows the, 828
 Fools, a nurse of, 406
 admire, 244
 afraid, laugh to see the, 275
 all men are, 730
 all the, on our side, 83
 almost all men are, 566
 and children speak truth, 766
 and knaves, world made of, 380
 and mad, a house for, 353
 and traitors, 368
 are aye seein' ferlies, 780
 are fain of fitting, 780
 are fain of right nought, 780
 are in a majority, 724
 are my theme, 58
 are slaves, 684

- Fools are the game, 142
 ask what's o'clock, 780
 at the wicket, flannelled, 187
 build houses, 780
 cap and bells for, 95
 counsel of, a wooden bell, 873
 decoyed into our condition, 240
 dispose, 12, 823
 fortune favours, 142, 781
 God helps, 784
 great stage of, 307
 grow without watering, 808
 had baubles, if all, 805
 have still an itching, 243
 human bodies are sic, 43
 if no, no knaves, 806
 if, went not to market, 805
 in rhyme, 251
 in the land of, 80
 innumerable, 684
 laborious, 243
 lade water, 780
 learned, the greatest, 815
 let for trust, 780
 making, than keeping lovers, 263
 men may live, 408
 more, in all companies, 808
 mother of God appears to, 826
 nature meant but, 243
 no, no wise men, 806
 number of, endless, 684
 O fate of, 91
 of our own woes, 5
 Paradise of, 214
 ravel, wise men redd, 780
 rush in where, 244
 self-made, 101
 set stools, 742
 shame the, 250
 silence the virtue of, 14
 tedious old, 314
 that crowd thee so, 93
 the worst, those who have wit, 717
 these deliberate, 284
 these mortals be, 282
 tie knots, 780
 to suckle, 323
 two, over many in a house, 875
 twenty-seven millions, mostly, 72
 vice of, 243
 we think our fathers, 244
 wherewith priests manage, 33
 who came to scoff, 146
 wilderness of, 267
 wise men, 234
 wise men learn from, 12, 451
 wise to, 652
 words the money of, 164
 wore white caps, if all, 805
 Fool's bolt is soon shot, 742
 bolt may sometimes hit, 742
 head never grows white, 742
 paradise, 89
 paradise, in this, 103
 Fools' pens are coals, 684
 Fooled thou must be, 779
 Foolery as I have, as much, 302
 governs the whole world, 275
 Foolhardiness proceeds of ignorance, 780
 Fooling thee, she is, 196
 Foolish course leads to destruction, 684
 least, is wise, 859
 man in the earth, the most, 71
 the more, the more insolent, 658
- Foolish thing never says a, 263
 very, will never be very wise, 715
 with all, better than wise by your-
 self, 761-
 Foolishness, man that hideth his, 424
 Foolometer, a, 337
 Foolscap uniform, 56
 Foolys, of all, stultus stultorum, 443
 Foord, ruse the, as ye find it, 850
 Foot, a gangand, is ay getting, 743
 advanced, and blade, 271
 bare, better than none, 760
 better to go on, 210
 down, put your, where you mean to
 stand, 843
 foul, makes a full weam, 742
 give a clown your, 782
 give him a, he'll take four, 783
 has music in't, 210
 he stood a spell on one, 198
 licker, for aye thy, 753
 may well go on, who has to lead his
 horse, 793
 more light, a step more true, 270
 save something for a sore, 845
 so light a, 321
 the Forty-second, 170
 which the beggars mimicked, 202
 with sportive, to beat the earth, 619
 with staggering, 673
 Football, all fellows at, 753
 O. Seaman on, 275
 Footfalls, tiny, 36
 Footmen, devil's, 210
 Footprints has felt the, 67
 on the sands of time, 193
 Footsteps, all coming, none returning,
 705
 master's, the best manure, 860 *note*
 Fop, a, is a paltry man, 649
 column of, 171
 the solemn, 97
 Fops help nature's work, 125
 Fopperies, of vanities and, 48
 Foppery atones for folly, 100
 Forbid a fool, and he will do it, 780
 us thing, 75
 Forbidden food, hunger for, 697
 fruit is sweetest, 780
 wares, 108
 we strive for the, 608
 what leads to the, is also forbidden,
 647
 Force, a way is made by, 539
 all compelled by the same, 625
 and arms by, 705
 authority from, less lasting, 527, 529
 by, his merit known, 366
 can bend me, no, 254
 cannot command knowledge, 9
 cannot effect, what, 103
 contrivance better than, 840
 hath failed, where, 80
 however great, no, 388
 improves its native, 242
 inciting to crime, hateful, 708
 is not a remedy, 23
 machination better than, 840
 move us, more than your, 286
n'est pas droit, 825
 no argument but, 24
 not abated, 412
 shall not rule Florence, 29
 skill surpasses, 848
 slight, breaks what is in pieces, 530

- Force, we may repel, with force, 706
 who overcomes by, 212
 wild beast of, 364
 works on servile natures, 180
- Forced fingers rude, 223
 on anyone, she cannot be, 525
- Ford, ruse the, as ye find it, 842
- Forefathers, in manner of our, 552
 of the hamlet, 151
- Foreheads villainous low, 276
- Foreign air, slow poison, 58
 campaigns require counsel at home, 632
 countries, the more I saw, the more
 I loved my own, 727
 hands, by, 253
 levy, 309
 manners, foreign vices, 142
 parts, in, 561
 strand, wandering on a, 272
- Foreknowledge absolute, 213
- Forelock, round from his parted, 215
- Foremost, easily, 535
 either I am, 137
 foeman's life, spills the, 271
 leads the flock, 736
- Forensic, 462-3
 war, champion in, 95
- Foresees the fatal issue, 100
- Foresight a manly quality, 472
 furthers the work, 788
 the eagle's, 185
- Forest, a thief of venison can best keep
 a, 76
 below London Bridge, 276
 by slow stream, 87
 charms decayed, 397
 go through and see no firewood, 849
 is a long time growing, 699
 of civility, 399
 primeval, 193, 194
 silent, solemn, 374
 that is rude and cold, 77
- Forests and rended, when, 273
 have ears, 195
 king of, 344
- Fore-talk spares after-talk, 780
- Forethought better than repentance, 473
- Forever, man has, 30
- Forewarned, forearmed, 640, 780
- Forfeit fair renown, 272
- Forcery, what none can prove a, 100
- Forget, all time, with thee, 215
 and smile, 265
 best sometimes, 323
 for aye, 234
 hardest science to, 253
 knew we should both, 355
 lest we, 186
 me, go, 393
 me-not, significant, 168
 me-nots of the angels, 194
 no need to say, 189
 nor worms, 112
 so much, 106
 sometimes it is expedient to, 531
 that I remember, 355
 to, the best revenge, 861
 what I would remember, 587
- Forgetful and forgotten, 689
 of your own kin, 622
 of your own people, 549
- Forgetfulness, death and, 342
 dumb, 152
 life's best balm, 159
- Forgetfulness, not in entire, 402
 steep my senses in, 295
 the sweets of, 20
 to find, 55
- Forgets himself, a fool that, 791
 who, what cannot be altered, 877
- Forgetting, no such thing as, 108
 the art of, 451
 the world, 253
- Forgive any sooner than thyself, 781
 even one's own relations, 392
 everyone, too, is cruelty, 643
 just God, 397
 it is human to, 555
 she knows not to, 248
 thanks is good, and to, 355
 that you may be forgiven, 699
 the noblest revenge, 861
 to, divine, 244
 to, is beautiful, 706
 to understand is to, 715
 you, I, 113
- Forgiven, let my words be, 680
- Forgiveness, he who asks, should give, 488
 makes a powerful man more so, 593
 man's, give, 134
 occasion for, 671
 to the injured, 127
- Forgives, who does an ill turn never, 794
- Forgiving, by giving comes, 782
 sweetness of, 390
- Forgot were hatred, 270
 when we, 385
- Forgotten, a great deal, 190
 as a dream, fly, 386
 more than young fools know, 889
 of all men, 354
 to fall, 155
 yet, not, 316
- Forked one, a, 289
- Forlorn in this bleak wilderness, 20
 make me less, 396
- Form, fain would I dwell on, 320
 from off my door, 242
 had not yet lost, 212
 show the, it seemed to hide, 273
 that unmatched, 315
 this Heaven-laboured, 407
 to my brain, his, 330
 what is, 92
- Former things are passed away, 437
- Forms, vents in mangled, 286
- Formidine prisca, 496
- Formulas, cants and, 69
 more a man is cased with, the
 better, 71
- Fors cuncta turbare, 605
- Forsake me, do not, 114
- Forsaken, when he is, 169
- Forsworn, so sweetly were, 279
- Fort contre fort, 770
- Fort, hold the, 460
- Fortes fortuna adiuvat, 541
 in fine assequendo, 685
- Fortescue, origin of, 541 note
 Sir John, 463
- Forth, the mazy, 397
- Forties, the roaring, 458
- Fortifications, but weak, 135
- Fortiter in re, 685
- Fortitude, matchless, 224
- Fortuna, buena y mala, en las preten-
 siones, 738

- Fortuna deam, nos facimus*, 591
favet fatuis, 781
favet fortibus, 781
miserrima tuta est, 696
non mutat genus, 577
regit vitam, 709
suona, a chi, 790
Fortunæ, gutta, 756
Fortunam, intra, suam manere, 510
 Fortunate, all things with a fortunate man, 471
 hold him alone who has ended life, 473
 man has his share of envy, 471
 persuasion of the, 861
 to be, is God, 479
 when, beware, 512
 worship the, 537
 Fortune, a drop of, 756
 a good man's, 306
 a runaway in doubtful, 662
 a son of, 542
 a very poor, is safe, 541
 all your, 237
 alters with conduct, 542
 an eternal war with, 19
 and dignity, 100
 and hope, adieu, 48
 and Hope, farewell, 210
 and love favour the bold, 496
 and to fame unknown, 152
 as you bear good, we shall esteem you, 701
 attends valour, 708
 bad, good for something, 810
 bad, leads not to harm, 810
 be in readiness for prosperous, 524
 be not elated by, 471
 be restored to the wretched, 663
 befogs the mind, 581
 breaks down the counsels of the learned, 505
 can only take what she gave, 781
 can take wealth, not courage, 542
 conform our course to, 600
 corrupted by, 537
 dangers of great, 581
 deficiencies of, 149
 deprives her favourites of common sense, 652
 do not trust to good, 562
 does not last for ever, 781
 easier found than retained, 542
 endure ignorance of, 477
 enervated by, 542
 envious look askance at others', 578
 escape by fleeing, 588
 estimated by virtues, not, 581
 even in fame, 62
 everyone author of his own, 776
 exhausted herself in injuring me, 561
 extremes of, 104
 favours fools, 142
 favours, if, 674
 favours the daring, 496
 favours, when, 125
 fewest dangers in moderate, 532
 first of all, as to his, 643
 flees of its own accord, 616
 follows the worthy, 541
 for what purpose, if not to use, 657
 founder of his own, 136
 giddy wheel of, 239
 gives enough to none, 542
 Fortune gives no one enough, 781
 good and bad, make a man capable, 719
 good, forgets father and mother, 738
 great, a great bondage, 541
 great, a great slavery, 581
 great, brings great misfortune, 787
 hard to find a man who bears good, 470
 has given, what, is not young, 612
 has no reason, 781
 helps good judgment, 781 note
 helps the brave, 541
 hunter, contemptible, 149
 I follow thee, 690
 if wooed is the farther off, 779
 ill, subdued by enduring, 541
 ill-natured to men of capacity, 621
 in his breast, each hath his, 345
 in losing, 336
 is doubtful, do not fail when, 523
 is glass, broken when bright, 542
 keeps faith with none, 711
 knocks, fools do not answer, 781
 note
 knocks, open the door, 879
 leads on to, 304
 leans, that side, 74
 learn to bear great, 498
 let not one look of, 23
 lifts to cast down, 653
 like a widow won, 339
 madness to carry one's, 656
 maker of his own, 347, 534
 makes Polly her peculiar care, 79
 makes fools of her favourites, 542
 making a, 153
 manners make, 686
 men less sensitive to good than evil, 672
 more by, than merit, 326
 moulds human affairs, 541
 no beauty without, 131
 none so good, but fault may be found, 617
 not a worthy end of being, 8
 not satisfied with one injury, 542
 not to try, too often, 474
 nothing avails against, 854
 of more account than judgment, 541
 offers, accept what, 660
 often meets us, 613
 outrageous, 315
 owes his, to himself, 677
 powerless, if men were wise, 591
 praise, while she lasts, 575
 prudence in good, patience in ill, 808
 railed on Lady, 286
 repine too much at, 242
 rob a lady of her, 133
 rules all, 209
 rules life, 709
 shows herself more kind, 285
 smiled deceitful, 373
 smiles, take advantage, 879
 some attribute all to, 687
 something wanting to our, 559
 stays nowhere for long, 632
 teller, a, 279
 the child of, 489
 the rest to, 542
 their private, was small, 641
 they forget nature in pursuit of, 690
 though we lose, lose not patience, 869

- Fortune thunders, if, 674
 to be conquered by bearing, 706
 to be overcome by bearing, 656
 to bear, with even mind, 580
 to overwhelm me, has taken him
 away, 720
 to praise good, 698
 to regard others' with sick eyes, 566
 too much good is bad, 873
 undue elation in good, 649
 vicissitudes of, 605
 wants to ruin a man, when, 685
 we make allowances for large, 542
 we make thee a goddess, 591
 what God more cruel, 549
 wheel of, 570
 when, means most good, 291
 when worst is safe, 696
 which hath no name in scripture,
 26
 who has no ill, troubled with good,
 796
 who hath no ill, is cloyed with good,
 888
 who lets slip, 94
 wife a man's best or worst, 746
 will be at your tail, 779
 wise man makes his own, 668
 wise man out of reach of, 750
 would have made his anywhere, 560
 yettes of, 76
 Fortunes at thy foot, my, 320
 change suddenly, 485
 tumbling into some men's laps, 8
 Fortune's blast, 20
 buffets and rewards, 316
 cap, 314
 champion, 290
 fickleness, 297
 fool, 321
 footsteps are slippery, 579
 furious fickle wheel, 296
 highest height, 350
 hill, dropped on, 187
 ice, 122 *note*
 mode of jesting, 532
 polar frost, 45
 restless wheel, 74
 sport, tars are, 109
 uncertain steps, 632
 wheel, 327
 Fortunis sharpe adversite, 77
 Forty, a fool at, 406
 at, every man a physician, 775
 feeding like one, 395
 judgment reigns at, 151
 knows it at, 406
 rich at, 796
 Forty-three, very well pass for, 144
 Forum, *Times* newspaper a, 72
 Forward let us range, 362
 not permanent, 312
 those behind cried, 203
 thrust outright, 93
 Forward-looking mind, 403
 view, the rapture of the, 210
 when we move not, 207
 Fou, *a chaque, plaît sa marotte*, 774
 avoir l'air, et être sage, 717
 dans sa manche, 776
 Fou for weeks together, 44
 I wasna, 41
 we are na, 46
 Fought each other for, what they, 341
 not pleaded, 208
 Fought them well, he, 385
 well hast thou, 216
 Foul as Vulcan's stithy, 316
 fair, 308
 thank the gods I am, 287
 Foul-mouthed nation, 158
 Foulter spite at fairer marks, 261
 Foules, small, 74
 Foulis singis on the spray, 119
 Found himself, has, 336
 it, I have, 471
 not, 611
 nothing left, 237
 out, sin is in being, 863
 when, make a note of, 114
 Foundation against the time to come,
 435
 Foundations, the sapped, 255
 Founders, forgotten the names of their,
 139
 Fount and origin of evil, 540
 Fountain clearest at source, 857
 never cast dirt in the, 810
 of Light, 220
 pure water from a pure, 483
 spouting through his heir, 249
 troubled, 288
 Fountains, in the evening, 809
 mingle with the river, 332
 no higher than their, 126
 sacred, flow upward, 468
 themselves are athirst, 540
 Fountain's murmuring wave, 20
 silvery column, 86
 source is hidden, 504
 Four, count not, unless you have them
 in a wallet, 770
 things, every one has, 781
Fourgon se moque de la paele, 862
 Fourscore and upward, 507
 Foursquare to all the winds, 365
 Fourth Estate, 458
 Estate, reporters' gallery, 201
 Fowk bode weel, 262
 Fowl, say not you love a, 404
 tame villatic, 221
 Fowls, far awa', fair feathers, 778
 Fox, Ohas., death of, 401
 Fox barks not, 297
 Brer, 156
 can do what the lion cannot, 848
 changes skin, but not manners, 857
 every, looks after its skin, 774
 every, must pay his own skin, 774
 follower, a mere, 97
 for his mate, who hath a, 795
 has many resources, 494
 has turned hermit, 881
 is not taken twice, 742
 knows many devices, 593
 knows much, who catches him
 knows more, 857
 let every, take care of his own
 brush, 816
 loses hair, but not tricks, 857
 never dies in his own ditch, 742
 old, hardly caught in a snare, 742
 old, need not be taught tricks, 756
 preaches, take care geese, 880
 run, though the, the chicken hath
 wings, 869
 runs as long as he hath fear, 758
 thrives best when cursed, 869
 turns monk, 759
 who will deceive the, 799

- Foxes have holes, 426
 the little, 419
 Fox's skin falls short, where the, 454
 skin to be sewn with the lion's, 513
 tail, cannot make a horn of a, 835
 Fraction, thou wretched, 70
 Fragments, gather up the, 430
 Fragrance rise, let, 389
 Fragrant, odours most, 9
 Frailties from their dread abode, 152
 Frailty, human, 1
 of the mind, 91
 thy name is woman, 311
 Frame, this universal, 125, 216
 Framed to make women false, 323
 France, a meadow cut thrice yearly, 781
 fool to, will come back a fool, 846
 gay sprightly land, 145
 king of, went up the hill, 445
 king of, with twenty thousand men, 459
 liked fields of, 65
 nearer is to, 118
 order this better in, 348
 sweet enemy, 355
 the great nation, 720
 they in, 312
 threatening, 121
 warmer, 98
 Franchise feed, will, 357
 Frank and explicit, 115
 Frankfort, I went to, 257
 Franklin's bust, inscription, 527
 Frankness, no wisdom like, 115
 Frantick among thy servants, 423
 Fraternity or death, 716
 Fraud against consenting parties, 542
 and Cæsar, 1
 deals in generalities, 522
 none can take action on his own, 602
 pious, 253, 372
 pious, transparent, 390
 safe in no hiding-place, 618
 shall devise, 103
 that in every conscience leaves a sting, 73
 the evil peculiar to man, 737
 to conceal fraud, 542
 Frauds not frauds, 522
 pious, 37, 133, 636
 secret, 16
 Fray, eager for the, 81
 latter end of a, 294
 mingle in the filthy, 374
 more embroils the, 214
 without him, no, 142
 Freak of nature, 580
 Freckled fair, thou, 99
 Fred, here lies, 445
 Frederick, Prince of Wales, 445
 the Great, French motto, 730
 the Great, last words, 720
 Free alike to all, 44
 appal the, 314
 as air, opinions should be, 80
 as mountain winds, 276
 good man only is, 453
 him who lives not, 228
 I would not reign, to be no longer, 663
 if thou wilt, be, 355
 in soul, 368
 is living as you choose, 470
 Free, land of the, 184
 lives and lips, 356
 mankind, set, 339
 may speak, 225
 none, till all are free, 343
 none, who lives as he pleases, 492
 not all, who scoff at chains, 791
 not, who draws his chain, 791
 or die, we must be, 398
 say, I am, 527
 state is, which relies on itself, 506
 that moment they are, 98
 thou art, 4
 thoughts, would not change my, 63
 'tis to be, 1
 Trade, one of the greatest blessings, 201
 Trade not a principle, 117
 we seem, 31
 who is, 218
 who then is, 657
 who would be, 52
 wise alone is, 474
 wish to be, know not to be just, 717
 Freeborn, men, 356
 men having to advise, 225
 Freed from servile bands, 404
 Freedom, a curtesie, 74
 a weeping hermit, 88
 all we have of, 186
 an English prerogative, 123
 and arts, 252
 bastard, 231
 dying well for, 66
 everything subject to, 39
 false, 121
 hallows, 59
 he sighs for, 258
 human, 242
 is a noble thing, 16
 never overcome by force, 374
 no true, without virtue, 185
 of speech and thought, 661
 once thy flame hath fled, 229
 our pain, 123
 pray you use your, 206
 reared her brow, 360
 regained with a sigh, 56
 shrieked, 65
 slowly broadens, 361
 sober-suited, 361
 that sober, 365
 that, 'tis not a, 205
 the bounds of, 360
 the cause of, 23
 this unchartered, tires, 401
 to their children, 157
 yet thy banner, 53
 Freedom's banner, 120
 battle, once begun, 54
 cause, bled in, 172
 classic line, 67
 fight, to rescue right, 206
 lion-banner, 67
 tree, the seed of, 66
 Freeman, whom the truth makes free, 100
 with unpurchased hand, 165
 Freeman's right, every, 256
 Freeman, corrupted, 140
 the only, are the only slaves, 296
 till, land that, 361
 who rules o'er, 177
 Freend, a good, 61
 Freethinkers, 268 note

- Freezy, sneezy, 128
Freiheit, auf den Bergen ist, 732
 Freits follow those who look, 781
 French are too serious, 348
 distribute medals, 228
 nods, duck with, 298
 she spake ful fayre, 74
 speak in, 119
 tongue, the, 232
 wise after the deed, 859
 wiser than they seem, 11
 Frenchman, I praise the, 97
 the brilliant, 95
 Frenchman's darling, 100
Freno indorato, 743
 French of Paris, 74
 Frenzy, demoniac, 218
 rolling, in a fine, 282
 Frenzy's fevered blood, 271
Freslons, irriter les, 873
 Fret, folly to, 810
 me, though you can, 316
 Fretful, you are so, 294
Freudigkeit, die Mutter aller Tugenden, 733
 Friar of orders grey, 240
 preached against stealing, 857
 saith, do as the, 770
 Friars, white, black, and grey, 214
 Friction, medical, 17
 Friday, he that sings on, 797
 on a, fell all this meschaunce, 77
 fairest or foulest day, 781
 Friday's child, 465
 moon, 464
 Fridays never alike, 781
 Frie, I made him to, 75
 Friend, a certain, recognised on uncertain business, 490
 a departed, 294
 a faithful, is the medicine of life, 423
 a faithful, the image of Deity, 452
 a new, is as new wine, 423
 a pretended, 141
 a serviceable, 605
 a summer, 551
 a tardy, nothing more galling, 690
 a true, is another self, 705
 after friend, 226
 all he wished, a, 152
 an old, the best mirror, 853
 and foe, children know, 271
 and kepe thy, 77
 asks, no to-morrow when a, 879
 be slow in choosing a, 760
 better a fremit, 761
 better new, than old foe, 344
 better to have a loving, 203
 can countervail a, 154
 chid away my, 291
 doing well to a, need not grieve, 499
 each, snatched from us, 407
 easier lost than found, 742
 ever to the altars, 491
 every man will be, 13
 every sacred name in one, my, 257
 everybody's is nobody's, 776
 forsake not an old, 423
 go up the ladder for a, 783
 good, is my nearest relation, 781
 grant me still a, 97
 greatest blessing, a true, 206
 he was my, 304
 him who has no, 227
 Friend, I am my only, 470
 if you bear with the faults of a, 490
 ignorant, nothing so dangerous, 729
 in court, a, 742
 indeed, 18
 in his soul a, 255
 in name, only a, 424
 in need, 742
 is another self, 489, 491
 is worth all hazards, 407
 judicious, better than zealous, 187
 kindly, lordly, 357
 left, I am my only, 526
 life without a, 817
 long absence changes a, 820
 lose your, for your jest, 770
 lost no, 249
 make use of, 243
 makes no, who never made a foe, 369
 making, friend-finding soul, 29
 man may see his, need, 746
 mine own familiar, 439
 money spent on a, 560
 my little, 18
 my, regardless of cost, 605
 nae man happy without a, 829
 name of, common, 712
 no praise required for serving a, 676
 no, to console me, 614
 nor every, unrotten, 407
 nothing better than a real, 594
 nothing preferable to a, 607
 nothing purchasable better than a, 490
 of a foe, 792
 of every friendless name, 176
 of friends, our, 266
 of my better days, 155
 of the human race, 491
 of the unfriended poor, 331
 oldest, is the best, 647
 one had need be very much his, 101
 only a wise man is a, 681
 only way to have a, 130
 openeth the heart, 11
 reconciled, a double enemy, 748
 regard a, as a possible enemy, 490, 570
 save me from the candid, 68
 should bear, 304
 should shun no pain, 128
 sincere, thy, 271
 some damned good-natured, 333
 that grinds at my mill, 791
 that love my, 304
 that loved, that well-recorded, 6
 the best elixir, 339
 the general, 175
 the last best, 342
 there is no, 481
 to all who is his own friend, 652
 to everybody, friend to nobody, 742
 to go mad over a, 662
 to lose a, 490
 to the friendless, 84
 to my life, 250
 to oblige a, 242
 too cheap, make not thy, 823
 unless you bear with the fault of a, 490
 who benefits his, benefits himself, 677
 who betrays his, 353
 when falls our dearest, 187

- Friend, where you see your, trust to
yourself, 883
with a stricken, 387
world is not thy, 322
writ by a, 161
your departed, 124
- Friends, a hundred, insufficient, 836
absent in kings' halls, 495
admonish, in private, 670
all not, who speak us fair, 753
all thy, flee, 75
and fortune quite disown, 42
are hard to find, 328
are like fiddlestrings, 781
as angels I received 'em, 444
at a distance, better be, 761
backing of your, 293
belongings of, are common, 473
best of, must part, 853
between two, two words, 763
born before him, 789
cast off his, 147
choice makes, 723
constant as wealth endures, 699
dangerous as enemies, 108
dear five hundred, 99
dearest, must part, 405
desert not old, 835
difficult to have all men, 625
difficult to replace, 704
disappear with the wine-dregs, 520
distresses of our, 352
dreads his foes, but more his, 79
eat and drink as, 288
empty of, 553
faint, cruel foemen, 345
faithless in sharing the yoke, 520
false, waur than enemies, 778
few, much acquaintance, 789
few reliable, 633
flee in misfortune, 512
give time to, 662
God preserve me from my, 845
grow not thick on every bough, 407
hear no more of him, 331
in every place, 43
in heaven and hell, 811
in look, 234
in the field were, 374
in upper air, 270
in youth, they had been, 86
joyful tread of, 137
kingdom's safeguards, 612
living far apart are not friends,
479
lost by calling often and seldom,
781
love my, but myself better, 804
man that hath, must show himself
friendly, 417
many, few helpers, 823
many in general, 789
may meet, 781
meet, when, hearts warm, 879
money finds, 664
not afraid to die for, 612
not in the multitude of, 180
not so easily made, 258
not tint that's done to, 811
numerous in prosperity, 523
of my friends are my friends, 723
of my youth, 55 *note*
of the unfortunate are far off, 707
often fears her, 102
old, 12, 148
- Friends, old, are best, 275
old, burn dim, 86
on my list of, 100
poverty parteth, 841
property finds, 676
rather have such men my, 305
remembering my good, 292
Romans, countrymen, 303
save me from my, 845
scarcely two or three, left, 710
separateth very, 416
shall meet once more, 192
shameful to mistrust, 716
spring unexpected, 781
such miracles, 487
suitable, 578
summer, 162
swallows like, 551
tested by adverse fortune, 490
the choice of, 92
the thieves of time, 490
they are not, who dwell afar, 615
thou hast, the, 312
three firm, 86
three good, 287
thy, are exultations, 398
to peace, 95
to relatives, to prefer, 646
too profuse, 2
troops of, 310
twice as much as before, 499
want of, 23
war and wreck make, 190 *note*
waver when property totters, 676
we can live without, 876
when two, have a common purse, 881
where there are, there is trouble, 696
who has a thousand, 129
whom he loves dearly, 340
without, is body without soul, 884
wretched have no, 127
- Friend's so cruel, no, 242
customs, know your, 591
departure, troubled by my, 647
dinner soon dight, 742
eye is a good looking-glass, 742
friend, thy, hath a friend, 870
frown better than a fool's smile, 742
trouble, regard as your own, 575
- Friends' adversity, something not dis-
pleasing in, 715
praises rather than your own, 490
possessions are common property,
507
- Friended, as a man is, 757
Friendly man, a, 405
Friendship, 11
a generous, 256
a holy tie, 124
and love, 101
and love intertwined, 228
angry, 40
between equals, 11
but a name, 142, 147
can smooth, 64
constant in all other things, 280
deceit in guise of, 696
esteem and fair regard, 273
ever serviceable, 490
excels relationship, 640
faith in, rare, 712
feigned, 378
frauds of, 133
gives and takes advice, 530
gone, if good will goes, 686

- Friendship, grass grow on path of, 816
 in constant repair, keep, 177
 is a sheltering tree, 86
 is but a word, 208
 is feigning, 287
 life of, 172
 like that of Theseus and Pirithous, 692
 long stay changes, 781
 love and, 375
 love, and liberty, 86
 love without wings, 58, 781
 may be sower, 764
 mysterious cement, 22
 new law in, 548
 no life without, 678
 no such thing on earth, 377
 not all on one side, 781
 not bought at a fair, 781
 O summer-, 207
 one long web of, 208
 only between equals, 165
 poor, that needs to be bought, 813
 pot, 624
 privilege of private men, 358
 profits always, 649
 recognised by the police, 348
 sacred name of, 558
 small token of great, 632
 stronger than kindred, 781
 sudden, 142
 sudden, rarely without repentance, 686
 sudden, sure repentance, 851
 sunshine of life, 680
 swear an eternal, 139
 table, 851
 take heed, if woman interfere, 379
 tested by adversity, 669
 to the end, 637
 twins of, 136
 what a thing, 30
 wing of, 111
 with none but equals, 74
 with the powerful, sweet to the inexperienced, 523
 Friendships are all monsters, 354
 eternal, 592
 in new, cultivate the old, 616
 only made in wine, 368
 rare in public men, 703
 similar likes and dislikes make, 556
 similarity, bond of, 670
 sweet are our, 229
 valued according to their usefulness, 695
 want of, 14
 Friendship's an empty name, 377
 gone, 161
 laws, true, 257
 name, 231
 the wine of life, 407
 Friese, good, 787
 Frieze, nothing wear but, 222
 Fripon, à, *fripon et demi*, 847
 on finit par être, 726
 ressemble à un honnête homme, 834
 Fripons en détail, *tres-honnêtes en gros*, 724
 Frivolity, gay without, 5
 irresponsible, 117
 Friz, then it, and then it thew, 446
 Frog, don't see no p'ints about that, 82
 Frog's croak betrays him, 857
 Fromm, *Klug, Weis, und Mild*, 734
 Front, his fair large, 215
 o' battle, 47
Fronte capillata, 664
Fronti nulla fides, 543
 Frost, a killing, 300
 in, walk slow, 465
 like an untimely, 322
 pictures by, 150
 thou bitter-biting, 42
 withered by a, 98
 Frosts enchant the pool, 349
 encroaching, 241
 first and last are worst, 857
 Frosty, but kindly, 286
 Froth and scum, 277
 at top, 459
 Frown, a casual, 22
 a friend's, 742
 false fortune's, 307
 forbids love, 131
 grew darker at their, 214
 if she did not, 23
 nor dread his, 270
 of hatred, 55
 or smile, to regard man's, 53
 terrific, thy, 151
 when he frowns, 405
 Frowns, a fury, 406
 fairer than smiles, 84
 words, and threats, 297
 Frowned the mighty combatants, 214
 tidings when he, 146
 Frozen round, 213
Fruendi, ars, 615
 Frugal mind, she had a, 97
 Frugality a science, 631
 is an estate, 782
 fortune's left hand, 809
 without, none can be rich, 178
Fruges consumere nati, 616
 Fruit, a little, a little while, 356
 cannot eat the, 115
 for their songs, 3
 from the tree more pleasant than
 from the dish, 530
 have, if you would, 807
 into pickles, 171
 is in the loft, till the, 846
 is seed, 782
 late, keeps well, 815
 like ripe, 218
 much bruit, little, 828
 of sense, 243
 of that forbidden tree, 211
 relish for earliest, 661
 ripest, first falls, 292
 sweeter after dangers, 523
 that can fall, 226
 which never ripens, none worse, 867
 Fruits, beauty as summer, 11
 know them by their, 426
 Frying pan, out of the, 839
 Fudge, would cry out, 149
 Fuel to my hate, 271
 to the fire, 624
 to the flame, 220
Fuga, in vitium ducit culpæ, 562
Fugit hora, 710
 invida ætas, 668
 irreparabile tempus, 671
 Fugitive, false, 213
 Full, belly, bones would rest, 880
 none says his garner is, 834
 of himself is very empty, 796
 without o'erflowing, 107

Fulmen brutum, 501
contra, remedium, 664
 Fumblers' hall, free of, 801
 Fume, more is, 217
 Fun and feed, 165
 making, with fiction, 538
 of, to be devoured and made, 555
Functus officii, 543
Fundus mendax, 517
 Funeral, after a, a feast, 752
 baked meats, 311
 citizens gather at a rich man's, 512
 flame, the, 632
 his obscure, 318
 I would appoint your, to-morrow, 25
 joy and praise befit a, 596
 mirth in, 311
 note, not a, 393
 of foliage old, 241
 pomp a consideration to the living,
 not the dead, 513
 rich man's, 118
 Funerals, goddess of, 497
 Funning, cease your, 141
 Funny as I can, as, 165
 Furbelow, add a, 244
Furca, naturam expellas, 598
Furere cum insanientibus, 601
 Furies, fierce as ten, 213
 fire and, 560
 mean well, 115
 Furious, temperate and, 309
 Furnace, heat not a, 300
 of affliction, 421
 Furniture pictures, good, 267
Furor arma ministrat, 544
 Further, but no, 414
 off, the more desired, 351
 we go, the further behind, 857
 Fury, by what, are you tormented, 701
 carries away the mind, 544
 comes the blind, 223
 like a woman scorned, 91
 of a patient man, 122
 of his speed, headlong, 327
 rage and fire and, 1
 urging me to, 322
 Fustian flag, her, 231
 Future, a little after the, 633
 ant not careless of the, 632
 dipt into the, 362
 ignorance of, more useful than
 knowledge, 505
 in the distance, 16
 interests more than present, 116
 is dark, the, 330
 learn the, by the past, 65
 let man be blind as to the, 679
 mind anxious about the, 502
 must be left to Providence, 8
 no care for the, 805
 she knew the, 189
 sure, the, 395
 the cheating, 166
 things, aspiring heads of, 399
 times, speak aloud for, 28
 trust no, 193
 wise man on his guard against the,
 659
 wisely concealed, 644
 with the past, 273
Futuri, non incaute, 632
 Futurity shift for itself, let, 338
 sweet air of, 403
 Fuzzy-Wuzzy, 'ere's to you, 186

G

Gab steeket, keep your, 814
 machine, two-legged, 198
 Gabriel John, it's all one to, 445
 Gaiety of nations, eclipsed the, 177
 without eclipse, 360
 Gaily yet, we're, 46 note
 Gain a fountain, make, 96
 all, not advantageous, 526
 all, not useful, 611
 best, sometimes to lose, 849
 but subserves another's, 366
 desire of, wisdom surrenders to, 468
 every way makes my, 325
 everyone fastens where there is, 776
 for private, 5
 good is the smell of, 579
 I grudge not at another's, 443
 ill-gotten, 808
 ill-gotten, a loss, 579
 incites bad men to fraud, 500
 itch for, 669
 lust of, 367
 means someone else's loss, 579
 more than honour, mob seizes, 475
 no lover should love, 579
 oar of, 131
 old with love of, 558
 pay for boundless, 234
 serves and seeks for, 306
 teacheth to spend, 872
 there is, what, is common, 560
 with ill report, is loss, 514
 Gains, evil, are as ruin, 473
 evil, are losses, 474
 God bless our, 27
 ill-gotten, work evil, 478
 intent on worldly, 339
 light, 11
 light, heavy purses, 817
 moderate, 819
 no merchant that always, 791
 no, without pains, 832
 Gained, care keeps what it has, 811
 gear easier, than guided, 782
 in a day, what may be, 797
 Gait devout, 17
 goddess known by her, 563
 Gaiters, lax in their, 336
 Galahad clean, nor, 369
 Galatians, text in, 34
 Galba's last words, 674
 Gale, catch the driving, 246
 every fashionable, 39
 partake the, 247
*Galère, que diable alloit il faire dans
 cette*, 728
 Galilean lake, 223
 O pale, 354
 thou hast conquered, O, 705
 Galileo and the earth's motion, 737
 blind to, 31
 the starry, 53
 Gall, a dash of, 163
 little, spoils much honey, 745
 no glory, 240
 of gentle souls, 26
 Gallantly great, 240
 Gallantry atones for every vice, 100
 Galley, what was he doing in this, 728
 Galligaskins, my, 241
 Gallio cared for none of these things,
 431
 Gallop 'apace, 321

- Galloway, Earls of, motto, 707
 Gallows, his complexion is perfect, 276
 Galumphing back, 119
 Gamaliel, at the feet of, 431
 Gambler losing, to prevent loss, 677
 the better the worse, 488
 Gambling, Madame Deshoulières on, 726
 more art in saving than in, 867
 wine and, 466
 Gambol, a Christmas, 270
 Game, a few more brace of, 185
 a good hunter does not take all
 the, 500
 a most contagious, 209
 beyond the prize, 236
 Ducky, what's your, 465
 he'll play a small, 801
 is up, 307
 never actually played the, 275
 none yet worth a rap, 150
 not worth the candle, 857
 of state, 50
 pleasure of the, 259
 preservers, 72
 so desperate, there's no, 359
 the rigour of the, 187
 Games, who, is felon, 92
 Game's end, at the, we shall see who
 wins, 759
 Gamesters never last long, 782
 Gaming animal, man is a, 187
 child of avarice, parent of despair,
 782
 inherent in human nature, 38
 women, and wine, 782
 Gammon and spinnage, 113
Gamos agamos, 469
 Gamp, Mrs., 112
 Gander, some honest, 254
 Gaol, euphemism for being in, 854
 Gaolers, desolation of, 308
 Gape long ere a bird fall in your
 mouth, 888
 Gaper, a good, makes two, 743
 Gaps, two, with one hush, 814
 Garb, but not their clothes, 108
Garde, la, meurt, 720
 Garden, a, and a stream near, 552
 a large, 93
 as is the, such the gardener, 758
 come into the, 368
 first planted by God, 11
 full of flowering weeds, 361
 full of loves, 76
 had been, where a, 67
 I value my, 3
 in her face, 68
 man and a woman in a, 392
 market the best, 860
 more grows in, than sown, 828
 my, a lovesome thing, 24
 nearer God's heart in a, 449
 purest of pleasures, 11
 the first, 93
 'tis an unweeded, 311
 went into the, to cut a cabbage
 leaf, 449
 who loves a, 99
 Gardens, charges of making, 764
 in trim, 221
 Gardener, the grand old, 361 *note*
 Gardeners, ditchers, gravemakers, 318
 Gardening, this rule in, 868
 Garish sun, the, 321
 Garland and singing robes, 225
 Garland, the sweetest, 37
 Garlands dead, 231
 Garlic, cheese and, 294
 Garment, last, is without pockets, 85
 Garments, have not defiled their, 436
 his vacant, 291
 Garner, to make dearth one's, 810
 Garret, born in the, 59
 Garrick, here lies David, 147
 Johnson on, 177
Garrulus idem est, 635
 Garter, mine host of the, 277
 Garters, all in his, 17
 scarfs, 246
 Garth did not write, 244
 Gas, lighting by, 145
 meters, lying like, 458
 Gashed with honourable scars, 227
Gastër, hê kakiston thêrion, 481
 pacheia, 778
Gasteres arga, 469, 473
 Gate, Glory's morning, 3
 hangs high, this, 446
 of death, 571
 wide, 426
 Gates are past, 230
 ever-during, 216
 many to death, 107
 of bliss, 266
 through those dark, 365
 Gath, tell it not in, 412
 Gathered, two or three were, 122
 Gatherings, farewell, delightful, 506
Gaudet tamen esse rogatæ, 645
Gaudia crimen habent, 622
 nostra moraris, quid, 636
 vana, 588
 Gaul, insulting, 373
 Gaunt as a wolf, 167
 Gauntlet gains, what the, the gorget
 takes, 714
 throws the, 66
 Gave, 'twas all he, 263
 what wee, wee have, 445
 Gay as soft, 407
 but with dignity, 551
 gilded scenes, 2
 without frivolity, 5
 Gaze and gape, one, 32
 let them, 321
 of one who can divine a grief, 5
 Gazed themselves away, 396
 Gazelle, a dear, 230
 Gazer, shall any, see, 4
 Gazing at him, everybody, 110
 of, there's no end, 410
Gê pasa taphos, 468
 Gear easier gained than guided, 782
 far from his, 796
 gathering, a pleasant pain, 782
 gets, before he gets wet, 795
 little, little care, 819
 ne'er let your, overgang ye, 830
 who gives his, to his bairns, 799
Geben ist Sache des Reichen, 734
 Geese, all your, are swans, 754
 hissing, the ox still, 860
 shoe the, 782
Gefährte munter, 785
Gefängniss, die Welt ist ein, 734
Gelasma, anêrithmon, 478
Geld beheert de wereld, 785
 ist der Mann, 827
 nimmer, nimmer Gesell, 833
 regiert die Welt, 827

- Gelebt und geliebt, ich habe*, 735
 Gem becomes a, 209
 instinct with music, 394
 of purest ray, 151
 of the sea, 229
 that twinkling hangs, 105
 Gems she wore, 228
 Gemini Twins, 18
Gemitus columbæ, 544
Gên horô, 469
 Genealogies, endless, 435
 General discourses, 2
 notions generally wrong, 226
 opinion usually correct, 6
 should have clean hands, 453
 Generals extravagant in prosperity, 662
 Ireland gives, 210
 out of mud, 453
 Generalities, deceit lurks in, 542
 glittering, 131
 glittering and sounding, 79
 spacious liberty of, 7
 Generation, next, will do the same, 607
 passeth away, one, 418
Generis, sut, 686
 Generosity leads to ruin, 564
 Generous and free, 69
 at others' expense, 530
 man has his companies, 264
 the truly, 167
 with others' property, 535
 with what costs them nothing, 826
 Genesis, set you square with, 31
Génie, aptitude à la patience, 72 note, 722
 Genius, a, bright, and base, 409
 adverse fortune reveals, 564
 all of, which can perish, 59
 and the infantine, 33
 but excites, 201
 creates, 852
 deathless honour of, 564
 definitions of, 782
 does what it must, 201
 eccentricities of, 110
 ever a secret to itself, 71
 everyone maker of his, 534
 fit, one science will one, 243
 fostered by industry, 564
 found respectable, 27
 gave to shine, few whom, 152
 hot-bed of, 338
 ill-fortune often an incentive to, 564
 invents wit discovers, 733
 is aptitude for patience, 722
 is folly without taste, 729
 is of no country, 79
 is patience, 782
 loci, 544
 love of truth required of, 732
 married to science, 343
 no, without admixture of madness, 618
 of immortal memory, 558
 our, regulating our planet, 670
 prosperity hides, 564
 the true, 177
 thine own, 58
 transcendent capacity for taking trouble, 72, 722
 under a rough exterior, 495
 unless one is a, 157
 useless without grit, 603
 useless without opportunity, 603
 Geniuses, a thousand little, 89
 generally melancholy, 454
 often hidden in obscurity, 700
 often unseen, 667
 Gen'l'm'n myself, a, 110
 Genoese, immortal, 384
 Genteel, no dancing bear more, 94
 Gentil dedes, to do the, 76
 that doth gentil dedis, 76
 Gentility, cottage of, 86, 340
 is ancient riches, 782
 stand too much on your, 180
 stand upon your, 180
 to brag of, 48
 without ability, 782
 Gentleman, the greatest, 76
 Gentle and the good, please the, 399
 mind by gentle deeds, 345
 path, take the, 162
 Phil, 178
 the gods be, 354
 though retired, 102
 to all gentle people, 371
 to others, 264
 too, in your nature, 549
 were thy fathers, 154
 yet not dull, 107
 Gentleman, a braver, 294
 a finished, 63
 a kinder, 284
 an old worshipful, 443
 and nothing else, 104
 and scholar, 42
 best in the nation, 107
 grand old name of, 367
 I honour a, 104
 ill-living, a monster in nature, 730
 Jack became a, 298
 king cannot make a, 40
 like a portly, 320
 Nature had written, 63
 on his knees, 747
 prince of darkness is a, 306, 351
 princely, 292
 so stout a, 294
 stainless, 369
 the first true, 107
 the true heroic English, 26
 though spoiled i' the breeding, 23
 to be a, storm a town, 885
 true breeding of a, 61
 when y'ave said a, 104
 without living, 743
 Gentlemanliness, 267
 Gentlemanly conduct, 6
 Gentlemen bards, 80
 breeding and siller make, 788
 God Almighty's, 122
 like two single, 69
 of England, ye, 239
 of rakes, 107
 of the shade, 292
 were not seamen, 203
 written by, for, 371
 Gentlemen's horses, 136
 Gentleness does more than violence, 727
 of speech, 685
 lover of, 33
 shall force, 286
 Gentler and better as age comes on, 597
 Gentlewoman, a virtuous, 369
 like a waiting, 293
 Gently goes far, 777
 John, gently, 337

- Gently lay my head, 26
 not smiting it, 195
 scan your brother man, 43
 touch us, gentle Time, 260
 use all, 315
- Gentry, tail of the, 811
- Genus irritabile vatum*, 593
qui, jactat suum, aliena laudat, 650
- Geographers, in Afric maps, 353
- Geology, ethnology, what not, 31
- Geometer, let none enter, not a, 467
- Geometrei, ho Theos*, 475
- Geometrician, God is a, 475
- Geometry, no royal road to, 867
- George IV., 173
 IV. (best fitted prince), 230
 St., he was for England, 444
 the Third was king, 60
- Gēraskō d' aei polla didaskomenos*, 469
- Gerechte, für, giebt es keine Gesetze*, 867
- German sausage, first tried, 800 note
 state, no little, 365
 to the matter, 319
- Germans, high deeds, O, 398
 wise in the deed, 859
- German's wit in his fingers, 857
- Gesture, every, dignity, 217
 is too emphatic, 30
- Gestures, entreats her by, 548
- Get, surest way to, 292
 what they may not, 77
- Getting and spending, 349, 396
- Gewin, klein*, 817
- Gewissen, gut, ein sanftes Ruhekissen*, 743
- Ghost, it is an honest, 313
 kelpie, wraith, 68
 like an ill-used, 22
 Margaret's grimly, 442
 the hollow, 4
 there needs no, 313
 vex not his, 307
 what beckoning, 253
- Ghosts, a world of, 363
 belief in, 177
 come to those who look for them, 734
 dangerous to associate with, 734
 like pale, 183
 like the farewell of, 330
 never speak till spoke to, 16
 of dead renown, 410
- Ghouls, they are! 242
- Giant cannot stop, 376
 dies, as when a, 279
 dies, the, 154
 dwarf, Dan Cupid, 281
 (sleep) is very gentleness, 378
- Giants in the earth, 411
 in their promises, 207
 to slay, 210
 work great wrongs, 167
- Giant's strength, a, 278
- Gibbets, halters were, 237
- Gibes and flouts and jeers, 117
 where be your, 318
- Gibier, chacun à son*, 775
- Giddy and unfirm, more, 288
 thinks the world turns, 288
- Gif-gaff makes good friends, 782
- Gift, a poor, poor thanks, 706
 and not an art, 96
 at the giver's head, throw no, 788
 blindeth the wise, 880
- Gift both rare and dear, 470
 bought is cheaper than a, 764, 880
 by, one gets pardon, 727
 enhance our, with words, 596
 every good, 436
 evil which takes away liberty, 880
 for which I thank thee not, 56
 Heaven's last best, 216
 horse, colour of a, 831
 horse, look a, in the mouth, 831
 is as a precious stone, 416
 little given seasonably excuses a
 great, 745
 long waited for, 793
 made precious by the giver, 495
 man's, makes room, 747
 much expected, 793
 of his from God descended, 29
 of that which is not to be given, 398
 the best, the giver's good intention, 595
- the deadly, 523
 thou shalt take no, 880
 to make two friends with one, 814
 thy perfect, 218
 what better, 379
 what, of man's does not, 29
 wicked man's, 750
- Gifts, add charm to, by words, 499
 adore my, 162
 are scorned, 124
 break rocks, 782
 bring honour, 782
 covet earnestly the best, 433
 diversities of, 433
 divine, we praise him not for, 166
 enter everywhere, 782
 fear the Greeks bringing, 656
 great, from great men, 787
 he receives, but makes no return, 595
 make their way, 782
 make us love your goodly, 326
 men endowed with highest, 402
 not right to take away, 783
 of enemies not gifts, 471
 of fortune, 76
 of the Gods, not yet understood, 622
 often losses, 880
 persuade kings, 470
 persuade the Gods, 470
 please men and gods, 595
 possibilities is good, 277
 sent out as bait, 595
 sometimes losses, 782
 to receive, is to lose liberty, 880
 too great almost, 234
 value of all, 369
 wax poor, 315
 which the giver makes precious, 484
 who gives me small, 795
 win her with, 277
- Giggler is a milk-maid, 161
- Gigmania, 457
- Gigmen and men, 71, 457
- Gild halle, to sitten in a, 75
 refined gold, to, 291
- Gilded scenes, 2
- Gilding unjust invasions, 207
- Giles's, St., sins, 168
- Gilly-flower sweet, 464
- Gilpin, long live he, 98
- Gilt off the gingerbread, 813
- Gimlets, pierce like, 112
- Ginger shall be hot i' the mouth, 288

- Giotto's tower, 195
Giovine santo, diavolo vecchio, 751
 Gipsies, like, lest the stolen brat be known, 79
 serve your best thoughts as, 333
 Girdle, our salt-water, 307
 round about the earth, 282
 Girl, an unlesioned, 284
 graduates, sweet, 363
 I left behind me, 458
 is the least part of herself, 631
 like a green, 312
 marries, when a, 830
 that loves him not, 277
 there was a little, 445
 to deceive a trusting, 536
 we all love a pretty, 21
 when she was a, 166
 Girls, a thousand, charm me not, 613
 again be courted in your, 92
 as many as stars, 661
 fitted for, 644
 from being girls, prevent, 157
 he chooses young, 644
 let, learn to sing, 664
 might flout, 266
 must be praised, 887
 of nine, for, 290
 that are so smart, 69
 weak in mind as in body, 699
Giudica, chi altri, se condanna, 885
 Give a thing and take again, 783
 all thou canst, 400
 and forgive, 184
 and it shall be given you, 514
 and keep requireth wit, 872
 and spend, God will send, 783
 and take, 470
 at once, he would, 683
 give, crying, 418
 him as good as he gives, 631
 like gods, 278
 more blessed to, 431
 not by halves, 208
 plenteously, if thou hast much, 438
 quickly, to, 790
 ready to, 438
 see to whom you, 511
 spurns those who do not, 666
 to, the business of the rich, 734
 what shall I, 654
 what you, you will alone possess, 648
 where they, they take, 783
 who, have all things, 183
 Give-gave was a good man, 782
 Given, grasp not for what is not, 609
 to everyone that hath shall be, 428
 to whom nothing is, 132
 who has, this, may take it away, 649
 Giver, a cheerful, 434
 do not quite forgive a, 130
 Giver is forgot, 91
 Givers are despised, 124
 prove unkind, 315
 Gives, blesseth him that, 285
 from a sense of duty, 197
 hand that, gathers, 783
 much receives but nothing, 142
 none, what he has not, 602
 quickly, who, gives a twofold benefit, 566
 saith not "Will you," but, 857
 the hard, no more than he that hath nothing, 858
 Gives, twice he, 790
 twice, he, who gives quickly, 499
 whate'er He, 175
 who, his goods before he is dead, 884
 Giveth oft, he, 103
 Giving appeases Jove himself, 595
 Godlike in, 231
 he that's long a-, 800
 is an honour, 783
 is dead nowadays, 783
 luxury of, 128
 promising the eve of, 843
 rather for having than for, 738
 vein, in the, 207
 vein, not in the, 299
 Gizzard, she asked him for, 17
 Glad and free, too, 164
 nae wish but to be, 42
 of yore, we have been, 401
 Glade, points to yonder, 253
 Gladiator takes counsel in the arena, 545
 I see before me the, 54
 the wounded, 669
Gladium, inter, et jugulum, 567
 Gladness, a man of, 746
 Gladstone, Carlyle on, 69
 Macaulay on, 202
 Glance, but for the street, 369
 only half-loyal, 370
 quick as lightning, 273
 that merry, 270
 was stern and high, 203
 Glances, stolen, 60
 Glare, caught by, 51
 Glass, an excuse for the, 333
 darkly, see through a, 433
 drink not the third, 150
 houses, who live in, 868
 made mouths in a, 306
 mark and, 295
 o' the invariable, 110
 of fashion, 315
 tells you, what your, 879
 thy mother's, 327
 who has a roof of, 869
 who hath a body made of, 868
 without a G, 797
 Glasses and lasses brittle ware, 783
Glauk' Athenaze, 469
 Gleam, the visionary, 402
 Glee of martial breast, 269
 with counterfeited, 146
Gleich und Gleich, 818
 Glides, with gentle murmur, 277
 Glimmering, faint, 1
 tapers to the sun, 102
 Glimmerings and decays, 380
 Glimpses that would make me less forlorn, 396
 Glitter in the face of day, 23
 Gloaming light, 3
 the friendly light of lovers, 733
 when it is, 64
 Globe, in this distracted, 313
 that tread the, 35
 the great, itself, 276
 Gloom, amid the encircling, 236
 and glare of towns, 189
 counterfeit a, 221
Gloria fluma, 521
 mundi, sic transit, 678
 operosa, 535, 536
 post fata venit, 675
 sera, 506

- Gloria tenuis non*, 562
vana florece, y no grana, 875
Gloriæ, cupido, 223
 Glories come too late, those, 447
 like glow-worms, 388
 of human greatness, 138
 Glorious by proud war, 207
 humanely, 67
 in the field, 255
 Glory after my death, 675
 age when desire for, is laid aside, 527
 all thy goodly, 356
 an empty, 563
 ancestral, a lamp, 583
 and empire, 104
 and honour, spurs to virtue, 13
 and the dream, 402
 and the glow, 257
 and the scandal, 237
 brings wretchedness, 302
 built on selfish principles, 95
 calls, where thy, 151
 chase of, 40
 chequered spectacle of, 202
 comes late to our ashes, 506
 crowns so many a meaner crest, 52
 dies not, 35
 ever-varying, 329
 fill thy breast with, 160
 follow, it will flee, 779
 follows virtue, 545
 from the earth, passed away a, 402
 illuminates the gloom, 58
 in the highest, 545
 in the plain path of duty, 202
 is a torch, 537
 is like a circle, 297
 is the soldier's prize, 47
 jest and riddle, 246
 left him alone with his, 393
 let others, follow, 196
 like a shooting star, 292
 long enough for, 668
 measured by, he lived long, 647
 meridian of my, 300
 mount of, 227
 near to enjoy, 657
 no gall, 240
 no path of flowers leads to, 713
 no, without thee, 617
 not hate, but, 255
 not mine to, 545
 nothing so expensive as, 337
 obscured, 212
 of God, do all to the, 433
 of the dead remains, 154
 of the winning, 209
 of the world, how quickly passes the, 622
 of the world, so passes the, 678
 of their times, 424
 or the grave, 67
 our aim is, 206
 peep, into, 379
 safekeeping of, difficult, 550
 seldom comes, till a man be dead, 163
 shows the way, 191
 so great is their love of, 690
 so much, and so much shame, 202
 stimulus of, 558
 that shall be revealed, 437
 that was green, 242
 the field of, 252
- Glory, the greater, 285
 the heaven of, 22
 the, not slight, 562
 the paths of, 151
 the reward, 219
 the thirst of, 219
 the uncertain, 277
 the way to eternal, 518
 thy, and our debt, 384
 to be renounced for public good, 545
 to enter into his, 570
 to God, 545
 to them that die, 67
 too fond of, 337
 true, spreads and grows, 703
 unbounded desire for, 706
 vain, may flower, but will not bear, 738
 waits thee, where, 228
 walling in an air of, 380
 who despises, will have, 545
 who pants for, 251
 whose, is their shame, 434
 write for, 239
 Glory's car, chained to, 670
 lap, 227
 morning gate, 3
 page, 228
 sky, 66
Glottai pollai thnētois, 477
 Glove upon that hand, a, 320
 your slipper for a, 368
 Gloves of steel, 272
 Glow, a glorious, 63
 the self-approving, 47
 Glozed the tempter, 217
Glück, das, pfeifet, 790
 ergreifen das, 736
 macht Mut, 734
Glukion melitos kataleibomenoio, 476
 Glutton of words, 190
 who hastens, chokes, 885
 Gluttons, lazy, 469
 Gluttony, cause of sudden death, 551
 devises luxuries, 564
 kills more than the sword, 546, 783
 swinish, 223
 Gnarr at the heels, 367
 Gnat, strain at a, 427
 the poor, 20
 tiny-trumpeting, 369
Gnōsis, ou, alla praxis, 476
Gnōthi kairon, 473
 seauton, 469, 524
 Go, and he goeth, 426
 and still would, 386
 do not say, but gaw, 770
 I know not whither, 711
 in peace, 702
 it a bit, I'm going to, 51
 on; I'll follow thee, 313
 Goads and spurs to virtue, 13
 Goal, his heart upon the, not prize, 384
 near his mortal, 56
 one far-set, 6
 we all hasten to the common, 692
 Goat must browse where tied, 857, 883
 Goat's wool, about, 515
 Goblet, drowned in the, 828
 the sparkling, 258
 Goblet's brim, bright at the, 266
 God, all service ranks the same with, 28
 Almighty, first planted a garden, 11
 alone, my conscience and my, 237

- God alone can comprehend a God, 410
 and fortune call us, where, 687
 and himself, to know, 157
 and his enemies, hateful to, 736
 and king, for, 642
 and mammon, 425
 and your native land, 155
 as avenger, sees all, 505
 aspiring to a similitude of, 8
 assumes the, 125
 at all, who think not, 220
 be humble to, 127
 be merciful to me a sinner, 518
 be merciful to us, 518
 before your eyes, set, 643
 beginning, mean, and end, 15
 best known in not knowing Him, 518
 better trust in, than His saints, 762
 bless all our losses, 27
 bless the dear old land, 206
 by the gospel, he is a, 189
 comes when we think He is farthest,
 783
 cometh with leaden feet, 785
 complains not, 783
 daily nearer, 183
 defend the right, 236
 did not exist, if, 729
 does, what, is well done, 736
 dread, 78
 dwells in good men, 562
 each man a copy of, 533
 each man's passion his, 685
 earth praises, 85
 if you want to take in, 197
 every common bush afire with, 27
 exists more truly than he is imag-
 ined, 704
 fat, oily man of, 375
 favouring, 517
 fear, and withdraw from evil, 693
 fills his work, 604
 for his friend, 801
 for us all, 774
 forbid, 474, 517
 forefend! 668
 forsake not, 781
 freedom the cause of, 23
 freedom to worship, 159
 from a beautiful necessity, is love,
 378
 from a machine, 518
 from the mechanism, 472
 from Thee, we spring, 178
 fulfils Himself, 361
 give, if, 805
 giveth mouth and meat, 378
 grace of highest, 345
 granted it, as, 92
 guard him that is left, 769
 had I but served my, 301
 has a few of us, 32
 has his own times, 547
 has not said all you have, 784
 has restored you, 612
 hath a temple, where, 882
 hath impaled us, 160
 hath part in doing well, 356
 have, and have all, 789
 he died fearing, 301
 he errs who hopes to elude, 470
 he shall always be to me a, 597
 hear, and He will hear you, 801
 help you, cheap to say, 811
 helping, 517
 God helps them that help themselves, 138
 helps those who help themselves, 784
 himself, attribute to, 285
 Himself scarce seemed there, 85
 I know of, I shall ne'er know, 385
 if he had preferred, 630
 in apprehension, how like a, 314
 in clouds, 245
 in him, she for, 215
 in the bush with, 129
 in the star, 34
 indicates the ways of, 245
 intoxicated man, 734
 is a geometrician, 475
 is a Spirit, 430
 is an unutterable sigh, 734
 is in heaven, thou upon earth, 418
 is the best layer of plots, 466
 is the best poet, 28
 is the judge, 415
 is the perfect poet, 28
 is thy law, 215
 is to be served, when, 377
 is with us, if, 674
 justify the ways of, 211
 learn thou thy, 377
 light of nature reveals, 7
 little soft, 127
 made him, 283
 made him, every man as, 775
 made him, everyone as, 452
 made us, we admire ourselves, 738
 moderates all, 785
 more truly imagined than expressed,
 704
 moves in a mysterious way, 94
 my God, thy, 412
 no god but, 466
 noblest work of, 247
 not serve, if the devil bid, 322
 nothing impossible to, 605
 nothing void of, 604
 of all, as, 245
 of battles, 370
 of love, and, benedictite, 78
 of my idolatry, 320
 of storms, the, 165
 of talking cowards, 405
 of the world, man the little, 733
 one, pursuing, another rescues, 686
 only, doth all in all, 379
 only, he for, 215
 or devil, every man, 122
 parents, and master, never requited,
 783
 permits, but not for ever, 784
 pray to, but row to shore, 784
 preserve us! 240
 quoth, what will you have, 878
 removed from, 211
 reverence, serve the king, 517
 ruler of all, 663
 sanction of the, 255
 saw, live as if, 678
 sees all, 478
 sends a cheerful hour, 225
 should not think of, 296
 sigh in thanking, 26
 so sure of, 27
 so willing, 711
 some lesser, 370
 spede him well! 232
 strikes at last, 785
 strikes the weak more gently, 589
 strikes with his finger, 785

- God, surely like a, 355
 takes a text, 161
 teaches not, whom, man cannot, 886
 tempers the wind, 785
 that he worships, 352
 that which, writes on thy forehead, 856
 the best deviser of stratagems, 466
 the dear, who loveth us, 85
 the first garden made, 93
 the image of, 226
 the majesty of, 138
 the Manichean, 100
 the reign of, 246
 the soul, 245
 the unknown, 431, 467
 the ways of, 220
 the world a living statue of, 595
 there is a, who sees and hears, 528
 there is no, 27
 think and thank, 868
 think on, 379
 to dwell with, 224
 to fight against, 430
 to know the works of, 214
 to scan, presume not, 245
 to, should tend the soul, 168
 to the Unknown, 517, 557
 trust in, but look to yourself, 784
 virtue from the will of, 707
 way to, by ourselves, 137
 we both adore, 242
 who has known, reverences Him, 517
 who is our home, 402
 who lays out for, 801
 who serves, serves a good master, 885
 will destroy, whom, 886
 will estimate, 33
 will give right, 142
 will not love thee less, 378
 willing, 517
 wills it, 518
 wise man who originated, 478
 with us, 734
 within us, there is, 582
 works of, convince atheism, 10
 would circumvent, 318
 wouldst do little for, if the devil were dead, 869
 zeal for, 275
 Gods, above all reverence the, 559
 above, granted scarce to, 346
 at once, all the, 303
 all things ruled by the, 636
 are just, 307
 are kind, 235
 care for great things, 580
 dispraising the high, 355
 easy to despise, as witnesses of crime, 689
 fear first made, 180
 feet of the, swathed in wool, 520
 fit haunt of, 218
 fit love for, 217
 free with blessings, but not in pre-serving them, 621
 give like, 210
 give what is fitting, 597
 give you all you desire, 518
 have their own laws, 687
 hear man's hauds, 366
 here too are, 008
 honour the immortal, 467
 household, 520, 574
 Gods, ill to sport with the, 611
 it is expedient there should be, 534
 leave the rest to the, 636
 love me, may the, 570
 love, whom the, die young, 475, 648
 may be, whatever, 355
 men might live like, 107
 mindful of right and wrong, 675
 more reverent to believe in, 667
 mortal deeds never deceive the, 592
 no belief in, better than dishonour-ing belief, 13
 no hardship to serve the, 476
 not profane to deny the, 610
 old men fear not, 13
 praised as equal to the, 605
 pray, they change, 240
 profane to vulgarise the, 610
 see everywhere, 194
 sell all things to hard work, 480
 sell all things to labour, 520
 sell things at a fair price, 857
 the, though absent are witnesses, 517
 utterance of the early, 182
 ways of the, are long, 785
 who fears the, is to be feared, 469
 would ruin, whom the, they drive mad, 476
 God's acre, 193
 favour with, no malice harms us, 517
 gifts, 28
 grace gear enough, 857
 help, by, the work is done, 784
 help nearer than the door, 785
 in His heaven, 28
 leave, nothing without, 607
 mills, 785
 plans unfold, 336
 Providence seeming estranged, 167
 rarest blessing, 210
 tribunal higher than, 33
 work, shun, 163
Goddam! j'aime les anglais, 729
 Goddess, a, without a doubt, 515
 she moves a, 255
 with the zoneless waist, 99
 Goddesses, talk to us as if we, 392
 Godfathers, earthly, 281
 Godlike attribute to know, 258
 Godliness, cheerful, 398
 is great riches, 438
Goed verloren, niet verloren, 738
 Goes furthest that knows not where, 790
 Goethe, dying words of, 735
 on English poetry, 263 note
 Goethe's motto, 736
 wide and luminous view, 5
 Going, the order of your, 309
 through so much, 110
 Gold a shining trouble, 150
 a statue of, 555
 accursed hunger for, 655
 age of, 225, 657
 age of, when gold did not rule, 718
 all hangs on, 732
 all is not, that glisters, 753
 all worship, 496
 an unseen tyrant, 481
 and ornament, 13
 and power, causes of wars, 496
 and women, weren't not for, 376
 as good as twenty orators, 299
 barred with, 362

- Gold, cage of, be never so gay, 77
 can do everything, 821
 can do much, but beauty more, 206
 coin, mistakes gilt farthing for, 71
 could never buy, 175
 cursed lust of, 22
 despise, what female heart can, 152
 dust of whose writings is, 21
 easy to polish, 535
 faith banished by, 496
 friendship tested like, 669
 from a dunghill, 496
 gaudy, 284
 gild refined, 61, 291
 goes in at any gate, 785
 gold, gold, 171
 good heart's worth, 295
 (gown) good in virtue's hand, 787
 hath lost his, 162
 honour procured by, 496
 I hate, 624
 in physike is a cordial, 75
 in special, he loved, 75
 in the temple, what does, 519
 is a chimera, 719
 is almighty, 732
 is the touchstone, 139
 key, a, 785
 little, in cofre, 74
 love of, meanest of amours, 408
 lust of, 367
 makes, and apparel shapes, 827
 men tried with, 12
 no reasoning avails against, 496
 O delved, 28
 of less value than virtue, 706
 opens all locks, 785
 persuader of many to evil, 624
 Philip's, took the cities of Greece, 454
 pluck a gown of, 841
 poets scant of, 27
 proved by touch, 785
 provoketh thieves sooner than, 285
 realms of, 181
 rough, brass passes better than, 78
 saint-seducing, 319
 sovereign of sovereigns, 785
 that is, which is worth gold, 827
 that's put to use, 326
 the calyxes of, 336
 the ruin of many, 844
 thing that shineth as, is ne gold, 77
 thrice their weight in, 132
 too dear, man may buy, 746
 trodden, 212
 trusted to a jackdaw, 614
 patines of bright, 285
 plate sin with, 307
 pure clay, 262
 who has, may buy land, 795
 will not buy all, 765
- Golden age, now is the, 496
 age returns, 571
 age, the, 510, 540
 bowl be broken, 419
 hair, waved her, 88
 key that ope, 222
 mean, the, 496
 numbers, add to, 107
 opinions, 171
 window of the east, 319
- Goldfish, no one eats, 833
 Goldsmith's debts, 176
 Latin epitaph, 651
- Golfers, Latin motto suggested for, 589
 Gondolas on wheels, 116 *note*
Gondoles parisiennes, 116 *note*
 Gone, and for ever, 271
 and never must return, 223
 before, not dead, but, 264
 he is, 318
 indeed, he is, 307
 into the world of light, 379
 is gone; lost is lost, 735
 thou art, 265
- Gone-by, for me the, 191
 Good, a distant, 124
 a little, soon spent, 745
 according to law, a small thing to
 be, 533
 advice, good rarely came from, 64
 afar off, better than evil at hand,
 762
 against evil, set, 847
 all are presumed, till found in a
 fault, 753
 all is, that God sends, 753
 all men's, 362
 all things seek their, 626
 and bad always mixed, 476
 and bad men, less so than they seem
 88
 and evil grow inseparably, 226
 and evil, one that confounds, 41
 and great, proclaim him, 2
 and great, who were, 247
 and no badness, 335
 and wise man, whatever is worthy
 of a, 553
 are better made, 264
 as she was fair, 264
 associate with the, 646
 be, and leave the rest, 90
 be good, though, 869
 be, to the good, 738
 beneath the, 152
 beyond an angel's doubt, 258
 breeding, blossom of good sense, 406
 by stealth, 251
 captive, 327
 chases airy, 175
 common love of, 367
 conceivable, 35
 construed to be, 244
 die early, 107
 die first, 402
 do, and love, 184
 do, and then do it again, 770
 do, never mind to whom, 771
 doing, one of the professions that
 are full, 376
 done for the good does not perish,
 500
 easy to be, when temptation is far
 off, 527
 enough, to be, you must be too
 good, 871
 evil be thou my, 215
 few able to distinguish, 627
 finds good, 786
 for something, everything, 776
 for us to be here, 427
 fortune, if they knew their own, 621
 Friday, rain on, 843
 from evil, brings out, 86
 from evil, not knowing, 556
 from seeming evil, still educating, 374
 grant from Heaven of doing, 339
 greatest, 2

- Good grows to better, 786
 hidden, but not destroyed, 501
 hold fast that which is, 435
 hold thou the, 366
 how happy are the, 66
 inconsistent, 403
 in everything, 286
 in the lump, 89
 in the public, 246
 is good, 786
 is no good, 346
 is there, without evil, 491
 is unsubdued, 342
 it cannot come to, 311
 it is not enough to do, 233
 it is to live, 241
 know their own, 126
 languor in doing, 39
 learn to be, 136
 man can do no more harm than a
 sheep, 743
 man from home, table is soon
 spread, 881
 man hath no more, than he is good
 of, 827
 man never dies, 227
 man thinks of self last, 732
 me no goods, 135
 measure, does it hold, 30
 men and true, 280
 men are rare, 661
 men can give good things, 222
 men, may the good God pardon all,
 27
 men suspected by kings, 663
 middling, and bad, 687
 mixed with evil, 687
 must not consort with evil, 567
 my, that does me good, 853
 never did repent for doing, 284
 never for, 272
 never one lost, 32
 news baits, 220
 none suddenly, 334
 none that doeth, 414
 nothing so, but it may be abused, 48
 nurse and breeder of all, 277
 old times, 59
 opposite to every, 298
 or bad, according to the user, 548
 or evil, nothing in itself, 341
 or fair, or virtuous, 219
 or ill, mind maketh, 345
 or so bad as their opinions, 204
 out of, to find means of evil, 211
 people are scarce, 786
 people live far apart, 786
 people's very scarce, 110
 practice of what is, 721
 preferred to be, than seem, 504
 report bright even in obscurity, 500
 seek, from yourself, 470
 seek to be good, 200
 seek to bring forth, 211
 service, bad man incapable of, 41
 shared becomes better, 501
 so much, in the worst of us, 449
 some fleeting, 145
 sweet maid, be, 185
 take heed, 786
 that love me, though few, 180
 the bad, mixed everywhere, 205
 the common, 507
 the gods will give you, 676
 the highest, 501
- Good, the more communicated, 216
 their chief, 218
 there must be something, 275
 they were then, how, 166
 thing is soon snatched up, 744
 thing, too much of a, 287
 thing, you may have too much of a,
 888
 things are difficult, 480
 things befall the good, 500
 things come to some asleep, 786
 things, evil to be accustomed to, 531
 things, evil to be used to, 500
 things in small parcels, 786
 things, of, none good enough, 397
 things, those who have said our, 635
 things, with one voice all said, 698
 time to do, 810
 to be, with good men, 501
 to do, and to distribute, 438
 to do ought, 211
 to glow for others', 257
 to me, he was very, 113
 to the, all things are good, 500
 too, who has nothing of evil, 608
 touched up with evil, 83
 true, consists in virtue, 703
 true result of, 362
 truly great are truly, 74
 trust that somehow, 366
 turn, nothing wins a man soonēr, 48
 tyrants make man, 5
 was never very abundant, 786
 we never miss, 97
 where none in, none comes out, 866
 which I would I do not, 431
 who hopes not for, 796
 will, buttressed by, 618
 will towards men, 428
 without effort, 54
 without pretence, 254
 work together for, 431
 works in her husband, 217
 ye are, and bad, 370
 you can, do all the, 448
- Goods, far from his, 796
 ill got, of, 835
 ill-gotten, 807
 notable, 500
 perishable, 500
 theirs that enjoy them, 787
 unclaimed, 500
 with me, I carry my, 626 *note*
- Good-bye, and so, 127
 no word to say but this, 189
 proud world, 129
 to my lady fair, 3
- Good-fellowship, coarse, 97
 Good-for-nothing people, 27
 Goodness and the grace, thank the, 358
 cherish, 206
 delighted to forgive, 41
 doth disdain comparison, 206
 greatness and, 86
 in things evil, 296
 is, how awful, 216
 or love, 8
 thinks no ill, 214
- Good-night, a fair, 270
 bid the world, 163
 say not, 16
 the stern'st, 309
 till it be morrow, 320
- Goodwill essential between good men,
 500

- Goodwin Sands, set up shop on, 816
 Goodwins, they call the place, 284
 Goody, please to moderate, 237
 Goody-goody, full of, 382
 Goose, a sorry, that will not baste her-
 self, 813
 a wild, at play, 98
 amid swans, 494, 687
 boh to a, 790
 cry bo to a, 353
 eye, mickle hid meat in a, 866
 gander, gosling, 787
 goes so often to the kitchen, 861
 lays before St. Chad, 760
 sauce for the, 23, 878
 shooch to a, 790
 so grey, no, 254
 that lays golden eggs, 814
 to see a, go barefoot, 758, 812
 who eats the king's, 794
 Gordian knot, 296
 Gordons dare, what the, 236
 Gore, human, 112
 shedding seas of, 62
 streams of foreign, 297
 Gorth them that seek his gore, 170
 Gorging Jack and guzzling Jimmy, 372
 Gorgonised me, 368
 Gorgons and Hydras, 213
 Gormed, I'm, 113
 Gospel colours hid, 45
 glosing the, 189
 groan, a real, 45
 light first dawned, 153
 music of the, 131
 of getting on, 328
 of war and damnation, 358
 truths, zeal for, 50
 Gossamer flying, the air is drying, 882
 may bestride the, 321
 Gossip and lying, 787
 avoid, 666
 scandal, and spite, 367
 marked for town's, 540
 Gossips are frogs, 787
 dine on the pot-lid, 782
 in the land of, 350
 quarrel and tell the truth, 880
 Gotham, I came to, 703
 wise men of, 871
 Gott, *der kleine, der Welt*, 733
 helfe mir, 735
 hilft dem Stärksten, 784
 mit uns, 734
 trunkener Mensch, 734
 Gout and glory, 31
 medicine cannot remove, 693
 or stone, without, 257
 (pains arthritic), 98
 Gout *chacun à son*, 775
 Govern according to law, 454
 one can only, by serving, 726
 others, to govern yourself, 484
 the good, easy to, 534
 Governs who, should look at both sides,
 701
 Governed, if he had not, would have
 been thought a governor, 582
 not so well, 177
 the most wise, least wise, 188
 too much, the world is, 461
 with how little wisdom the world
 is, 760
 Government a contrivance, 39
 a representative, 116
 Government, a satire on, 130
 and counsel, wisdom of men weak
 in, 8
 change is suspected in, 9
 divine right of, 116
 easier to praise than produce, 663
 forms of, 246
 founded on compromise, 38
 four pillars of, 10
 ill-begotten, ill-administered, 623
 in disease from the head worst, 701
 land of settled, 361
 lost by bad governing, 583
 more safe without goodwill, 618
 not lasting, 663
 obedience makes, 38
 of clerks, 116
 of few by many is bad, 476
 of the people, 192
 party inseparable from free, 37
 paternal meddling, 201
 quacks of, 50
 rules of civil, 220
 subjects loathe the, 163
 the general friend, 342
 three ends of, 88
 violent, not lasting, 707
 what is a free, 38
 within a government, 558
 Governments and office seekers, 50
 best of, 377
 hated, never endure, 568
 mixing two, 73
 Governor for form, we kept a, 30
 who must be wise, 398
 Gown, best, that goes up and down, 853
 decreed, for the, 80
 is his that wears it, 857
 often worn, disesteemed, 746
 plucked his, 146
 Gowns and gloves, 170
 two, and everything handsome, 280
 Grace after meat (Latin), 518
 attractive kind of, 335
 but not for, 17
 divine, never slow, 110
 doth him uphold, 344
 given of God, 83
 her gracious, graceful, graceless, 64
 is a gift of God, 190
 makes man irresistible, 733
 my, is sufficient for thee, 434
 my sufficient, 686
 of God is gear enough, 557
 orders all her movements, 557
 preventive, 218
 snatch a, 243
 sweet, attractive, 215
 that won, 217
 the power of, 65
 the Selkirk, 45 *note*
 the tender, 363
 unaffected, 146
 was in all her steps, 217
 with a better, 288
 Graces, all, never given to all, 726
 all other, will follow, 380
 extol their, 277
 joined with the nymphs, 572
 peculiar, 216
 sacrifice to the, 78
 to sacrifice to the, 451
 Graceful acts, those, 217
 port, 2
 Graciousness, the infinite, 78

- Graduated duace, 99
Gradum revocare, 535
Frœculus esuriens, 545
 Grain, a little, from much chaff, 525
 one, helps its companion, 837
 Grains of sand, 238
 Grammar, a heretic in, 548
 Cæsar not above, 502
 does not vitiate a deed, 536, 583
 domineers even kings, 720
 ground of all, 190
 heedless of, 17
 King of Rome and above, 526
 speaks, 545
 the art of, 8
 why care for, 25
 world's troubles due to, 720
 Grammarian, rhetorician, 545
 Grammarians, the, differ, 545
 give way, 505
Grammaticam, supra, 526
Grammaticos, Cæsar non supra, 502
 Gramplan hills, on the, 167
 Grand and comfortable, 18
 and griefless, 118
 as doomsday, 364
 Grandam, to please his, 284
Grande passion, she takes to a, 63
 Grandeur, memorable, 145
 old Scotia's, 42
 that was Rome, 242
 what is, 152
 Grandmother, teach your, 852
 Grandsire, sit like his, 283
 Grant in law includes all that is in-
 separable, 512
 me the power, 239
 Grants construed against the giver, 646
 Granta, sweet Granta, 3
 Gran'thers they knowed sunthin', 198
 Grape, fathers have eaten a sour, 421
 from out the purple, 222
 ripens grape, 701
 winter, sour, 156
 Grapes are sour, 858
 brought forth wild, 420
 do not ripen by moonlight, 579
 earth's, are sour, 185
 fathers have eaten sour, 422
 one bunch of, ripened by another,
 469
 pluck the, 503
 sours ripe, 302
 sweetest, hang highest, 863
 Grasp all, lose all, 787
 man's reach should exceed his, 31
 no more than thy hand will hold, 767
 not at much, 162
 of thought, mock the, 73
 Grasps at too much, who, 787
 Grasping, marring of, 234
 Grass and angry words, mingled, 589
 days are as, 415
 grows in Whitehall Court, 240
 grows not on the highway, 787
 grows, while the, 884
 ilka blade o', 807
 make two blades of, grow, 352
 on the top of the oak, 889
 soon, soon hay, 850
 stoops not, the, 326
 to grow, this isn't the time for, 444
 withers with autumn, 493
 Grasshopper, in manner of a, 666
 shall be a burden, 419
 Grasshoppers against the sun, 182
 half-a-dozen, 39
 wings of, 319
 Grate, ponderous, and massy bar, 271
 Grateful, favour always delightful to
 the, 546
 man, give money to a, 871
 mind, 214
Gratia gratiam parit, 814
levior plumæ est, 676
perit, si repositur, 559
 Gratitude, a burden to be shaken off, 721
 best of virtues, 787
 English, 107
 is expensive, 142
 lighter than a feather, 676
 of men, alas the, 401
 of place expectants, 381
 of power, 230
 still small voice of, 152
 the word is poor, 209
 Gratuities, how many expire, 5
 Grave, a little, little, 292
 a spacious, 263
 an obscure, 292
 approach thy, 35
 at each remove, 161
 botanise upon his mother's, 401
 cold comfort of the, 211
 cruel as the, 419
 dread the, as little as my bed, 184
 drop not a tear on that, 27
 dropped into my, 242
 dropped into the, 19
 earliest at his, 18
 far dearer the, 229
 from the, their voice, 269
 glorious life or, 160
 he that would assail thee in thy, 265
 hungry as the, 373
 if there be no meeting past the, 446
 in the silent, 157
 in the, whither thou goest, 418
 inglorious, 397
 is but the threshold, 339
 knowledge of the, 330
 lead but to the, 151
 low laid in my, 290
 no repentance in the, 386
 on my, as now my bed, 26
 or mellow, 2
 our passage to the, 408
 perhaps her, 214
 prince or beggar in the, 238
 pompous in the, 26
 possession of a peaceful, 256
 prisoners of death from the, 5
 renowned be thy, 307
 ripen towards the, 361
 root is ever in the, 162
 shadows of the, 408
 shall have a living monument, 319
 she is in her, 394
 shine sweetly on my, 20
 sinks to the, 146
 sleeping enough in the, 138, 867
 take them, O, 194
 thou art gone to the, 158
 to a welcome, 382
 to gay, 247
 vast and wandering, 366
 volley o'er the, 109
 where is thy victory, 253
 winds of heaven o'er their, 66
 without a, 54

- Graves, dishonourable, 303
 let's talk of, 292
 not in watery, 170
 of your sires, 166
 two grass-green, 360
Graviosa manent, 546
 Gravitation, law of, 264 note
 Gravy, she asked him for, 17
Gré, bon, mal gré, 713
 Grease, in his own, 75
 Great and good seldom the same, 787
 are great because we are on our
 knees, 724
 associating with the, 563
 born, 289
 by report, greater in deeds, 621
 cares not to be, 365
 enterprises, 2
 ere fortune made him so, 121
 far above the, 152
 folks, great favours, 452
 good and, 2
 how indigent the, 153
 how very small the very, 372
 I find, nothing, 398
 impotently, 253
 indifferent to applause, 347
 interests collide, 562
 is not beautiful, 612
 is to be misunderstood, 130
 Lakes of North America, 202
 leisure for the, 266
 let me call him, 410
 man dies, when a, 196
 man is unique, every, 130
 meanly, 268
 men are guide-posts, 38
 men, if, would have care of little
 ones, 805
 men, one finds, are men, 727
 men only may have great faults,
 716
 men overthrown by small means, 163
 men seem mere common earth, 206
 men's vices are esteemed, 205
 mind and gentleness, 33
 none completely wretched but the,
 24
 none unhappy but the, 266
 of elder times, 85
 ones eat up the little, 326
 ones, no, if there were no little, 866,
 867
 or bright, 217
 persons, I have lived with, 889
 persons, towards, 161
 place, men in, 10
 pleased to call the, 268
 pompous misery of being, 24
 put the little on the hook, 858
 rightly to be, 318
 rudely, 245
 that he is grown so, 303
 that which once was, 398
 they're only truly, 74
 thing, impossible, 32
 things, shun, 543
 thoughts, who can mistake, 15
 to be mistaken, 191
 unhappy, none think the, 405
 without a foe, 54
 would have none great, 858
 Greater, he is, who is better, 505
 if he had been willing to be smaller,
 675
- Greater matters, let us sing, 633
 than fortune can injure, 582
 than herself, 290
 than the rest, 247
 than themselves, a, 303
 than we know, we are, 400
 to the lesser, draws the, 361
 Greatest man the poorest, 129
 men, nation puts to death its, 724
 men, world knows nothing of its, 359
 number, happiness of the, 21
 number, pleasure of the, 201
 rises by his own merit, 569
 Greatness and goodness, not means, 86
 and his sweetness, 390
 be not afraid of, 289
 desire of, 122
 easy, 2
 esteemed a blessing, 206
 farewell to all my, 300
 far-off touch of, 369
 he could not want, 181
 his, impedes him, 569
 his, not his littleness, 385
 in me dwells no, 369
 in owing a good turn, 866
 is a ripening, 300
 knows no friendship, 358
 nothing unless lasting, 453
 point of all my, 300
 remember his, 88
 say where, lies, 247
 sense of, keeps a nation great, 384
 substance of his, 135
 thrust upon them, 289
 vice of, 179
 Grecian bend, 115
 chisel, ne'er did, 270
 Greece, 64 note
 conquered her conqueror, 543
 fair, 52
 fulminated over, 220
 in early, 88
 the isles of, 61
 Greed is rich, shame poor, 528
 of brutes, resolute, 350
 that coveted, 234
 Greedy folk have long arms, 788
 man, God hates, 744
 Greek, above all, 251
 all things have to be in, 626
 among Greeks, 567
 and Latin, the two languages, 599
 authors, 609
 Calends, 485
 deep in, 34
 he could speak, 48
 laudation in, of marvellous efficacy,
 731
 quoting from the, 467
 race faithless, 589
 source, words distorted from a, 530
 still less (skill) in, 101
 to me, 303
 Greeks bringing gifts, 656
 broken by bondage, 545
 joined Greeks, when, 191
 last of the, 455
 that never were, 32
 Greekling will attempt anything, 545
 Green, clothed in brightest, 396
 grassy turf, 20
 in my eye, 465
 in youth, 255
 of medderland, 380

- Green, perished in the, 367
 thought in a green shade, 205
 trip upon the, 326
 wood makes hot fire, 788
 wounds kept, 9
 Green's forsaken, 464
 Green-dense, 32
 Greenhouse, loves a, 99
 Greenland's icy mountains, 158
 Greensleeves, tune of, 278
 was all my joy, 442
 Greenwich fair, 110
 Greet, better bairns, than bearded men,
 761
 Greetings where no kindness is, 396
 Gregory VII., dying words of, 520
 Grellet, Stephen, 448
 Grenadier, a Hampshire, 445
Gree venalium, 546
 Grey and green, the worst medley, 788
 bluest of things, 355
 but not with years, 56
 from grizzle to, 340
 my gallant, 270
 too lovely to be, 5
 Greyhound in our hand, 269
 Greyhounds in the slips, 296
 Greystock, family motto, 711
 Grief, a glist'ring, 300
 a petrification, 34
 all, softened by time, 619
 and unrest, 131
 and willow-tree, 444
 antheming a lonely, 182
 appeased by tears, 529
 at length he has emptied the cup of,
 689
 can find, 238
 claimed his right, 271
 companion of pleasure, 570
 day lessens, 519
 decay, makes all, 259
 decreases, when it has nothing to
 increase it, 522
 divided made lighter, 788
 ever born can die, no, 235
 everyone can master a, 280
 fellowship in, 339
 fellowship of, 227
 fills the room up, 291
 finds some ease, 345
 folly to tear one's hair in, 684
 for one so dear, 656
 forestall his date of, 222
 gave his father, 254
 has her ebbings, 66
 hath two tongues, 326
 I'll ne'er impart, a, 333
 imparts, finds medicine who his, 344
 in her face, 362
 instructor of the wise, 57
 is itself a medicine, 96
 is past, 36
 is proud, 290
 led him astray, 344
 lies onward, 327
 light if capable of counsel, 788
 limits to the longest, 120
 makes one hour ten, 291
 manliness of, 147
 misspent, indeed, 102
 modes, shapes of, 311
 most detestable of things, 487
 music allays, 4
 my particular, 322
 Grief, near to gladness, 534
 never mended bones, 110
 no greater, than to remember days
 of joy, 73
 not for every, to the physician, 783
 not to be expressed, 134
 nothing speaks our, 103
 once told, 234
 one who can divine a, 5
 oppressed, minds with, 120
 our joy attends, 192
 past, 290
 pleased with grief's society, 327
 she died out of pure, pure, 442
 should not exceed the wound, 638
 smiling at, 289
 suages grief, 203
 that does not speak, 310
 that fame can never heal, 7
 there is a limit to, 522
 time and thinking cure, 870
 'tis unmanly, 311
 to reopen unspeakable, 564
 to resist, 522
 treads upon the heels of pleasure, 90
 which can resolve, is light, 576
 without community, 171
 words thorns to, 356
 Grievs are med'cinable, 307
 cutteth in half, 11
 great joys like, 205
 great, make us hard, 724
 little, are loud, 819
 little, make us tender, 724
 private, 304
 to rest, laid all, 342
 with bread are less, 753
 Grief's best music, 803
 no comfort, 810
 Grievance, good, worth more than bad
 pay, 745
 Grieve down this blow, 88
 down, what does not man, 88
 least who lament most, 570
 make the judicious, 516
 people pretend to, 354
 Grieved for those he left behind, 56
 I speak it, 376
 Grieves alone, who, 788
 too much who grieves too soon, 638
 Griffith, honest chronicler as, 301
 Grin, a universal, 99
 intelligence from ear to ear, 447
 so merry, every, 393
 to court a, 99
 to sit and, 165
 vanquish Berkeley with a, 24
 when he laughs, 405
 Grind, demd horrid, 111
 the faces of the poor, 420
 Grinders cease, the, 419
 Grindings, two, out of one sack, 774
 Grinned horrible, 214
 Grist to your mill, all bring, 753
 Grizzled here and there, 269
 Groan, pray, sue and, 281
 sit and hear each other, 182
 so in perpetuity, 308
 Groans, a bridge of, 15
 sovereign of sighs and, 281
 Groaning much, 593
 Groat, he that cannot change a, 884
 ill-saved that shames, 858
 Grocer died, born a man, a, 6
 Grog, only grog, 109

- Gross und leer*, 763
Grosse Seelen dulden still, 734
 Grossness, losing all its, 39
 Grote's, Mrs., saying, 449
 Ground, a little patch of, 318
 a piece of, not too large, 552
 call it holy, 159
 classic, 2
 every rood of, 146
 flew up and hit me, 25
 haunted, holy, 52
 is bed to the weary, 537
 lay him i' the cold, 318
 much, between, 854
 on the cold, 106
 place is holy, 360
 safer than lofty towers, 696
 still to quit the, 241
 the hard, cold, 268
 'tis holy, 152
 to a more removed, 313
 wandering on enchanted, 183
 which gives pleasure, 557
 Grounds more relative, 315
 Groundlings, split the ears of the, 315
 Groundsel speaks what it heard at the
 hinges, 858
 Grove of chimneys for me, 233
 organ breathes in every, 168
 Groves, first temples, 35
 whose rich trees, 215
 Grow, but not the wiser, 243
 double, surely you'll, 400
 wiser, without his books, 100
 Grows in Paradise our store, 184
 with his growth, 246
 Grown, 'spect I, 351
 Growing youth has a wolf in his
 stomach, 744
 Growing will not make the kettle boil,
 788
 Growth, the nobler, 16
 Grudge, feed fat the ancient, 283
 not, 788
 Grudging, mischief of, 234
 the expense, 377
 Grumble at, nothing to, 143
 Grumbling, itch of, 501
 makes the loaf no larger, 788
 Grundy, Mrs., 235
 Gryll be Gryll, let, 345
 Guard, better suffer once, than be ever
 on one's, 587
 dies, but does not surrender, 720
 on my, against all things, 606
 Guards himself, God guards him who,
 784
 up, and at 'em, 460
Guardati ben, guardati tutto, 763
 Guardian of the public peace, 403
 Guerdon, the fair, 223
Guerra cominciata, inferno scatenato,
 882
Guerre, droit de, 715
 Guessed right, once I, 448
 Guesser, public a bad, 108
 Guest a keen, 294
 a nobler, 376
 all-approving, 56
 an immortal, 232
 most meet, for such a, 380
 poor nigh-related, 86
 speed the going, 251
 speed the parting, 257
 that never drinks to his host, 813
 Guest, unbidden, 297
 unwelcome after three days, 555
 well filled, yield his place like a, 505
 Guests, goodlier, are past away, 370
 smell at three days old, 779
 uninvited, 578
 Guide I seek, no other, 219
 philosopher, and friend, 247
 posts and landmarks, 38
 Providence their, 219
 thee, his gentle spirit, 264
 unsavoury, 322
 Guides, cannot master the subtleties, 82
 there is a hand that, 365
 who neither lead nor tell the way,
 90
 ye blind, 427
 Guided by the wiser, man's right to
 be, 70
 Guile, Phœnicians complaining of, 451
 to eschew falsehood and, 20
 Guilt, a great comfort to be free from,
 701
 a man conscious of, 605
 always jealous, 788
 and shame, 229
 be thou my pilot, 206
 defeats my strong intent, 317
 greater according to rank, 624
 he invites, who overlooks crime, 568
 he that knows no, 207
 how near, without actual, 647
 is the source of sorrow, 266
 never rational, 41
 no, without intention, 587
 of giving pain, 232
 punishes its author, 533
 rebellion, fraud, 1
 to the victor, 200
 was my grim chamberlain, 170
 will raise phantoms, 159
 yoked to, 35
 Guilt's in that heart, 229
 Guiltier than him they try, 278
 Guilty always imagining punishment,
 633
 blind counsels of the, 620
 danger of protecting the, 609
 flourishing, 671
 God discovers the, 664
 make mad the, 314
 men never wise, 41
 mind, terror haunts the, 191
 thing, started like a, 311
 waste of time to inquire who were,
 694
 we mourn the, 204
 who spares the, threatens the inno-
 cent, 589
 Guinea, a thousand times genteeler, 379
 jingling of the, 362
 or note, not a, 16
 Guineas, the nice yellow, 47
 Guitar, touched his, 19
Gula, eamus quo ducit, 674
 ingeniosa, 564
 Gulf fixed, a great, 429
 profound, 213
 Gull, one cheat can, 32
 Gullet like a goose's neck, wished for
 a, 718
 should have a hook in his, 64
 Gum, medicinale, 325
 plum-tree, 314
 Gummidge, Mrs., 112

Gums, odorous, 215
 Gun, as sure as a, 758
 giddy son of a, 352
 Guns, but for these vile, 293
 the thundering, 43
 that go boom, boom, 143
Gunkalos horkous, 475
kakēs kakion outi gignetai, 479
Gunē, kakon deinon, 476
 Gunner, a blind, 132
 he that asked the master, 136
 Gunpowder, printing and the Protestant
 religion, 70
 Gunshot of his enemies, 37
 Gurnet, I am a soused, 294
 Gutter Lane, all goeth down, 753
Gyaris, brevibus, dignum, 495
 Gyler is begyled, 150

H

Haast verkwist, 789
 Habeas Corpus, a stringent curb, 203
Habere oportet, 697
 Habilliments, honest, mean, 288
 Habit causes love, 508
 character is, 479
 costly thy, 312
 does not make the monk, 858
 fixed as a, 237
 great is the force of, 581
 holy, cleanseth not foul soul, 744
 is overcome by habit, 506
 is second nature, 788
 is ten times nature, 388
 learn a bad, 815
 more things done through, than
 reason, 637
 or some darling sin, 237
 overcome by habit, 508
 rules the herd, 399
 ten times nature, 788
 will lead you to it again, 508
 Habits at first cobwebs, 788
 man a bundle of, 823
 pursuits become, 484
 well pursued, 232
Habita tecum, 690
 Habitation, a local, 282
 Habitations, received into new, 592
Habuisse, et nihil habere, 590
 Hackneyed on business, 97
 Had I wist, beware of, 763
 I wist is a poor man, 763
 Hades' gate ever open, 535
 Hadrian to his soul, 492
 Hadrian's death, 455
Hæres vivaciōr, 643
 vis gaudet tertius, 515
Hæret, semper aliquid, 495
Hæreticus in Grammatica, 548
 Hags, black and midnight, 310
 Haggard, if I do prove her, 324
 Haggards ride no more, 449
 Hail and farewell, 561
 brings frost, 788
 fellow, well met, 788
 Hair, a, has its shadow, 531, 773
 and hair, 788
 cut, get your, 466
 distinguish and divide a, 49
 even a, has its shadow, 702
 folly to tear one's, 684
 it hangs by a, 515
 Hair, long dishevelled, 326
 long, little wit, 820
 looping up her, 209
 ninth part of a, 294
 not the value of a, 396
 of a woman, 173
 of her streaming, 241
 on, keep your, 465
 quarrel about goats', 490
 sacred, disserve, 245
 stood on end, my, 623
 the floral, 356
 there's, 466
 'tis with a single, 244 *note*
 with a single, 244
 with his human, 29
 Hairs, gray, with sorrow, 411
 my silver, 163
 of your head are all numbered, 426
 to split, 873
 white, 295
 white, sign of age, not wisdom, 477
Hairōn hairōumat, 467
Haken werden will, was ein, 869
 Halcyon days, 297
 Half dead to know that I shall die, 366
 dearer, 216
 denied is half-justified, 50
 dressed, half-drunk lean over, 6
 enough is half fill, 788
 is better than the whole, 477
 is more than the whole, 520
 my better, 335
 will never be believed, 255
 wisdom half-experience gives, 401
 Halfpenny, very little for a, 834
 Halfpennies in a purse, draw together,
 843
 Halifax and Hell, 359
 good, 787
 Hall binks are sliddery, 788
 do in hill (or hole) as you would in,
 770
 good cheer in the, 379
 it is fair in, 811
 Halls, her marble, 193
 I dwelt in marble, 35
 Hallow all we find, 183
 Hallowed and so gracious, 311
 down to earth's profound, 67
 place, a, 12
Halles, langage des, 721
 Halter, horse that draws his, 859
 made of silk, 81
 no man e'er felt the, 377
 now fitted the, 259
 the conjugal, 684
 the matrimonial, 503
 Halters, racks, gibbets, 237
 Halves, give not by, 208
 never do things by, 830
 Hame, ilka thing pleases when Willie's
 at, 47 *note*
 Hamilton, Alex., 74 *note*
 Hamlet, disgusts this refined age, 131
 is still, 20
 Hammer and anvil, between, 763
 and anvil ever in his ears, 424
 better to be, than anvil, 882
 going, pray to God, but keep the,
 784
 in praying, use your, 842
 when a, strike your fill, 882
 Hammers fell, no, 158
 Hammered out to suit, 87

- Hampden family, 705
 village, 152
 Hams, with most weak, 314
Hamus, semper tibi pendeat, 504
 Hand, a hard, 297
 a taming, 236
 a vanished, 363
 against every man, 411
 and mouth, soup lost between, 867
 as liberal as the light, 96
 bless the, 242 *note*
 cold, warm heart, 740
 dare not write what it has dared to
 do, 659
 do not offer your, to everyone, 598
 doth not do all the mouth speaks, 865
 finest, of any woman, 347
 gentle Abra's, 258
 had you stretched your, 354
 hard with labour, 239
 here's a, 46
 here's my, 276
 his trembling, had lost, 272
 I love so well, the, 282
 in hand through life, 92
 just raised, licks the, 245
 kiss the, they wish out off, 824
 let this pressure of, say the inex-
 pressible, 735
 lick yet loathe the, 51
 made by man's, can be overturned
 by it, 878
 makes feeble, 270
 moved by an unseen, 367
 no rude, deface it, 397
 one, washes another, 837
 open, 269
 open as day, 295
 plucked by his, 384
 quickly to your hat, slowly to your
 purse, 843
 reef, and steer, 109
 right, to me as a god, 518
 rubs hand, 585
 still adore the, 242
 sweeten this little, 310
 that gives the blow, 242
 that made us, 2
 that rocks the cradle, 380
 the dyer's, 327
 the steering, 356
 they gied him my, 18
 thy sword shall wield, 35
 to bless, 79
 to execute mischief, 142, 173, 181
 to the outside of his, 290
 upon the Ocean's, 242
 washes hand, 480
 waved her lily, 141
 which doth oblige, to hate the, 107
 who shuts his, 162
 with a short, 501
 with one, 242
 with rosy, 216
 worse than a bloody, 332
 you cannot see, 376
 Hand, a general should have clean, 457
 and feet, with, 584
 and hearts, 150
 are not more like, 312
 before lips, 356
 fearful hearts and faint, 423
 folding of the, to sleep, 416
 have built, what, hands can pull
 down, 735
 Hands have met, our, 169
 hearts of old gave, 324
 I warm'd both, 188
 in coffers, 830
 into Thy, 561
 little, were never made, 386
 many, light work, 824
 many, no brains, 860
 of Esau, 411
 of invisible spirits, 194
 off you, scarce able to keep my, 710
 pure, not full, 644
 so vile, 229
 that cast the sea-king's sceptre, 236
 that their, may undergo harsh
 strokes, 694
 to do, for idle, 386
 to holy, 103
 to join right, 518
 true of his two, 189
 with clean, 578
 with one of his, wrought, 413
 Handel, he to, 834
 Handel's sake, for, 100
 Handful bigger than the hand, 105 *note*
 Handicraft, be not ashamed of your, 759
 those who have learnt no, 628
 Handicrafts, without, a city cannot be
 inhabited, 424
 Handkerchief, he had no little, 18
 Handkerchiefs, moral pocket, 110
 Handle and help, 32
 Handling, abides no, 295
 Handmaid to religion, 8
 Handsome at twenty, 796
 born, born married, 847
 is as handsome does, 149
 is that handsome does, 788
 persons worst, 540
 when young, the devil, 855
 wretched to be over, 608
Handwerk hat goldenen Boden, 873
 Hang a man twice for one offence, 830
 a man, when he says he'll, 143
 and draw, first, 822
 him anyhow, 82
 in our powers to, 137
 the man over again, 17
 wrong fier, far better, 113
 yourself, 665
 yourself, go and, 533
 Hanged, born to be, 789
 by the neck, 688
 for very honest rhymes, 251
 to order anyone to be, 584
 told that his father was, 800
 who is born to be, 796
 Hanging and wiving, 284, 789
 if you like not, drown, 208
 is too good, 37
 the worst use, 404
 Hangit or noon, rises early that is, 793
 Hangman, when it comes home to him,
 112
 Hangman's whip, 45
 Hanna, in tongue a, 445
 Hannibal knows how to gain a victory,
 455
 unable to utilise victory, 706
 Hansom cabs, 116 *note*
 Hap and a halfpenny, 789
 and mishap, 789
 harder, did never, 441
 nae man makes his ain, 829
 Happen, things you dare not hope for, 647

- Happen to one, what may, may to all, 513
 where things can, 262
 wish for what does, 882
 Happened, what has, not valued, 613
 Happens, the unhopd for, 566
 Happier than I know, 217
 Happiest if ye seek no happier state, 215
 of men, 64
 Happiness a disposition to, 232
 and misery go to those who have
 too much, 721
 belongs to the contented, 472
 born a twin, 61
 caused by virtue or by riches, 701
 ever within reach, 736
 fixed to no spot, 247
 for the greatest numbers, 173
 future by past, 121
 given to all, 710
 heaven wills our, 409
 height of human, 136
 human, how sad a sight, 406
 hunting after, 168
 I have known, 735
 I will rival Jove in, 514
 if so, farewell to, 676
 ignorant of, 157
 independent, 402
 is added life, 343
 is but a name, 43
 is no laughing matter, 388
 is transient, 475
 made to be shared, 721
 makes for, 6
 of the greatest number, 21
 of the wicked disperses, 721
 only path to, 342
 our being's end, 247
 passes everyone once, 866
 pursuit of, 174
 slumbered long in, 339
 supreme, 479
 taste, 95
 that makes the heart afraid, 168
 the greatest, 173 *note*
 through another's eyes, 287
 too swiftly flies, 153
 true, to seem worthy of, 528
 'twill bring, 64
 unexpected, the more welcome, 567
 we find our, 395
 what Earth calls, 409
 who talks much of his, 799
 Happy, alas, too, 537
 all alone for hours, 35
 all have the power to be, 597
 all that makes a just man, 208
 as a lover, 400
 before death, call no man, 476
 before his death, no one called, 697
 beware, ye, 682
 by compulsion, 85
 by report, 10
 could I be with either, 141
 does not need to be happier, 498
 duty of being, 349
 except that you were absent, 533
 he is, who can use God's gifts, 614
 he is not, who envies a happier, 616
 hours together, 232
 I hope she is, 25
 in his children, 789
 in nothing else so, 292
 is he born and taught, 404
 little, if I could say how much, 280
 Happy, live, 524
 make us, 33
 makes a nation, 220
 man be his dole, 278
 man, happy dole, 789
 man, no hour strikes to the, 789
 many, who seem to be struggling,
 595
 may you and your home be, 680
 mind must be great, 410
 more, if less wise, 57
 no man, before dead and buried, 519
 no one altogether, 574
 no one to be called, while alive, 601
 none, till all are, 343
 none, without health, 620
 only are the truly great, 406
 or unhappy, people never so much
 as they fancy, 726
 persons never there, and yet they
 are, 25
 suffice to make us, 87
 tears a luxury to the, 230
 than wise, better to be, 810
 that thinks himself so, 791
 to be, is dangerous, 350
 to make men, 103, 251
 without thinking too much, 791
 Harangue, the clear, 94
 tu feras après ta, 716
 Harbour after shipwrecks, 639
 bar be moaning, 185
 bar only grains of sand, 377
 Harbours open, *bid*, 249
 seek safe, 696
 Hard and hard do not make a wall, 524
 got, soon gone, 789
 I never think I have hit, 176
 it is, but endurance makes things
 lighter, 524
 it is, but so is the law, 524
 naught excellent unless, 346
 nothing's so, but search will find it
 out, 163, 196
 things are compassed, 208
 though my hap be, 350
 what is, is softened with difficulty,
 477
 with hard, 789
 Hardens a' within, 45
 Harder to hit, 220
 Hardiness, hardness mother of, 307
 Hardness, sage without, 5
 Hardy as the Nemean lion's nerve, 313
 Hare, a sleeping, 473
 as food, 567
 cannot catch a, with a tabret, 888
 drumming not the way to catch a,
 771
 first catch your, 779
 holds with the, 793
 little dogs start the, 819
 March, 118
 the life of a, 576
 there goeth the, 883
 to hunt with a tabor, 872
 to start a, 293
 Hares, finds you, 302
 run after two, 806
 who chases two, catches neither, 524
 Hark! they whisper, 253
 Harm him as little as you may, 382
 to win us to our, 308
 watch, harm catch, 789
 what good without, 350

- Harmer, Alderman, 17
 Harmes two, of, 77
 Harmless art, his, 271
 Harmonies divine, 330
 divinest, 233
 Harmonious sisters, 225
 sounds still delightful to me, 192
 Harmony, a note most full of, 26
 difficult to restore, 519
 disposed to, 187
 few such swains for, 26
 foretells, 242
 from heavenly, 125
 hidden soul of, 221
 is in immortal souls, 285
 not understood, 245
 order, or proportion, 26
 queen of, 399
 sweet, among these wheels, 73
 touches of sweet, 285
 with me, no one so much in, 639
 world made by, 150
 Harness, dead in his, 424
 him that girdeth on his, 412
 on our back, with, 310
 Harney, J. M., 264 *note*
 Haroun Alraschid, good, 360
 Harp a king had loved to hear, 271
 if his weak, 23
 of Orpheus, 225
 of thousand strings, 387
 on the frayed string, 235
 set my, to notes of woe, 225
 sings to one clear, 366
 take thy, 169
 that once, 228
 the sole companion, 19
 Harps upon the willows, 416
 Harper, as a, lays his open palm, 195
 Harping on my daughter, 314
 Harpocrates, 529
 and Venus, 686
 Harris, Mrs., 112
 Harry, bluff, 362
 I saw young, 294
 Harsh and crabbed, not, 222
 things soothingly, to say, 478
 towards himself, 265
 Harshness, tis not enough, 244
 Hart *gegen hart*, 789
 Hart panteth, as thee, 415
 Harumfrodite, kind of a giddy, 186
 Harvest, a wet, 805
 an unsatisfactory, 557
 home, stubble land at, 293
 is past, 421
 joy in, 420
 laughs with a, 175
 mar so fair an, 167
 of a quiet eye, 401
 share my, 170
 time, in, 379
 time of Love, 342
 truly is plenteous, 426
 who has a good, 795
 Harvests, good, make men prodigal, 786
 Hash of men's buzzums, 25
 Hashed this, you have, you must
 swallow it, 696
 Hassen und Neiden, 735
 Hast, ohne, aber ohne Rast, 736
 Haste administers all things badly, 514
 comes not alone, 789
 fiery-red with, 292
 fool, is no speed, 828
 Haste, his heedless, 344
 in judgment is criminal, 560
 is of the devil, 789
 is prodigal, 789
 makes puppies blind, 502
 makes waste, 140, 787, 886
 maketh waste, 789
 manages things badly, 583
 more, less speed, 828
 nothing in, but catching fleas, 834
 repent in, 90
 sword of heaven not in, 73
 to an ill way, 822
 trips up its own heels, 789
 with leisure, 828
 without, without rest, 736
 Hasten deliberately, 478
 slowly, 538
 to a conclusion, 11
 Hasteth well that wisely can abide, 76
 Hastiness, man created of, 466
 Hasty counsel, repentance follows, 703
 counsels rarely prosper, 640
 justice not just, 613
 man never wanted woe, 744
 men seldom want woe, 757
 to outbid, be not, 759
 Hat, all his troubles under one, 879
 civility of, at devotion, 25
 fashion of his, 279
 he brushes his, 280
 is going round, 165
 is not made for one shower, 744
 lies beneath your, 237
 live by pulling off the, 154
 not much the worse for wear, 98
 old three-cornered, 165
 the man in the white, 465
 the same old, 465
 upon your brows, 310
 was a beaver, 16
 what a shocking bad, 465
 where did you get that, 466
 Hats, English, very ugly, 729
 white, 465
 Hatches, his body's under, 109
 Hatchet, handle after, 486
 Hatchets to the fallen tree, 881
 Hatching vain empires, 213
 Hatchment, trophy, sword nor, 318
 Hate at first sight, 129
 and love, I, 624
 and mistrust, 383
 and pain, 331
 anyone we know, hardly, 158
 as soon as, in me, 330
 as though you might have to love,
 490
 cannot wish thee worse, 229
 celestial, 255
 could supple, 237
 dissembled, 123
 easier to, 21
 false love turns to, 369
 found only on the stage, 62
 heaps of, 262
 hem that my vices tellen me, 75
 him, I do not, as much as I ought,
 69
 if I can, I will, 623
 immortal, 211
 in the like extreme, 257
 Juno's unrelenting, 126
 let them, as long as they fear, 623
 love as expecting to, 876

- Hate, man is, 390
 many will, if you love yourself, 594
 most deadly, 292
 never understand the folks they, 198
 no reason for your, 208
 nor love thy life nor, 213
 of hate, 360
 of those below, 53
 public, 108
 repaid their, 330
 roughness breedeth, 10
 ruling principle of, 59
 sweetest thing, next to love, 194
 that is fanned, 380
 that which we fear, 305
 thee, hearts that, 301
 they attack this one man with, 698
 unbelieving I, 660
 void of rancorous, 272
 where I, 208
 who cannot, 355
 whom all, is not safe, 696
 without reason, people, 726
 you, 'tis delicious to, 228
- Hates, extinction of unhappy, 5
 feuds and feeble, 4
 me for nought, 793
 nation, nation, 4
 no one, a true man, 452
 shadows of, 4
- Hated all for love of Jesus, 265
 all, much he, 255
 me without a cause, 430
 of his subjects is not a king, 796
 with the gall of gentle souls, 26
- Hateful as the gates of Hades, 471
- Hater, a good, 178
- Hatin', each other for the love of God, 191
- Hatred, a healthy, 72
 and envy, honest man must endure, 735
 do not go further with your, 697
 for hatred, 732
 never vanquish me by, 620
 open, loses revenge, 569
 reaped unequivocal, 188
 theological, 624
 to avoid, is to triumph, 624
 truths that soften, 400
 undying, 558
 unleavened, 56
 wrongs, and fears, 270
- Hatreds of long duration, 624
- Hatter, who's your, 465
- Hatton, Christopher, 153 *note*
- Haunted me the morning long, 361
 the place is, 168
- Have and to hold, to, 438
 better to, than to wish, 762
 more men, the more they want, 553
 not, want not, care not, 599
 those that, 361
 what he hath not, who would, 800
 what we would have, 279
 what we, we prize not, 280
- Haven, a glorious, 73
 I have found the, 568
- Haven's found, mine, 48
- Haves, the, and the Have-nots, 865
- Havoc and spoil, 214
 cry, 303
- Havocs, noble, he had made, 167
- Hawk and buzzard, between, 763
 as the, pursues the doves, 700
- Hawk from a handsaw, 314
 gentle, half mans herself, 857
 hated because ever armed, 624
 sometimes has, and sometimes he
 hunger has, 884
- Hawks, not allured with empty hand, 887
 or horses, more delight than, 327
- Hawking, first point of, 857
 full of displeasures, 876
 royal sport, 208
- Hawthorn in the dale, 221
 time, 357
- Hay and corn, time to cock your, 812
 flowers in May, fine cocks of, 779
 make, as best you may, 823
 make, while the sun shines, 822
 the new-mown, 560
 upon his horn, 540
- Hazard, all is on the, 304
 as great a share of, 213
 hope and, 211
 let us face the, 674
 of the die, 300
 utmost edge of, 219
- He, that unfortunate, 287
- Head, a good, will get itself hats, 743
 a main in his, 110
 aches, all the body is worse, 881
 almost turns, 4
 alone remained, 101
 and feet keep warm, 858
 and tail, cut off, and throw the rest
 away, 768
 big, little wit, 739
 bowed his comely, 205
 disease worst which proceeds from
 the, 701
 error of, 231
 fantastically carved, 295
 fat, lean brains, 739
 good, cannot lie, 743
 grown grey in vain, 331
 hands, wings, or feet, 214
 hang the pensive, 224
 hath no, needs no hat, 796
 hath not where to lay his, 426
 hazardous to the weak, 22
 heart may give a lesson to, 100
 is afflicted, if the, 674
 is not more native to the heart, 311
 its, stretches to heaven, 648
 leads the, 88
 mickle, little wit, 826
 never make a clear, 237
 no bigger than his, 306
 no, needs no heart, 885
 nor feet, neither, 599
 O good grey, 365
 off with his, 81
 one, cannot hold all wisdom, 837
 one, given for many, 698
 or tail, and without, 86
 repairs his, 224
 sacred, 223
 scald man's, soon broken, 748
 scratch your, with your own nails,
 889
 some less majestic, 54
 stand on your, 118
 statuanes loved to copy, 202
 strikes with tongue, must ward with,
 864
 that is royal, 229
 that one small, 147

- Head, the subtle, contriving, 5
 they bowed the, 341
 thy reverend, 93
 thy slumberless, 330
 to heel, 483
 to shake his sapient, 5
 turnin' for counsel to the tail, 198
 to contrive mischief, 142, 173
 what a whirlwind is her, 63
 who has not, should have legs, 885
 whole is sick, 419
 wise, makes close mouth, 750
 witless, makes weary feet, 750
 work and long noses, 452
 you could not tell which was the,
 23
 Heads, four, under one hood, 875
 hide their diminished, 214
 little, contain sense, 819
 our, are right in vain, 409
 so many, so many wits, 849
 two, better than one, 875
 which are aching for them, 348
 Headache, crown cures not, 862
 little children, 819
 Heady not strong, 252
 Healed, not so soon, as hurt, 837
 Healing, ill, an old sore, 813
 in His wings, 422
 Heals, God, physician hath the thanas,
 784
 Health and high fortune, 274
 and intellect, the two blessings, 480
 and money go far, 801
 and peace attend, 200
 and sickness double enemies, 801
 better than wealth, 801
 care for your, 613
 comeliness and, 157
 deny, he that will this, 444
 fame, peace, 100
 giving, a godlike office, 553
 grant me but, 348
 if well with your, wealth can add
 nothing, 633
 is the second blessing, 382
 life is not life without, 481
 much interested in her own, 392
 O blessed, 620
 peace and, 153
 peace and competence, 247
 poverty mother of, 841
 prodigal of, 105
 sign of, will to be cured, 631
 some men employ their, 97
 surest road to, 79
 the chief box of, 854
 to the sick man, 84
 unbought, 124
 unbought, a divinity, 640
 we wish him, 184
 without money, 801
 without pence, 801
 Healths, drink one another's, 174
 five fathom deep, 320
 give our friends a title, 380
 half-a-dozen, 135
 Healthy body, a, 13
 know not their health, 71
 physician superfluous among the, 587
 Heap, of many things comes a great,
 515
 on more wood, 270
 pleasant to take from a great, 685
 Heaps of miser's treasure, 222
 Hear a little and speak much, 201
 all parties, 801
 both sides, 474
 every man, 350
 first, speak afterwards, 738
 harp a king had loved to, 271
 I, but keep silent, 496
 me, you will, 117
 say something we want to, 590
 see, and be silent, 496
 still stood fixed to, 217
 swift to, 436
 the other side, 496
 what he does not wish, 675.
 what signifies me, 21
 who will not, must feel, 885
 Heard in days of old, 237
 it, but he heeded not, 54
 Hearer, a willing and prepared, 349
 carries away his, 672
 charmed, thought it was his own,
 375
 wise, though the speaker a fool, 869
 Hearer's mind, entwined himself
 around, 56
 Hearing ill, ill rehearsing, 808
 on the prudent side, no, 95
 worth the, 209
 zealous in, 684
 Hearsay is half lies, 801
 wounds by, 280
 Hearse, underneath this sable, 179
 Heart, a bitter, 32
 a cruel, 256
 a gentle, 291
 a gentle, is tied with an easy thread,
 743
 a good, helps in misfortune, 561
 a good, rids work, 834
 a good, the best remedy, 854
 a great deal to a faint, 684
 a heavy, 282
 a humble and a contrite, 186
 a naked human, 407
 a sinful, 270
 a soft, 680
 ache, big children, 819
 ache, end the, 315
 afire, sparks fly out, 881
 and hope, a jot of, 225
 and mind, to improve, 509
 and not the brain, 194
 argues not the mind, 5
 as sound and free, 163
 as well as want of, 169
 at leisure from itself, 383
 be at the root, though my, 362
 be light, no sky heavy if the, 80
 beak from out my, 242
 beat in my brain, 27
 beating of my own, 211
 blithe, a blomand visage, 740
 break, a great deal of, 278
 break, full of, 195
 build on the human, 28
 burst his mighty, 304
 can ne'er a transport know, 200
 comes from the, goes to the, 877
 cracks a noble, 319
 crammed with arrogance, 300
 did break, some, 366
 discontent at, 1
 do as he is disposed in his, 438

- Heart, do not eat your, 509
 doth ache, 37
 except the, 42
 faint, ne'er won fair lady, 777
 feelings of men's, 6
 feels ice, 31
 from the bottom of the, 558
 full, lied never, 742
 give me back my, 59
 give not to despair, 5
 good, better than heads, 201
 grown cold, a, 331
 half, is no heart, 788
 hard, worse than a bloody hand, 332
 has ears, 858
 has its reasons, 722
 hath ne'er within him burned, 272
 head, hand, 368
 her innocent, 230
 her, is one, 384
 heresy of, 390
 his eyes were with his, 54
 human, is the mirror, 69
 humblest of, 77
 I know, his, 218
 imbued with sense of virtue, 563
 in his, my heart, 265
 in it, with my, 276
 inmost cupboards of her, 371
 innocent, brittle thing, 201
 is dead, my veins are cold, 272
 is deceitful above all, 421
 is high, my, 350
 is idly stirred, 401
 is in his boots, 802
 is in his hose, 802
 is set, as min', 76
 it nerves my, 271
 joy can hardly reach the, 43
 knoweth his own bitterness, 416
 knows its own bitterness, 774
 languor is not in your, 5
 leads yet chills the vulgar, 55
 leal and loving, 47
 leaps up, my, 394
 let me wring your, 317
 look then into thine, 192
 madness of the, 56
 man's, deviseth his way, 416
 may give a lesson, 100
 measure men round the, 825
 mighty, is lying still, 397
 miss the old, 259
 music in their, 184
 must rule, 106
 nearest the, nearest the mouth, 829
 never has ached with a, 355
 new opened, my, 300
 not at peace till it rests in Thee, 537
 not opinion, is man's honour, 732
 O hardness of the human, 621
 of a maiden, 228
 of God takes in, 199
 of heart, my, 316
 of lead, 252
 of living mould, 66
 of man shots out, 199
 on heart, 28
 one, one hand, 355
 one, one way, 509
 open my, 34
 open not thine, 423
 promised what the fancy, 263
 rotten at the, 283
 runs away with his head, 89
- Heart, sae true his, 210
 sees further than the head, 858
 sighing of a contrite, 437
 so manly, 269
 soft with pity, 239
 something must have to cherish, 196
 soothe or wound a, 274
 stain, away, ne'er carried a, 231
 stands armed, 326
 stout, 269
 stout, to a stev brae, 843
 susceptible to Cupid, 591
 tale of many a human, 85
 that has truly loved, 228
 that is soonest awake, 228
 that lives alone, 401
 that rugged, 20
 that was humble, 231
 that watches and receives, 400
 that which cometh from the, 853
 the brave impetuous, 5
 the o'erfraught, 310
 the saddest, 269
 the same in every human breast, 5
 the world hath stung, 55
 thinketh, tongue speaketh, 878
 thou hast a, 91
 though unknown, responds, 193
 throbs, count time by, 15
 through good, and our Lady's grace,
 272
 to conceive, 181
 to eat thy, 346
 to heart and mind to mind, 272
 too great for what contains it, 302
 undermine the, 351
 unspotted, 297
 untainted, 297
 untravelled, 145
 vibrates my fond, 60
 was at the sea, 18
 was formed for softness, 55
 was hot within him, 195
 was kind, 109
 was like to break, 18
 what a, 58
 what takes our, 258
 when the little, is big, 18
 which others bleed for, 91
 whole and soul-free, 349
 whole, I'll warrant him, 287
 will break yet brokenly live on, 52
 will never ache, 355
 wise, like a mirror, 858
 with strings of steel, 317
 world of the, 231
- Hearts ache, when parents', 879
 admission to, 1
 and intellects, 679
 and sentiments were free, 36
 are great, our, 368
 are more than coronets, 361
 at leisure, 394
 be true and fast, 4
 broken, die slow, 66
 conquer willing, 219
 ensanguined, 99
 for falsehood framed, 333
 good, 156
 grew soft, 234
 hands not, 324
 if wrong our, 409
 improvident, indecent, 27
 just as pure and fair, 144
 lift up your, 688

- Hearts, masters of all, 183
 may agree, 801
 O blind, 622
 of all yearn after it, 73
 of English oak, 273
 of oak, 139
 our hopes, our prayers, 194
 paved with broken, 196
 so brave, 229
 steeped in gall, 561
 that feared, 236
 that love, 230
 the states of, 105
 the yearning, 235
 to feeling, pensive, 44
 to stay, 50
 to steal away your, 304
 touch them but rightly, 264
 two fond, 16
 two, that beat as one, 196
 unkind, I've heard of, 401
 walk up and down in the, 187
 was her favourite suit, 187
 whose, are dry as summer dust, 402
 whose, are fresh and simple, 195
 within, 27
 ye tender, 332
 you hard, 302
 Heart's ease, can never beat, 303
 his mouth, 302
 letter read in the eyes, 858
 undoing, my, 229
 Heartily, as unto the Lord, 435
 Hearth, no more shall gladden our
 domestic, 73
 of your own and a good wife, 744
 of your own is worth gold, 744
 Heartstane, a clean, 262
 his clean, 42
 Hearthstone of home, 233
 my own, 129
 Heat breaks no bones, 789, 801
 in inverse proportion, 226
 in proportion to want of knowledge,
 347
 ma'am, it was dreadful, 337
 nor cold remains always in sky, 886
 where is that Promethean, 325
 with mild, 369
 Heath-flower, ne'er from the, 270
 Heathen and publican, an, 438
 machine for converting the, 70
 no blinkard, 354
 Heaven, a Persian's, 230
 a time ordains, 225
 above like the, 238
 above, the, 349
 adorned the happy land, 2
 and earth, more things in, 313
 and earth shall pass away, 272
 and hell, friends in, 811
 and hell, marriage an image of, 347
 and home, kindred points of, 395
 alone is given away, 197
 all of, 2
 all the way to, 103
 all to, 179
 appeared so blue, 370
 around us, 229
 as near by sea as land, 801
 before mine eyes, 221
 begins where imperfection ceaseth,
 15
 beholding, 230
 below, a little, 386
 Heaven, blessed part to, 301
 breathe in, secure, 384
 call, to witness, 586
 cancelled from, 216
 candidate of, 124
 chased them up to, 100
 commences, his, 146
 crosses, ladders to, 768
 earth here with, 33
 fall, let, 538
 from earth so far, 217
 further off from, 169
 gaze at, 659
 go not laughing to, 826
 harbingers to, 139
 heart is in, 158
 hell I suffer seems a, 215
 his blissful soul was in, 3
 in a sedan, no going to, 867
 in her eye, 217
 in the scowl of, 68
 intercourse with, 528
 invites, hell threatens, 407
 is above all, 801
 is all the happier, 205
 is fer (far), 150
 is love, 272
 is not always, 242
 is overflowing, 85
 is shut up, 413
 is there care in, 344
 is won! 230
 it came, from, 342
 itself, we attempt, 607
 itself would stoop, 223
 leave her to, 313
 leave the rest to, 340
 light of, 211
 merit, by making earth a hell, 51
 mild be the doom of, 65
 more sweet, and, 384
 more than all in, 55
 must be in, 33
 mutual love compared to, 92
 my dearest foe in, 311
 nor let us lose our, 334
 not grim, 34
 not scorned in, 102
 of hell, 212
 of hell, make a, 282
 offspring of, 214
 on earth, 215
 opened wide, 216
 or hell, goes to, 275
 or to hell, to, 309
 populace of, 33
 pursue, more than, 248
 refuse to hear, 20
 regarding, as a rotten borough, 168
 rest in, 560
 roars above, 95
 send thy soul to, 298
 serve in, 212
 soon sets right all other matters, 30
 that bends, 242
 that frowns on me, 300
 the floor of, 285
 the serene of, 341
 the vision sent, 93
 those who win, 34
 too high, 217
 'twas whispered in, 449
 upon earth, 9
 wages of work, in, 72
 was all tranquillity, 230

- Heaven was in him, 382
 were not heaven, 351, 381
 what pleases, 274
 who spits against, 843
 will bless your store, 235
 will most incorrect to, 311
 with its new day, 29
 Heavens above, in the, 242
 are just, 298
 declare the glory of God, 414
 he is covered by the, 506
 fall, let the, 666
 look bright, 229
 man made to contemplate the, 630
 scale the, 99
 should fall, what if the, 655
 spangled, 2
 the starry, 16
 to suit the tastes, 230
 we will attempt the way of the, 665
 Heaven's eternal year, 124
 gate, at, 307 *note*
 gate stands ope, 161
 own heart, 358
 own light, 227
 peculiar care, 339
 Heavenly things, contemplation of, 627
 things, gaze on, 673
 Heaviness foreruns the good event, 295
 that's gone, 276
 Heavy, Milton a little, 61
 Hebrew to me, 713
 Hebrides, in dreams behold the, 444
 Hectic of a fool, 408
 Hector, and Troy's misfortunes, 549
 Hecuba to him? what's, 314
 Hedge, another may not look over, 838
 between keeps friendship green, 744
 him in from the assault of harm, 5
 low, easily leapt over, 746
 Hedgehog has one resource, 494
 rolled up the wrong way, 171
 Hedgehogs dressed in lace, 165
 Hedgerow, set him before a, 35
Hediston akousma epainos, 472
 Heed, take, doth surely speed, 852
 take, is good rede, 852
 too much, is loss, 873
 who for himself will take no, 395
 Heel, a shaft i' the, 57
 tread each other's, 407
 Heels, high and low, 352
 out at, 306
 Heep, Uriah, 113
 Heidelberg tun, like the, 763
 Heifer dead, finds the, 297
 plowed with my, 412
 when they give you a, 881
 Height, fortune's highest, 350
 no man can see over his own, 832
 so hard is, 241
 Heights, great, are hazardous, 22
 in other lives, 31
 the giddy, 245
 wind ye up the, 30
 Heir, because he had no, 170
 follows heir, 636
 God makes the, 548
 next, always suspected and hated,
 688
 of all the ages, 362
 the legitimate, 548
 the third, 835
 third, never enjoys ill-gotten goods,
 808
 Heirs immortal, 243
 of heirs without end, 548
 unknown, to, 248
 Heir's unworthy actions deemed worthy,
 563
 weeping, masked laughter, 548
Heis anēr oudeis anēr, 470
Hekas, hostis alitros, 470
Hēkista ē hēdista, 472
 Helen, like another, 125
 Helen's beauty in a brow of Egypt, 282
 cheek, 287
 Helicon, tea at, 81
Hēlia hēlika terpei, 818
 Hell, a new, 137
 a sweete, 77
 and chancery, 802
 anteroom of, 185
 as the gates of, 256
 better to reign in, 212
 broke loose, 216
 contains no fouler fiend, 256
 deepest pit of, 127
 down to, 298
 fear of, 381
 feeling, 230
 fiend from, 15
 fire, he's in danger of, 386
 fires of, mix with his hearth, 364
 from beneath is moved, 420
 has, its rights, 733
 he that is in, 796
 his prisons in, 86
 hissing hot from, 15
 hot from, 303
 I suffer, the, 215
 in, knows not what heaven is, 790
 it is in suing long to bide, 346
 itself should gape, though, 312
 made for the inquisitive, 513
 making earth a, 51
 man who has been in, 737
 mouth of, 365
 myself an, 215
 never mentions, 249
 no fans in, 866
 no, fiercer than failure, 182
 nobody will go to, for company, 867
 of heaven, 212
 of waters, 53
 out of, leads up to light, 213
 paint the gates of, 364
 paved with good intentions, 802
 riches grow in, 212
 the fear o', 45
 the injured lover's, 216
 spawn of, 363
 stratagems of, 219
 strife betwixt man and wife is, 92
 terrible as, 213
 that bigots frame, 329
 the gates of, 126
 the greatest pain in, 377
 the lords of, 366
 the prisons in, 340
 the seas went to, 154
 there is a dreadful, 386
 threats of, 134
 to shun, more than, 248
 trembled, 214
 upon earth, 48
 way to, difficult, 864
 which way I fly is, 215
 wicked people go to, 359
 within him, 214

- Hell's concave, 212
 door, when a lackey comes to, 879
 Hellespont, passed the, 61
 Helm of state, 50
 Helmet barred, drank the wine through, 272
 of Orcus, 629
 Helmets, hell paved with, 802
 Help after the battle, 639
 being shut out, 533
 duty to give, 552
 for all, except the dead, 866
 him who carries his burden, 693
 in time, 629
 is from the Lord, 497
 known as renderer of, 629
 mad'st to be my, 218
 mickle ado and little, 828
 mutual, law of Nature, 829
 of man, vain is the, 415, 702
 of one we have helped, 27
 of weaker hand, need the, 345
 one thing asks another's, 490
 past, past care, 136
 past, past grief, 290
 slow, no help, 848
 the time needs not such, 615
 there was none to, 421
 thi Kynne, 765
 which is long on the road, 802
 whom God will, none can hinder, 886
 yourself, and friends will help, 802
 Helped me at pinch of need, 272
 over and can't be, 110
 Helper, willing, does not wait to be called, 750
 Helpers, few many friends, 823
 Helping one another, three bear the burden of six, 869
 the advantage of, 701
 Helps the wicked, who, grieves, 649
 those who help themselves, God, 784
 Hen, a bad, a bad egg, 583
 a crowing, 750
 black, lays a white egg, 740
 born of a, must scrape, 796
 crows, house where the, 810
 Our Lady's, 464
 our neighbour's, a goose, 839
 son of a white, 488
 Hens, fat, ill layers, 778
 Henniker, punning motto of, 480
 Henpecked, emblems of the, 875
 you all, 60
 Henri IV., and his confessor, 750
 is on Pont Neuf, 843
 Heraclitus, obscure saying of, 579
 principle of, 477
 would laugh, 674
Hēraklēs pros duo, 476
 Herald, I wish no other, 301
 Mercury, the, 317
 only a, 161
 Heraldic banners, the, 168
 Heraldry, a silly old trade, 463
 our new, 324
 the boast of, 151
 Herb and other country messes, 221
 every, reveals a god, 640
 tree, fruit, and flower, 215
 Herbs, grace lies in, 321
 healing power of, 669
 small, have grace, 299
 stones, and words, virtue in, 876
 Herculean, robust but not, 55
 Hercules and Lichas, 283
 be thy speed, 285
 could not contend against two, 476, 598
 from his foot, 532
 himself do what he may, 319
 in vain against, 543
 must yield to odds, 298
 than I to, 311
 this might happen to, 552
 to wrest his club from, 506
 Herd confused, 219
 O servile, 621
 the lowing, 151
 the venal, 703
 who o'er the, would arch, 271
 Herds, he that hath two, 795
 ill, fat wolves, 808
 Herdman's art, faithful, 223
 Here and everywhere, 550
 and there, cannot be, 678
 he has, ends in, 408
 it is, better than, Here it was, 762
 nor there, neither, 325
 or nowhere, 550
 what you seek is, 659
 Here's to thee and me and aw on us, 463
 Hereafter, if e'er we meet, 1
 Heredity, peculiarities repeated by, 663
 Heresies, truths begin as, 173
 Heresy, ancient saying is no, 284
 and schism, 437
 easier kept out, 802
 of doctrine, 390
 school of pride, 802
 Heretic to be burned, of a, 515
 Heritage, noble by, 69
 Hermit, fox has turned, 881
 man the, 65
 out-weeps a, 121
 young, old devil, 751
 Hermit's fast, a, 182
 Hero and the man complete, 2
 and the saint, 94
 disappears, the, the man remains, 722
 every, a bore, 131
 in his grave, 228
 no, 30
 one brave deed makes no, 390
 perish, a, 245
 the conquering, 191
 to his valet, no man a, 832
 to his very valet, 56
 what he can be, 72
 worship, where strongest, 343
 your foot is upon a, 683
 Heroes are essential men, 27
 are much the same, 247
 children of, cause trouble, 468
 descended from heroes, 68
 fallen, honour to our, 384
 great-souled, 581
 have trod this spot, 54
 little known, 99
 nameless, 353
 to begin with, two, 71
 Hero's scorn, fires a, 67
 Herod, out-herods, 315
 Heroic, believe in the, 116
 deeds above, 219
 poems, who would write must live, 70
 Heroism never reasons, 130
 Herring is no dead, de, 278

- Herring, let every, hang by its own tail,
 816
 must hang by its own gill, 774
 ne'er spake word, 844
 nor good red, 830
 pond is wide, 32
- Hest, his God-given, 457
- Hesitate, Mars hates those who, 468
- Heterogeneous thing, that, 106
- Heurêka*, 471
- Heures, toutes, ne sont meures*, 753
- Hexameter, in the, rises, 86
 the Homeric, 86
- Hey! then up go we, 261
- Hiawatha, song of, 195
- Hibernicis ipsis Hibernior*, 550
- Hic est, dicier*, 495
 jacet, its forlorn, 397
- Hid, long, nothing sooner comes to light,
 834
- Hidden, remain, in life, 473
- Hide he sold, before he caught the beast,
 380
 his hate or love, 299
 nothing from thy minister, 802
 sell not, before catching the fox, 846
 their diminished heads, 214
 your diminished rays, 249
- Hides, he that, 211
- Hidin', your better art o', 43
- Hisms, acris*, 681
- High ambition lowly laid, 272
 and low mate ill, 389
 for contempt, too, 92
 he that hews over, 796
 heaven is for thee too, 217
 if this be, 369
 life, 'tis from, 248
 over, over low, 839
 stars give little light because, 8
 things, mind not, 432
 things two, 217
 this gate hangs, 446
- Higher, go up, 429
 things, love of, 64
 things, to, 366
 up, the greater fall, 858
 will we climb, 227
- Highest, needs must love the, 370
 of reverence, 77
 seize what is, 467
 to have loved the, 370
 to the, did still aspire, 344
- Highland bog, 265
 sang, 42
- Highlands, my heart's in the, 46
- Highlanders in hell, 127
- Highlandman's pistol, 450
- Highway is never about, 859
 who sows in the, 798
- Hikanon, hō oligon ouch*, 481
- Hile, cada, puta*, 737, 817
- Hill, a heaven-kissing, 317
 dearness in the, 366
 no slipping up, 128
 of heavenly truth, 224
 over dale, over, 282
 praise the, but keep below, 842
 the breezy, 20
 the cloud-topped, 245
 the other side of the, 388
 thegither, we clamb the, 46
 to charm a weary, 269
 went up the, and then came down
 again, 459
- Hill, yon high eastern, 311
- Hills, ah, happy, 152
 and far away, over the, 132
 beats strong amid the, 211
 grow dark, 271
 of childhood dearest, 389
 peep o'er hills, 243
 vale discovereth the, 864
 where his life rose, 5
- Himself has said it, 469, 569
 no man is born unto, 261
 to write of, 92
 unto himself he sold, 360
 who lives unto, 261
- Hin ist hin*, 735
- Hind, cots and lodges of the, 74
 mated by lion, 288
- Hindrance and a help, between a, 394
- Hindmost, devil take the, 769, 774
 plague seize the, 623
- Hindostan, he came from, 371
 importing pepper into, 871
- Hinges, creaking, 91
 on golden, 216
 what it heard at the, 858
- Hint a fault, 250
 upon this, I spake, 323
- Hip, catch him once upon the, 283
 I have thee on the, 285
- Hippocrates, maxim of, 561
 saying of, 494 *note*
- Hippocrene, the blusful, 182
- Hired an artist by the week, 82
- Hirelings, flock of, 546
 lewd, 215
 two-and-twenty, 275
- Hires out his anger and words, 569
- Hiss, dismal, universal, 218
- Historian, a prophet with face turned
 back, 753
 the truest, 139
- Historians, Montaigne on the duty of,
 726
 gentle, 40
- Histories make men wise, 11
- History a Bible, 72 *note*
 a distillation of rumour, 71
 a picture of crimes, 719
 an inarticulate Bible, 72
 anything but, 381 *note*
 arts and arms and, 21
 best of the world, 7
 call the rant a, 99
 delights, however written, 551
 do not read, 381
 dustheap called, 21
 each man's, a Bible, 456
 first law of, 657
 is a pageant, 22
 is philosophy, 268
 is philosophy derived from exam-
 ples, 472
 is written, how, 715
 love of, 268
 makes one shudder, 381
 nation which has no, 789
 remnants of, 7
 should record ill deeds as a warn-
 ing, 640
 should record virtuous qualities, 640
 the essence of biographies, 70
 the register of crimes, 142
 the true office of, 7
 the truest poetry, 71
 the witness of the times, 552

- History, this strange, eventful, 286
 to be ignorant of, 604
 use of, 129
 what's her, 289
 with the supernatural element, 32
Histrío, totum mundum agit, 693
 Hit a man when he's down, never, 830
 a very palpable, 319
 and miss, all, 62
 great marks soonest, 787
 Hits, who once, 798
 Hitched, if you mean gettin', 24
 into a rhyme, 270
 Hitches in a rhyme, 250
 Hither, who brought me, 219
 Hive, one bee in the, 169
 this great, 93
 Hoard is little, our, 368
 Hoards, pilfered, 16
 Hoarding, for his, went to hell, 298
 man cannot tell for whom he is, 746
 Hob-and-nob with death, 363
 Hobbard-de-Hoy, Sir, 17 *note*
 Hobbes, Thos., 459
 Hobbes' voyage, 459
 Hobble-de-hoy, 17
 stage, out of the, 533
 Hobby, everyone to his, 775
 horse is forgot, 316
 horses cost more, 802
 Hobson's choice, 802
Hoc, ad, nascimur, sed sine hoc, 598
 cette syllabe, 714
Hochzeit, frühe, 789
Hodie nihil, cras credo, 552
 vive, 611
 Hoe a hoe, call a, 765
 tickles her with a, 175
 Hog dirty, better, than none, 762
 everybody basteth the fat, 776
 going the whole, 458
 in Epicurean sty the fattest, 205
 who has one, 796
 Hogarth, Johnson on, 177
 on genius, 782
 Hoggish mind, and have his, 345
Hohngeldichter der Hölle, 732
Hoi polloi (the multitude), 475
 Holborn-hilly, rather, 449
 Hold (haud) as good, as draw, 757
 enough, that first cries, 311
 fast, first point of hawking, 857
 what is thine own, 660
 Holdfast a better dog than Trust, 874
 is a better dog, 764
 the only dog, 296, 874
 Holds, who, let him hold fast, 796
 Hole, new bored with a cannon, 136
 one, to stop another, 872
 where his tail came through, 340
 where the tail came through, 86
 Holes, easier to pick than mend, 811
 Holiday, always, with the slothful, 556
 rejoicing spirit, 187
 rhyme (Latin), 626
 sunshine, 221
 this day in sooth a, 550
 Holidays, dejection after, 594
 playing, 292
 Holiest spot, 233
 suffer most, 392
 thing alive (a mother), 85
 thing is here, 358
 Holly, that wouldst thou, 308
 Holiness, approved stories of, 78
 Hollaing and singing, 295
 Holland lies, the deep where, 145
 the children in, 444
 Hollow, all was false and, 213
 puppets of a hollow age, 85
 Holly, every post with, 393
 Holly's green, when, 793
 Holy ales, 326
 and good thought, an, 424
 of holies, 667
 strife, 102
 Homage, do proper, 52
 Home, a perishable, 400
 a savage at, 567
 all countries a wise man's, 50
 and a pleasing wife, 522
 and wife left behind, 577
 around their ancient, 183
 art gone, 307
 at ease, 239
 be but homely, though, 379
 behold our, 55
 but who love their, 87
 Christian, steer, 342
 dunce that has been left at, 94
 every man's, his safest refuge, 522
 for rest, 379
 for tranquillity, 149
 forced from, 101
 gentle at, 678
 had she none, 167
 he speaks, 323
 his footsteps he hath turned, 272
 I am far from, 236
 is best, 379, 802
 is everywhere, 136
 is home, 90, 802
 is not here, 158
 it never is at, 97
 J. Montgomery on, 226
 keeping hearts, 196
 keeping youth, 277
 leaves, to mend himself, 149
 let the happy remain at, 522
 long-loft, 234
 long, man goeth to his, 419
 made dishes, 171
 may your, be happy, 680
 my, passes before my eyes, 492
 near to their eternal, 381
 no place like, 239
 only one (makes) the, 199
 pure, preserves what is decent, 567
 remember wife and, 560
 she stayed at, and spun wool, 522
 should be peace at, 386
 straitened circumstances at, 549
 sweet, 239, 523
 sweet is the smile of, 183
 that dear hut our, 92
 they brought, 364
 to show piety at, 766
 well-ordered, 373
 who sits at, 234
 will never receive you again, 495
 Homes, forced from their, 146
 of England, 159
 of silent prayer, 366
 those who have no, 169
 Homeless near a thousand homes, 404
 Homely features to keep home, 223
 Homeward when his tasks were done,
 102
 Homer, 55 *note*, 125 *note*
 (blind bard), 87

- Homer dumb to, 31
 envy disparages, 564
 found a chronicler in, 621
 knew, more than, 353
 nods, 243
 of the war, 239
 once, read, 329
 proved a wine-bibber, 575
 seven cities contend about birth-
 place, 164, 471
 seven wealthy towns contend for,
 447
 sometimes grows drowsy, 647
 variety of, 655
Homer's birthplace, 164, 447, 471, 680
 rule, 251
 theme, old, 274
Homerus, bonus dormitat, 647
Homilii kakai, 480
Homilos polutropos, 473
Homely, worm-cankered, 360
Hominem, ad, 494
Homines, quicquid agunt, 653
quot, tot sententiæ, 661
Homme qui s'est donné la peine de
naître, 728
un, nul homme, 836
Hommes, bien lourdement des, 717
Homo bellus, 649
est, ut, ita morem gerat, 699
homini deus, 553
idoneus, 556
proponit, sed Deus disponit, 596, 823
pustillus, 649
Honest a man, would you were so, 314
 and true, guid to be, 47
 as any man living, 280
 as this world goes, 314
 by nature, 250
 he is wise that is, 802
 hearted fellow, 305
 humble heart, 409
 indifferent, 315
 man, a truly, 103
 man, an, 42
 man may like a lass, 45
 man, one, 302
 man should fear, what an, 349
 man, that is not quite sober, 1
 man's aboon his might, 47
 man's the noblest work, 247
 men, 238
 men, a few, 104
 men and bonnie lasses, 463
 not naturally, 290
 pray the gods make me, 287
 she's all thet's, 198
 social man, 43
 things, are most advantageous, 516
 things, pleased with, 136
 to no purpose, 545
 we are bound to be, not rich, 876
 world's grown, 314
 worth its honest praise, 169
Honesta júbens, 667
magis juvant, 516
Honester man, worse luck, 860
Honestly is safely, 502
 man speaketh more than he can do,
 8
Honestum manet, 676
Honesty, always less, than people
 imagine, 866
 endures, 802
 generous, 26
Honesty gives wings to strength, 502
 he that loseth his, 821
 honour outlive, 325
 is his fault, 302
 is in the parings, 754
 isna pride, 803
 is, what a fool, 290
 like an icicle, 802
 man never surfeits of, 746
 manhood, nor good fellowship, 292
 so strong in, 304
 the best policy, 138, 388, 802
 the master-craft, 802
 the poor man's pork, 803
 trader first offers his, 857
 wins not more than, 301
Honey catches more flies, 803
 catches more flies than vinegar, 741
 dear-bought, licked off thorns, 790
 flies easier caught with, 779
 from silkworms, 330
 in his mouth he must have, 383
 in his pot, who has no, 796
 is, where, there are bees, 696
 less, and more honesty, 816
 love's, 163
 make yourself, 738
 manages badly who does not lick it,
 801
 mouth of, heart of gall, 828
 much, cloyeth, 190
 of earthly joy, 93
 poison is in the, 539
 though pillaged from flowers, is the
 bees' own, 723
 upon sugar, 188
 who deals with, licks his fingers, 834
Honi soit qui mal y pense, 444
Honneurs, les, comptent, 829
Honor sequitur fugientem, 779
Honores, contemnere, 657
dat census, 513, 561
mutant mores, 554, 803 *note*
tulit alter, 555
Honour, a pilgrim grey, 88
 a rocky island, 453
 an empty bubble, 125
 an outward, 299
 and ease seldom bedfellows, 803
 and shame, 247
 be your shield, 372
 be yours, 236
 bed of, 132
 can be gained, no, 369
 cannot be restored, 803
 cause of, 1
 chastity of, 39
 darling of one short day, 262
 debts of, 262
 eild should hae, 835
 far more precious dear, 302
 feels, hurt that, 362
 first, seek, 74
 flowery plains of, 181
 follows the unwilling, 568
 forms our true, 88
 friends, or pleasure without, 178
 from corruption, 301
 from the book of, razed, 327
 glory and popular praise, 219
 greater share of, 296
 guardian of my, 266
 hath no skill in surgery, 294
 he adds, to ancestral honour, 516
 if I lose mine, 305

- Honour, impious to prefer life to, 687
 in the deed, 7
 in thee only what is best, 384
 interest can never be opposed to, 523
 is a baby's rattle, 262
 is in him who honours, 554
 is like a widow, 49
 is my life, 291
 is the subject, 303
 is to mount, 187
 loss of, loss of life, 821
 lost if the doer tells his deed, 659
 lost, more lost, 738
 love, obedience, 510
 man being in, 415
 modesty sets off, 827
 more cost, the more, 860
 more, loved I not, 196
 more than fame, 350
 neither to seek, nor despise, 600
 new-made, 290
 no, no grief, 883
 no profit to, 833
 no spark of, 297
 of hazard as of, 213
 of his design, 288
 of my house, 238
 pluck up drowned, 293
 post of, 1
 pricks me on, 294
 public, is security, 181
 remains, 676
 rooted in dishonour, 369
 shoals of, 301
 sin to covet, 296
 soonest find, shall, 344
 sought for disgraceful conduct, 636
 the fountains of, 12
 the post of, 142
 the reward of virtue, 554
 the very flea of his dog, 180
 to have remembered duty, 569
 to pluck bright, 293
 to the unworthy, what is, 654
 to you in your valour, 580
 Truth the masculine of, 156
 twins of, 136
 waits on genius, 564
 we cannot come to, under coverlet, 876
 wealth or pleasure, 106
 where no, no dishonour, 883
 which they do not understand, 398
 whose, knows not rust, 357
 with safety to, 667
 without profit, 803
 without spot, 680
 without, worse than dead, 821
 Honours, an old man, reckoning by, 524
 and great employments, 206
 and titles, decliner of, 131
 another carried off, the, 555
 bears his blushing, 300
 blind longing for, 554
 change manners, 554, 803
 fortune changes uncertain, 542
 fortune gives, 513
 gilded, with, 105
 great burdens, 179
 lie in wait for, 400
 never fail to, 206
 profitless without the Muse, 607
 property gives, 561
 the rewards of virtue, 640
 Honours, to despise, 657
 to his age, to add greater, 301
 to the world, his, 301
 which he bears, stains the, 633
 which he sells, stains the, 633
 with increase of ages grow, 243
 Honour's a mistress, 389
 at the stake, when, 318
 but a word, 49
 cause, honour concerned in, 339
 lost, when, 140
 to be gained, where no, 49
 Honourable, and make thee, 356
 is praiseworthy, 554
 man, is an, 304
 rather than splendid, 554
 what is fitting is, 658
 Honoured in their generations, 424
 they are, who have honoured the gods, 513
 Hood and hoop, 362
 Hoof, reverberation of the, 644
 shakes the crumbling field, 645
 Hook, a golden, 496
 let your, hang ready, 504
 no, no bacon, 883
 or crook, by, 345
 presents concealed by a, 685
 the sharpness of the, 359
 well lost to catch a salmon, 744
 what wishes to be a, must bend be- times, 869
 Hooks and his crooks, 43
 Hookas, divine in, 57
 Hooker, admirable saying of, 448
 extract from, 518 *note*
 Hooky Walker, 465
 Hoop, jump at a gilded, 171
 Hope, a good and sure, 682
 a good breakfast, 12, 803
 a precedent of, 87
 a waking man's dream, 803
 abandon, ye who enter, 737
 again, never to, 300
 against, believed in hope, 431
 alas, from what high, 219
 all, abandon, ye, 72
 and fear alternate, 490
 and fear, terrified by, 681
 and Fortune, farewell, 568
 and forward-looking mind, 403
 and hazard, equal, 211
 and patience, sovereign remedies, 48
 and reserve yourself, 682
 at a price, I do not buy, 526, 687
 beacons of, 5
 beyond this no, 542
 blends pain with honey, 179
 cozening, 292
 daring the one, 697
 deferred, 416
 doth hold the feast, 140
 doubtful of the future, 683
 earthly, fluctuates, 158
 elevates, 217
 enchanted smiled, 88
 entertaining, 33
 excite fallacious, 213
 falls, all, 623
 farewell, 215
 for a season, bade the world fare- well, 65
 for ever on the wing, 409
 for every woe, 145

Hope for the same, anyone may, 677

for what we will, 682
 forks and, 119
 Fortune and, 210
 from what, have I fallen, 702
 frustrate, 94
 full of, and yet of heart-break, 195
 gives strength, 682
 glimmering of, 1
 he counterfeits, 682
 he gains that loses vain, 790
 he that lives in, 797
 heavenly, is serene, 158
 I don't intrude, 243
 I, for better things, 682
 if it were not for, 805
 if thou dar'st not, 16
 in himself, let every man, 683
 in valour, 683
 is a good breakfast, 12, 803
 is a lover's staff, 277
 is a waking dream, 471
 is always propitious, 531
 is brightest when it dawns, 271
 is but the dream, 258
 is coldest, where, 288
 is deceitful, but convenient, 683
 is flat despair, 213
 is kind to us, 510
 is not broken, 495
 is swift, 299
 is theirs, gay, 153
 is there no, 141
 is to enjoy, 728
 kindled their passion, 682
 knows not, 357
 leaves off, 300
 less the, the more his desire, 704
 less there is, the more I love, 648
 let the fearful, 679
 like the glimmering taper, 148
 like the short-lived ray, 94
 live in, 398
 maintains mankind, 471
 makes the fettered miner live, 548
 makes the shipwrecked sailor strike
 out, 682
 maketh not ashamed, 431
 me deceived, 270
 more plentiful than, 161
 most befriends us, 409
 much to, 40
 never comes, 211
 never leaves, 136
 no, no endeavour, 178
 no other medicine but only, 279
 no, who never had a fear, 95
 of all ills the cure, 93
 of getting a dinner, 682
 of life returns with the sun, 683
 of men, how deceitful the, 621
 of the flock, 683
 on, hope ever, 159
 once believed, lasts, 683
 one about to die, living by, 682
 or belief, or guess, 108
 prevail, let not, 405
 putrid eggs of, 139
 reinforcement from, 211
 repose, in trembling, 152
 scorn transitory, 590
 shall brighten, 228
 soars, 266
 springs eternal, 245
 sure and certain, 438

Hope sustains husbandmen, 682

tells a flattering tale, 405
 the best, 771
 the charmer, 65
 the dream of man awake, 682
 the helmet, 544
 the hopeless, 233
 the last thing we lose, 803
 the light of, 65
 the mark of an innocent man, 560
 the most hopeless thing, 93
 the paramount duty, 399
 the poor man's bread, 803
 this pleasing, 1
 those fed on, do not live, 652
 thou nurse of young desire, 21
 till hope creates, 330
 to all, 88
 to feed on, 346
 to men they give, 235
 to the end, 435
 told a flattering tale, 263
 uplifted beyond, 212
 well and have well, 803
 where no, is left, 219
 where there is shame, 682
 white-handed, 222
 who cannot, let him not despair, 650
 wishing without, 87
 withering fled, 55
 without, we live in desire, 737
 worldly, 133
 ye wretched, 682
 youth lives on, 889
 Hopes, a people's, 241
 airy, my children, 403
 all centred in thee, 562
 belied our fears, 169
 fondest, decay, 230
 frustrate of his, 226
 he that hath wrong, 796
 he that raises false, 178
 her fears, her joys, 269
 nil ultra to my proudest, 208
 of future years, 194
 of his life, 230
 other, and other fears, 340
 put aside trifling, 590
 the well-prepared heart, 682
 undimmed for mankind, 232
 while there is life, 141
 you burn your, 705
 you feed vain, 683
 Hope's perpetual breath, 398
 Hoped whilst fortune lasted, 682
 I, for better things, 682
 Hoping against hope, 458
 for the future, tormented by the
 present, 544
 only the, live, 736
 Hopped now about, 17
 Hops and women, 110
 Reformation, Days and Beer, 461
 you may have, by James's day, 870
 Hora fugit, 524
telos makrou biou, 475
 Horae, harmonious, 114
 odes of, 454
 says, what, 18
 Horace's wit, 108
 Horatius, how well, kept the bridge, 203
 vanquished by, 666
 Horizon always flies before us, 40
 was in a blaze, 38
 Horn, bears away the, 793

- Horn, corn, wool, and yarn, 463
 the echoing, 151
 Horns in his bosom, 795
 short, to the savage ox, 514
 threatening murmur of, 571
 Hornets, stir up, 569
 Hornets' nest, a, 873
Horresco referens, 554
Horret adire locum, 530
 Horrible and awful, mair o', 44
 most horrible, 313
 to relate, 555
 Horrid shapes and shrieks, 221
 Horror everywhere, 555
 gorge your souls with, 36
 nodding, 222
 of his folded tail, 225
 the scaly, 225
 Horrors, hail, 212
 hail, congenial, 373
 supped full with, 310
 Horrors' head, horrors on, 324
 Horse, a brewer's, 294
 a galled, 743
 a grunting, and a groaning wife
 seldom fail, 744
 a horse, 300
 all lay loads on a willing, 753
 all things but his, 254
 all your bells on one, 788
 an unlucky, 527
 and poets to be fed, not fattened,
 527
 another's, and your own spur, 734
 cough sticks longer by a, than oats,
 741
 dearer than his, 362
 desires to plough, 629
 drink at every water, lets his, 885
 for want of, the rider is lost, 780
 give me another, 299
 good, after good wine, 752
 good, cannot be of bad colour, 743
 good, never lacks saddle, 743
 good, often wants a good spur, 743
 grown fat kicks, 745
 hired, and your own spurs, 744
 hired, tires never, 744
 hungry, makes a clean manger, 745
 in the team, foremost, 137
 is counted but a vain thing, 438
 kindly aver, will never make good,
 745
 laugh, at honesty, 251
 lend thy, for a long journey, 816
 let the best, leap first, 816
 may little do, if he may not neye,
 819
 no good, of a bad colour, 867
 nor mule, who does not venture,
 gets neither, 834
 one may steal a, 838
 only fit companion is his, 97
 put lesser tasks on the aged, 472
 race, a fearful felicity, 334
 release the aged, 681
 resty, must have a spur, 748
 rubbed on the gall, kicks, 190
 scabbitt, good enough for scalt
 squire, 748
 shoe which clatters wants a nail,
 738
 short, is soon curried, 749
 short, soon wisped, 741
 should have, what a, 326
 Horse, something in a flying, 396
 stumbles that has four legs, 745
 tail of a, 811
 that will not carry his provender,
 810
 the fight-performing, 100
 thinks one thing, 859
 thou knowest, a, 368
 to bridle the, by the tail, 872
 to such wondrous doing brought his,
 318
 to the water, one can lead a, 838
 touch a galled, he will wince, 873
 trust not to the, 527
 Virgil's description of a, 493
 weak, that may not bear saddle, 791
 which draws gets the whip, 753
 who has to lead his, 793
 who never in that sort, 98
 win the, or lose the saddle, 772
 with wings, a, 307
 Horses and wars, sang of, 672
 Castor delights in, 503
 dogs, and the turf, 558
 eaten up by, 640
 England the hell of, 772
 good luck in, 800
 good, short miles, 786
 never swap, crossing the stream, 831
 taught to endure the bit, 691
 that know the world, 136
 white wild, 5
 Horse's ear and eye, 364
 ear is his mouth, 527
 heel, trust not a, 874
 sensitive neck, 539
 Horseback, man on, ever choleric, 746
 on, one knoweth all things, 880
 Horseleach hath two daughters, 418
 Horseman better than Bellerophon, 527
 black care behind the, 639
 Horsemanship, noble, 294
 Horseplay is fools' play, 803
 Hortensius, to his friend, 62
 Hose well saved, 286
 Hospitable, kind, 373
 thoughts, 216
 Hospital, social comfort in a, 27
 Hospitals, build, 135
 rot in, 339
 Hospitality, a lover of, 435
 given to, 431
 in, will is the chief thing, 475
 Host, all the spangled, 225
 courteous, 56
 innumerable, 216
 reckons without his, 798
 Hosts evil, all, 126
 Host's resources displayed by untoward
 incidents, 509
 Hostages to fortune, 9
Hostes incurris dum fugis hostem, 658
 Hostess, fair, bad thing for the purse,
 856
 fairer the, fouler the reckoning, 856
 handsome, dear reckoning, 744
Hostis adest, 538
 Hot and cold, to blow, 532
 beginning, middle lukewarm, 849
 cold, moist, and dry, 214
 I am, if you say, 674
 over, over cold, 849
 soon, soon cold, 379, 849
 what I know not does not make me,
 878

- Hotels, temperance, 25
Hound, auld, bites sicker, 756
better haud wi' the, 762
ill, comes limping home, 755
loveth my, 232
runs with the, 793
the fawning, 339
Hounds stout, horses healthy, 463
Hour, a good, for some is bad for
others, 500
abode his destined, 733
after hour he loved, 273
all a transient, 66
allotted to you, take the, 695
at our last, for any pains of death,
438
chanced in an, that comes not in,
seven years, 809
God sends a cheerful, 225
have had my, 126
he never broke his, 793
improve each shining, 386
in preaching, an, 162
let us have a quiet, 363
O heavy, 325
o' night's black arch the keystone,
44
Oh for a single, of that Dundee, 397
one self-approving, 247
struts and frets his, 310
take the gifts of the present, 522
that sweetened life, 342
th' inevitable, 151
the bygone, will not return, 600
the circling, 216
the dusky, 216
the fleeting, 495
the, flies while I speak, 524
the inevitable, 703
the, may give me what it denied
you, 588
the, passes, 543
the shifting, flies, 711
the transient, 177
there is an, when a man might be
happy, 866
to play, 236
weary, weary, 112
wee short hour, 41
what better gift than a happy, 654
when daylight dies, 228
when pleasure begins, 228
yet in a sunny, 230
Hours, a man of all, 628
all, are not ripe, 753
are made for man, 724
are passing slow, 189
I only number sunny, 554
pass and are put to our account,
635
seem short, make the, 324
steal a few, 229
talk with our past, 407
the doctors' canonical, 725
the new-fledged, 355
the social, 42
to chase the glowing, 52
unheeded flew the, 344
waste of wearisome, 228
what peaceful, 94
wingless, crawling, 330
House, a friendly, the best, 522
a man may love his, and not ride
on the ridge, 746
a man's, his castle, 84, 747
House, a small, 95
an emperor in my own, 206
and a woman suit excellently, 743
and home, out of, 295
appointed for all living, 414
beautiful, 187
building not like house built, 859
burn his, to warm his hands, 801
burns, when my, not good playing
chess, 880
but not a dwelling, 255
dead, the master absent, 860
divided against itself, 428
fine when good folks within, 859
first year let it to your enemy, 857
hopes of my, 562
ill spirit have so fair a, 276
is a prison, 153
is as castle and fortress, 84
is finished, after the, leave it, 752
is more to my taste, 233
king in his own, 747
like a fair, 278
little, God hath great share in, 784
little pleasure in the, 210
little, well filled, 745
look more to their glass and less to
their, 860
made and a man to make, 745
made and a wife to make, 745
may the fortune of the, endure, 684
my, though thou art small, 829
nae luck about the, 210
near an inn, choose not a, 766
new-washen, nothing so crouse, 867
no, but has its cross, 832
O high-born, 658
of Commons, place in, 21
of God, the, 522
of one mind in a, 439
of Peers, 522
of prayer, 427
of six by two, 132
old man in a, a good sign, 756
peace be to this, 635
pulled down is half rebuilt, 745
ready made, buy a, 780, 794
ready wrought buys a, 780, 794
ruleth well his own, 435
should be honoured for its master,
599
shows its owner, 859
smoke of a man's own, 863
sole daughter of my, 52
talk in my, dinner in yours, 817
the fortune of the, stands, 544
to clear the fullest, 174
to house, them that join, 420
to lodge a friend, 254
toom, better than ill tenant, 761
when thy neighbour's, doth burn,
881
where there is no chiding, 887
worse than a smoky, 294
you take my, 285
your own, is the best, 643
Houses built to live in, 11
fer asonder, 75
fools build, wise men buy, 780
men make, 825
old, mended, 81
plague o' both your, 321
seem asleep, very, 397
thick, 217
Housed, worse, than your hacks, 185

- Household good, to study, 217
 many make the, 199
 words, 296
- Housekeeper, everything of use to a, 776
 fat, lean executors, 741
- Housekeepers, noble, need no doors, 833
- Housekeeping, indications of, 36
- Housekeeping's a shrew, 825
- Housetops, preach ye upon the, 426
- Housewife, gentle, mars the household, 769
 that's thrifty, 333
- Housewives, bare walls make giddy, 759
- Housewives' affairs have no end, 379
- Hover a moment, 91
- How and when and where, 443
 are the mighty fallen! 412
 you get it is the question, 660
- Howards, blood of all the, 247
- Howitt, Mary, 447
- Howl, an imitative, 189
- Hub of the solar system, 166
- Hue, angry and brave, 162
- Huertar el porco, y dar los pies por Dios*, 873
- Huevos, al freir de los*, 754
- Hugieia kai nous*, 480
- Hull, Halifax, and hell, 359
- Hum of human cities, 53
 of men, 52, 221
 of mighty workings, 181
- Human actions, 23
 affairs a laughing-stock, 665
 affairs, despise, 673
 affairs, divine power plays with, 579
 affairs, mockery of, 648
 breast, the same heart beats in, 5
 contrivances, 38
 cattle, 63
 effort, 33
 face divine, 214
 form divine, 256
 life, pathos and sublime of, 45
 natur low, isn't, 143
 nature, divinity of our, 670
 nature, more of fool than wise, 10
 nature, noblest product, 2
 nature, weaknesses of, 142
 nothing, foreign was to him, 375
 power, not by, 612
 race dares all things, 495
 race, though you despise the, 675
 shape, his soul into a, 87
 sound, hearing, 36
 sound, no touch of, 3
 species, how divided, 187
 spirit, the, 384
 sufferings touch the heart, 687
 things subject to decay, 124
 to step aside is, 43
 wants, man's rights as to, 39
 was ever heart more, 166
- Humane yet firm, 375
- Humani, nihil*, 375 *note*
nihil a me alienum puto, 554
- Humanities, the fair, 87
- Humanity always a conqueror, 333
 be our goal, 735
 but one race, 228
 duty's basis is, 22
 embrace of catholic, 400
 erect himself above, 105
 great men unable to get aside, 717
 heavily charged with, 717
 imitated, 316
- Humanity, intense, 267
 mankind not to be reasoned out of, 22
 no, no religion, 790
 popular, 1
 ribald libels on, 69
 sad music of, 396
 suffering, sad, 194
 steer, 305
 traitor to, 197
 wearisome condition of, 154
 with all its fears, 194
 within us, 389
- Humble because of knowledge, 187
 heart, nought greater than an honest, 409
 hearts, 803
 the more noble the more, 860
 tranquil spirit, 107
 who would please, 259
- Humbled, minds lifted up must be, 526
- Humbleness, whispering, 283
- Humbles and exalts, at once it, 410
- Humblesse, no man in, can him acquite, 76
- Humbly, born, and bred hard, 80
 not too, 52
 speak nothing, 180
- Humbly in a Pickwickian point of view, 110
 or humdrum, 116
 the ogre, 372
- Humdrum, lawsuit country, 63
- Humility, a long lesson in, 18
 foundation of virtues, 803
 great in his, 329
 may clothe an English dean, 95
 pride that apes, 86
 so many Christians want, 168
 thank my God for my, 299
 the highest virtue, 370
 too much, is pride, 873
- Humour, career of his, 280
 of it, 277
- Humours, diversity of, 770
 in all thy, 2
 of mankind, 223 *note*
 stillest, the worst, 851
 turn with climes, 248
- Huncamunca's eyes, 132
- Hundred, might tell a, 312
 rode the Six, 365
 years hence, a, 813
- Hunger and cold betray, 803
 and delay stir up bile, 536
 and want, convicted of, 338
 broke stone walls, 302
 despises not common food, 571
 disappointed, 645
 drives out force, 882
 for forbidden food, 697
 for more, 510
 hang, 788
 increases with the store, 123
 instructor of many, 473
 is bitter, 92
 is insolent, 256
 is the best sauce, 803
 makes beans sweet, 803
 obliged by, 250
 of ambitious minds, 345
 over-feeding has destroyed more than, 594
 pinch, admonition of the, 31
 sharpens understanding, 531

- Hunger, surfeit slays more than, 851
 sweetens beans, 534
 teaches, 593
 teaches many things, 478
 the best appetiser, 505
 thy sauce, make, 378
 was my mother, 536
- Hungry as a church mouse, 758
 as hawks, 382
 bellies have no ears, 804
 man, do not run up against a, 529
 man is an angry man, 745
 man sees far, 745
 mouth, every, 34
 no one so laughable as when, 665
 nothing amiss to the, 834
- Hunt and vote, 59
 everything's a, 32
 in the sea, to, 559
- Hunts in dreams, 362
- Hunter, a mighty, 252
 follows what flees, 703
 of shadows, 39 *note*
- Hunters, all not, that blow the horn, 753
- Hunting and law full of trouble, 876
 barking dog seldom good at, 759
 he loved, 326
 run, life a, 390
 something, passion for, 111
- Huntsman, a cassoched, 94
 rest! thy chase is done, 271
- Hypnos kasimētos Thanatois*, 471
- Hurle burle swyre, 819
- Hurlyburly's done, when the, 308
- Hurry, aye in a, aye ahint, 759
 done in a, never done well, 878
 good only for catching fleas, 834
 he sows, 349
 in your fist, keep your, 814
 is slow, 538
 leave to slaves, 36 *note*
- Hurt, a little, I'm, but yet not slain,
 441, 442
 easy to, 811
 one always knocks the spot that is,
 726
 to, even a bad brother, 601
 us, but not harm, 4
- Hurtles in the darkened air, 153
- Husband, a heavy, 285
 already seeks a, 571
 and wife, and lover, 209
 and wife, that monstrous animal,
 133
 bad, cannot be a good man, 739
 be a good, 759
 by her, stays, 217
 cools, till a, 249
 frae the wife, 44
 good, a good wife, 743
 good works in her, 217
 I am thine, 370
 in second, 316
 is, as the, 362
 lover in the, 200
 not at home, nobody at home, 806
 of my heart, 183
 serve as master, beware of as
 traitor, 729
 the, last to know, 516
 to save her poor, 35
 twice as old as wife, 143
- Husbands, careless of pleasing their, 594
 love your wives, 435
 maids want nothing but, 822
- Husband's heart, level in her, 288
- Husbanded, and so, 303
- Husbandman happy as a king, 663
 happy beyond measure, 621
- Husbandmen but understood, if, 163
- Hushandry, danger of lateness in, 664
 dulls the edge of, 312
 good, good divinity, 786
 governed by chance, 665
 in heaven, 308
- Hush and heed not, 189
 money, parish pay is, 343
 my dear, lie still and slumber, 387
 thee, my baby, 273
 was so profound, 191
- Hushed be every thought that springs,
 402
- Husks that the swine did eat, 429
- Hussar, the young, 58
- Hussy, careless, makes many thieves,
 740
- Husteron proteron*, 480
- Huxley's epitaph, 446
- Hyde Park, all desert beyond, 131
- Hydra, as many mouths as, 323
 more prodigious than, 26
 to crop the, 172
 you are wounding a, 480
- Hydras and Chimeras, 213
- Hymen was not present, 614
- Hyperbole allowable in love, 10
 speaking in perpetual, 10
- Hyperboles, three-piled, 282
- Hypercritical, the, does ill, 559
- Hypocrisy and nonsense, 49
 can discern, 214
 cant of, 347
 cold, 1
 organised, 117
 the homage vice pays to virtue, 719
 to chant thy praise, 63
 to whip, 281
- Hypocrites the real atheists, 13
- Hypothesis, I had no need for that, 729
- Hypotheses, the teacher's lullabies, 735
 I do not fashion, 555

I

- I.H.S., Jesus Hominum Salvator*, 571
- I am, therefore all things are, 526
 and my king, 525
 dare not wait upon I would, 308
 should not have thought it, 566
 told you so, 64
- I'll go myself, and I'll see to it, 807
- Iambic, wholesome, 334
- Iambics march, 86
- Iambus, an, 688
- Iatre, therapeuson seauton*, 472
- Iatreion psuchēs*, 472
- Iatros allōn*, 468
- Ice, a sea of melting, 207
 bears before Christmas, if, 806
 bears when it cracks, 880
 ferns, fine as, 363
 mast high, 85
 on summer seas, 368
 thick-ribbed, 279
 to starve in, 213
 trust not one night's, 874
- Iceland is the best land, 804
- Icicle, chaste as the, 302
- Idea, most frightful, 233
 one clear, 230

- Ideas, early, not usually true, 343
 number of the greatest, 267
 ten thousand great, 375
 the greatest, 267
- Ideal, nurse a blind, 364
- Idem, alter*, 491
- Idiosyncrasy, I have no, 26
- Idiot race, 45
- Idiots, embryos and, 214
- Idle, all the day, 427
 better be, than do wrong, 640
 better, than ill-employed, 761
 better, than work for nought, 762
 bodies, busybodies, 804
 brain, never, but bred idle thought, 378
 brain, the devil's workshop, 755
 folks have most labour, 815
 happiest when I am, 25
 hour, charmer of an, 25
 hour, never have an, 830
 industry, 630
 life, eschew the, 378
 man, busy in the evening, 809
 men tempt the devil, 855
 no deity stands by the, 630
 singer of an empty day, 234
 that may be better employed, 801
 that might be better employed, 791
 whom the world calls, 99
- Idleness, a day in, 457
 a period of, 748
 and love, 630
 banish, 484
 breeds evil thoughts, 678
 busily employed in, 694
 injuriousness of, 630
 mother of want, 474
 no goodness comes of, 835
 nurse of sin, 344
 of heaven, 581
 overthrows all, 48
 penalties of, 252
 refuge of weak minds, 78
 shipwrecks chastity, 630
 the devil's bolster, 804
- Idler, every man an, 178
 is a watch, 97
 young, old beggar, 751
- Idlers, game-preservers, 72
- Idling, to enjoy, 174
- Idol for the saint, worship the, 389
 spare your, 99
 the world's great, 243
 world's chief, 350
- Idols, changing ever its worthless, 85
- Idolatry, mad, 301
- If and But, man who invented, 733
 is the only peacemaker, 287
 virtue in, 287
 with an. Paris might be put in a bottle, 805
- Ifs and ans, if, 805
 and buts, so many, 805
 I hate your, 347
- Ignave, ne quid, faciamus*, 598
- Ignis fatuus* of the mind, 263
- Ignorance, a childish, 169
 a feeble remedy, 564
 and pride, swoln with, 51
 argument to, 494
 blind and naked, 369
 boldness a child of, 10
 burst in, 312
 causes suspicion, 11
- Ignorance, comfort flows from, 259
 consciousness of, prevents error, 589
 crime of voluntary, 176
 drink to heavy, 363
 Gothic, 133
 heavenly, 64
 I pity his, 111
 is bliss, where, 153
 is lavish of her shades, 408
 maker of hell, 383
 mother of devotion, 807
 never settles, 117
 no darkness but, 289
 no excuse, 556
 not ashamed to confess, 613
 not innocence, 33
 of fact excuses, 556
 of law no excuse, 556
 of what I do not know, 600
 return to pristine, 149
 sedate, 175
 self-loved, 330
 the curse of God, 297
 thy choice, 20
 to make gain of another's, 602
 well for men to be in, 594
 worlds of, 108
 you learn your, 620
- Ignorant about themselves, men, 594
 are slaves, 252
 carriage, 295
 confound the, 314
 conscious that you are, 115
 hath eagle's wings, 859
 he alone is, of everything, 857
 imagines he knows, 792
 man, nothing more unjust than, 553
 miraculously, 82
 of evils, rather be, 810
 of what he is daily employed in, 695
 when, relate as if you knew well, 645
 why be, rather than learn, 513
- Ignorantly in unbelief, 435
- Ignosce, ut absolvaris*, 699
- Ignoscere pulchrum*, 706
- Ignoscito sæpe alteri*, 781
- Ignoto Deo*, 517, 557
- Ignotos fallit*, 708
- Ignotum pro magnifico*, 624
- Ignotus moritur sibi*, 558
- Ilia ducat, ne*, 681
- Iliad and the Odyssey, 87
 in a nutshell, 561
 of woes, 108, 472
- Ilia kakōn*, 472
- malorum*, 689
- Ilum, fuit*, 543
- shall be no more, 471
- Ill, always for, 272
 at ease with nought to do, 273
 beneath the sun, for every, 447
 better suffer, than do, 762
 captain, 327
 comes by ells, 807
 comes from ill, 235
 disposed, the, feed on their own dis-
 position, 583
 do, and doubt a' men, 771
 ever to do, 211
 favoured thing, an, 287
 fears no manner of, 239
 feel the, yet shun the cure, 259
 final goal of, 366
 fortune, who has not known, 375
 from mouth falls into our bosom, 859

- Ill, good heart that says no, 813
 got, ill spent, 807
 got, things, 298
 gotten goods, a third heir rarely enjoys, 515
 he cannot cure, 5
 if thou do na, do na ill like, 806
 in rather doing, than well, 727
 it costs more to do, 810
 kenned better than good unkenned, 762
 land, soon well, 815
 long trains of, 67
 luck stirring, no, 284
 natured and ill-bred, 121
 natures, the more you ask them, 808
 news are swallow-winged, 207
 news is winged, 123
 nothing becomes him, 281
 now, but not so hereafter, 614
 of him that does, 104
 of one, comes many, 835
 restraint from, 107
 seems, where no, 214
 that comes alone is good, 826
 when I did, I heard it ever, 879
 who wishes, never wants a cause, 583
 whose only cure, 259
 will be wanting, may, 484
 will beginning of rumour, 666
 will never said well, 808
 Ills, bear those, we have, 315
 cannot reach, no one whom, 473
 have no weight, 199
 o' life, victorious o'er all the, 44
 shuns fancied, 175
 what mighty, 238
 when nae real, 43
 Illegitimate not counted as children, 649
 Illness, from great, great health, 755
 without illness, 720
 Illogical opinion, 21
Iludi, quid turpius quam, 655
 Illusion, for man's, 230
 nothing but, true, 166
 Image, a two-fold, 403
 and superscription, 427
 of the king, the, 370
 your, in my closing eyes, 127
 Images, lifelike, 233
 made gods by the worshipper, not the maker, 649
 Imaginary, all our wants, 268
 Imagination bodies forth, 282
 doctors and, 79
 droops, 61
 gallops, 719
 his study of, 280
 in a ferment, 182
 indebted to, for facts, 333
 man calls his, 267
 of a boy, healthy, 182
 produces the event, 541
 rules the race, 713
 rules the world, 453
 the mightiest lever, 399
 to sweeten my, 306
 wanders far afield, 409
 Imaginations as for foul, 316
 Imaginative, I am, idle was I never, 190
 Imagined, false things may be, 267
 Imagining is not measure, 877
 Imaginings, horrible, 308
Imitari gaudia falsa, 549
 Imitation, endless, 402
 no man great by, 176
 the sincerest flattery, 89
 Imitative creature, 88
 strokes, 98
 Imitator, the skilful, 665
 Imitators, servile herd, 621
 Immediately, if not sooner, 808
 Immoderate is unsafe, 653
 things, of short duration, 558
 Immoral, I'm going to be, 63
 Immorality, habits blemished by, 611
 misery not the cause of, 69
 Immortal, better part of you is, 631
 collectively, 679
 man is, till his work is done, 447
 only our good qualities, 679
 seek not things, 558
 something still survives, 194
 though no more, 52
 to things, 93
 Immortals never appear alone, 85
 Immortalities, moments like, 57
 Immortality, clothed in, 592
 converse with, 399
 death followed by, 610
 his, 156
 longing after, 1
 of the soul, Cicero on the, 675
Immota manens, 698
 Immovable, infixed, 213
Impar sibi, 607
 Imparadised in one another's arms, 215
Imparo, ancora, 736
 Impart our woes, 105
 Impeachment, the soft, 333
 Impearls on every leaf, 216
 Impenitent, no power can absolve, 73
Imperans honesta, prohibens contraria, 528
Imperat, qui bene, 649
qui, nisi paret, 569
 Imperfection ceaseth, where, 15
 Imperfections on my head, 313
 Imperial lot, our high, 385
 principles, enslaves you on, 328
 works, 249
 Imperially, learn to think, 74
Imperii capax, nisi imperasset, 582
Imperiosa res timor, 564
Imperium et libertas, 117, 558
flagitio quæsitum, 602
 Impertinence, fond, 217
 Imperturbable, quite English, 64
 Impiety, devout, 155
 Impious, because they did it, 49
 men bear away, 1
 to be sad, 408
Implume bipes, 492
 Important always, not, 101
 things which seemed, 620
 Importunate, rashly, 167
 Importune, too proud to, 153
Impos animi, 527, 559
 Imposed on, wish to be, 94
 Impossible, believable because, 517
 believes the, 27
 certain because, 505
 everything is, 274
 law forces no one to the, 576
 no one bound by the, 833
 none bound by the, 603
 not a lucky word, 70

- Impossible, nothing, 834
 nothing, to a willing heart, 883
 rien d', 834
 what's, can't be, 89
 will now be accomplished, 626
 Impotent and loud, 124
Impressione, uomo di prima, 779
 Impressions, first, are lasting, 779
 Imprisoned wranglers, the, 99
 Imprisonment, dare to do something
 worthy of, 495
 Impromptu, wit's touchstone, 719
 Impudence and money, 107
 gift of, 135
 ignorance mother of, 807
 in a bad cause, 597
 is a goddess, 472
 starve for want of, 125
 Impulse, a thing of, 62
 becomes reason, 659
 ill-considered, 626
 manages badly, 583
 of the moment, 6
 of unrestrained, 532
 one, from a vernal wood, 400
 pupil of, 147
 Impulses of deeper birth, 401
 Impunity, none provokes me with, 602
 In, one is, the other out, 80
 Inability suspends law, 559
 Inactivity, wise and masterly, 204
Inane, quantum est in rebus, 621
 Inattention, with patient, 209
 Incapable of doing aught, 273
 Incense, a little, puts a lot of things
 right, 731
 breath all, 53
 is an abomination, 419
 of the court, 692
 of the God of Wine, 25
 smoke, stupefying, 31
 Incensed, he's flint, 295
 Inch breaks no squares, 755
 deep, knee-deep, 289
 give him an, 783
 in a miss as good as an ell, 747
 too short as bad as an ell, 747
 Inches, comes by ells and goes by, 807
 God does not measure men by, 783
 within two, of death, 115
 Incidents well linked, 96
Incipere jam serum est, 523
 Inclination, each has his own, 589
 to sin entails penalties, 632
 treacherous, 43
 vanquish your, 695
 where there is, there is a way, 883
 Inclinations, our, are alike, 521
 to be subdued by discipline, 618
 Incline, would Desdemona seriously, 323
 Inclusion of one, exclusion of other, 563
 Incoherent story, the, 449
 Income tax return, a false, 144
 twenty pounds, 113
Incommoda vitæ, 523
 Incomplete, the, 33
 Incomprehensible, beautiful when, 130
 for 'tis, 86
Inconcinna, gravisque, 494
 Incongruous things of past, 83
 Inconsolable to the minuet in Ariadne,
 333
 Inconstant person, no, 613
 Inconvenience, light, is to be borne, 576
 Inconvenient, nothing allowable, 606
 Incorporate two in one, 321
 Incorruptible, the sea-green, 71
 Increase, he must, 429
 Increased in wisdom and in stature, 428
 Incredulity, vulgar, 274
Incredulus odi, 660
Inculto sub corpore, 495
 Ind, Ormus and of, 212
 to Ind, from, 360
Inde facies ardent, 601
Indépendance, l'injustice à la fin pro-
duit, 719
 Independence, a rocky island without
 beach, 453
 Britons prize, 146
 of principle, 89
 the Declaration of, 79
 thy spirit, 338
 Independent, of this ain't to be, 198
 Index, a daub at an, 148
 expurgatory, 663
 Librorum prohibitorum, 563 note
 of the mind, 142
 the soul's, 92
 thunders in the, 317
 Indexes to perfection, 149
 India, 65 note
 knelt at her feet, 357
 Indian, lo, the poor, 245
 Indifference and hypocrisy, 410
 cold, 266
 sweet, 35
 Indifferentism, mild, 29
 Indigestion, sows hurry and reaps, 349
Indignatio, facit, verum, 535
 Indignation can no longer tear my
 heart, 697
 makes poetry, 535
 Indignities lead to dignities, 10
 Indignity, this harsh, 282
 Indirect way often best, 667
 Indiscretion, green, 138
 Indispensable, no man, 833
 Individual always mistaken, 130
 could resent, no, 352
 injustice to an, 181
 is foolish, 41
 Individuals form communities, 117
 king greater than, 665
 not to find fault with, 603
 Individuality, whatever crushes, 211
Indocilis pauperiem pati, 579
 Indolence taken for patience, 809
 was called wisdom, 700
 Indolent ability does not rise, 637
 Indulgence destroys vigour, 591
 his weak, 218
 Nature's wise, 241
 Indulgent, not your worth, but that I
 was, 614
Industria, ex, 532
 ornatur donis, 550
 Industry duly rewarded, 550
 fortune's right hand, 809
 God gives all things to, 784
 is a loadstone, 48
 makes all easy, 848
 mother of fortune, 809
 much, and little conscience, 828
 no true, without fear of God, 185
 nobility abateth, 10
 nothing impossible to, 450, 564
 of artificers, 9
 parent of success, 809
 the spur of, 173

- Industry, we flourish by, 564
 will improve talents, 263
 Inelegance of poverty, 22
inepte, nil molitur, 650
 Inequalities and unfairnesses, 83
 life's, 81
Inertia, strenua nos exercet, 684
 Inertness, power of, 708
 Inevitable, folly to fear the, 685
Inexorabile fatum, 537
Infâme, écrasez l', 715
Infamia minor vero, 578
 Infamy never groundless, 41
 prefer, to taxation, 337
 to die and not be missed, 391
 Infant crying in the night, 366
 mewling and puking, 286
 phenomenon, 111
 prattling on his knee, 42
 Infants, clamorous, 98
 strange names to helpless, 102
 Infant's breath, regular as, 86
 Infants' skulls, hell paved with, 802
 slumbers, like, 183
 Infantine, somewhat of the, 33
 Infatuation precedes destruction, 809
 Infected, all seems, 244
 Inferior, so live with an, 677
 who is free, 218
 Inferiors, live with your, 371
Inferius quo nihil esse potest, 609
 Infidelity, indifference half, 40
 Infidels adore, 244
 Infinite riches in a little room, 204
 what you see as good as, 71
 Infinitum, proceed ad, 353
 Infinity, grasp, 123
 Infirm of purpose, 309
 Infirmities, his friend's, 304
 Infirmary, it is mine own, 439
 of noble mind, 223
 Influence, corrupt, 38
 their selectest, 217
 unawed by, 351
 Information flow, in full fair tide, 80
 only ask for, 113
 to give, is your office, 478
 where we can find, 177
 Informers, men invented for the public
 ruin, 516
 Infortune, worst kind of, 77
Infra dig., 564
 ut, 700
Infrequens, Deorum cultor, 631
 Infringement of human, 242
Ingenia in occulto latent, 667, 700
 oppressis facilius quam revoca-
 veris, 510
Ingeniis campus, patet, 550
Ingenio superavit, 544
Ingenium ingens, 495
 par materiæ, 698
 res adversæ nudare solent, 509
Ingenuas pectus coluisse per artes, 599
Ingenuum veritas decet, 558
 Ingle, a bleezing, 262
 Inglorious arts of peace, 205
 strife was not, 212
 to the silent grave, 178
Ingrata quæ tuta, 565
 Ingratitude bars the dart, when, 333
 besotted base, 223
 child of pride, 809
 I hate, 289
 marble-hearted fiend, 306
 Ingratitude more strong, 304
 shown by ungracious thanks, 564
 the world's reward, 862
 worst of vices, 787
 Ingredient, principal, 235
 Ingress into the world, 195
 Inhabitant below, the poor, 43
 Inheritance, a ruinous, 514
 acquired by, not by labour, 664
 never ascends, 548
 service no, 846
 Inhuman ideas, such, 352
 Inhumanity, no greater shame than,
 345
 Iniquity, I lack, 322
 reaped, 422
Initiis valida, spatio languescunt, 626
 Injin's flesh and bone, 36
 Injure another to benefit himself, 615
 power to, but no desire, 609
 Injured, natural to hate whom you
 have, 643
 no one, but by himself, 602
 no one should be, 618
 one, threatens many that hath, 180
 without daring to complain, 550
 Injures one, who, threatens many, 594
Injuria non fit volenti, 711
Injuriæ nescire facere, 707
 Injuries, a great mind despises, 581
 are writ in brass, 206
 from them that have the upper
 hand, 12, 565
 let some pass unnoticed, 612
 made light of, disappear, 565
 past, a worthy man forgets, 474
 wilful men's schoolmasters, 306
 written in marble, 809
 Injury, bearing an old, invites a new,
 705
 better receive than do, 485
 ignorant how to do, 707
 intended is injury done, 565
 is long to relate, 578
 makes a fool of a staid man, 183
 may be by force or fraud, 524
 may be hindered by injury, 565
 no man should profit by, 507
 not done to a consenting party, 711
 produces injury, 578
 serves as a lesson, 609
 sooner forgotten than insult, 78
 to prevent unprovoked, 670
 without loss, 565
 Injustice, national, 145
 not to punish injustice, 799
 of the just, 157
 produces independence, 719
 swift, erect, 256
 thought used to warrant, 717
 Ink, a small drop of, 61
 gall enough in thy, 289
 hide in his own, 262
 Inn, ease in mine, 294
 find in an, a place of rest, 90
 from life as from an, 532
 happiness produced by a good, 177
 hence from an, 108
 that goes to a good, 790
 warmest welcome at an, 332
 where travellers bait, 174
 world's an, 126
 Inn's worst room, 249
 Innocence a child, 124
 and health, 146

- Innocence ashamed of nothing, 729
 better than eloquence, 670
 bowers of, 146
 dares not, what is it, 135
 Folly and, 94
 has a friend in Heaven, 734
 insolvent, 96
 is strong, 403
 modesty does not survive, 41
 my infant, 268
 no courage but in, 339
 should be unsuspicious, 188
 silence of pure, 289
 stumbles on, 49
 the best of all things, 133
 Innocent and quiet, minds, 348
 arch, 360
 are gay, 98
 as gay, 407
 to calumniate the, 708
 who spares the guilty threatens the, 589
 Innovate is not to reform, 40
 Innovations, example of time, 10
 Innovator, conservator, or, 71
 the greatest, 10
Inopes in divitiis, 560
Inopia ex copia, 583
ex hac, quid capiam, 654
Inops quicunque cupit, 672
 Inquest of the nation, 41
Inquinari nolo ignavo sanguine, 535
 Inquisition, with the, hush, 737, 887
 Inquisitive, be not, 615
 the, always ill-natured, 513
 Inquisitor, recording chief, 30
Insania aliena frui, 629
 Insanity, a degree of, 176
 Inscriptions, lapidary, 176
 Inscrutable, invisible, 277
 the old man stood, 62
 Insect, so grovelling an, 352
 Insects of the hour, 39
 Inside, get, and pull the blinds down, 465
 Insight, a moment's, 166
 makes all others dim, 29
 Insignificancy and an earldom, 79
 Insinuations, devil's rhetoric, 734
 Inspid, life grows, 1
 things, 168
 Insolence precursor of destruction, 478
 pride masked, 809
 Insolent, a foolish man, 658
 Insolvent innocence, 96
 Inspiration, none great without, 603
 Inspire it, those who, 330
 Inspired, like a man, 400
 Inspires, work which, is good, 728
 Instances, modern, 286
Instar omnium, 566
 Instinct, a divine, 299
 an inward, 8
 call it, 394
céleste pour le malheur, 724
 is a great matter, 293
 is untaught ability, 446
 leads, things whom, 101
 leaps, swift, 409
 let him use, who cannot use reason, 701
 preceded wisdom, 192
 reason or with, 246
 the better guide, 192
 the old, 87
 Instincts, a few strong, 398
 leaden, 343
 unawares, like, 211
 Instruct, seldom safe to, 89
 Instruction and improvement, 625
 awakens the innate force, 522
 better the, 284
 if you be a lover of, 470
 not wholesome as, 39
 public, first object of government, 452
 Instructor, difficulty an, 39
 Instrument, thy most dreaded, 399
 who knows the, 816
Instruments of ill, 245
 Insult, a blockhead's, 175
 imagine everything an, 625
 injury sooner forgotten than, 78
 noble-mindedness receives no, 565
 privilege to, 562
 to protect from, 152
 Insults, a clown, those who defer to him, 698
 if you speak, you will hear, 509
 'Insurrection, citizens', the enemy's opportunity, 672
 Integrity is praised and starves, 642
 preserve me, I have preserved thee, 636
 Intellect can raise, 404
 conceit of, 377
 feelings and, 343
 gigantic well proportioned, 202
 may rule her, 29
 obscures, 410
 our wayward, 99
 the march of, 342
 will determines, not, 381
 Intellectuals, argument and, 149
 greatest, often unseen, 667
 numbring good, 224
 Intellectual ability, 6
 being, this, 213
 Intelligence and learning, to stamp out, 510
 Intelligent, we are not, 143
 Intelligible, best to aim at being, 157
 is to be found out, 391
 Intemperance in nature, 310
 Intent, faith and pure, 225
 our true, 283
 working out a pure, 399
 Intents are savage-wild, 322
Intentatum, nil, 607
 Intention, deeds to be judged by, 624
 good, a solace in misfortune, 508
 put aside that, 570
 Intentions, good, have their place in heaven, 802 *note*
 good, vicious results of, 716
 heaven favours, 801
 hell paved with good, 802
Inter nos, 567
 Intercourse, dreary, of daily life, 396
 Interest and fear, the two levers, 452
 but oh, I *du in*, 198
 common, always will prevail, 122
 savours too much of private, 381
 Interests, each remembers his own, 685
 Interesting, nothing, except man, 457
 Intermeddling, little, 819
 Interpolations do not destroy common law rights, 645
 Interpretation, private, 436
 to need, 233
 will misquote, 294

- Interpreted away, 241
 Interpreter at the House Beautiful, 187
 every man his own, 775
 his own, 123
 ill-natured, 484
 is the hardest to be understood, 333
 of life, 233
 Interregnum, no, in England, 559
 Interruption, work suspended through,
 634
 Interval, a long, between, 578
 Intervals, some friendly, 339
Intervallo longo, 578
 Intervene, let not a god, in a small
 matter, 599
Intestata senectus, 551
 Intestate old age, cause of, 551
 Intolerant, austere, 95
 Intoxicated with animosity, 203
 with my own eloquence, 115
 Intoxication, best of life is but, 61
 Intricate enough to confound, 405
 Intrigue, not the, but the talk, 863
 the talk and not the, 151
 Introduced, not been, 143
 Introduction, unfortunate need no, 338
 Intuition, a passionate, 403
 known the world by, 257
Intus et in cute, 486
Inulti, nunquam moriemur, 494
 Invasions, gilding unjust, 207
 Invective against a man on trial is
 disgraceful, 695
 Invectives, must despair success, 406
Inveni viam, primus, 552
 Invent, what some, 352
 when did woman, 364
 Invented, a fond thing, vainly, 438
 and perfected at the same time, 606
 improvement of things, 9
 only truth can be, 267
 some will say I have, 535
 Invention, art of, 494
 breeds invention, 129, 809
 flags, 91
 my own, 119
 necessity mother of, 830
 of a barbarous age, 220
 of the enemy, 81
 want mistress of, 830
 Inventions by alchemists, 14
 easy to add to, 534, 811
 sought out many, 418
 to add to others, 811
Inventis addere, 534, 811
 Inventor, fear a great, 830
Invicta, semper, 620
Invictus morior, 668
Invidia gloriæ comes, 528
 mordax, 638
 sine, 679
 Invisibility, helmet of, 629
 Invisible, evil that walks, 214
 till he becomes, 3
Invita Minerva, 568
 Invite no one, displease no one, 618
 Inwardness, mildness and self renounce-
 ment, 6
Io, triumphe, 568
 Iona, ruins of, 178
 Iphigenia, sacrifice of, 690
Ipsæ, alter, 489
 dirit, 569
Ira ferax, trux decet, 502
 furor brevis est, 569
Iras plumbeas, gerunt, 676
Ire ad iudicem, meticulousa res, 604
 Ireland, England and, 38
 England to, 383
 for ever, 67 *note*
 gives England soldiers, 210
 glorious, 357
 the lonely bride, 384
 with, first begin, 800
 Irish are a fair people, 176
 are ashamed, 205
 giant, Despair, 72
 lay, thou tormenting, 92
 more, than the Irish, 550
 Irksome, nothing so, 2
 Iron, beat out while it is hot, 851
 fashions iron, 770
 hand in velvet glove, 456
 sleet, 153
 man that meddles with cold, 49
 sharpeneth iron, 417
 soul of manufacture, 335
 through your blood, like, 281
 time, bigots of the, 271
 Irons in the fire, many, 796
 Irony, some meaning beneath all this
 329
 Irrelevancy in A. Ward's entertain-
 ment, 25
 Irreligion, a principle of, 40
Irremeabilis unda, 569
 Irrevocable doom of Jove, 254
 Irving, Washington, 456
 Washington, on relief in change,
 876 *note*
 Is, that that is, 289
 Isabella of Spain, 12
 Iser rolling rapidly, 67
 Isis and Cam, 400
 Islamite, the watchful, 4
 Island, demon that haunts our, 2
 snug little, 109
 Isle of the sea, beautiful, 450
 sceptred, 291
 Isles, our rainy, 361
 sailed for sunny, 164
 the queen, of, 396
 throned on her hundred, 53
 Isled us, thank Him Who, 365
 Islington, village less than, 93
 Israel, of the Lord belov'd, 274
 Israelite indeed, an, 429
Isst, der Mensch ist, was er, 733
Isthmus of a middle state, 245
 this narrow, 230
 It-may-be, some remote, 199
Italia, l', farà da sè, 737
 Italia, oh Italia, 53
 Italian character, 265
 language, 56
 spark's guitar, 258
 trills are tame, 42
 Italians wise before the deed, 859
 Italy, 2, 159 *note*
 graved inside of it, 34
 man who has not been in, 177
 paradise of earth, 136
 parent of men, 667
 thy sabbaths, 94
 will do it by herself, 737
 Itch of vulgar praise, 248
 worse than a smart, 756
 Itching to deride, 243
Iter durum, pietas victi, 705
 nec scit qua sit, 569

Iter quoque vocat vertamus, 600
tenebriosum, 651
Iterare cursus relictos, 631
 Iteration, a damnable, 292
 generates heat, 128
 languid, leaden, 407
 Ithuriel with his spear, 216
 Ivory does not come from a rat's
 mouth, 888
Ivre, homme, n'est pas à soi, 741
 Ivy green, 110
 green jacket, 171
 never sere, 223
 Ixion on his wheel, 570
 Izzards and Xes, 18

J

Jabberwock, slain the, 119
Jacent, quo non naba, 646
 Jack, a good, a good Jill, 743
 all one to, 109
 and Tom, 199
 banish plump, 293
 became a gentleman, 298
 is as good as Jill, 813
 Ketch will claim you, 466
 life of poor, 109
 of all trades, 813
 poor, farewell, 294
 shall have Jill, 282, 754
 the Giant Killer, 178
 they all love, 387
 they call for their, 210
 were better, if, 805
 who loves, loves his dog, 822
 will never be a gentleman, 813
 Jack's as good as his master, 813
 Jacks, insinuating, 298
 Jackdaw near jackdaw, 467
 said to the crow, Get away, nigger,
 862
 Jacket was red, 86
 Jacob's voice, 122
Jacta alea esto, 570
Jactare jugum, 523
 Jade, arrant, on a journey, 148
 will eat as much as a horse, 745
 wince, let the galled, 316
 Jads, I like the, 42
 Jail with the chance of being drowned,
 176
 Jailor of his own house, 89
Jalousie, la curiosité naît de, 719
 Jam, now for the strawberry, 144
 to-morrow, and jam yesterday, 119
Jam satis est, 624
 James's day be come and gone, till, 870
 St., reservation, 686
Jan bij Lijs, 818
 Jane (a small coin), 76
 Janiveer, if the grass grow in, 805
 January, hot sun in, 805
 Janus, by two-headed, 283
 Japan, from, as far as Rome, 715
 Jar, waves that never, 6
 Jargon, all the noisy, 243
 murders with, 140
 of the schools, 95
 Jasmine, pure as climbing, 402
 Jaw, elongation of, 17
 Jaws, gently smiling, 118
 Jealous and mistaking, 256
 guilt is always, 788

Jealous in honour, 286
 love makes an eye squint, 821
 narrow, are silent, 368
 the wise too, 91
 to the confirmation strong, 324
 woman, 258
 Jealousy a city passion, 379
 believes, 141
 beware of, 324
 dissentious, 326
 green-eyed, 284
 hydra of calamities, 410
 in love, 369
 is cruel as the grave, 419
 love's enemy, 208
 more self-love than love in, 717
 no true love without, 867
 of someone's heir, 258
 repine with groundless, 58
 serve mad, 279
 the injured lover's hell, 216
 thou tyrant, 125
 unknown among people of quality,
 379
 woman's, 563
Jean a étudié pour être bête, 815
 Jean, breast o' bonny, 47
Jeder für sich, Gott für Alle, 774
 Jeffrey says, no one minds what, 337
 Jehovah hath triumphed, 230
 Jove, or Lord, 247
 Jelly, meaty, 113
 Jerusalem, to have been to, 613
 till we have built, 22
 Jessamine faint, 331
 Jest, a fellow of infinite, 318
 a mirth-moving, 281
 a scornful, 175
 all things big with, 161
 and youthful jollity, 221
 at little, 269
 bitter word or, 206
 book, Scripture was his, 95
 difficult to, with a sad mind, 519
 for ever, a good, 293
 his whole wit in a, 20
 leave a, when it pleases, 815
 lose your friend for your, 770
 makes a foe, 142
 many a true word said in, 868
 no malignant, in my writings, 618
 not with the dog, 764
 poison in, 316
 rather lose a friend than a, 801
 rather lose his dinner than his, 137
 rather lose their friend than their,
 849
 shoot in, 121
 tell another's, 160
 the merciless, 571
 unseen, inscrutable, 277
 with earnest, 11
 without the smile, 86
 Jest is coarse, 254
 bitter, remembered long, 485
 false constructions on, 484
 from obsolete farces, 178
 of the rich, 149
 rough, 494
 spare no one, 814
 truest, worst in guilty ears, 864
 wise make, fools repeat, 865
 wise men make, 780
 without villainess, 679
 Jester and jestee, 347

- Jestings brings sorrows, 814
 long, never good, 815
 trade of, 137
 with edge-tools, 364
 without bitterness, 484
 Jesu, lover of my soul, 388
 Jesuits, motto of, 486
 Jesus Christ, hated for love of, 265
 they had been with, 430
Jeu ne vaut pas la chandelle, 857
 Jew, an Ebrew, 293
 Apella, believe, let the, 510
 eyes hath not a, 284
 named Shylock, 17
 that Shakespeare drew, 447, 455
 who would cheat a, 800
 Jews, great haythen, 17
 might kiss, 244
 persecution of, 574
 prone to superstition, 544
 salvation is from the, 667
 the unbelieving, 431
 Turks, Infidels, and Hereticks, 437
 Jewel in an Ethiop's ear, 320
 in his head, precious, 286
 my heavenly, 335
 plain dealing's a, 841
 rich in having such a, 277
 that we find, 278
 you had not found the, 805
 Jewels, dumb, 277
 five-words-long, 364
 of God, 36
 orators of love, 105
 unvalued, 299
 Jewish race, 158, 183
 Jig to heaven, 249
 Jigs, all my merry, 328
 Jill, Jack as good as, 813
 Jilted, courted and, 68
 Jim along Josey, 465
 Jingo, by, if we do, 461
 Joan, and some, 281
 as good as my lady, 814
 Job, as poor as, 278, 295, 758
 blessed the latter end of, 414
 was effected by a, 144
 words of, are ended, 414
 Job's turkey, 758
 wife, wicked as, 278
Joci sine felle, 484
 Jockeyship, at least superior, 98
Jocos, tolle, 693
 Joe, not for, 466
 sing old, 465
 Jog on, jog on, 290
 John Bull, his very worst of moods, 273
 Bull, the greatest of all is, 60
 Hampden, 173
 many talk of Little, 824
 print it, 37
 Johnson, imitation of, 41
 Samuel, 80 note
 the Great Cham, 338
 Johnsonese, sort of broken, 202
 Joined together, what God hath, 427
 Joints, square-turned, 269
 Joke at your leisure, 814
 dulness ever loves a, 252
 had he, many a, 146
 into Scotch understanding, to get a,
 337
 often settles things, 665
 take a good, 109
 the simple, 374
 Joke, to be maliciously disposed is no, 693
 what seems a, is often the truth, 868
 Jokes, even the gods love, 571
 have done with, 693
 I tried him with mild, 82
 Joke's a very serious thing, 80
 Joking apart, 624, 671
 cruelty of, 571
 moderation in, 487
 often of extreme utility, 685
 to get over disagreeable matters by,
 624
 two sorts of, vulgar and polite, 524
 Jollity and game, 218
 no, but hath a smack of folly, 867
 Jolly, credit in being, 112
 'Er Majesty's, 186
 let every man be, 393
 Jonathan, Brother, 383
 Jonson came, then, 176
 knew the critic's part, 89
 Jonson's friend beloved, 398
 Joseph, knew not, 411
 I. of Germany, motto, 707
 which knew not, 430
 Jostle, waves that seem to, 6
 Joup and let the jaups gae by, 814
Jour, à beau, beau retour, 837
nul, n'est sans vèpre, 773
 Journalism, great is, 71
 Journey, compensations of your, 505
 in a long, weigh straws, 808
 jade on a, 148
 like the path to heaven, 222
 meat and matins hinder no, 825
 on a long, a straw is heavy, 836
 on my, all above, 81
 to life's end, 810
 Journeys end in lovers' meeting, 288
 little, and good cost, 819
 men known in, 809
 Journeyed fur, I journeyed fas', 156
 Jove, a painted, 121
 all things full of, 571
 but laughs, 126
 his awful, 129
 some christened, 252
 sovereign of kings, 663
 sub frigido, 685
 Jove's planet, 34
 thunderbolt, wrested, 681
 Joy a serious matter, 665
 all creatures have their, 162
 and bliss for ever, 224
 and moan, finished, 307
 and temperance and repose, 196
 asks if this be, 147
 be unconfined, let, 52
 brightens his crest, 217
 but with fear yet limited, 218
 Corin was her only, 442
 crystallised, 34
 depart, let that, 396
 doth joy enhance, 203
 dwell in doubtful, 309
 earth's sweetest, 120
 for ever, a, 182
 for us a moment lingers, 67
 headlong, 225
 his deepest, 36
 inch of, ell of annoy, 774
 is almost pain, 330
 joy for ever! 230
 must be shared, 61
 must often change, 232

- Joy, mystery of, 397
 no, without alloy, 832
 of joys, 45
 of this world, 75
 one year of, another of comfort, 838
 past compare, 73
 power of imparting, 329
 rises in me, 85
 runs high, 160
 shared is joy doubled, 734
 shared is made double, 749
 snatch a fearful, 153
 so great, no, 343
 solemn is, 385
 sweeten present, 242
 that fleets, 234
 that latest evermo, 75
 the bubble, 246
 the heart-felt, 247
 the land of, 43
 the passages of, 175
 the world can give, 59
 this world's, go'th all to nought, 441
 to defer a, 275
 to feign, 549
 to weep for, a kind of manna, 873
 voices uttering, 214
 we wear a face, 401
 which warriors feel, 271
 who ne'er knew, 254
 with early light, 35
 would soon return, 405 *note*
 Joys, bathes in worldly, 137
 beware all, 406
 doubtful, 366
 fairest, give most unrest, 182
 great are silent, 205
 how fading are, 237
 imaginary, 3
 o' our heart, first, 145
 of life are sweeter, 228
 of sight, smell, taste, 407
 present, 124
 redoubleth, 11
 refine and give, 238
 rob us of our, 92
 sweeter for past pain, 150
 take wing, 544
 to this are folly, 47
 too exquisite to last, 227
 vain deluding, 221
 we dote upon, 237
 woes equal to, 671
 Joy's delicious springs, 51
 Joyful as a drum at a wedding, 758
 Joyfulness, mother of virtues, 733
Jube, si regnas, 675
Jubens honesta, 667
Jucundi acti labores, 484
 Judas to a tittle, 30
 Judee, didn't know everythin' down in, 197
 Judge, a corrupt, weighs truth badly, 583
 a good, prefers equity to law, 501
 a good, prefers right, 501
 according to things proved, 572
 all, from one, 532
 be wary how ye, 73
 forbear to, 297
 good, conceives quickly, judges slowly, 743
 if a, give hearing, 675
 in his own case, none should be, 602
 Judge in his own cause, 208
 in his own cause, none must be, 489
 is condemned when the guilty escapes, 571
 just judgment, 573
 must not be a witness, 572
 no man should, in his own cause, 565
 no strict, who will not be judged, 614
 not, 425, 609
 of all the earth, 411
 of things old, 686
 of truth, 246
 people by what they might be, 29
 regards the law, 475
 should keep to the letter of the law, 14
 so wrong, none, 254
 tenderhearted, loosens the law, 521
 them all from one example, 511
 to, according to right, 532
 when a, put on his robes, 462
 Judges, a fool with, 97
 are ranged, 141
 divided, 487
 interpreters of laws, 575
 of a-size, 170
 of fact, 260
 others, condemns himself, 885
 right, who weighs, compares, 399
 should be devoid of hatred and friendship, 625
 should obey the laws, 572
 the hungry, 245
 what manner of, 526
 Judge's duty to enquire into circumstances, 572
 orders, indemnity for obeying, 650
 Judging ill, 243
 Judgment, a man of great, 554
 a right, in all things, 437
 affection bends the, 73
 argument to good, 494
 Book, the, 359
 but behold oppression, 420
 by the wrong matters not, 572
 drops her damning plummet, 29
 falls upon a man, 275
 from above, 218
 green in, 305
 hasty, hasty repentance, 486
 impaired by labour, 40
 in my, 586
 liberty and faculty of every man's, 7
 mature, 219
 men of, creep, 96
 my, wars with itself, 654
 of men is fallible, 553
 rawness of, 138
 reigns at forty, 151
 reserve thy, 312
 reserved, 485
 shall I dread, what, 284
 should be given with diffidence, 590
 the art of writing, 114
 thou art fled, 304
 to sell, everyone has, 736
 use your own, 695
 words entangle and pervert the, 8
 would not give, rashly, 2
 Judgments, brawling, 369
 men's, captious, 605
 men's, sway on that side, 74

- Judgments, 'tis with our, 243
 weak, 237
 wholesale, loose and imperfect, 730
Judicat rem judicatam, 570
Judicata, res, 664
Judice bello, utendum est, 690
 se, nemo nocens absolvitur, 533
 sub, lis est, 545
Judices adæquarunt, 487
 Judicious, drank, 252
Jugement, le, ne va que le pas, 719
Jugend kennt keine Tugend, 889
 Juggler, threadbare, 279
 Juggling fiends, these, 311
 Julian, Emperor, death-bed saying, 705
 Julius, towers of, 153
 July, swarm of bees in, 749
 warmth of its, 258
 winter ending in, 64
 July's day short, makes a, 239
 Jump Jim Crow, 465
Juncta juvant, 645
 Jundie, ilka ane gies him a, 879
 June, a dripping, 741
 a dry, 745
 look at corn in, 820
 newly sprung in, 47
 the leafy month of, 85
 what is so rare as a day in, 197
Jung gelernt, alt gethan, 878
 Junia, funeral of, 267 note
 Junius, Johnson on, 178
 motto of, 683
 Juno chattered to Jove, what, 651
 ox-eyed, 469
 pleases Jupiter, 685
 quod, fabulata est cum Jove, 651
 Juno's eyes, lids of, 290
 Juntos, nightly, 375
 Jupiter cannot please all, 569, 598, 790
 is everywhere, 529
 is whatever you see, 529, 572
 laughs at lovers' perjuries, 572
 lawful to, is not so to the ox, 659
 of Homer, the very, 455
 origin from, 483
 thundering, 572
 what is your opinion about, 550
 est quodcumque vides, 529, 572
 vult perdere, quem, 648
 Jupiter's thunderbolts, 676
Jurare in verba magistri, 574, 618
Jure, quo, quaque injuria, 657
Jurene an injuria, 660
 Juries, Middlesex, 210
 on facts, judges on law, 486
Juris, sui, 686
 Jurisprudence, gladsome light of, 84
 Jurists are bad Christians, 814
 Jury, hard as a prejudiced, 170
 passing on the prisoner's life, 278
 system, 24
Jus dicere, non dare, 572
 et norma loquendi, 593
 gentium, 572
 incertum, jus nullum, 696
 summum, summa injuria, 687
 ubi, ibi remedium, 696
 Just a man, e'en as, 316
 abhorrently, 27
 and fear not, be, 301
 are the ways of God, 220
 before you are generous, 759
 cause, defence of a, easy, 573
 holy, temperate, 435
 Just men made perfect, 435
 most observant of what is, 573
 of thy word, 254
 only the actions of the, 334
 remembrance of the, 334 note
 shall flourish as a palm-tree, 573
 shall live by faith, 431
 shall shine, 573
 will flourish, 563
Juste milieu, 718
Justes, sommeil des, 715
 Justice a desire to render dues, 573
 and his clerk, a, 332
 and law, combine, 487
 be done, 538
 becomes a king, 454
 but not for my own house, 738
 by the nose, plucks, 278
 clerk makes the, 813
 compliance with written laws, 573
 does not injure, 573
 due to, that man be not a wolf to
 man, 13
 entangle, 246
 eternal laws of, 41
 even criminals cannot live without,
 573
 extorts no price, 573
 extreme, extreme injustice, 687, 777
 firm be your, 189
 fountains of, 8
 good faith the foundation of, 543
 hath a nose of wax, 814
 I have loved, 520
 in fair round belly, 286
 is blind, 127
 is lame, 238
 is simple, 468
 is to come, 67
 knows no father or mother, 573
 learn, 520
 Lord Chief (Reason), 80
 love of, is fear of suffering injustice,
 718
 mercy seasons, 285
 must sell, 794
 must tame, 268
 nothing honourable without, 604
 of peace, for want of good men,
 made a, 780
 on offenders, 108
 one hour in, worth a hundred in
 prayer, 837
 people more subservient to, 623
 pillar of government, 10
 pleases few in their house, 814
 poetic, 252
 put up at a price, is sold at a price,
 641
 queen of virtues, 573
 reigns, where, 227
 restored, 495
 returns, 571
 revenge a kind of wild, 9
 should be close-eared, 211
 sold at a price, 794
 sovereign of the world, 454
 strong lance of, 307
 supreme, to give every man his due,
 688
 sword of, 107
 the end of government, 107
 the place of, 12
 the virtue of kings, 721
 then may do me, 340

Justice, though she's painted blind, 50
 Thwackum was for doing, 132
 to none will we delay, 618
 to none will we deny, 618
 while she winks on crimes, 49
 wide, a good judge makes, 500
 will o'ertake, 126
 with mercy, 218
 Justify the ways of God, 211
Justitiz tenax, 667
Juvat ipse labor, 573
usque morari, 601
Juvenes, illa rapit, 541
Juvenis imberbis, 558
Juventa, calidus, 610
Juventus mundi, 7
rara, 496
 Juxtaposition of words, cunning, 521

K

K's, the three accursed, 480
 Ka me and I'll ka thee, 846
Kadmeia nikē, 472
Kai su, teknon, 531 note
 Kail, good, 786
spares bread, 814
Kairon gnōthi, 473
Kaka tria, 472
Kakodaimōn, O tris, 481
Kakoi, kaktious epainoumenoi, 475
pleistoi, 475
Kakon kakiste, 481
mikron, 474
Kala, ta mē, kala pephantai, 477
 Kalendar, death keeps no, 769
Kalon, to, 479
Kalte Hand, warmes Herz, 740
Kamarinan, mē kinei, 474
 Kame single, kame sair, 814
 Kamesters are aye greasy, 814
 Kant, 16
Kappa kakista, tria, 480
 Katerfelto, 99
 Kathay, half-shut glances of, 230
Katthanein ophelletai, 469
Kaufen wohlfeiler als Bitten, 764
 Keats, dumb to, 31
out-glittering, 200
 what porridge had John, 34
 Keats's epitaph, 446
 Keen, when exquisitely, 405
 Keep a thing, its use will come, 361
 a thing seven years, 814
 all you have, 201
 some till more come, 814
 they should, who can, 397
 what you have, 631
 Keeper, grave Lord, 153
 turned outside in, 185
 Keepers, who shall keep the, 639
 Keeping time, 242
 Keeps his own, who makes war, 797
 Kelpie, wraith, 68
 Ken yourself, 814
 Kendal green, knaves, 293
Kenon, holon, 479
 Kent, a yeoman of, 274
 everybody knows, 110
 the civillest place, 297
 Kepler, John, 460
 Kept with difficulty, what many love is,
 519
 Keramiker, a, 82

Kerdē, ta deina, 478
Kerde kaka, 473, 474
Kerdei kai sophia dedetai, 468
 Kernel of apophthegms, 12
 who will eat the, 799
 Kettle and the earthen pot, 423
 frying pan calls the, Black-brows,
 862
 Kew, his highness's dog at, 255
 Key of the fields, 872
 of the street, 456, 872
 silver, can open iron lock, 745
 the fatal, 214
 Keys, all, hang not on one girdle, 753
 clutch the golden, 366
 opens but to golden, 362
 Keyhole, look through a, 821
 Keystane o' night's black arch, 44
 Kibe, galls his, 318
 Kick a fallen man, to, 469
 against the spur, 597
 me downstairs, why did you, 184
 that scarce would move a horse, 101
 Kickshaws, little tiny, 295
 Kicksy-wicksy, hugs his, 288
 Kid, as soon dies as the goat, 758
 follows where the dam leaps, 882
 piece of a, worth two of a cat, 747
 see the a, in his mother's milk, 411
 Kidney, man of my, 278
 Kill a man, as good almost, 226
 crash of solar and stellar could
 only, 71
 him honestly, to, 135
 man that will all others, 135
 men i' the dark, 325
 privileged to, 257
 the thing they do not love, 284
 thee a hundred and fifty ways, 287
 thee and love thee after, 325
 those who do not wish to, would
 like the power to, 531
 two birds with one stone, 872
 two flies with one clapper, 872
 two flies with one slap, 872
 Killed, twice, who dies by his own
 weapons, 499
 with report, 224
 Killibeate, the, 111
 Killin', ninepence a day for, 197
 Killing himself with efforts, 558
 nine years a, 324
 Kills a reasonable creature, 226
 the image of God, 226
 Kiln calls the oven burnt-house, 862
 Kin, a little more than, 311
 folk canna help a' their, 779
 makes the whole world, 301
 pity and need make all flesh, 4
 Kind, and she was, 341
 as she is fair, 277
 be, O Change, 235
 coarsely, 176
 deeds, with coldness still returning,
 401
 he was so, 359
 hearts are more than coronets, 361
 heaven, 2
 means, by, if you can, 675
 thy crime was to be, 59
 we cannot be, 367
Kinder und Narren, 766
 Kindles, hand that, 56
 Kindlier nature, man of, 402
 Kindly hand, gifts given with a, 489

Kindly use 'em, they rebel, 164
 Kindness, a cup o', 46
 and of love, acts of, 395
 begets kindness, 480, 814
 cannot be bought, 814
 comes o' will, 814
 breaks no bone, 777
 deeds of, 238
 give him all, 305
 in another's trouble, 150
 indigestible, 371
 knows no repentance, 480
 little deeds of, 447
 more than enough, 668
 nobler than revenge, 287
 not in ane side o' the house, 814
 nothing so popular, 605
 o'ercomes a dislike, 814
 one, requires another, 837
 or knavery, 240
 persistent, conquers, 706
 produces kindness, 499
 save in the way of, 376
 that bringing up called, 591
 will creep, 814
 Kindnesses written in dust, 809
 Kindred, betrayed by one's, 781
 dear, to, 69
 drop, not a, 65
 poor have no, 833
 King, a, and an augur, 665
 abuse the, who flatter, 326
 and his faithful subjects, 40
 and the Inquisition, 737, 887
 as easily as a, 303
 being safe, they are agreed, 663
 by blood a, 367
 can do no wrong, 859, 665
 can do nothing but by law, 605
 can make a belted knight, 47
 cannot deceive or be deceived, 665
 cannot make a gentleman, 40
 cares awake a, 24
 conscience of the, 315
 destined to perish, 658
 dish for a, 290
 doth hedge a, 318
 enjoys his own again, till the, 444
 every inch a, 306
 exists for the kingdom, 665
 follow the, 368
 from an anointed, 292
 God bless the, 51
 God save our gracious, 69
 goes as far as he dares, 859
 greater than a, 92
 greater than individuals, 665
 greater than the, 241
 happy as a, 663
 has whispered, know what the, 651
 he is, who fears nothing, 665
 he is, who will desire nothing, 665
 himself has followed, 148
 honour the, 436
 I served my, 301
 I would not be a, 100
 is dead, long live the king, 723
 lessened my esteem of a, 240
 liberty, pleasing under a, 536
 like, like law, 818
 long live the, 98
 looks he like a, 292
 Lords, and Commons, 40
 loses his right where nothing's to
 be had, 882

King, nearest the, nearest the widdle,
 329
 neither, nor people, but both, 600
 never dies, 665, 859
 no time runs against the, 619
 observing with judicious eyes, 376
 of Arums, 17
 of good fellows, 296
 of Kings, judgment of the, 369
 of Kings, the more regal, 663
 of shreds and patches, 317
 of Terrors is the prince of peace, 407
 office of a, 219
 one, one ruler, 476
 pattern for a, 107
 people, and law, 642
 poet, prophet, 72
 reigns and does not govern, 723
 reigns, but does not govern, 665
 save the, 667
 sees thee still, 160
 servant of, is king, 863
 shake hands with a, 155
 should prefer country to children,
 640
 suffer not the old, 186
 the name of, 276
 the, will consider it, 723
 the, wills it, 723
 to be, 308
 to have things cheaply, impossible
 for, 240
 to reverence the, 370
 too weak, 104
 truest liberty under a, 620
 under which, 295
 well to be born a, 497
 were he seven times, 357
 what is a, 258
 who loves the law, 100
 who would wish to be thy, 271
 wishes, the law wills, 878
 Kings, a poor man may excel, 543
 alone, no more than single men, 814
 and bears worry their keepers, 814
 and the sword of justice, 107
 are earth's gods, 326
 are like stars, 351
 are little in their grandeur, 329
 are out of play, 814
 barbaric, 212
 by grasping more, 107
 cannot buy knowledge, 9
 come bow to it, bid, 290
 court'sey to great, 296
 divine right of, 116, 343
 do not trouble about all trifles, 515
 note
 dread and fear of, 285
 fall of many, 310
 few, die a natural death, 486
 fight for kingdoms, 126
 food of, 185
 forbidden to have friends, 181
 go mad, the Greeks suffer, 517
 good of subjects the end of, 107
 good of subjects their end, 107
 grasping more, 107
 halls and palaces of, 681
 halls of, 495
 happiness mixed, 663
 have long arms, 815
 have long ears, 815
 have long hands, 491, 815
 have many ears, 815

- Kings have many ears and eyes, 594
 have their good points, 714
 he shall stand before, 417
 I pity, 95
 I trust not, 256
 in awe, keep, 105
 in the hearts of, 285
 it makes gods, 299
 Jove, sovereign of, 663
 last argument of, 697
 lays his icy hand on, 334
 learned justice, 246
 leavings excel lords' bounty, 815
 let, yield before songs, 505
 lovers of low company, 39
 men made for, or kings for men, 68
 mostly rapsallions, 83
 of Brentford, 98
 of modern thought, 5
 our temperate, 365
 people's silence the lesson of, 723
 poor magnificence of, 374
 pride of, 245
 puller-down of, 298
 reported of as in heaven, 653
 right divine of, 252
 senates, courts, and, 66
 sprung from ancient, 495
 struck anointed, 289
 suspect good men, 663
 the breath of, 42
 the fall of, 23
 the life of, 4
 the power of, 339
 the sport of, 339
 the wrath of, 255, 546
 they are no, 107
 to calm contending, 327
 to ruin, 122
 to steer an equal course, 127
 true strength of guilty, 5
 try men with drink, 663
 'twere good that, 269
 tyrants from policy, 39
 upon their coronation day, 123
 what friends have not courage to
 recommend to, 467
 wise by association with the wise, 478
 would not play at, 100
- King's a king, 120
 evil, 663
 example more powerful than edicts,
 507
 example rules the community, 663
 name, 299
 remembrance, fits a, 313
 right preferred to a subject's, 647
 Kings' caff, better than others' corn, 814
 cheese goes half in parings, 745
 riches their subjects' hearts, 629
- Kingdom and the power, 241
 for a horse, 300
 for a man, 300 *note*
 insecure without law and religion,
 696
 mind to me a, 128
 was too small, 294
 you are in your, 562
- Kingdom's safeguards, not armies, 612
 Kingly action to help the fallen, 663
 line, longest, 274
- Kingship, giver of, 159
 nobility and, 83
- Kinsfolk, many, few friends, 824, 781
 Kinsmen bade her give her hand, 269
- Kipling, Tommy's laureate, 380
- Kirk, rives the, to thatch the choir, 793
 yairnis na dignity, 199
 yard, mends not the, 818
- Kirtle, near the, nearer the sark, 766
- Kiss, a clinging, 369
 a long, long, 61
 a sigh, and so away, 103
 ae fond, 46
 again with tears, 364
 and be friends, 815
 and part, 120
 if you'll blow to me a, 336
 like Dian's, 193
 lispng lass is good to, 745
 long as my exile, 302
 me, and be quiet, 226
 me and say good-bye, 189
 more, one, 46 *note*
 of peace, 630
 of the sun for pardon, 449
 one fond, 119
 one long, 361
 snatched hasty, 374
 the books outside, 95
 the child for the nurse's sake, 824
 the girls, 31
 the oppressor's hand, 557
 the parson's wife, 800
 the place to make it well, 359
 them all at once, 62
 to choose, half a, 290
 to convey from my lips, 207
 trait'rous, 18
 waste his whole heart in a, 363
- Kisses, dear as remembered, 364
 from a female mouth, 56
 I do not care for unsnatched, 497
 stolen, 173, 851
 you've forgotten my, 355
- Kissed each other's cheek, 144
 his soul away, 387
 thee ere I killed thee, 325
- Kisseth everything it meets, 7
- Kissing goes by favour, 815
 her that taught me, 357
 meant for, 298
 Steele on, 347
 the inventor of, 447
- Kitchen, caught by savour of his, 503
 communities begin with their, 767
 fat, lean legacy, 741
 fires, two on one hearth, 875
 little, makes a large house, 745
 make a fire in the, 444
 taste better than smell, 863
 thoughts of the, 684
- Kite, his paper, may fly, 332
 lark's leg worth the body of a, 837
 will never make a good hawk, 740
- Kites and crows, city of, 302
- Kitten, and cry mew, 293
- Kleef, Jan Van, van de familie, 738
- Klügste, der, giebt rath, 888
- Knacks, those pretty, 108
- Knave and an honest man, distinguish
 between, 692
 auld, is nae bairn, 756
 if ye would know a, 806
 more, better luck, 860
 on honesty's plain rule, 96
 once, always knave, 836
 playing the, 240
 slipper and subtle, 323
- Knaves all, arrant, 315

- Knaves and fools divide the world, 815
 fall out, when, 880
 little better than false, 280
 misbegotten, 293
 repose and fatten, 238
 starve not in the land of fools, 80
 these kind of, 306
 untaught, 293
 whip me such honest, 322
- Knaves' success entices many, 686
- Knavery may serve, 802
- Knee, fought on his, 441
 hinges of the, 316
 religion not in the, 175
 strike below the, 272
 the civility of my, 25
- Knees, bow, stubborn, 317
 down on your, 287
 supple, feed arrogance, 851
 weakest saint upon his, 94
- Kneel, cannot choose but, 182
- Kneeling ne'er spoiled silk stocking, 161
- Knell is rung, 88
 that summons thee, 309
 the shroud, the mattock, 407
- Kneller, Sir Godfrey, 1, 124
- Knew all his shapes, 273
 you once, I, 31
- Knife, eats peas with a, 144
 even, carry your, 765
 leaves me under the, 543
 licks his, 790
 one, keeps another in sheath, 838
- Knight, a belted, 47
 a gentle, 344
 a more deserving, 126
 a noble, 274
 a veray parfit gentil, 74
 a worthy, 405
 and R.A., 31
 better, than servant, 882
 brought out a noble, 370
 carpet, so trim, 269
 died a gallant, 270
 God's, 354
 he was a gentyll, 441
 her own true, 68
 is a much stronger Tory, 2
 never was, like Lochinvar, 270
 of no bad repute, 600
 sacred name of, 297
 sire was a, 273
 the youthful, 344
- Knights, carpet, 142
 flower of, 355
- Knights' bones are dust, 86
- Knitting and withal singing, 334
- Knock, and it shall be opened, 425
 as you please, 255
- Knocked at his wife's head, 170
- Knocker, tie up the, 250
- Knocks boldly who brings good news, 792
- Knot, for a vile, a tool to match, 584
 who tieth not a, 799
- Knots, fools tie, 780
- Know all except myself, 716
 all, pretend to, 651
 all ye need to, 182
 and be known, 89
 and love virtue, 231
 anyone, it requires long time to, 452
 anything better, if you, 676
 be ignorant of what you do not, 694
 better than we do, 130
- Know everything, 231
 everything, to, not allowed, 600
 her was to love, 264
 him now, we, 368
 how little mortals, 409
 is not to know, unless it is known, 669
 it is not safe to, 105
 me, not to, 216
 me when we meet, 285
 more they, worse they be, 190
 never let him, 188
 never, till you have tried, 889
 not what they do, 429
 nothing, the happiest life, 606
 ourselves, teach us to, 106
 safety for young men to, 616
 that which they know not, 9
 then thyself, 245
 things which never happened, 651
 thirst to, 385
 this only, to, 220
 thyself, 450, 469
 thyself, a precept from heaven, 524
 to esteem, to love, 86
 to know no more, 215
 what can we, 106
 what shall be, useless to, 599
 what we are, we, 318
 what we, we speak, 660
 what you, avails nothing, 660
 wiser than we, 130
 you know, want to, 114
 you yourselves do, 304
 yourself, 450, 616, 716
 yourself (ken yourself), 814
- Knoweth, man is but what he, 9
- Knowing, be more, than you seem, 350
 nothing, everything believe, 79
 nothing is the sweetest life, 471
 whatever was not worth the, 197
- Knows, builds better than he, 129
 he knows little, 792
 it as well as his Lord's Prayer, 792
 melody sweeter than he, 129
 most doubts not, 33
 most, says least, 885
 most, who, 73
 the world, but not himself, 716
 this, almost everyone, 670
 who, knows, 652
- Knowledge a rich storehouse, 7
 action not, 173
 all valuable, 38
 and wisdom far from being one, 100
 antidote to fear, 129
 better than valour, 473
 book of, 214
 bought in market, 83
 by suffering, 28
 cannot go beyond experience, 192
 clears perturbations, 9
 comes, 362
 desire of, 347
 duly weighed, 266
 folly, unless grace guide it, 815
 grow, let, 366
 half our, 248
 has its value, 721
 hath clipped the lightning, 377
 he that increaseth, 418
 high, to pursue, 73
 highest perfection of, 107
 human kingdom of, 9
 in the making, 226
 is a steep, 233

Knowledge is dangerous, if a little, 173
 is ourselves to know, 247
 is power, 15, 596, 815
 is proud, 100
 is strong, 266
 is sympathy, 383
 jealous religion adverse to, 9
 leads to woe, 20
 like a headstrong horse, 261
 madness, without sense, 815
 makes one laugh, 815
 man without, 173
 man's sovereignty, 9
 mines of, 227
 no burden, 815
 no, no sin, 883
 no other power, 7
 not in order, 344
 nothing, unless someone knows you
 know, 669, 699
 of himself, no man has mastered
 the, 736
 of man as the waters, 7
 of two kinds, 177
 our, is ignorance, 669
 our soundest, to know that we know
 him not, 518 *note*
 perfection of, 107
 provoked by liberty of speech, 8
 puffeth up, 432
 pursuit of under difficulties, 24
 seas of, 108
 so vast, 43
 that deepens pain, 235
 the beginning of all, 71
 the book of, 148
 the key of, 429
 the wing wherewith we fly, 297
 tree of, 57
 unseen, useless, 669
 without justice, 669
 wonderful sweetness in, 589
 words without, 414
 Known, needs only to be, 124
 of all, but unknown to himself,
 716
 one, you have known all, 698
 so much, wish I had not, 348
 to be for ever, 93
 to himself, every man, 774
 to men too well, to himself un-
 known, 558
 to profess that nothing can be, 607
Koina ta tôn philôn, 473
 Köln, 87
Koloios para koloio, 467
 Koran, carnage and the, 230
 quotations from the, 466
 Kosciusko, 65
Krambè, dis, 470
Ktēma es aei, 473
Küche, fette, magere Erbschaft, 741
Kunst, heiter ist die, 734
Kunst macht Gunst, 757
 Kynde witt (commonsense), 189

L

L.S., locus sigilli, 578
 La Place, reply of, to Napoleon, 729
Labitur et labetur, 668
Labor ineptiarum, 685
limæ, 577
omnia vincit, 574

Labor omnibus idem, 628
viam fecit, 681
Laborare est orare, 574, 842
Laborat qui, orat, 650
Labores, jucundi acti, 571
 Laborious ease, 99
Laborum certa requies, 664
 Labour, a youth of, 146
 all things full of, 418
 all this, was wasted, 555
 and are heavy laden, 426
 and diligence, genius is, 782
 and intent study, 225
 and pleasure, kinship of, 574
 and sorrow, their strength then but,
 439
 and to wait, learn to, 193
 and virtue, learn from me, 520
 as long lived, 815
 beguiling the, 591
 better owe to, 187
 carpet-dusting not the imperative,
 26
 dignity in, 351
 dire it is, and weary woe, 375
 done, and all my, 358
 effects of unremitted, 40
 endure, old age comes, 524
 freedom, hand-in-hand with, 390
 gods sell all things for, 480, 520
 habit teaches, 581
 has a bitter root, 815
 his business, 80
 honest, 107, 377
 I could live for months without, 25
 immoderate, exhausts, 630
 in all, there is profit, 416
 in vain, 434
 is but refreshment, 227
 is there good without, 491
 is to pray, 650 *note*
 itself a delight, 573
 itself a pleasure, 574
 leisure the reward of, 816
 lessened by zeal for knowledge, 557
 little, little gains, 163
 little, much health, 745
 made for honest, 386
 makes us insensible to sorrow, 574
 man born to, 554
 manual, 145
 music solace of, 574
 must be to pervert, 211
 no period of rest from, 618
 nobility of, 193
 not disgraceful, 471
 nothing given except with, 607
 nothing with, 160
 of doing nothing, 347
 of love, 435
 of love, your work and, 435
 over, honour remains, 676
 overcomes all things, 574
 reputation not equal to, 547
 soon, we labour late, 44
 talent for, 782
 that proceedeth of love, 438
 the best appetiser, 629
 the end of, 359
 the endless, 21
 the same, to all, 628
 they who always, 40
 unavailing without talent, 597
 unrejoicing, 234
 warms, 815

- Labour, we delight in, 309
 what profit hath man of all his, 418
 what region is not full of our, 645
 with difficulty and, 214
 without pains and, 3
 zeal diminishing the, 684
 Labours accomplished, 485
 and prays, who, 651
 and thrives, he that, 797
 children sweeten, 9
 remembrance of past, 685
 restored to greater, 612
 tire, no, 175
 who, prays, 650
 Labour's bath, sore, 309
 done, 103
 Laboured more abundantly, 433
 Labourer is worthy of his hire, 428
 Labourers are few, 426
 Labourer's task is o'er, 128
 Labouring man has often spoken to the purpose, 477
 man, sweet to the, 37
 people, why poor, 40
Labuntur anni, 526
 Labyrinth, bellowing of the, 593
 Lace, daubed with gold, 353
 Laces, tying up her, 209
Lachen und Weinen in einem Sack, 845
 Weinen, Lust und Schmerz, 735
 Lack of money, 199
 Lackey, hell looked against a, 879
Lacrimæ, inde iræ et, 563
 voluntur inanes, 587
Lacrumula, una falsa, 697
Lacrymæ rerum, sunt, 687
Lacrymis, nemo me decorat, 711 note
 Lad, a dear-loved, 43
 unhappy, may make good man, 748
 Lads and girls, golden, 307
 will be men, 815
 Ladder, begin at lowest step of the, 851
 of our vices we can frame a, 195
 turns his back, unto the, 303
 Laddie's dear sel' he lo'es dearest o' a', 46
Lade nicht Alles in ein Schiff, 770
 Ladies be but young and fair, 286
 boys, and maidens, 585
 intellectual, lords of, 60
 of both sexes, 114
 of St. James's, 118
 whose bright eyes, 221
 whose smile embroiled, 384
 Ladies' hearts he did trepan, 42
 man, 644
 Lady, beloved and lovely, 191
 doth protest too much, 316
 every, would be queen, 248
 excellent and aged, 702
 faint heart, fair, 137
 gay, hath got the, 328
 gentle, 225
 insult to call her a young, 349
 long did I love this, 208
 of incisive features, 210
 ought not to drink, 17
 some men must love my, 281
 strange riddle of a, 49
 thy, constant, kind and dear, 271
 you a, and I a lady, 805
 Lady's head-dress, 2
 in the case, when a, 142
 grace, our, good heart and, 272
 Ladyship, her humorous, 290
 Lady-smocks all silver white, 282
Læti, præter solitum dulcedine, 604
Laisser le jeu tant qu'il est beau, 881
Laissez faire, laissez passer, 721
Laktizein, pros kentra, 478
 Lake, just kissed the, 271
 reflected on the, 158
 Lalage already seeks a husband, 571
 Lamb, C., epitaph, 73
 as soon goes the, as the old sheep, 758
 brought to the slaughter, 421
 go to bed with the, 783
 He who made the, 22
 Mary had a little, 446
 of God, behold the, 525
 one dead, is there, 194
 pet, a cross ram, 747
 the trembling, 298
 to snatch from the wolf, 579
 to the slaughter, as a, 421
 wolf shall dwell with the, 420
 Lambs could not forgive, 112
 to see the young, 386
 Lamb's skin comes as soon to market, 758
 Lame goeth as far as the staggerer, 859
 live with the, you learn to limp, 674
 man, if you live near a, 675
 punishment is, 843
 who reproves the, 104
 Lameness a memento of valour, 661
 Lament by Nature's ordinance, 598
 she is pleased if thou, 444
 Laments of no avail, 655
 truly, who laments alone, 557
 Lamentation, no, can loose, 5
 put away excessive, 638
 the fool makes, 721
 with a long, 356
 Lamented, by none more, 594
 to be, rather than defended, 516
 Lamenting, he was left, 68
 Lammas, after, corn ripens by night, 752
 Lamp, light your, before dark, 817
 of sane benevolence, 209
 of the world, 358
 slaves of the, 4
 smell of the, 454
 smells of the, 473, 579, 624
 the bridal, 217
 to light another's, from your own, 554
 unto my feet, 415
 Lamps are burned, when all our, 106
 frosty, 210
 in noisome air, 86
 in sepulchres, 253
 numberless, 36
 those glorious, 266
 to be passed on, 473
 Lancashire law, 465
 Lancaster, time-honoured, 291
 Lancelot brave, not even, 369
 not, nor another, 370
 Land, a blatant, 368
 adieu my native, 192
 an unknown, 692
 and the pleasant, 238
 back turned to the promised, 175
 being on, settle, 760
 bowels of the, 299
 chosen and chainless, 357
 discoverers that think there is no, 7

- Land, each, fosters its own art, 479
 every, his own to a brave man, 468, 625
 every, to produce all it requires, 628
 fight for such a, 269
 flowing with milk and honey, 411
 for, takes a fool by the hand, 823
 forget, not yet may the, 356
 gay sprightly, 145
 gives one position, 392
 God and your native, 155
 good, bad travelling, 865
 greater dangers remain by, 622
 has but his own, 358
 he that buys, 794
 I see, 469
 I would not change my native, 386
 ill fares the, 146
 in which he died, 226
 leave our native, 616
 learn to labour with, 190
 like master, like, 818
 little, well tilled, 745
 living he was the, 187
 love of one's, is sweet, 738
 loved her for her, 269
 my own, my native, 272
 native, all affections summed up in
 love of, 503
 Nature has made no one lord of
 this piece of, 643
 never lost for want of heir, 815
 no maiden, 355
 not afraid to die for his, 612
 o' the leal, 236
 of brown heath, 272
 of lost gods, 52
 of meanness, 58
 of my sires, 272
 of the free, 68
 of the mountain, 272
 of war and crimes, 52
 of Wordsworth, 384
 on the, settle, 836
 on this delightful, 215
 one foot on, 886
 plenty o'er a smiling, 152
 powerful in arms, rich in soil, 692
 rats and water rats, 283
 ready made, buy, 780
 reposed, her, 360
 smoke of our own, 632
 soil of our native, 681
 sooner die on the, 170
 splendid and a happy, 147
 that gave you birth, 236
 that has taught us, 231
 the better, 159
 the happy, 2
 the indignant, 341
 the silent, 265
 they love their, 155
 to that loved, 41
 to watch from, difficulties at sea, 685
 trade of owning, 72
 we from our fathers had in trust,
 398
 where sorrow is unknown, 102
 who buys, buys war, 196
 who has, has labour, 796
 who has, has quarrels, 796
 worth of, is according to a man's
 worth, 747
 Lands, all, open to brave men, 660
 best compost for the, 163
- Lands, in heathen, 561
 other, beneath another sun, 373
 rich in, and money, 521
 very rich in, 521
 why change for other, 653
 Landing-place, he gained the, 272
 Landlady, after him hurried, 16
 and Tam grew gracious, 44
 Landlord, quick, makes careful tenant,
 748
 Landlord's laugh, 44
 Landmark, the ancient, 417
 Landscape and landscape, 130
 glimmering, 151
 scowls o'er the darkened, 213
 tire, when will the, 128
 Lane, long, that has no turning, 810
 Lang syne, was made, 42
Lange ist nicht ewig, 780
leben heisst viele überleben, 735
 Language a poor lantern, 349
 a various, 35
 all metaphors, 71
 best my true tongue could tell me,
 208
 boast of their, 162
 Chatham's, 98
 command of, 202
 command of a kind of, 202
 dress of thought, 177
 heart doth need a, 87
 his great, 33
 I like our, 162
 is fossil poetry, 130
 is painful, 157
 keep yourself from licence in, 648
 not good that all understand not,
 852
 not powerful enough, 111
 of the cultivated class, 704
 of the heart, 250
 or abuse, bad, 143
 quaint and olden, 192
 Languages, especially the dead, 60
 great feast of, 281
 mortals have many, immortals, one,
 477
 of a moiety of, 515
 of earth are many, 594
 the two, 599
 worth as many men as you know,
 661
 Languid, art thou, 236
 Languor is not in your heart, 5
 Lanky man is lazy, 464
Lanzas, las cañas se vuelven, 844
Lað mē pistuev, 473
 Laodiceans, church of the, 436
 Lap, as in my mother's, 218
 into thy mother's, 218
Lapsus calami, 574
linguæ, 574
Largiri de alieno, 535
 Lark, even the, is melodious, 471
 hark, hark, the, 307
 is so brimful of gladness, 84
 leg of a, better than kite's body,
 745
 more blithe, no, 21
 musical to the uninstructed, 567
 now leaves, 105
 one leg of a, 837
 pilgrim of the sky, 395
 rise with the, 173, 783
 shrill sweet, 167

- Lark singing till his heaven fills, 209
 that tirra-lirra chants, 290
 the besy, 75
 the holy, 26
 up springs the, 372
- Larks, as, live by leeks, 822
 to fall ready roasted, 716
- Lash of his own stubborn tail, 121
 the age, 254
- Lass, a man may kiss a bonny, 46
 a penniless, 236
 drink to the, 333
 honest man may like a, 45
 prey upon the, 154
 wi' a tocher, 47
 wi' the weel-stockit farms, 47
- Lasses, a' are guid, 739
 brittle ware, 783
 he dearly loved the, 45
 little, amaze, 819
 then she made the, 45
- Lassie, what can a young, 46
- Lasso rixam quæri*, 483
- Last and shine, shall, 23
 come, worst served, 815
 comer, to the, the bones, 815
 each day as if thy, 120
 for ever, 529
 he that comes, 794
 not least, 346
 not least in love, 303
 of the Romans, 305
 shuts the door, 794
 stage, things are come to the, 703
 to arrive are best loved, 859
 to come, when wanted most, 396
 to know what's amiss, 857
 to lay the old aside, 243
 what is it that will, 361
- Lastly and finally, 277
- Late, all too, the advantage came, 271
 amends never too, 812
 beginning, 217
 better than never, 762
 comers, bones for, 673
 five minutes too, 94
 gan then advise too, 345
 he has come home, 673
 in one thing, late in all, 664
 known too, 320
 little too, is much too late, 747
 lucky I was born so, 337
 on principle, 391
 thanks best, 13
 to draw the matter out, 562
 to mend, never too, 812
 to repent, never too, 812
 too, 370, 673
 who comes, lodges ill, 815
- Lateat vitium proximitate boni*, 530
- Lately found, so, 219
- Lateo et taceo*, 574
- Lateres cum duplicantur, venit Moses*,
 512, 881
- Latest seems to have done most, 672
- Lathe biosas*, 473
- Latin, able to translate into, 698
 among Latins, 567
 at the end of his, 713
 explain as if I did not know, 716
 for a goose, 133 *note*
 Getan fools laugh at, 531
 lies and, 817
 not words but matter, 13
parler, devant les cordeliers, 771
- Latin, small, and less Greek, 180
 small skill in, 101
 soft bastard, 56
 taught me, in pure waste, 30
 words scarcely recur to me, 570
- Laudanum, some fell by, 140
- Laudari ab illaudatis*, 695
abs te, laudato viro, 574
gaudent, qui se, 652
- Laudat, qui seipsum*, 652
- Laudator temporis acti*, 519
- Laudatur et alio*, 642
- Laudis anarum*, 677
- Laugh and be well, 154
 and grow fat, 815
 and the world laughs with you, 391
 at leisure, 815
 away, fine laughter, 729
 cannot make him, 295
 crack in his, 165
 for a, he will not spare his friend,
 540
 hasten to, for fear of being obliged
 to weep, 718
 he says you, 665
 if I, at any mortal thing, 61
 if you are wise, 665
 in the morning, 797
 inwardly, to, 665
 let people, 816
 lie, flatter, 6
 like parrots, 283
 loud, the children, 166
 make 'em, 262
 make the unskillful, 316
 make the weeper, 328
 not at another's loss, 128, 443
 not too much, 161
 nothing more unbecoming than to,
 90
 sometimes she would, 375
 that spoke the vacant mind, 146
 that win, 324, 817
 the loud long, 374
 too costly if involving impropriety,
 608
 where we must, 245
 who but must, 250
- Laughs are hearty, 254
 at crooked man, who, 801
 at, man learns more quickly what
 he, 520
 at sincerely, 340
 best that laughs last, 792
 himself to death, 792
 maid that, is half taken, 746
 nobody, and nobody cries, 445
 on Friday, 797
 with cast-down eyes, 665
- Laughable, a hungry man, 665
- Laughed at, what is viler than to be, 655
 consumedly, they, 131
- Laugher, a, may speak the truth, 647,
 665
- Laughing and jeering at, 240
 and weeping first cousins, 735
 he is always, 2
 side, upon the, 243
 stock, a mere, 681
 stock, human affairs a, 665
 to heaven men go not, 826
 undo men, 841
 we had more, 149
 you hear that boy, 166
 you may know a fool by his, 634

- Laughter an injury in loss, 559
 and sadness in one bag, 845
 better write of, than of tears, 725
 but an art, 84
 can you withhold, 666
 constrained, 74
 dismissed with, 681
 does not prove a mind at ease, 792
 excommunication for causing, 676
 foolish, 665
 for a month, 293
 for the love of, 288
 from a dunce, 64
 holding both his sides, 221
 ill-timed, dangerous, 469
 in the mouth of fools, 666
 makes good blood, 815
 nothing pleasant without, 679
 of hell, 732
 of the fool, 418
 or weeping, all things a cause for, 497
 our sincerest, 331
 peasants', more genuine, 538
 shake despair with, 364
 stabbed with, 282
 the peculiar function of man, 725
 theirs at little jest, 269
 tragic, 540
 unextinguishable, 468
 vast and inextinguishable, 330
 Laura, the grave where, 262
 was blooming still, 56
 Laureate pension, earned his, 61
 Laurel, let the, give place to eloquence, 504
 never grows for sluggard, 375
 round his living head, 273
 Laurels, O ye, 223
 torn, thy, 338
 Lave in it, drink of it, 167
 Lavishly, he that speaks, 799
 Law, a bottomless pit, 815
 a labourer, make of, 189
 a scarecrow of the, 278
 a, should be short, 575
 a silent magistrate, 580
 a sort of hocus-pocus, 204
 a sumptuary, 576
 a thousand causes of disgust in, 695
 aims at perfection, 576
 allows, modesty forbids what, 659
 alone gives freedom, 732
 and arbitrary power, 41
 arises from fact, 532
 army, physic, 102
 as adversaries do in, 288
 at, his neighbour persecute, 148
 author of a, obeying it, 623
 born under one, 154
 can take an open purse, 51
 cannot equalise men, 720
 compels, do as of free will what, 660
 consistent with reason, 659
 construction of, does no injury, 508
 custom rules, 768
 do, love truth, 78
 does no injury, 576
 does not trouble about trifles, 515
 eight points of the, 462
 ended as a man is friended, 23, 757
 ends tyranny, 241
 every, has a loophole, 774
 evolution a, 233
 Law, fear beadle of the, 778
 follows gold, 496
 for man's sake made, 357
 for restitution of fees, 209
 for wife and for husband, 701
 foundations of, 40
 founded on nature, 603
 full of trouble, 876
 glorious uncertainty of, 204, 462
 good opinion of the, 377
 grind the poor, 146
 hazard of the, 488
 hazardous to go to, 604
 he eked out wi', 45
 he that goes to, 47
 highest, the highest roguery, 573
 in a thousand pounds of, 808
 in, what plea so tainted, 284
 is a ass, the, 111
 is a bottomless pit, 4, 815
 is a lottery, 815
 is blind, 209
 is costly, 753
 is good, the, 435
 is king of all, 3
 is laid down, 519
 is mighty, necessity mightier, 734
 is not retrospective, 576
 is open, 431
 is reason, 528
 is so lordlich, 189
 is unsettled, where, 589
 judges administer, not make, 572
 justice in her net of law, 246
 kingdom insecure without, 696
 licks up a', 815
 like, like king, 818
 like, like people, 818
 loth to maken ende, 189
 Lydford, 822
 made to take care of raskills, 128
 made, way of craftiness discovered, 888
 man of, who never saw, 463
 more by, less by right, 824, 860
 must not do injury, 575
 mysterious, 215
 natural, 573
 no departure from the words of the, 483
 no, for just men, 867
 not the same at morning and night, 859
 of cycles, 662
 of England the greatest grievance, 462
 of humanity, 41
 of nations, 220, 659
 of nature, 220
 of nature and nations, 41
 of our side, is the, 319
 of pusillanimity, 9
 of society, 573
 of the Medes and Persians, 422
 of the place, everyone should ob-serve the, 713
 old father antic, the, 292
 one, one God, 367
 one suit breeds twenty, 865
 people crushed by, 40
 perfection of reason, 84
 practice derived from, 663
 precedents become, 181
 preserves the earth, 264
 protects minors, 561

- Law, quilllets of the, 297
 restrictions of, rigidly interpreted, 646
 rigid paths of, 189
 sanction, unfair to ourselves, 647
 science of our, 363
 sees the wrathful, 577
 show me the man, I'll show you the, 848
 shows her teeth, 405
 sometimes follows equity, 576
 sovereign, 179
 subtleties of the, 643
 the act of the, 485
 the disposition of, 541
 the invention and gift of the gods, 477
 the letter of the, 14
 the man of, 232
 the universal, 577
 the worst of, 865
 things established by, are done away with by opposite law, 509
 to-day is none to-morrow, 48
 toils of, 373
 too much subtlety in, 608
 true, the very reason of Jove, 577
 twelve points of, 841
 tyranny under cover of, 717
 unwritten, 576
 very good for all that, 274
 weightier matters of the, 427
 what is a, 20
 what is the, not who are the parties, 646
 where uncertain, there is no law, 696
 which governs all law, 41
 while the, is pending, 578
 whose loves, 210
 wills what king wishes, 878
 windward of the, 80
 windy side of the, 289
 wise returning from, 826
 wrest once the, 285
 written, thus is the, 570
 you will maintain, when you can rule yourself, 695
- Laws** above the prince, 612
 all servants of the, 575
 and institutions, 20
 and learning, 204
 and ordinances, keeps the, 707
 and rites, 21
 are for the safety of citizens, 575
 assist the watchful, 706
 atrocious of, prevents execution, 718
 bad, the worst of tyranny, 39
 best, come from crimes, 575
 best interpreter of, 629
 breaking up of, 370
 by general, 245
 cannot make drunken sober, 335
 curse on all, 253
 derived from nature, 8
 dumb amidst arms, 678
 dumb where drums speak, 882
 enemies to, 40
 framed to speak with one voice, 575
 give his little senate, 250
 given to restrain the strong, 563
 go as kings wish, 737
 good, come from bad manners, 575
 good, produced by evil manners, 500
 good, sprung from bad customs, 532
- Laws grow by litigation**, 578
 have a nose of wax, 814
 he denies the, 572
 household, 398
 impartial, 376
 intention should subserve the, 566
 later, repeal former if inconsistent, 575
 lean on one another, 40
 like cobwebs, 12, 353
 like nets, 332
 like spiders' webs, 23, 453
 many, a bad sign, 824
 men make, women, manners, 724
 moved to punish by justice, not anger, 629
 new lords, new, 831
 new, new deceit, 831
 no power above, 617
 not judges of, 260
 not precedents, 572
 obey custom, 592 *note*
 of heat, crime to examine the, 233
 of the Persians and Medes, 413
 orator subverts the, 629
 pedantic, 269
 preservation of, the bond of men in cities, 479
 purer, 367
 reason alone makes obligatory, 721
 republic cannot stand without, 551
 six hours to, 674
 sleep but never die, 523
 so wise, settled by, 231
 subservient to custom, 575
 the drama's, 176
 the more, the less justice, 824
 the snares of the, 14
 their joy is to obey the, 385
 to the peoples, he gives, 634
 to torture the, 14
 undo us, 887
 very numerous in a corrupt state, 510
 well to obey the, 474
 who has a grasp of the, 550
 without morals, 654
 written, 123, 573
- Law's delay**, the, 315
 first function to prevent injury, 670
 their will, their, 326
- Lawful**, better nothing than all things, 12
 for me, all things are, 433
 is not always honourable, 554
 lost by what is, 636
 made, what pleased her, 737
 not what is, but what is right, 601
 nothing to be, to me, 607
 to you, all things to be, 607
- Lawn sleeves and rochets**, 261
 twice a saint in, 248
- Lawrie**, all sang Annie, 359
- Lawsuit**, avoid a, 512
 one, breeds twenty, 837
- Lawsuits** consume time, 815
- Lawyer**, deceive not thy, 802
 good, bad neighbour, 743
 has spoiled the statesman, 115
 keeps your estate, 24
 killing a viper, 86
 knows how, as a, 101
 not for every quarrel, to the, 783
 who is his own, 801
- Lawyers and their pleading**, 463

- Lawyers are met,** 141
 as, go to heaven, 777
 cantilena of the, 108
 excluded from parliament, 631
 get men into trouble, 148
 kill all the, 297
 no, or foxes, 859
 obstinate and fools make rich, 780
 the battledores, 110
 there would be no good, 112
 woe unto you, 429
Lawyer's clerk, and is a, 361
Lawyers' houses built on fools' heads,
 815
Lay me down, gladly, 218
 on for Tusculum, 203
 on, Macduff, 311
 some merry, 19
 the imperishable, 342
 the unpremeditated, 271
 thou on for Rome, 203
Lays before us, what, 112
 doubly sweet the, 256
 heavenly, 396
Layer upon layer, 684
Laymen low, kept the, 123
Laziness or sottish waste, 99
 the devil's pillow, 804
Lazy as Ludlam's dog, 758
 folks' stomachs, 156
 people take most pains, 815
Lead, boiling oil or melted, 145
Lead kindly light, 236
 nor drive, neither, 830
 not drive, 488
 thou me on! 236
 when we think we lead, 58
 whither wilt thou, 313
Leaden-eyed, pale and, 170
Leader, a blind, 603
 all deeds tell against a hated, 568
 good, makes good soldier, 501
 lives no greater, 369
 of leaders, 524
 qualifications of a, 662
 sage, in camps a, 269
 the time needs a, 523
 with me as your, 680
 wretched madness of the, 622
Leaders, sulky, of the chase, 270
Leaders' safety, a strong shield, 541
Leading men, as are the, such the State,
 646
Leaf, falls with the leaf, 135
 has perished, thy, 367
 is red and sear, 269
 shall not wither, 414
 the sear, the yellow, 310
 through green and through sere, 235
 turn over a new, 875
Leaflets dance, only, 210
League offensive and defensive, 358
Leak, little, will sink a great ship, 745
Leaks, I am full of, 637
 little, sink a ship, 139
Leal, each man to other, 190
 heart leed never, 815
Lean against a falling wall, 559
 and sad, 464, 777
 body and visage, 139
 was so ruddy, 147
Leander, Mr. Ekenhead, and I did, 61
 swam the Hellespont, 166
Leap in the dark, a great, 459
Learn auld, learn mair, 815
Learn, but she may, 284
 diligent to, 400
 even from enemies, 89
 from a penny paper, 268
 from the learned, 520
 let the unlearned, 564
 live to, 820
 never too old to, 831
 not bred so dull but she can, 284
 or leave alone, 520
 silly bairns eith to, 848
 so little, 106
 teach, love, 520
 to unlearn, 115
 to, what has to be unlearned, 534
 too old to, 208
 we, not in school, but life, 614
 weeping, laugh gaining, 815
 with pale faces, 552
 young, 815
Learn'd reflect on what they knew, 244
Learned, eith, soon forgotten, 772
 eye, 33
 lumber, loads of, 244
 man has wealth in himself, 553
 moderately, 498
 much then I, 273
 roast an egg, the, 251
 smile, make the, 243
 women, 364
Learner, a good man always a, 501
Learning a cobweb of the brain, 49
 a little, 243
 a pride of, 168
 a treasury of, 628
 and money, love of, 860
 cast into the mire, 39
 delusions of, 517
 discourse, opinions and sects, 9
 doth make thee mad, 431
 fortified by, 671
 good life worth a bushel of, 744
 knowledge and, 7
 lies, breast where, 254
 little heads may contain, 819
 love he bore to, 146
 loyal body wanted, 376
 makes the fool more foolish, 815
 memory without, 746
 much, dieth with him, 84
 no man wiser for his, 275
 no pretence to, 44
 no royal road to, 867
 other branches of, 283
 power and time, 85
 proficient in, deficient in morals, 651
 progeny of, 333
 sceptre to some, bauble to others,
 815
 scraps of, 405
 should continue as long as you live,
 689
 shows how little mortals know, 409
 solid, never fails, 80
 spoils a nation, 259
 still I am, 736
 teacheth more in one year, 6
 that weight of, 367
 the food of the mind, 522
 think as men of, 578
 thoroughly, no age given to, 617
 to misquote, just enough of, 58
 unpolished, loses lustre, 78
 vain without intelligence, 481
 verging to the female side, 94

- Learning, virtue and, have intrinsic value, 78
 want of, 123
 wise man gets, from them that have none, 750
 won by study, 142
 Learnt, easiest, 220
 in the cradle, 878
 unlearns what he has, 549
 what is insufficiently, 620
 Leash or band for dame, 269
 Least, he wants, who desires, 570
 said, soonest mended, 815
 what you have done to the, 659
 Leather, broad thongs from another's, 532, 768
 keep to your, 564 *note*
 liberal with another's, 514
 nothing like, 868
 or prunella, 247
 thongs of another man's, 768
 through faithless, 410
 Leathern purse, 241
 Leave, better, than lack, 762
 not a rack behind, 276
 off first, 424
 often took, 259
 the rest to Heaven, 90
 when the play is best, 881
 wrung from me my slow, 311
 Leaven, a little, 432
 of malice and wickedness, 437
 to work, wait for the, 6
 Leaveneth the whole lump, 434
 Leaves enough, but few grapes, 816
 fall and melt, 3
 getteth short of, 169
 have their time, 159
 in its, we read no more, 73
 in the forest, 273
 on trees, like, 255
 springing of green, 159
 words are like, 243
 Leaving it, became him like the, 308
Leben, gedanke zu, 457
Lectores, caveant, 574
 Led, love must be, 346
 Leech, a skilful, 49
 a, that will not let go, 564
 Leek, you can eat a, 296
 Leered like a love-sick pigeon, 86, 340
 Lees is left, the mere, 309
 Left hand know what thy right hand doeth, 425
 Leg above the knee, broken her, 847
 bail, he has given, 790
 one, as if suspicious of his brother, 79
 Legs and wings, all, 18
 bestrid the ocean, 305
 erect upon two, 110
 he should have, who has not courage, 885
 if you could see my, 114
 of gold, stand on, 171
 under his huge, 303
 Legal form, things presumed in, 627
Légalité, la, nous tue, 887
 Legality kills us, 887
 Legate or Cardinal never did good in England, 461
Legem, necessitas dat, 601
 Legend, half, half-historic, 363
 some lying, 269
Leges inter arma silent, 678
Leges mori serviunt, 575, 592 *note*
 plurimæ, corruptissima republica, 510
Legge, fatta la, trovata la malizia, 774, 888
 Legion, my name is, 428
 of Honour, cross of, 82
 Legions, give me back my, 702
Legiones redde, 702
 Legislation, foundation of, 21
 Legislator, guiding spirit of, moderation, 719
 the true, 40
Legum servi sumus, 576
Lehrmeister, wer sein eigener, sein will, 801
 Leicester beans and bacon, 185
Leichenpredigt, Lügenpredigt, 782
 Leisure, a lordlier, 356
 idle have least, 804
 more occupation in, 532
 never less at, than when at, 620
 no, that useth it not, 791
 nourishes body and mind, 630
 repent at, 90
 retired, 221, 630
 reward of labour, 816
 time for something useful, 172
 to grow wise, 5
 to make a business of, 630
 tranquillity, difficult in, 519
 turn, into useful business, 700
 with dignity, 630
 Lemonade, black eyes and, 230
 Lend, a godlike thing to, 715
 borrow, man created to, 725
 he that doth, 794
 lend your wings, 253
 less than thou owest, 306
 naething to, 46
 one only, to the rich, 827
 or to spend, or to give in, 443
 the men who, 187
 what you can afford to lose, 816
 Lenders, bad, 787
 Lendeth, a good man is merciful, and, 439
 Length, his listless, 152
 Lengthen, as the days, 758
 Lends, that, gives, 797
 Lent, first day in, 791
 long, not given, 820
 salmon and sermon in, 845
Leones irritare, 609
 Leopard change his spots, 421
 shall lie down with the kid, 420
 spots in a, not observed, 808
 Lerne, gladly wolde he, 75
 Lesbia hath a beaming eye, 229
Lèse-majesté, 574
Leser, wie gefall' ich dir, 735
 Less, beautifully, 258
 or more, nicely calculated, 400
 or more, whether we have, 442
 rather than be, 213
 Lessons, because they lessen, 118
 the best of, 340
 Let, dearly, or let alone, 260
 'em all come, 466
 on sharing terms, 632
 to end, wait for the, 6
 Lethe's gloom, 67
 Letter, a, does not blush, 527
 each, full of hope, 195
 killeth, the, 433

- Letter kills, the, 578
 speech better than, 11
 the canine, 681
 when he wrote a, 10
 writing, a waste of time, 233
 writin', great art o', 110
- Letters, a fool in three, 731
 a man of, 99
 a thorny career, 719
 heaven first taught, 253
 his, are weighty and powerful, 434
 intercourse of, 172
 life without, is death, 709
 man of many, 553
 man of three, 554
 morals, parts, man of, 101
 open breasts, 172
 Phœnicians first invented, 636
 pursuit of, in old age, 672
 the elixir of love, 172
 the life of love, 172
 the soul of trade, 172
 thy, have transported me, 308
- Lettuce after wine, 574
- Level, if he's gone to a lower, 461
- Levellers cannot bear levelling up, 176
- Levers for moving men, 452
- Levi, as Mister, did, 18
- Levis sit tibi terra*, 576
- Levity of conduct, lost through, 653
 of mind, man's barren, 385
- Levis ferit leviora, Deus*, 589
- Lea appetit perfectum*, 576
est sibi, 578
gentium, 625
prima naturæ, 520
scripta est, ita, 524
- Lexicography, lost in, 178
- Lexicon of youth, in the, 201
- Liar always prodigal of oaths, 731
 an exceptionally good, 174
 and a half to a liar, 871
 doubted when he speaks truth, 587
 every man a, 628
 measureless, 302
 of the first magnitude, 90
 quite picturesque, 83
 should have good memory, 587
 show me a, I will show thee a thief, 848
 vaunter and, the same thing, 750
- Liars, all men are, 415
 cowards, 452
 drunkards, talkers, 587
 find ready made, 31
 have short wings, 817
 one and all, 31
 pay the penalty, 680
 should have memories, 817
 we can never trust, 386
- Libel, greater the truth greater the, 858
 greater the truth, the worse the, 231
 he evaded accusation of, 502
 in a frown, 352
- Libellos scinde Thalia*, 542
- Liber, aperit præcordia*, 493
hic, ad me pertinet, 466
- Liberal as the light of day, 96
 deviseth liberal things, 420
 either a little, 144
 think it not enough to be, 26
- Liberality consists in giving suitably, 720
 has no limits, 574
- Liberality, name of, sounds liberty, 722
 of heart, 101
- Libertas et natale solum*, 353
principatus et, 117, 664
- Libertatis, vestigia morientis*, 705
- Liberté, égalité, fraternité*, 725
O, que de crimes on commet dans ton nom, 726
- Liberties and lives in danger, 613
 Athenians will not sell their, 453
 rescue our, or die, 455
- Libertine, puffed and reckless, 312
 the air, a chartered, 296
- Liberty, a bean in, better than comfit in prison, 739
 a day, an hour of virtuous, 1
 a plant of rapid growth, 383
 above all, 477
 abstract, 38
 afraid of poverty, gives up, 651
 ancient, despotism new, 720
 and calls them, 36
 and colonies, 40
 and corruption incompatible, 38
 and Rome, 1
 and truth, 237
 and union, 387
 begets desire, 123
 best beloved of men, 356
 better than gifts, 880
 bread and, 254
 came after long years, 578
 Christ and civil, as one, 402
 connected with order, 40
 dearer than country, 632
 delight with, 346
 delightful guest, 720
 don't agree with niggers, 198
 empty praise of, 565
 equality, fraternity, 725
 footsteps of dying, 584
 footsteps of expiring, 705
 from command of sea, 11
 gave us, 174
 heart that loves, 229
 how many crimes are committed in thy name, 726
 in doubtful matters, 561
 in some is licence, in others, 645
 kings give, 107
 lean, better than fat slavery, 815
 love of, 126, 157
 loving-jealous of his, 320
 makes an old man brave, 541
 monarchy and, 664
 must be limited, 38
 my spirit felt thee, 84
 never to return again, 663
 of generalities, 7
 of speech, 8
 of the world, ultimate, 577
 or death, 1
 or give me death, 160
 people's supremacy tends to, 639
 perishes through liberty, 577
 phantom which men call, 267
 pleasing under a king, 536
 plucks justice, 278
 power to do what law allows, 577
 remote from, 237
 roars for, 563
 spirit of divineness, 84
 surpasses wealth, 610
 sweet land of, 336
 sweet name of, 622

- Liberty, the spirit of, 38
 the tree of, 718
 this is true, 225
 though late, regarded me, 577
 to lose, 10
 too much, 396
 Transatlantic, 65
 under a righteous king, 620
 under the laws, 577
 was all his cry, 352
 when gone, life insipid, 1
 when kings give, 107
 when they cry, 224
 where is, 22
 will not be far, 3
 winnowed by the wings of, 67
 wisdom the only, 668
 Liberty's cause, in, 560
 in every blow, 47
 ruins, on, 229
 tree, first garden of, 68
 unclouded blaze, 346
Libet, non uti, sed uti licet, 615
Libidinem ad omnem, 486
Libitina, to escape, 613
Libito fè licito, 737
 Libraries, shrines, 7
 Library inscription, Latin, 620
 the soul's burial ground, 20
 turn over half a, 176
 was dukedom, 276
Libres, ils veulent être, 717
Librorum multitudo, 521
Libus, aei pherei, kakon, 467
 Licence, my pages are full of, 574
 outrageous, will prove disaster, 608
 poetical, to lie, 689
 they mean, 224
 we are all worse by, 517
 Licks the hand just raised, 245
 Lie, a good head cannot, 743
 a, grows, 587
 a low thing to, 558
 a real love of a, 51
 a warm, is the best, 502
 abroad for the commonwealth, 404
 be a living, 57
 beltless bairn cannot, 739
 but somewhat given to, 305
 circumstance, with, 287
 couldn't, if you paid him, 186
 credit his own, 276
 dare not, 368
 direct, 267
 fault grows two thereby, 160
 flatter, face, 6
 gain gotten by a, 782
 I do not know how to, 655
 loveth and maketh a, 437
 magnificently, 588
 many a, seemeth ful trewe, 77
 many a, seemeth true, 874
 men born to, 141
 mixture of a, doth add pleasure, 9
 nature admits no, 72
 nature of a scoundrel to, 559
 need of a guilty, 208
 new minted an old, 96
 no, without voucher, 619
 nothing can need a, 160
 nothing in need of, but a, 834
 one, draws ten, 837
 one, needs many, 837
 one, needs seven, 837
 so strong is that wild, 235
 Lie, swallows nonsense and a, 50
 tell a, find the truth, 852
 that sinketh in, 9
 the more, 33
 the national, 83
 told a wicked, wicked, 275
 what is a, 63
 who, deceives to his utmost, 650
 who trusts in a, 799
 (lee) wi' a lid on, 852
 with a latchet, 853
 yourself, no use being squeamish, 31
 Lies acted, 817
 and Latin, 817
 believe her, though I know she, 328
 cheap as, 302
 deviser of, shall not prosper, 466
 have short legs, 817
 hunt in packs, 817
 jesting, bring sorrows, 814
 like truth, 310
 man the born enemy of, 72
 mouth that, slays the soul, 861
 our sovereign lord, 263
 take much killing, 817
 taking pains and telling, 121
 the rest is, 134
 to hide it, and, 386
 to his father, he who, 650
 told in silence, 349
 true-seeming, 344
Liebre, se levanta la, 883
 Lied with such a fervour, 61
 Liest, froth and scum, thou, 277
Lièvre, on ne prend pas, au tabourin, 888
 Life, a bundle of little things, 166
 a, cannot be recalled, 734
 a charm of many deaths, 410
 a country, 124
 a forward child, 360
 a glorious, 160
 a golden, in an iron age, 877
 a handful of good, 744
 a journey to death, 654
 a quiet, not life at all, 26
 a series of surprises, 130
 a short blossoming, 733
 a stormy night, 160
 a tragedy of errors, 384
 a vigil, 709
 a well-written, rare, 70
 against the fire of, 188
 all beer and skittles, 64
 all covet, 259
 all his, he has been, 263
 all lost except a little, 59
 all may ensure good, none long, 602
 all that a man hath, will he give
 for his, 413
 always, for the living, 866
 an ill whose only cure, 259
 an incurable disease, 93
 and death, and that for ever, 185
 and death indifferent things, 350
 and good living, 723
 and light, a form of, 54
 and love, a dream, 43
 and manners, examples of, 665
 and means, let him give, 671
 and soul, my, 471
 as instructress, 523
 as the, so its end, 757
 as the wind is, 4
 at a pin's fee, my, 313

Life, as there is less of, to increase provision for, 491
 before us lies in daily, 217
 best of, flies quickest, 629
 best portion of a good man's, 395
 beyond life, 226
 blood of a master spirit, 226
 blood of our enterprise, 294
 brief is, 364
 burn down, let, 354
 but a journey to death, 693
 but an inn, 172
 but usurped his, 307
 changing scenes of, 448
 counted least, most enjoyed, 407
 daily beauty in his, 325
 declines from thirty-five, 177
 deliver up our fort of, 208
 despiser of, 527
 directions for a happy, 709
 dost thou love, 138
 draws care, 346
 each day a, 407
 easy to despise, in adversity, 662
 else we have no, 403
 ended when honour ends, 148
 enemies to their own, 423
 entombs the soul, 407
 every, a tragedy, 6
 every man holds dear, 302
 everyone thinks he has twenty years more of, 716
 first hour of, plucks it, 641
 flower of a blameless, 368
 following, though creatures you dissect, 248
 for what is your, 436
 fortune, not wisdom, rules, 709
 full of kindness, 229
 gilded with mirth, 93
 give us length of, 514
 God who gave us, 174
 good, a good ending, 785
 goodness of, not length of, 660
 great business of, 232
 greedy of, who would survive a perishing world, 709
 grows insipid, 1
 half dead, to live a, 220
 half, employed in making the other half wretched, 720
 half-spent before known, 817
 happier far than, 183
 happy long, 199
 has flowed, so his, 358
 has passed with me but roughly, 102
 hastens with increased speed, 643
 hath still one romance, 387
 have we loved, 235
 heroic, a, 221
 hope of returns with the sun, 683
 hour of glorious, 274
 how pleasant is thy morning, 45
 husbands best his, 261
 I bear a charmed, 310
 ill, an ill end, 739
 imitating, 124
 in every limb, 394
 in the midst of, 438
 is a fatal complaint, 166
 is a jest, 141
 is a short summer, 177
 is a shuttle, 278
 is a stage, 478
 is a watch, 355

Life is a wheel, 473
 is act, 233
 is all a variorum, 42
 is all chequered, 229
 is all the sweeter, 205
 is as lightning, he whose, 512
 is as tedious, 291
 is bright, his, 88
 is but a day, 43
 is but a gust, 194
 is but a span, 165
 is but a spark, 106
 is but an empty dream, 193
 is dying, 171
 is earnest, 193, 734
 is energy of love, 403
 is given us for use, 709
 is good, 160
 is good, every form of, 176
 is in the right, 246
 is long if full, 578
 is long which answers, 408
 is much flattered, 407
 is neither tossed, 137
 is never the same again, 203
 is not to breathe; it is to act, 731
 is not to live, but to be well, 612
 is probation, 33
 is read all backward, 28
 is real, 193
 is, remember how short, 699
 is short and wears away, 238
 is short, art is long, 475, 709
 is so, this, 378
 is the desert, 410
 is thorny, 86
 is too short, 226
 is variable, 485
 large as, 119
 largest concern of, 6
 lay down his, for his friends, 430
 leapt to, 211
 leaves of, 133
 lent, like money, at interest, 597
 let us cherish, 448
 lieth not in living, 817
 like a dome, 331
 like a guest satiated with, 513
 like dice-playing, 570
 live out thy, 358
 live your own, 590
 lives for ever, no, 355
 long if you know how to use it, 709
 long, perquisites of, 547 *note*
 long to the wretched, 623
 loving little, 358
 made long by evil chances, 501
 make the most of, 238
 man's love is of man's, 60
 many-coloured, 176
 means, what, 33
 most loathed worldly, 279
 mostly froth and bubble, 150
 must linger on alone, 56
 my, a strife, 725
 my, is vowed, 711
 nae man has a tack of his, 829
 nearer every day to death, 597
 no part of, free from duty, 618
 no sure thing in, but death, 191
 no, without pain, 832
 noble exploits of his, 88
 nor love thy, 218
 not a disposable property, 709

- Life, not a kindlier, 356
 not a long, but a sufficient, 615
 not from, but from one home to another, 700
 nothing half so sweet in, 229
 of him that speaks ill, consider the, 835
 of his beast, regardeth the, 416
 of man a poem, 69
 of man a winter's day, 859
 of man, upward steals the, 195
 of philosophers a preparation for death, 693
 of piety and peace, 239
 of things, see into the, 396
 only things in which we have property, 59
 our briefest span of, 538
 parenthesis of, 351
 poetry of a true, 615
 postponed is too late, 611
 private, unactive, 219
 protracted, 175
 pulse of, stood still, 406
 push ajar the gates of, 336
 remains, whilst, it is well, 709
 rough waves of, 6
 save his limbs quivering, 61
 scenes of crowded, 175
 sech is, 112
 second, 1
 serene, her, 360
 she was his, 59
 short and irrevocable, 683
 short span of, forbids hope, 709
 short time suffices for a good, 501
 short to the fortunate, 623
 sins against this, 407
 so fast doth fly, 106
 so short, the craft so long, 77
 social enjoyment of, 523
 speck of, 230
 spice of, 99
 studied from the, 4
 study to lead your own, 657
 such was his, 678
 sweet ner of, 22
 taken away in prime of, 647
 that insane dream, 30
 that late I led, 295
 that state of, unto which it shall please God to call me, 438
 the calmest, 216
 the charm of, undone, 28
 the comedy of, 620
 the fear of, 408
 the feeble line of, 13
 the gate of, 219
 the idea of her, 280
 the sweet of, 217
 the thin-spun, 223
 they may rail at this, 229
 this crowd and rabble of, 622
 this long disease, my, 250
 thou art a galling load, 43
 thread of human, 274
 three-fourths of, is conduct, 6
 time used is, 406
 to come, expatiates in a, 245
 to come, for the, 290
 to endure the ills of, 523
 to everyone his own is dark, 685
 to judge a man's, not parentage, 582
 to live, not the whole of, 227
 to measure, 225
- Life, to out-do the, 180
 to prefer to honour, 687
 too short for mean anxieties, 185
 too smooth without rubs, 817
 tranquil, or a happy death, 472
 treads on life, 28
 tree of, 215, 577
 under a weary, 315
 unsuitable system of, 548
 vale of, 152
 varying road of, 90
 wafting to immortal, 219
 was bitter, if, 355
 was gentle, his, 305
 was in the right, 93
 was, like the violet, sweet, 402
 was truth, 156
 we come, we cry, and that is, 726
 we've been long together, 16
 wears so wearily, 169
 web of our, 288
 well-spent, is eternal, 501
 what is, 1
 what remains to me of, 679
 where his, rose, 5
 where there is, there is hope, 883
 while there is, 141
 while there's, there's hope, 618
 why this craving for, in the wretched, 645
 wine of, 133
 wisely regulated, 668
 without deceit, 670
 without letters is death, 709
 without love, is not life, 731
 wounded my, 138
 you take my, 285
- Life's bewailing, sum of, 188
 best joys, 232
 bewildered way, 65
 but a means, 15
 but a span, 323
 but a walking shadow, 310
 career, 66
 common way, 398
 cool evening, 251
 dull round, travelled, 332
 enchanted cup, 52
 fitful fever, 309
 feast, nourisher in, 309
 jewels strung, 234
 laws, weigh without complaint, 679
 little ironies, 155
 low vale, 19
 morning march, 67
 poor play is o'er, 246
 race well run, 239
 sacred stream, 170
 sad journey, 340
 sweet fable, 103
 unresting sea, 166
 unseen pathway, 536
 vast ocean, 246
 wheel, which draws up nothing new, 407
- Lifeless, yet with life to lie, 393
 faultless, see Liveless
- Lifetime, here I could spend a, 550
 remembrance of calm, 656
- Lift her with care, 167
 me before I fa', dinna, 770
- Lifted scale, 252
 Lifts to cast down, fortune, 653
- Light, a track of, 22
 after, darkness, 639

- Light, all was, 254
 an armoury of, 103
 and leading, 39
 and leading, man of, 115
 and life, 91
 and right, 5
 and shade repose, where, 400
 and the sacred vessels, 551
 at best thou'rt but a glimmering,
 443
 be made, let, 538
 burning and a shining, 430
 but Thine, no, 183
 dear as the, 153
 despiser of the, 527
 dim religious, 221
 enough for those who wish to see,
 717
 enough to guide, 342
 every, is not the sun, 774
 excellent darkness, 418
 excess of, 152
 fantastic toe, 221
 feel and seek the, 87
 flourished in his, 342
 for after times, 341
 for lack of, 78
 free to all, 660
 from above, 220
 from smoke, 532
 from those flames no, 211
 give, and let us die, 183
 glimmering, 160
 God gives to all, 880
 God's first creature, 9
 hail, holy, 214
 happy realms of, 211
 has arisen, 580
 he leaves behind him, 196
 her own radiant, 222
 her peerless, 215
 in darkness, 580
 is flown, our, 159
 is sweet, truly the, 419
 led by the, 244
 like a shaft of, 362
 long in coming to the, 350
 lord of, 119
 love and, 86
 more, 735
 not smoke from, 612
 nought for sore eyes, 859
 of lamp, do not judge by, 536
 of other days, 36
 of the world, 425, 580
 of things, come forth into the, 400
 profit from, 532
 put out the, 325
 remnant of uneasy, 397
 seeking light, 281
 servants of, 4
 stars give little, 8
 that haloes all, 35
 that led astray, 42
 that lies, 229
 that never was on sea or land, 401
 the gates of, 216
 to the sun, 681, 871
 to them that sit in darkness, 428
 unpolluted by pollution, 580
 while ye have the, 430
 who does evil hates, 650
 within, faithful to the, 166
 within his own clear breast, 222
 world of, 379
- Lights are fled, 231
 calm, of mild philosophy, 1
 I dread the boasted, 400
 soon blown out, small, 327
 the lesser, 588
 without a name, 351
 Light's term, after, 6
 Lighthouse, situation at the, 111
 without any light, 171
 Lightly, as it cometh, so wol we spend,
 76
 come, lightly go, 818
 from fair to fair, 270
 lie, on my ashes, 136
 Light-minded and careless, 576
 Lightning, he snatched the, 527
 philosophy like, 70
 too like the, 320
 strikes highest peaks, 667
 vain to seek remedy against, 664
Ligna super foco, 521
Lignum vitæ, 577
 Like again, shall not look upon his, 311
 but oh, how different, 394
 cures like, 818
 do what you, 716
 draws to like, 818
 for like, no gain, 64
 I never saw his, 369
 to like, God ever brings, 481
 where I, I love, 882
 will to like, 631, 818
 Likeliest, do the, 771
 Likely lies in the mire, 819
 Likeness, preferring, to beauty, 606
 Likes him best, each as, 374
 Likewise, go thou, and do, 428
 Likings and dislikings, 188
 Lilies and languors of virtue, 355
 and violets, 19
 consider the, 425
 contending with the roses, 207
 like those cool, 189
 roses and white, 68
 twisted braids of, 223
 Lily among thorns, 419
 paint the, 61, 291
 pure as is the, 373
 towers to a, 384
 trembles to a, 118
 Limbo large and broad, 214
 Limbs, compensated in, 4
 scattered, 521
 thousands of precious, 171
 tired, 403
 were cast in manly mould, 271
 Lime-twigs of his spells, 222
 Limitation of his own, 232
Limos, ho, pollōn didaskalos, 478
Limosna, el dar, 754
 Limp before the lame, 832
 Lincoln was and London is, 819
 Linden, when the sun was low, 67
 Linden-time the heart is high, 357
 Line, a rugged, 124
 an endless, 235
 creep in one dull, 243
 lazy, languid, 375
 lives along the, 245
 marred the lofty, 269
 no day without a, 617
 of light, 228
 one, which dying he could, 200
 stretch out, will the, 310
 the full resounding, 251

- Line, to cancel half a, 134
 too labours, 244
 upon line, 420
 which he could wish to blot, 200
 Lines are weak, the, 250
 fallen to me in pleasant places, 414
 flimsy, 250
 mellifluously bland, 62
 men shall read thy, 163
 throws his baited, 166
 two dull, 410
Linea, nulla dies sine, 617
 ultima, rerum, 592
 Linen, air his, 144
 dirty, wash at home, 876
 was not very clean, 375
 you're wearing out, not, 169
 Linner she's a lady, 186
 Linger by him, a pleasure to, 601
 Linger, humorous but, 145
 lubbbers lose many a penny, 378
Lingua, d' m'd, tesoura, 780
Lingux feroces, 556
Lingux edidicisse duas, 599
 Link is broken, the last, 347
 strength of a chain, its weakest, 863
 the silver, 272
 whatever, you strike, 245
 Links, mysterious, 150
 to break its, 228
 Linnet, lowly, loves to sing, 81
 Linnets, pipe but as the, 366
 Linnet's lay of love, 20
Lingue severa, 522
 Linsey-wolsey brothers, 252
 Lion among ladies, 282
 and stoat, 368
 beard of a dead, 609
 better fits a lion, 302
 bold as a, 417
 by his claws, to judge the, 470
 give a grievous roar, 263
 hares insult a dead, 592
 if turned into a, what sort would
 you be, 518
 in his own cause, 746
 in the way, there is a, 417
 mad, insects have made the, 57
 mated by the, 288
 must defend itself against flies, 773
 not so fierce as painted, 859
 one, but that one a, 471
 our [British], 121
 ramping and a roaring, 438
 rouse a, 293
 tail of a, 811
 the, from the claw, 532
 thought the last a bore, 263
 to beard the, 270
 to shave a, 475
 wake not a sleeping, 816
 when you ride a, 882
 who nourisheth a, 180
 Lions do not attack butterflies, 562
 I girded up my, 25
 in peace, 561
 led by a stag, 540
 not frightened by cats, 819
 rather be the tail of, 844
 tail of, better than head of foxes,
 761
 to provoke, 609
 to their enemies, 115
 where he should find you, 302
 Lion's hide, thou wear a, 290
 Lion's mane, thy hand is on, 271
 mark is always there, 239
 share, the, 526
 skin never cheap, 745, 859
 skin to be eked out with the fox's,
 675
 Lioness at home, feeds a, 359
 Lip, a coral, 68
 a vermeil-tinctured, 223
 anger of his, 289
 atheism in the, 10
 big, and watery eye, 259
 Lips, a man of unclean, 420
 are now forbid, 19
 away, take those, 279
 free, 356
 from over-speech, keep, 356
 had language, O that those, 102
 heart on her, 56
 like, like lettuce, 818
 loveliest loving, 356
 marmalade, 207
 of dying men, 4
 of Julia, 162
 of men, hover about the, 692
 shall not speak wickedness, 414
 that are dead, 450
 that are for others, 364
 the touching of the, 362
 upon her perfect, 363
 we seal with our, 347
 were red, 351
 when I ope my, 283
 when other, 36
 would keep from slips, 443
 Lippen to me, 819
 Liquor concealed about my person, 25
 talks mighty loud, 156
 worse at temperance hotels, 25
 Liquors, hot and rebellious, 286
Lis nunquam, 578
 Lipped in numbers, I, 250
 Lipping lass is good to kiss, 745
List geht über Gewalt, 848
 list, O list, 313
 Listen at a hole, 819
 at the keyhole, 819
 province of wisdom to, 166
 to a good listener, 531
 to him who has four ears, 467
 to, is payment, 496
 well, grace to, 183
 well, to, 498
 Listener, a good, 743
 Listeners never hear good, 819
 no, no liars, 806
 to scandal, punishment of, 553
 Listener's attention a favour, not a
 due, 559
 Listening mood, in, 270
 please more by, 89
 still, 256
 Listens like a three-years' child, 404
 once, who, 57
 to good purpose, 73
 who, gathers, 799
 Listless and sad, without complaint,
 204
Litem quod lite resolvit, 606
Litera canina, 681
 scripta manet, 578, 711
Literæ humaniores, 578
 Literary appetites, healthy, 371
Literas, vellem nescire, 702
 Literature, neglect of, 542

Literature, polite, 578
Lites, este procul, 529
 Litigious she pettifogger, 405
 Little and good, 819
 and little, shall fall, 424
 and loud, 464, 777
 and often, 817, 819
 better than none, 745
 but to the purpose, 63
 by little, bird builds its nest, 819
 cannot be great unless he devour,
 859
 consoles, little afflicts us, 727
 content with, 162
 creatures, these, 268
 done, so, 367
 every, helps, 774
 from, one comes to great, 849
 given seasonably, 745
 gives but, nor that little long, 410
 he lives well on, 710
 he that knows, 797
 here below, wants but, 147
 how, is necessary to sustain life,
 520
 is taken where little is given, 589
 love me, 162, 821
 make not mickle of, 823
 man may cast great shadow, 745
 man wants but, 408
 men live better on, 710
 much in, 582
 nature requires, 533
 of a little thing displeaseth, 835
 one can live on, not on nothing, 836
 said, soon mendit, 815
 says, thinks less, 131
 things affect little minds, 115
 things are great, 145
 things are, pretty, 819, 820
 things on little wings, 131
 things please light minds, 632
 things please little minds, 820
 things, those who apply themselves
 to, 714
 to do, 111
 to little makes a heap, 487
 to little will become much, 470
 virtue in living upon, 646
 which is good fills the trencher, 859
 who has, is the less dirty, 795
 with quiet the only diet, 745
 would have all little, 858
 Littles, greatness is many, 605
 make a mickle, 824
 Littlenesses, peering, 368
 Liturgy, Popish, 242
 Live after my flame lacks oil, 288
 always, I would not, 413
 always beginning to, 685
 and die, but which is best, 62
 and learn, 243, 820
 and let live, 820
 and love, let us, 710
 and move and have our being, 431
 aright, if you know not how to, 710
 as they would die, let all, 816
 as you will wish when dying, 735
 at ease, 123
 at ease, not to, 126
 at peace and rest, he that would,
 800
 begins to, begins to die, 261
 bid me to, 163
 brave man endures to, 662

Live, cannot, with you or without you,
 677
 eat to, 475, 772
 fears to, 137
 for it, anything but, 89
 get to, 160
 his life, then, 408
 how well you, not how long, 646
 I, and I reign, 710
 I must, say many, 450
 I shall, after the funeral flame, 632
 I, so live I, 195
 ill, they, who think to live always,
 583
 in hearts unborn, 67
 in hearts we leave behind, 67
 in peace, adieu! 255
 in to-day, 820
 let me not, in vain, 1
 like a beast, 858
 long, everyone's wish, 173
 long, not to, but well, 383
 long, not well, anxious to, 602
 long, to, is to outlive many, 735
 longer we, the more strange sights,
 868
 longest, see most, 868
 longest, who, go furthest for wood
 868
 more nearly as we pray, 183
 must please to, 176
 no, sir, you need not, 450
 not as it pleases, but as is right,
 615
 not to be fond to, 261
 not wise to say, I will, 611
 on, to still, 390
 righteously; you shall die right-
 eously, 710
 taught us how to, 376
 teach him how to, 257
 the longer, that he may, 382
 they will not, and know not how to
 die, 710
 to, a pain, 597
 to-day, 553
 to eat, they, 475, 772
 to, is Christ, 434
 to, is deadly dolorous, 346
 to, is my business and art, 725
 to, is to do battle, 710
 to, is to think, 710
 to, not to die happily, 713
 too fast, 5
 too long, 105
 twice over, to, 552
 twice over, to enjoy the past is to,
 491
 we never, but only hope to, 725
 we, not as we desire, but as we can,
 470
 well, 218
 well, to, 173
 well, who does not wish to, 709
 when we love we, 91
 while I yet, 1
 while thou liv'st, 126
 while we live, 524
 while you live, 118
 who in the after-days shall, 339
 with thee, I would, and die, 690
 with you, I cannot, or without you,
 519
 within our means, let us, 25
 within your harvest, 588

- Live without him, tried to, 404
 ye, I flee, 710
 Lives, as a man, so shall he die, 757
 at ease that freely lives, 16
 greatly, who greatly dies, 409
 had all his hairs been, 325
 had forty thousand, 324
 he, and will ever live, 710
 human creatures', 169
 ill, he that, 797
 long that lives well, 139
 longest, sees most, 797
 longest, sees much evil, 863
 men's, inspect, as a mirror, 566
 most, dies most, 797
 not alone nor for itself, 22
 obscurely great, 236
 of great men, 193
 of men, the little, 363
 of men, think upon the, 234
 of the dead, 156
 of these good men, 399
 our, in learning pilotage, 210
 our past, 4
 outlive men's, 355
 rightly, that nobly, 261
 shortened by ignorance, 343
 they hide their, 709
 two, bound fast in one, 360
 unworthily, through whom no
 other, 563
 waste men's, like the vermin's, 185
 well, to him that, 176
 well sees afar off, 797
 well, who, cannot die miserably, 600
 well, who, is learned enough, 744
 Lived and loved, 88
 and loved, I have, 735
 but I have, 53
 I asked him where he, 64
 I have, 557
 I have, and run my course, 711
 in obscurity, who has, has lived
 well, 510
 long enough, I have, 310, 668
 matters much with whom you have,
 581
 not how long, but how well, 614
 one day, who has, has lived an age,
 728
 pleasurably, to be able to say you
 have, 695
 to-day, I have, 126
 to posterity, 655
 well in obscurity, who has, 498
 well is a great thing, 613
 what has once, is immortal, 736
 Lifeless, faultless, 820
 Livelihood is sweet, 190
 Lively to severe, 247
 Liver and lungs, heart, 338
 burns with gall, 538
 masters sprung from diseased, 568
 wash milk from your, 807
 Livers, grave, in Scotland, 395
 out of Britain, 307
 Livery, in her sober, 215
 of the burnished sun, 283
 of the court of heaven, 242
 Livest, do good whilst thou, 621
 Living, bad men give me a, 500
 but not life, 4
 death, 220
 failed to give, which, 156
 honour given to the, 710
 Living, long residence upon your, 336
 one owes regard to the, 726
 seek ye the, among the dead, 429
 there is hope in the, 471
 things, O happy, 85
 think more of the, 379
 think of, 457
 to leave the, before you die, 697
 to sacrifice life's motives for the
 sake of, 687
 too much love of, 355
 well, all are capable of, 101
 well the best revenge, 820
 with thee or without thee, 2
Livre, tout comme un, 731
 Lizard, better the head of a, 811
 Load, a galling, 43
 each man's peculiar, 219
 life without love is, 91
 resign this earthly, 224
 Loads, to lay proportioned, 146
 Loadstone, attracting all like a, 625
 Loaf, fool's, is eaten first, 742
 half a, 788
 of a cut, to steal a shive, 325
 set not your, till the oven's hot, 847
 slice out of a cut, 749
 Loam, gilded, 291
 Loan should come laughing home, 746
 Loans and debts, 820
 Loathing of pursuits, causes loathing
 of life, 628
 Loaves put awry in the oven, 820
 Lobster boiled, like a, 49
 Locality, the divinity of the, 544 *note*
 Lochinvar, the young, 270
 Locks, familiar with his hoary, 242
 her amber, 131
 her invincible, 226
 his golden, 240
 hyacinthine, 215
 open, 310
 shake thy gory, 309
 to their doors, neither, 194
Locura, el mal que non tiene cura, 779
Locus standi, 578
 uni cuique suus, 607
 Locust eaten, hath the, 422
 Locusts, luscious as, 323
Loda, chi si s'imbroda, 846
 Lode-sterre, he was the, 199
 Lodge here, you don't, 465
 in heaven there's a, 444
 in some vast wilderness, 98
 Lodger in my own house, 148
 Lodging, hard was their, 140
 is on the cold ground, 106
 Lodgings in a head, 49
 Lodore, cataract of, 340
 Logic and rhetoric, 11
 impassioned, 367
 of the heart, 390
 women's, in their hearts, 733
 Logical consequences, 173
Logôn ou deitai, all' ergôn, 476
 Logs, crooked, make straight fires, 768
 Loins be girded, let your, 429
 Loiterers and malcontents, 281
 Loller (Lollard), I smell a, 76
Lolliginis, nigrae succus, 550
 Lomond, Ben, leave, 816
 London, 63, 99 *note*
 a nation, 116
 a roost for every bird, 116
 an it were on the bridge of, 837

- London Bridge, fools pass under, 820
 Bridge, forest below, 267
 Bridge, traveller to, 202
 clocks, agree like, 968
 Cowley on, 93
 everything in, 177
 gondola of, 116
 huge, 7
 is built of bricks, 171
 lickpenny, 820
 loggerheads of, 233 *note*
 love of my whole life, 191
 Lyckpenny, 199
 men, stupidest of, 71
 mob, nothing so draws a, 171
 modern Babylon, 116
 no society out of, 158
 particular, 113
 pride, a, 168
 still increasing, 98
 street sayings, 465-6
 that great sea, 331
 that monstrous tuberosity, 71
 the clearing house of the world, 74
 the lungs of, 110, 458
 the monster, 92
 the only place for growth, 158
 the sewer of Paris, 175
 the Tower of, 742
 wants me, like a wife, 191
 Weller's knowledge of, 110
 when a man is tired of, 177
 where men wither, 387
 worth while living in, 372
 London's column, 249
 lasting shame, 153
 voice, 251
 Lone, lorn creetur, 112
 wayfaring man, 65
 Loneliness, crowded, 184
 Lonely, 'twas so, 85
 Long, and lank, and brown, 404
 and lazy, 464, 777
 be the day never so, 859
 for, is not for ever, 780
 I stood there, 242
 if, light, 675
 is it to the ending, 235
 is the way and hard, 213
 last, lingering view, 192
 letter, because I have not had time
 to make it shorter, 718
 life, grief attends, 550
 long ago, 19
 looked for comes, 820
 now we shan't be, 466
 or short, how, 218
 petitions spoil the cause, 68
 to tell what steeds, 270
 way was the wind, 271
 while to make it short, will take a,
 376
Longe fuge, 540
 Longest street is nearest home, 860
 way round, 860
 Longing after immortality, 1
 Longitude, Board of, 335
Longus, st. levis, 675
 Look ahead, to, is wisdom, 570
 and a voice, only a, 195
 as ye were na' looking, 47
 before you leap, 820
 cannot choose but, 396
 drew audience, 213
 ere thou leap, 379
 Look, hath a stern, 291
 lean and hungry, 303
 longing, lingering, 152
 of things, learns the, 31
 pitiful asks enough, 747
 subtle, and sly, 273
 that goose, 310
 up, 26
 upon their like again, to, 95
 valiant man's, more than coward's
 sword, 750
 was like a sad embrace, 5
 where I, I like, 882
 with erected, 123
 Looks ahead, a wise man, 668
 commencing with the skies, 221, 528
 note
 deep-searched with saucy, 281
 her silent, reproached, 671
 misquote our, 294
 no trust in, 543
 not before, who, 797
 not well that looks not ever, 792
 puts on his pretty, 291
 too near on things, 792
 virtue of her, 229
 were fond, 104
 woman's, 229
 Looked, sighed and, 125
 unutterable things, 373
 Looker-on here in Vienna, 279
 none was more a, 107
 Lookers-on, life loves no, 83
 see most, 821
 Looking into everything, 89
 liked, 269
 Looking-glass, wisdom's, 266
 Loon, thou cream-faced, 310
 Loose, wear those things so, 18
Loquacior turtur, 696
 Lord among wits, 176
 aright, that sought the, 42
 be thankit, 45
 be with you, the, 522
 below, Rob was, 397
 gave, and the Lord hath taken
 away, 413
 have mercy, 473, 573
 he loves a, 405
 help 'em, how I pities, 242
 I trust in the, 560
 I've married a rich old, 31
 ilka man that's drunk's a, 46
 it o'er the rest, 121
 knows where, 246
 knows who, 107
 Mayor's Feast, 91 *note*
 No Zoo, 112
 nod from a, breakfast for a fool,
 747
 not to a, his vices tell, 76
 of all, love will still be, 272
 of all things, 246
 of himself, 55
 of himself, though not of lands, 404
 of myself, 237
 of the ascendant, 38
 of the lion-heart, 338
 of the unerring bow, 54
 of yourself, 124
 Oh, the unworthy, 397
 once own the happy lines, 244
 serve a, and you will know sorrow,
 847
 the whisper of a, 363

- Lordes don, as, 76
 Lords are lordliest in wine, 220
 have pleasures, 724
 House of, style, 115
 it abounds in, 405
 jesting at, 137
 of mechanics, 107
 of the world, 211
 save the House of, 357
 shun great, 565
 wish to be who love their, 167
 Lord's Prayer, the really sublime, 452
 Lordlings and wittlings, 273
 Lordship of the soul, 356
 Lore, mystical, 66
 of forgotten, 242
 rich and varied, 273
 skilled in gestic, 145
 Lorenzos of our age, 406
 Loris, *fortius utere*, 631
 Lorris, Guillaume di, 77 *note*
 Lose, beware of one who has nothing
 to, 763
 by the same means we acquire, 491
 honourably rather than gain
 basely, 635
 it is well to look at what you may,
 495
 man cannot, while he gets, 884
 myself in other men's minds, 188
 nothing for asking, 821
 nothing to, nothing to fear, 883
 themselves, men take pains to, 114
 to, sometimes the best gain, 849
 what he never had, 382
 who has nothing to, is terrible, 734
 who may, 34
 with pleasure, 161
 wretched to, what few possess, 646
 you, and get no thanks, 635
 Losers leave to speak, give, 783
 Loses, who, sins, 885
 wots not what he, 24
 Loret nothing that loseth not God, 793
 who, is a merchant, 797
 Losing, after, one loses well, 837
 hands, sit out, 161
 our good wishes, you are, 654
 pleasure of, 64
 Loss, better little, than long sorrow, 190
 by one's own fault, 512
 caused by negligence, 696
 cut your, 768
 deplore her, 217
 every old woman bewails her, 775
 feeling of my, will ne'er be old, 401
 feels he, what, 24
 hearts bruised with, 357
 is no shame, 344
 little, but the crime great, 596
 may shine, my, 357
 not known, no loss, 491
 of heaven's the greatest pain, 377
 one, brings another, 837
 sometimes better than gain, 528
 the shadow of his, 368
 unknown is no loss, 520
 without injury, 514
 Losses, a fellow that hath had, 280
 accustomed, affect us less, 514
 God bless our, 27
 lessor, of advantage, 527
 recompensed all, 342
 Lost, advice given when a thing is, 812
 all, but life is left, 626
 Lost, all is not, 211
 all is not, that is in danger, 753
 all's, in a riven dish, 754
 awhile, 236
 battle, in the, 269
 beheld and, 254
 being lacked and, 280
 by what is lawful, 635
 cannot be, on a straight road, 888
 good never good till, 786
 him, we have, 368
 his bark cannot be, 308
 if I had not gone through it, 635
 loved and, 566
 mind desires what it has, 492
 money might have lost you, 634
 more hopelessly are, 392
 no, that a friend gets, 813
 not, but gone before, 458
 not, that comes at last, 812
 thing, for, care na, 780
 though the field be, 211
 to have fought and, 83
 to manly thought, 407
 to sight, to memory dear, 450
 we know a good thing when it is,
 865
 we know our good when it is, 695
 what is good is esteemed more
 when, 501
 what is gotten is, 10
 whatsoever thing is, 102
 worth of a tail when it is, 855
 your judgment as well as property,
 678
 Lot, all should live within their own,
 510
 change the common, 156
 contented with your, 574
 enjoy your own, 701
 how much better is your, 549
 no happier, can I wish, 340
 unequal to desires, 4
 when a man fancies another's, he
 dislikes his own, 511
 your, is mortal, 682
 Lots, drawing, with holy writings, 682
 what different, 170
 Lot's wife, remember, 429
 Loth to depart, 259
 Lothario, gallant gay, 266
 Louanges qui médisent, 717
 refus des, 723
 Loudest blast soon overblown, 338
 Loue, on ne, *que pour être loué*, 726
 Louis, son of St., ascend to heaven, 716
 XIV., the great monarch, 722
 Loup, *quiconque est*, 728
 Love, a crime in an old man, 490
 a cure for sloth, 651
 a familiar beast, 277
 a good man's, 287
 a kind of warfare, 588
 a law to itself, 657
 a lie, is, 191
 a lover, mankind, 130
 a man that damns us, 275
 a mighty pain to, 93
 a pleasing but various clime, 332
 a present for a king, 161
 a sister's charms, can, 249
 a sorrowful paradise, 77
 a spring of, 85
 a sweet hell, 77
 a thousand ways of making, 589

Love, a victim to delicate, 263

absence increases, 209
 alas for, 159
 all, 288
 all are but ministers of, 84
 all but true, old, 67
 all for, 345
 all hire (her), 75
 all, is sweet, 330
 all must, 151
 all she loves is, 61
 all the ways of, 491
 allured by words, 523
 ambition is no cure for, 272
 amiss, better to, 102
 an episode in man's life, 718
 and a cough, 821
 and a red nose, 165
 and a vow and a heart, 259
 and approbation, 209
 and be beloved, 350
 and business teach eloquence, 821
 and conversation, 132
 and duty, 364
 and friendship, 375
 and hate, and other sundry things,

78
 and hate, how hot are, 385
 and have no pity, 127
 and heaven by suffering, 150
 and I were well acquainted, 144
 and laughter, 679
 and less, 297
 and light and calm thoughts, 86
 and lordship, 821
 and majesty do not agree, 610
 and murder will out, 90
 and not of fame, 359
 and pity for the race, 334
 and pride stock Bedlam, 821
 and scandal, 132
 and service, with all, 208
 and sherry, leave me but, 196
 and then part, 86
 and thought and joy, 394
 and to be wise, 490
 and war, all's fair in, 754
 as endless prove, 162
 as expecting to hate, 876
 as those we, decay, 375
 as though you might have to hate,

490
 as though you would have to hate,

453
 at first sight, 115
 be bonny, gin, 444
 because a lady fell in, 62
 before thine altar, 338
 begets love, 491
 begins at the mind's bidding, 491
 begins to sicken, 304
 begot of, 167
 being in love, we, 371
 best to be off wi' the old, 444
 best, we can say least to whom we,

886
 betters what is best, 396, 821
 bid me, 163
 breaks through, 326
 brief as woman's, 316
 burning terms of, 242
 but fools in, 92
 but her, and love for ever, 46
 but her for ever, 46
 but love in vain, 93

Love, calf, half love, 765

can be wise and, 163
 can canker, 366
 can die, who tell us, 341
 can hope, 200
 can vanquish death, 361
 cannot change my, 34
 cannot perish, 735
 casteth out fear, 436
 change old, for new, 240
 changing his property, 292
 cheat of, 256
 cherish, and obey, 438
 choose a man you can, 517
 choose your, 766
 clandestine, is ruin, 584
 clasp grief, let, 366
 comes and goes one knows not how,

718
 comes in at the windows, 880
 comforteth, 326
 common as light is, 330
 compel, to what does, 559
 compel, what does not, 655
 conciliated by manners and beauty,

592
 confessed a mutual, 254
 confounds right and wrong, 126
 conquers all, 491, 627
 consumes me, 586
 cools, when, faults are seen, 880
 creampot, 768
 curable by no herbs, 549
 daring of shameless, 609
 deadliest foe to custom, 201
 demands only love, 141
 desire all good men's, 299
 disgraceful in an old man, 695
 ditties, 269
 does much, money more, 821
 doth to her eyes repair, 277
 easily satisfied, and insatiable, 735
 embraces all woman's life, 723
 endures no concealment, 821
 enters gradually, 567
 examine what you, 646
 expelled by love, 127
 extinguished, 179
 fair is my, 328
 fears only anger, 335
 finds admission where science falls,

410
 first sigh of, the last of wisdom, 723
 flies out at the window, 880
 flies out when misfortune enters, 880
 flowers and fruits of, 36
 flowery path of, 36
 follow, it will flee, 779
 food of, 288
 for contemplating, 277
 for ever wilt thou, 182
 forced does not last, 780, 849
 forced, ne'er did weel, 778
 fostered by despair, lasts, 539
 fostered with sweet words, 529
 found, gained, and kept, 31
 founded on esteem, 132
 free as air, 253
 from a heart that loves liberty, 229
 fruitful in honey and gall, 491
 full of anxious fear, 664
 gains the shrine, 200
 gay, God save it, 379
 gilds the scene, 333
 give me back my heart, 150

- Love gives itself, 193
 gives way to business, 649
 God and thine enemy, 520
 God gives us, 361
 goes lowly, 167
 goes out at the postern, 173
 good men, 300
 good to be in, sanely, 501
 groaning for, 321
 habit causes, 508
 had been a joyous thing, 348
 had he found in huts, 395
 hall, wedded, 215
 has a thousand notes, 103
 has hidden me write, 670
 has na' luck, 821
 has never known a law, 389
 has no bounds, 126
 has ordained, what, 656
 he caught at, 380
 he is in, who protests he is not, 651
 he laughed to scorn, 326
 he would, and she would not, 23
 health to all those that we, 463
 hearts in, use their own tongues, 280
 her the more, I should, 332
 her, to, a liberal education, 347
 hide thy, 188
 him of our own free will, 546
 him once, all did, 304
 him, stuff to make me, 388
 him, you must, 401
 his, breathes, 683
 hot, soon cold, 803
 hours in, have wings, 81
 I cannot, where I'm beloved, 49
 I confess I, and if that is a sin, I
 confess that, 526
 I have not lost to, 219
 I know not what, 163
 I love my, 84
 I will unwillingly, 623
 if my influence in, was as formerly,
 675
 if there's delight in, 91
 if you would be loved, 677
 important business of your life, 200
 in a hut, 182
 in a palace, 182
 in extremes, 163
 in heavenly spirits, 344
 in his heart, spurs in his sides, 884
 in idleness, 288
 in, one begins to deceive oneself, 392
 in sin and fear, 57
 in the lowliest cot, 391
 incongruities of, 678
 infinite, 354
 inly touch of, 277
 is a credulous thing, 510
 is a medley, 382
 is a sour delight, 383
 is a spirit, all compact, 326
 is all in all, 266
 is better than high birth, 327
 is blind, 284, 821
 is exactly like war, 348
 is flowerlike, 86
 is free, 77
 is heaven and heaven is love, 272
 is his own avenger, 62
 is, if I know what true, 369
 is indestructible, 342
 is like linen, 137
 is like our life, 205
 Love is like the measles, 174
 is long, 364
 is lost, 161
 is lost, poor, 104
 is love, 362
 is love, in beggars as in kings, 443
 is loveliest when embalmed, 271
 is maister, 150
 is more than great riches, 199
 is not love which alters, 327
 is not what it used to be, 821
 is, now I know what, 619
 is of sate mickle might, 16
 is perfidious, 635
 is prone to idleness, 689
 is so different, 34
 is sometimes hurtful, 649
 is still here, 229
 is strong as death, 419
 is taught by habit, 567
 is the fulfilling of the law, 432
 is the price of love, 734
 is the salt of life, 329
 is thin, faults thick when, 778
 is, where, there is the eye, 856, 882
 it, I love it, I, 92
 it lies not in our power to, 205
 joined in equal, 16
 jot of former, 120
 kept under, true, 145
 kill the thing they do not, 284
 kiss of youth and, 61
 knoweth no laws, 199
 knows no mean, 138
 knows no rule, 491
 kynde (common love), 189
 laughs at locksmiths, 89
 learn for to, 190
 learn to, quath kynde, 190
 least, they, 277
 let man know their, 277
 let us yield to, 627
 life without, is load, 91
 life without, is not life, 731
 light in her eye, 84
 lights more fire, 391
 like a shadow flies, 278
 like mine must have return, 29
 linnet's lay of, 20
 locks flowing, 266
 looks not with the eyes, 282
 lost, but upon God, 127
 lost the world for, 126
 lukewarmness a sin in, 93
 made the world, 491
 madrigals, 143
 magic of first, 115
 makes a good eye squint, 821
 makes a man a beast, 278
 makes all but true, old, 67
 makes all equal, 821
 makes all gentle, 821
 makes eloquent, 205
 makes foolish manners, 591
 makes inventive, 718
 makes one fit for any work, 821
 makes passion, 821
 makes the cottage a palace, 734
 makes time pass, 718
 man, I do not, 383
 man who pretended, 515
 man's, 60
 man's, once gone, 368
 many pangs in, 578
 many waters cannot quench, 419

- Love, marry for, 825
 master of arts, 821
 me less, 145
 me little, 821
 me little, love me long, 204
 me long, 162
 me, love my dog, 822
 medicines to make me, 293
 melts the soul to, 125
 men have not died for, 287
 men unrecognisable through, 487
 most concealed, 106
 most, say least, 369
 most they, who are least valued, 868
 much that I, 99
 must die for, 288
 must not sing of, 272
 mutual, 92, 150
 mutual, between them, 551
 my buried, 66
 my, he loves another love, 441
 my life, my heart, 163
 my love of thee, 355
 natural in a young man, 490
 never doubt I, 314
 never out of season, 260
 no folly to being in, 832
 no great, in the beginning, 277
 no injury to, 604
 no, is foul, 832
 no man dies for, 125
 no more, I'll, 7
 no need of words, 200
 no one, and be beloved of none, 599
 no passages of, 369
 no true, in his eye, 84
 no true, without jealousy, 867
 noble-ending, 296
 none can be wise and, 162
 none knew thee but to, 155
 none other I can, 569
 not a fault to, 1
 not, but superstition, 92
 not curable by herbs, 586
 not found in the market, 821
 not least in, 303
 not, love not, 237
 not reason, keeps Heaven's door, 410
 not, those that, 234
 not to be reasoned down, 1
 not where most profest, 345
 nothing gentler, nothing more violent, 491
 nothing grows more easily, 604
 nothing in this world so sweet as, 194
 nothing like making, 171
 now, who never, 235
 now who never loved before, 48
 O fire, 361
 O lyric, 32
 o' mutton, 199
 O unexampled, 214
 oaths of, 284
 o'ercome, with, 42
 of a ladye, the, 143
 of earth, 209
 of higher things, 64
 of Him, nation hates nation for, 4
 of itself's too sweet, 163
 of life appears, 241
 of life increased, 241
 of life's young day, 235
 of love, 360
 Love of men, what is, 241
 of money, 435
 of native land is sweet, 738
 of praise and of one's country, 491
 of woman, alas the, 61
 of women, passing the, 412
 old, cold love, 765
 old, does not rust, 874
 old, is little worth, 346
 old, renewed again, 767
 on through all, 230
 on through all ills, 230
 on thy sowle God have mercye, 443
 on till they die, 230
 once extinguished, 158
 once pleads admission, 1
 one maiden only, 370
 one should always be in, 392
 one to another, if ye have, 439
 one's first, 725
 only the wise knows how to, 681
 only they conquer that run, 69
 or hate, destiny fashions, 196
 or mercy, if thou hast, 15
 or the thoughts of, 313
 other, but yourself most, 738
 other realms of, 366
 out, cannot hold, 320
 ower bet, 803
 owes to nature, when, 336
 pain and pleasure strive in, 562
 pangs of despised, 315, 403
 pity servant to, 105
 pleasurable feeling of blind, 394
 pleasure calls for, 3
 poets are all who, 15
 prays devoutly, 170
 pretence of, worse than hatred, 634
 proper time for, 151
 purple light of, 152
 quarrels, 220
 rather let me, 238
 reason and, 282
 reckons hours, 127
 refines the thoughts, 217
 reigns, where, 326
 rekindled, rages, 564
 rich in, 47
 risk in winning, 155
 rules the court, 272
 rules without a sword, 822
 satisfied, its charm is gone, 713
 scorn no man's, 161
 seem worthy of your, 401
 seldom haunts the breast, 254
 shall never reap, 266
 she never told her, 289
 she whom I, 209
 she would not, 354
 should not be on one side, 822
 shut our eyes, 29
 sick boy, her, 144
 side-long looks of, 146
 silence eloquent in, 90
 sinews of, 827
 singing of, 127
 so lightly plighted, 355
 soft as woman's, 155
 something to, he lends, 361
 sometimes hurtful, 490
 sought is good, 289
 soul of my, 91
 source of weal or woe, 150
 speak low if you speak, 279
 speaks nae ill, 822

- Love spring of, 277
 sprung from my, only hate, 320
 stops only at possession, 339
 stories of, 78
 strong as death, 252
 sweet, is true, 369
 sweetness, goodness, 225
 sweets and bitters of, 657
 tales of, 36
 talking of, is making it, 852
 tell me, my heart, if this be, 200
 temper the measure of, 150
 tender, 47
 than be in, 238
 than life, dearer is, 345
 that can be reckoned, 305
 that dies untold, 166
 that kindles over hot, 849
 that life is, 227
 that lives a day, 355
 that loves a scarlet coat, 170
 that melted in, 67
 that scorns the lapse of time, 68
 that took an early root, 164
 that you may be loved, 699
 that you're so rich in, 444
 that's linked with gold, 171
 the best, that of children, 854
 the course of true, 282
 the fire of, 277
 the food, of, 217
 the god of, beeth his wings, 76
 the highest, must, 370
 the history of a woman's life, 718
 the king who loves the law, 100
 the leaves live for, 710
 the life of friendship, 172
 the lover, women, 715
 the many evils of, 559
 the marrow of friendship, 172
 the offender, 253
 the office and affairs of, 280
 the pest of, 182
 the poor, to, 233
 the price of love, 821
 the rose of, 345
 the same to all, 491, 560
 the shepherd of his, 16
 the sweets and the bitters of, 58
 the truth of truths, 15
 the very ecstasy of, 313
 thee, but I do, 324
 thee, dear so much, 196
 thee, I do not, 609
 thee, know that I, 229
 thee yet, I own I, 191
 them for what they are, 86
 themselves, all, 674
 they hate, cannot do without him,
 454
 they pick much oakum for, 27
 this bud of, 320
 this lady, long did I, 208
 those who feel it happiest, 330
 thou bane, 151
 thou dost not, 16
 thou hast left thy first, 436
 thyself last, 301
 'tis the hour of, 61
 to be able to say how much you, 736
 to be in, 277
 to be wise and, 126, 301
 to be wroth with one we, 86
 to hatred turned, 91
 to her ear, 269
 Love to inspire, women's ambition, 720
 to, is human, 555
 to reason about, is to lose reason,
 729
 too divine to, 211
 too much, who, 257
 too much who die for love, 868
 too well, 253
 too young to know what conscience
 is, 328
 took up the harp, 362
 trembling at the brim, 29
 trucks, fair chieve all where, 754
 true, never becomes grey, 874
 true, never forgotten through ab-
 sence, 874
 true, never grows old, 874
 turns to thoughts of, 362
 tyrant of the soul, 191
 unconquered in battle, 471
 unimpaired by dispute, 537
 unkindness destroys, 875
 unless we also learn to, 404
 unrewarded, 227
 unsafe to praise what you, 549
 us now and then, 120
 us, or they need our love, 184
 us that trade in, 305
 varnished, 123
 very few to, 394
 war, hunting and, 876
 was aye between them two, 47
 was great, his, 170
 was not this, 289
 we must, what we have, 728
 we remember, 364
 what a heaven is, 107
 what a recreation to be in, 89
 what bounds are there to, 586
 what may we not hope in, 655
 what most deserves love, 137
 when a man talks of, 238
 when we, we live, 91
 where beauty is, is, 158
 where I, 228
 where I, I profess it, 208
 where the seasoning is, food will
 please, 696
 while you are able, 736
 who is in, is not hungry, 649
 who plunges into, is lost, 650
 whom the gods, 886
 will break my heart, 46
 will creep, 822
 will find its way, 54
 will find out the way, 442
 will hallow it all, 337
 will make a dog howl, 136
 will make an ass dance, 822
 will not be drawn, 346
 will still be lord of all, 272
 wise and eke to, 346
 wiser than ambition, 260
 with gall and honey, 345
 with intensest, 84
 without reason, people, 726
 without return, 822
 wol not be constrained, 76
 words of, 238
 wrath in, a liar, 559
 write, sigh, 281
 written out of abundance of, 548
 yields to business, 689
 you, I'll cut your throat, 135
 you is pleasant, to, 228

- Love your enemies, 425
 your manager is in, 281
 your offered, like love, 319
 yourself without rival, 679
 youth means, 32
- Loves and doves, 31
 another best, who, 290
 but half of earth, 92
 end of my, 588
 garden full of, 76
 her love, 61
 his fellow-men, 173
 how many wear out, 5
 how wretched the man who, 700
 I will requite you, 312
 itself, every animal, 624
 little who loves by rule, 714
 me for a little, 793
 me, no creature, 300
 nothing, who, is of no account, 606
 old, 199
 old, and old brands, 835
 on to the close, 228
 perfect and pure, 189
 soul is where it, 863
 too well, who, 143
 two human, 28
 well, who, obeys well, 801
 when one, one becomes so sweet, 715
 who, believes, 821
 who early, 94
 whoso, believes, 27
- Love's a malady without cure, 126
 a man of war, 162
 alternate joy and woe, 59
 April fools, 90
 artillery, mighty, 103
 but a frailty, 91
 cousin, selfishness, 183
 curse, jealousy, 369
 devoted flame, 231
 dreams seldom true, 87
 fire once out, 822
 first limbs, 67
 harbinger, 218
 in the case, where, 832
 law, 150
 proper hue, 217
 service is in vain, 343
 sooner felt than seen, 138
 special lesson, 74
 the gift which God has given, 272
 the weightier business of mankind, 81
 tongue in the eyes, 178
 way, such ever was, 32
 weak childish bow, 319
 well timed, when, 1
 world, feeble is, 87
 young dream, 229
 zone unbuckled, 29
- Loved and lost, better to have, 366
 and still loves, 264
 he shall be, though dead, 534
 him, hadst thou but, 298
 him, use him as though you, 382
 him, we that had, 33
 in vain, 59
 little he, 197
 long since, 236
 looked but they, 287
 never, has never lived, 141
 never to have been, 91
 never, who durst not venture, 127
 not at first sight, 205, 287
- Loved not wisely, but too well, 325
 not wisely, I have, 518
 one, the, 34
 only the fortunate are, 520
 pain of being, 258
 Rome more, 303
 sae blindly, 46
 thee once, 7
 to be, be lovable, 680
 who can resign has never, 204
 who has not, understands not a lover, 597
- Loveliest and the best, 133
 Loveliness, die of their own dear, 331
 increases, its, 182
 is enough, 35
 is round thee spread, 397
 needs no ornament, 373
 the majesty of, 55
 the world's, 267
- Lovely and a fearful thing, 61
 and pleasant in their lives, 412
 as a Lapland night, 401
 in death, 407
 in their lives, 65
 land, and still, 234
 or divine, 47
 things, do, 185
 things, love best of, 35
- Lover, a dreary saying to a, 683
 an angry, tells himself lies, 490
 and the poet, 282
 banished, 253
 every, engaged in war, 588
 forsaken, a, 382
 frowns must not repel a, 326
 he is no, who loves not for ever, 476
 husband, and wife, and, 209
 in the husband may be lost, 200
 listlessness and silence denote a, 490
 none eloquent for himself, 619
 of himself, without rival, 670
 repentance to her, 148
 sighing like furnace, 286
 tell your parting, 259
 to some newer, 141
 too shuns business, 97
 true, a miracle, 91
 what a woman tells her, 593
 who can deceive a, 656
 without indiscretion, 155
 without sighing, 4
- Lovers and ministers are seldom true, 200
 are given to poetry, 287
 grow cold, 28
 happy, make two, 257
 live by love, 822
 more, than husbands, 747
 remember all things, 587
 we that are true, 286
 whispering, 146
 who can give law to, 657
- Lover's mind, enthralled a freeborn, 237
 mistress in his life, 492
 staff, hope is a, 277
 torments, delights in her, 493
- Lovers' alphabet, 862 note
 anger is short, 475
 perjuries, 207, 572
 perjuries, at, 320
 purses tied with cobwebs, 822
 quarrels, 490
 tongues, how silver-sweet sound, 320
 vows, hour when, 56

- Lovest me, an' thou, 293
 Loveth, a man, what he hath bought
 most dear, 77
 gret fool is he that, 76
 who, hath no fatness, 77
 whom the Lord, 416
 Loving and so lovely, 61
 heart beginning of knowledge, 71
 mere folly, most, 287
 more pleasure in, than being loved,
 867
 not loathing, 167
 thou dost well in, 217
 Low, a spell, layin', 198
 and lovelich, we should be, 190
 dost thou be so, 303
 lowest of the, 609
 minded, who does not hate the, 657
 not so, as to be beneath you, 669
 pitch the pipe too, 361
 shall I bend, 283
 speak, if you speak love, 279
 what is it to be, 369
 what is, raise and support, 211
 Lowe, bones of Robert, 461
 Lowest changed to highest, 702
 deep, a lower deep, 215
 Lowliness, young ambition's ladder, 303
 Lowly born, better to be, 300
 heart doth win love, 378
 sit, richly warm, 822
 soul, to the, 184
 wise, 217
 Lowndes, Mr., 78
 Loyal breast, in a, 291
 heart lied never, 815
 passion, our, 365
 Loyalty but a word, 206
 he kept, 216
 learned body wanted, 376
 the name of, 275
 worth more than money, 822
 Lubet, quod vobis, 630
 Lubin, Brother, 727
 Lucanus, epitaph of, 668
 Lucellum, ex luce, 532
 Lucernæ, ne crede, 536
 Lucernam olet, 579
 Lucerne, towers of old, 399
 Luchnou ozei, 473
 Lucidus ordo, 511
 Lucifer, falls like, 300
 son of the morning, 420
 Luck about the house, nae, 210
 against, even a god scarcely has
 power, 609
 an ounce of, 756, 810
 courage breaks ill, 786
 diligence nothing without, 809
 gets on by elbowing, 786
 good, comes by cuffing, 786
 hold out in bad, 808
 in names, 181
 in odd numbers, 197, 867
 in white hens, 488
 makes courage, 734
 makes monsters, 752
 more by, than gude guiding, 828
 shallow men believe in, 130
 thieves and rogues have best, 860
 tired of good, 796
 you never know your, 889
 Luck's all, 63
 Luckiest man of men, 233
 Lucky, all things lucky with the, 559
 Lucky, better be born, than wise, 761
 than wise, better to be, 810
 Lucre, filthy, not greedy of, 435
 not for fame, 58
 Lucullus sups with Lucullus, 455
 Lucus a non lucendo, 579
 is made a non lucendo, 579 note
 Lucy light, 464
 Ludendū, tempus est, 626
 Ludibria rerum mortalium, 648
 ventis, 540
 Ludite nunc alios, 568
 Ludlam's dog, 758
 Luitolfo, 29
 Lull of the treacherous sea, 171
 Lullaby, Time is singing, 189
 Lulled by the singer, 234
 Luke, St., a saint and a physician, 845
 Lukewarmness I account a sin, 95
 Lumber, all else is worthless, 201
 loads of learned, 244
 of the schools, 353
 Lumbis, in, virtus diaboli, 518
 Lumen ademptum, 591
 posteris, 583
 Luminary, arose another, 38
 Luminosity, grew one, 33
 Lunacies, of all the, 24
 Lunatic, the lover, and the poet, 282
 Lunch, rest after, 639
 Lunes, in his old, 278
 Lungs began to crow, 286
 heaving of my, 281
 of London, 458
 Lunn, the gay Sally, 144
 Lupus in fabula, 579
 metuit foveam, 504
 ut, ovem amat, 700
 Lure this tassel-gentle, to, 320
 Lures, to flay alive, 61
 Lurk the more secure, 20
 Lust and wine, 160
 Lustful appetence, 218
 Lustre, in outward, 211
 of thine eyes, 273
 Lusus naturæ, 580
 Lute, blame not my, 405
 I never learnt how to play a, 451
 player, some dead, 354
 pleasing of a, 226
 Lutes, laurels, seas of milk, 238
 Luther, 227
 at the Diet of Worms, 735
 destroyed the roof, 693
 Dr. Martin, 372
 Luther's shoes don't fit every village
 priest, 771
 Lutheran, a spleeny, 300
 Lutter, l'abbatu veut toujours, 797
 Lua, cum semel occidit brevis, 680
 lumenque vitæ, ratio, 675
 Luxurious, falsely, 373
 Luxuriously, better things ill than too,
 584
 Luxury and avarice, 546
 and riot, 218
 cursed by heaven, 147
 in a land of, 84
 in self-dispraise, 403
 more cruel than warfare, 619
 of doing good, 145
 of tears, 241
 of woe, 228
 taste, what will not, 140
 thinks it, 1

Luxury to be, 85
 wants much, avarice all, 580
 wars atone for, 580
 was doing good, 140
 Lycidas sank low, 224
 Lydford law, 822
 Lydia, in heart a, 445
 Lydian airs, 221
 measures, 125
 stone, 580
 Lyfe, long quaffing maketh short, 199
 Lyin', most out o', 198
 Lying, a mark of cowardice, 339
 becomes none but tradesmen, 290
 but a kind of self-denying, 49
 easy as, 316
 fiction partakes of, 71
 first comes owing, then, 779
 in a way that cannot be laid hold
 of, 72
 is thy sustenance, 219
 is weakness, 822
 like gas meters, 458
 more, than Parthians, 631
 pays no tax, 822
 rides on debt's back, 769
 skilful, 500
 the second vice, 769
 this vice of, 295
 world is given to, 294
 Lynceus, keener-sighted than, 553
 Lyre welcome at Jove's feasts, 514
 Milton's golden, 3
 the living, 151
 Lysander, principle of, 8

M

M.D.'s worth one D—M., 168
 M.W. = *Machen wir*, 835
 Mab, Queen, 319
 Macassar, incomparable oil, 60
 Macaulay, a book in breeches, 337
 Macedonia, come over into, 431
 Macedonia's madman, 247
 Maces, the seals and, 153
 MacGregor shall flourish, 273
 my name is, 274
 Machiavel had ne'er a trick, 50
 we are beholden to, 8
 Machiavelli's saying on war, 456
Machina, deus ex, 518
 Machinations, devilish, 219
 Machine, a taxing, 70
 government a, 70
 the restive, 127
 Machinery, the age of, 70
 Mackerel to catch a whale, 744, 876
 Mackintosh, Sir Jas., 458
 Macklin as Shylock, 447, 455
 Macmahon's saying at Malakoff, 717
Macte virtute, 580
Maculis, non offender paucis, 705
 Mad, all men are, 522
 and hit the man, went, 148
 arts divorced from truth fall, 72
 as a March hare, 758
 be mad with the, 601
 by dint of reason, 563
 dogs cannot live, 822
 either, or a poet, 497
 fitter being sane than, 32
 from life's history, 167
 half the nation is, 338

Mad, heroically, 123
 if men would only be, in the same
 fashion, 14
 in the judgment of the mob, 517
 most men, 608
 north-north-west, 314
 one that fust gits, 198
 oppression makes, 29
 pleasant to go, 566
 pleasure in being, 127
 show you that you are, 555
 some believed him, 20
 that he is, is true, 313
 the insane believe others, 566
 we have all been, 556
 whom God will destroy, he drives,
 886
 whom Jupiter would ruin, he drives,
 648
 whom the god would ruin he drives,
 476
 with motive and method, 566
 world, a, 871
 world, mad kings, 871
 Maddest of all mankind, 186
 Made me and fashioned me, 413
 me so, why hast Thou, 235
 them all, my Father, 100
 Madman, a, is as absent, 544
 greater, pity a lesser, 622
 punished by his madness, 544
 Madman's thrust, a, 96
 Madmen, worst of, 251
 Madness, fools accounted his life, 423
 its varieties infinite, 584
 lies that way, 305
 liquid, 70
 lovable, 490
 mirth but pleasing, 261
 moonstruck, 218
 near allied, to, 122
 no genius without, 454
 not of the head, 56
 of many for the gain of few, 461
 of one makes many mad, 698
 of others, profit by the, 489, 629
 of the many, 353
 that fine, 120
 what, has possessed you, 645
 which I have uttered, 317
 yet there is method in it, 314
 Madonna-wise, dispread, 360
Madruga y verás, 772
 Mæcenas, sprung from kings, 580
 Mæcenases, let there be, 679
 Mæonian star, 244
Maestro, nessuno nasce, 832
 Magic, memory's, 230
 Magician mutters, 860
 wand of the, 242
Magis illa juvant, quæ pluris emuntur,
 567
Magister artis venter, 580
 Magistracy, buyeth, 794
 weddings and, arranged in heaven,
 824
 Magistrate a speaking law, 580
 true and lawful, 298
 Magistrate's claws, keep thyself out of
 the, 378
 Magistrates, let citizens obey, 506
 ministers of laws, 575
 obey laws, let, 506
 ye rural, 189
Magistratus facit hominem, 861

- Magistri, in verba*, 572
 Magnanimity in politics, 38
Magnatos, inter, versandi, 563
 Magnet, attracting like a, 477
 stone, an intellectual, 68
 Magnificat at matins, 872
 Magnificence, rude, 269
 Magnificent, but not war, 714
Magnifique, mais ce n'est pas la guerre,
 714
 Magnitude, of smallest, 214
Magnitudo principum, periclitatur, 649
Magus, ut, 557
 Mahogany tree, the, 372
 Mahomet must go to the mountain, 806
 to Moses, 258
 Maid, and many a, 221
 he that woos a, 800
 lazy finger of a, 319
 often seen, disesteemed, 746
 some captive, 253
 sport, sweet, 105
 that giveth, yieldeth, 746
 the chariest, 312
 the sidelong, 374
 to the sweetest, 376
 way of a man with a, 418
 wedded, 274
 Maids and boys, I sing to, 707
 are May, 287
 more, than Maukin, 866
 Maiden fair to see, a, 196
 he that invented the, 795
 in her flower, 361
 is a tender thing, 368
 never bold, a, 322
 of bashful fifteen, 333
 presence, scanner of your, 312
 rare and radiant, 242
 sings, village, 142 *note*
 that orb'd, 351
 untouched, 707
 Maidens, all not, that wear fair hair,
 753
 fair, wear nae purses, 777
 like moths, 51
 must be seen, not heard, 822
 should be meek, 822
 withering on the stalk, 396
 Maiden's fate, what shall be the, 272
 mate, who shall be the, 272
 Maidens' bairns and bachelors' wives,
 759
 hearts, 35
 Maidservant, too pretty a, 600
 Maidservants instructed in the
 "ologies," 70
 Mail, cloth't the wicked in their daz-
 zling, 399 *note*
Maille à maille, 851
 Main chance, look to the, 821 (*see*
 Mayne)
 fascies of the, 121
 skims along the, 244
 Maintains me, what, I hold as a god,
 479
Maison, chacun est roi en sa, 747
faite et femme à faire, 745, 780
 Maistrie cometh, when, 76
Majestatis læsæ crimen, 511
 Majestic on a craggy throne, 383
 though in ruin, 213
 yet sedate, 259
 Majestical, being so, 311
 Majesty, health unto his, 463
 Majesty, in clouded, 215
 something still of, 342
 your celestial, 352
 Majorities, decision by, 145
 Majority, joins us to the great, 410
 the best repatee, 116
Majorum, in moro, 552
Majus opus moro, 582
 Maker, more pure than his, 413
 of them all, 417
 Maker's image undefaced, 87
Mal, bien vengas, 827
 que no tiene cura es locura, 867
 un, attire l'autre, 826
Mals vêtus devers le vent, 864
 Mal-information, 89
Mala, cosa, nunca muere, 777
 in amore, 559
 sunt vicina bonis, 530
Maladie sans maladie, 720
 Maladies and miseries, the grand cura
 of, 70
 Malcontent, melancholy, 326
 Malcontents, loiterers and, 281
 Mars of, 277
Male parta, male dilabuntur, 818
partum, male retentum, 623
tornatos versus reddere, 530
 Malevolence, insult him with, 38
Malheur est bonne, 810
Mal, non ignara, 612
 Malice and injustice, works of, 39
 assuage their, 437
 deep, to conceal, 215
 domestic, 309
 feeds on the living, 632
 is blind, 502
 is cunning, 528
 is mindful, 823
 kinder to old than modern things,
 638
 makes up for want of age, 583
 may obscure, 123
 mingled with wit, 124
 more, than matter, 828
 neglects the contest, 568
 never was his aim, 352
 no, in my writings, 618
 nor set down aught in, 325
 of a good thing, the, 333
 one man's, becomes the ill word of
 all, 583
 rests after life is gone, 632
 'tis revenge, 'tis pride, 331
 unrelenting, vengeful, 42
 well, well, is a word of, 877
 Malicious talk, his own enemy, who digs
 out, 615
Malis, ne cede, 694
Malitia versuta, 528
 Mallet, weill waird to take a, 799
Mallem, ultra, loqui, 599 *note*
 Malt aboon the meal, 860
 above the water, 860
Malum, commune, 556
 Mammon of unrighteousness, 429
 the least erected spirit, 212
 who sees pale, 249
 wins his way, 51
 Mammonism, Midas-eared, 71
 Man a beast without shame, 355
 a breathing, 3
 a bundle of habits, 823
 a civic animal, 468
 a deity to man, 468

Man a devil to man, 553
 a drowsy, 291
 a god or a wolf to man, 553
 a god to his brother man, 553
 a god to man, 13
 a living dead, 279
 a man before thy, 137
 a merrier, 281
 a miracle to man, 406
 a moral, sensible, and well-bred, 96
 a paradox, 89
 a perfect, 134
 a proper, 282
 a right true man, 29
 a social animal, 680
 a, take him for all in all, 311
 a toad-eater, 157
 a tool to buy and sell, 185
 a true, 357
 a wolf to man, 579
 advances, 409
 after his own heart, 412
 ah, God for a, 368
 all that may become a, 308
 all that might be in, 120
 alone beneath the heaven, 272
 an animal of habits, 823
 an imitative creature, 88
 an immortal, 167
 and bird and beast, 85
 and his greatness survive, 384
 and his littleness perish, 384
 and wife, a greater monster, 90
 and wife, strife betwixt, 92
 and wife, that moral centaur, 62
 assurance of a, 317
 at his best state, 415
 at sixteen, child at sixty, 746
 be a, 6
 beast is the worst, 19
 before the holy, 65
 before thy mother, 137
 before your mother, 102
 beholds the woman, 260
 being mere, 33
 best-humoured, 147
 beware of, 244
 blamed the living, 4
 born a, a grocer died, 6
 born of woman, 170
 bravely played the, 37
 by constitution religious, 39
 by courtesy, 6
 by his word, a cow by her horn, 852
 can climb out, 232
 can do not more than he can, 746
 can have but one life, 30
 can only die once, 746
 cannot be what he wishes, 613
 continue to adore him, 29
 creates the evil, 341
 crime of being a young, 241
 dearer to Gods than to himself, 597
 dearer to man than an angel, 732
 delights not me, 314
 despised old, 306
 dissolute, 167
 divinely bestowed upon, 101
 divinely-gifted, 366
 do all things like a, 160
 does most where nature does least,
 884
 does, not what man, 34
 doth not live by bread alone, 412
 doth what he can, 823

Man, enemy of lies, 72
 equal, unclassed, 330
 even such a, 294
 every, for himself, 774
 false, hath sworn, 274
 false man, 191
 feel it as a, 310
 felt as a, 20
 foolish, fond old, 307
 for the field, 364
 forget not, 3
 frailness of a, 704
 fresh and fair old, 67
 God makes the, 784
 good beyond himself, 5
 good easy, 300
 greatest enemy to, is man, 48
 greatest, remains ever a child of
 man, 733
 has a natural desire to know, 50
 has done, what, man can do, 878
 has his will, 166
 has made of man, what, 401
 heaven-illumined, 42
 hero and the, 2
 his prey was, 252
 his wondrous works, but chiefly, 214
 how complicate is, 406
 how contemptible unless he can
 raise himself above man, 622
 how insensible a beast, 121
 how poor a thing is, 105
 how vain a thing is, 329
 I am in search of a, 553
 I sing a, 264
 in every, something of all men, 735
 in the street, 130, 458
 infection of a, 298
 is a noble animal, 26
 is always a child, 719
 is but what he knoweth, 9
 is fire, woman tow, 823
 is God's image, 161
 is hate, 390
 is Heaven's masterpiece, 260
 is his own star, 134
 is, I know not who the, 657
 is man, 368
 is Nature's sole mistake, 143
 is neither angel nor beast, 719
 is not a, 95
 is not man as yet, 28
 is one world, 162
 is the hunter, 364
 is the nobler growth, 16
 is truly two, 349
 is vile, only, 158
 Isle of, arms of, 683
 lawless, 358
 little, fells a great oak, 820
 live, cannot a plain, 258
 lives by catch-words, 348
 load a falling, 301
 lordly more than, 66
 loves only once, 823
 made to adore, 116
 made to do good deeds, 475
 majestic, 374
 man bewrayed by his, 345
 may do, strange what a, 371
 may do what he likes with his own,
 746
 mere, 33, 461
 mind is the, 9
 moderation of a, 5

- Man, more malignant be than, 15
 most fignit plastic, 71
 most senseless and fit, 280
 nature of the mind of, 7
 neither, nor angel transgressed by
 aspiring, 8
 never counted him a, 272
 never is but always to be blest, 245
 nice unparticular, 155
 no living, all things can, 832
 no, truly knows another, 26
 not converted because silenced, 233
 not old, but mellow, 241
 not the, but his faults, 553
 not creature of circumstances, 114
 nothing great but, 155
 nothing more wretched and proud
 than, 681
 nothing relating to, foreign to me,
 554
 now a, now a woman, 591
 O good old, 286
 O that I were a, 280
 of all poets is the most a, 266
 of baser earth, 134
 of letters, 101
 of letters, no more exempt than a,
 348
 of peace and war, 56
 of the world, 179, 409
 one, is no man, 470
 one still strong, 368
 our page refers to, 553
 pass for a, 283
 perennially interesting to man, 457
 picked out of ten thousand, 314
 piebald miscellany, 364
 plain, blunt, 304
 play the, 161
 precious to man, 71
 proposes, God disposes, 596, 823
 proud man, 279
 remember you are a, 691
 rules in science, 231
 seeketh comfort in society, 8
 seeks his own good, 29
 semblance of a, 110
 so great, so mean, is, 409
 so unto the, is woman, 195
 sovereignty of, 9
 spared a better, 294
 strong, when is a, 30
 study of mankind is, 245
 such a disagreeable, 143
 such is the race of, 153
 that almighty, 363
 that hath a tongue, 277
 that is born of a woman, 413, 438
 that lays his hand upon a woman,
 376
 that wild beast, 268
 the best good, 263
 the easy-hearted, 222
 the evil, even myself, 577
 the foremost, 304
 the friend of, 45
 the good great, 86
 the goodliest, 215
 the greatest curse to man, 16
 the hermit, sighed, 65
 the ideal, 392
 the masterless, 187
 the measure of all, 468
 the mildest-mannered, 61
 the only growth that dwindles, 145
- Man, there is no such, 325
 they are neither, 242
 thinks one thing, fortune another,
 554
 this was a, 305
 thou art the, 412
 thou dost not know, 368
 thou fearful, 321
 thou madest, 366
 to be a well-favoured, 280
 to command, 364
 to every, his own place, 607
 to have been in prosperity, 77
 to help man, Godlike for, 513
 to man, the world o'er, 47
 to temper, 238
 to-day a, to-morrow a mouse, 871
 trust not a, 238
 unconstant, careless, 136
 undone, leave a, 46
 ungently made, not a, 396
 vanquished by so great a, 581
 very wrong as a, 348
 wants but little, 147
 wants but little drink, 165
 was made to mourn, 42
 we ken, a, 47
 what a piece of work is, 314
 what a strange thing is, 63
 what a thoughtless animal is, 111
 what has by, been done, 409
 what is, 43
 whatever you are, be a, 879
 when you are such a, 661
 who makes no mistakes, 241
 who man would be, 331
 who smokes, 200
 who stole the livery, 242
 who void of cares, 241
 with thy might, to be, 358
 without religion, 156
 would have been th' inclqser, 160
 Man's a man for a' that, 47
 a man, though he has a hose on his
 head, 746
 not worth a moment's pain, 150
 of a jealous kind, 256
 rich with little, 406
 the gowd, 47
 Man's best possession, 48
 best things, 211
 estate, the relief of, 7
 finer part, 156
 first disobedience, 211
 fortune not a worthy end of being,
 8
 hand has made, what, it can
 destroy, 878
 ingratitude, 287
 inhumanity, 42
 life is like unto a summer's day,
 445
 love, 60
 the noblest work, honest, 247
 work, 33
 Manager, no lazy, 610
Manaña sera otro día, 872
 Manchester, up from, 29
Mandata imperiosa, 634
 Mandate, thus the royal, 44
 Mane, ocean's, 242
Manes, fabulæ, 709
Manet in æternum, 704
Mangiando viene l'appetito, 757
Mangiare insegna a bere, 772

- Mangle, has your mother sold her, 465
 pecuniary, 114
 Mangled matter, this, 323
 Mangler in a million, 113
 Manhood a struggle, 116
 in his look, 170
 is wary, 377
 Manhood's firm unclouded reason, 5
Manibus illotis, 558
 Manichean god, 100
 Mankind, an equal portion dealt, 145
 beast kinder than, 302
 common dispositions of, 37
 everywhere the same, 226
 flame which ruineth, 154
 for ever doth accompany, 5
 from China to Peru, 175
 life and manners of, 603
 meanest of, 247
 primitive, more hardy, 544
 think their little set, 207
 unknown, leave, 80
 vain disturber of, 373
 who does not adapt himself to, 555
 who surpasses or subdues, 53
 Manliness to meekness, 390
 Manlius, commands of, 585
 Manly and so kind, 269
 mould, limbs were cast in, 271
 Manna of a day, 154
 tongue dropped, 213
 Manne, a fonde old, 232
 Manner born, to the, 312
 hung hovering graces, 63
 of his speech, 305
 suit your, to your man, 699
 Manners, a sign of degenerate, 640
 and soft words, 379
 and their ways, 254
 are not idle, 370
 are, where men are, 696
 arts soften, 565
 bad association corrupts good, 508
 blameless, 530
 contrary to good, 509
 conversation, and sense of honour,
 528
 degenerate, grow, 591
 different, to different pursuits, 591
 evil, grow plenteously, 591
 evil of the age, 646
 gentle blood, gentle, 345
 gentle, of, 254
 good, cannot be given, 785
 ill, best courtesy, 73
 justice, honour have gone, 635
 leave something for, 816
 lordships change, 821
 love makes foolish, 591
 make a man's fortune, 686
 make fortune, 591
 make fortunes, 823
 make the man, 823
 makyth man, 823
 man of letters and of, 99
 money brought in foreign, 641
 not men but, 132
 noted, 256
 of every age to be observed, 488
 of many men, saw the, 650
 of men, I have known the, 616
 old, gone, 271
 posterity cannot add to our, 607
 pursuits, peoples, and battles, 629
 school for, 173
 Manners, similarity of, 486
 sweeter, 367
 take a tincture from our own,
 248
 to except my Lord Mayor, 458
 two sets of, 403
 way to, never too late, 673
 with fortunes, 248
 with softest, 254
 women make, 724
 Manners' sake, for, 424
 Manners, eight-and-forty, 63
 Mansion old, that, 168
 Mansions, many, 430
 more stately, 166
 Mantle, her silver, 215
 in his, 304
 Mantua bore me, 585
 Manufacture, the soul of, 335
 Manuscript, zigzag, 98
 Many, commands of, ineffective, 614
 fail, one succeed, 362
 headed, 498
 headed monster, 251
 headed monster-thing, 271
 still must labour for the one, 55
 things, intent on too, 637
 things, not, but much, 613
 what are they among so, 430
 work of, is strong, 824
 Mapes, Walter, 335 *note*
 Mar, made himself to, 321
 to the Earl of, 257
 Marathon, mountains look on, 61
 plain of, 178
 spares grey, 52
 Marathonian plain, 397
 Marble and gold, slavery dwells under,
 685
 and recording brass decay, 97
 dull cold, 301
 halls, dwelt in, 36
 halls, her, 193
 leapt to life, 211
 like stainless, 260
 man who is sawing, 171
 to retain, 56
 to write it in, 232
 wastes, more the, 456
 will never mark the, 249
 wrongs in, 204
 yielding, 381
 Marbles, the mossy, 165
 with public inscriptions, 612
 March, 234
 a dry, 9
 boisterous as, 269
 comes in like a lion, 824
 dust, 378, 740, 747
 first mild day of, 401
 grass, 824
 hare, 758
 hare, thou mad, 335
 in Janiver, 824
 many weathers, 824
 mists in, frosts in July, 758.
 of-Intellect-Boys, 340
 of our existence, 53
 of the human mind, 38
 prospering, 34
 search, April try, 824
 that comes roaring, 383.
 the Ides of, 302
 the long majestic, 251
 the winds of, 290

- March winds and April showers. 464
 wreath of, 366
 Marched breast forward, 34
 Marches, our dreadful, 298
 Mare a bald face, filly will have a
 blaze, 881
 grey, ill to live with, 364
 grey, the better horse, 858
 man shall have his, 282
 that is shod slips, 745
 upon a sorry, 168
 Mares, more, than Grissell, 866
 Mare's nest, to find a, 871
 Margate beach, on, 170
 'twas in, 18
 Marge, having an ample, 369
 Margin, a meadow of, 333
Mari, cum, certas, 540
 Maria Theresa's epitaph, 674
Mariage de convenance, 725
 Marigold of cheerful hue, 332
 Mariner, what has a, to do with arms?
 655
 worn and wan, 330
 Mariners, credit the relations of, 25
 loves to talk with, 85
 of England, 66
 Mark Antony, who lost the world, 238
 and glass, 295
 fellow of no, 294
 loves a shining, 408
 the fairest soonest hit, 49
 to miss the, 484
 Marks on rare crockery, 82
 Market, buy at, sell at home, 764
 Friday I go to, 132
 friend in the, better than money,
 742
 gardener a, 666
 if fools went not to, 805
 loses his, 795
 send a fool to, 846
 sillierless man gangs fast through,
 749
 the best garden, 860
 three women and a goose make a,
 870
 to avail himself of the, 670
 woman come into church, 267
 Marlborough's eyes, from, 175
 Marmalade lips, 207
 Marmion, good-night to, 270
 last words of, 270
Marotte, chacun à sa, 775
 Marpesia, the rugged rock, 600
 Marred, all that is spoke is, 325
 Marriage, advice on, 12
 and single life, 9, 10, 12
 bell, merry as a, 52
 between blind wife and deaf hus-
 band, 730
 consent makes, 508
 days lucky or unlucky, 827
 desired through impulse, 616
 devil hath his part in, 825
 dirge in, 311
 early, long love, 189
 eyes open before, half-shut after, 814
 for money, 703
 has many pains, 176
 hasty, 293
 in true, 355
 is a serious thing, 262
 is an evil invoked by men, 469
 is destinie, 824
 Marriage is heaven and hell, 746
 is honourable, 435
 like blood, good, and age, in, 818
 like blude, gude, age, make happy,
 875
 like face, never a less, 620
 making, fair words in, 866
 money makes, 821
 nothing but a civil contract, 275
 of true minds, 327
 of very rich people, 171
 rob by way of, 133
 sounds well, tastes ill, 825
 state, the, 347
 Thales' advice respecting, 433
 that is no marriage, 469
 the butt of every railer, 140
 the happiest bond, 150
 the nine joys of, 715
 when best in time, 383
 wish, a, 838
 you hate, as much as business, 140
 note
 Marriages are made in heaven, 339
 made in heaven, 824
 second, 133
 unequal, seldom happy, 875
 Married another, she, 25
 bilboes to be, 135
 cares increase when children are,
 879
 couple, complacency of, 188
 couple, one fool in every, 133
 dreadfully, 25
 her, true I have, 322
 in haste, 90
 life, three is company in, 392
 live till I were, 280
 love, a dish of, 262
 man, most, 25
 man turns his staff to a stake, 747,
 860
 man, when you're a, 110
 meek until, 822
 men, laugh till their hearts ache,
 876
 needy when, 789
 never, that's his hell, 48
 now you're, I wish you joy, 445
 people, delight, 240
 she is born, that's born handsome
 847
 that's his plague, 48
 to-day, married to-morrow, 879
 when a man's, 830
 when we are, 277
 who repent not, 759
 young man, 288
 Marries, dies, or turns Hindoo, 331
 for wealth, who, 798
 late, who, marries ill, 798
 when a man, 444
 when he is poor, he who, 481
 who, between sickle and scythe, 885
 who, ere he be wise, 798
 Marrow of the matter, 377
 Marry a fool, 315
 a rich woman, as easy to, 371
 a woman who lives near you, 479
 above your match, 825
 again, prepared to, 144
 an equal, 825
 ancient people, they that, 139
 be slow when you, 825
 be sure before you, of a house, 760

- Marry, better to, than to burn, 432
 day you, you either kill or save
 yourself, 746
 every woman should, 116
 first, love will follow, 825
 for love, work for siller, 825
 I must not, 228
 in haste, 825
 in Lent, live to repent, 825
 in May, repent alway, 825
 late or never, 813
 not, wise man, 802
 or go to war, advise none to, 752
 proper time to, 101
 reason one should never, 392
 soon, honest men, 802
 the daughter on knowing the
 mother, 825
 the girl first, 333
 to please ourselves, 21
 to, way to repentance, 469
 too soon, 262
 when a man should, 10, 12
 you, I will vouchsafe to, 237
 your daughters betimes, 825
 your equal, 674
 your son when you will, 825
 Marrying easy, housekeeping hard, 825
 of children, a great waster, 764
 Mars approaches, 536
 impius, 667
 of malcontents, 277
 rages through the world, 667
 seat of, 291
 Mart, dusky lane and wrangling, 184
 of all the earth, 99
 where has commerce such a, 98
 Martie suo, 687
 Martem accendere cantu, 585
 Martha, to the world a, 445
 Marti, tam, quam Mercurio, 689
 Martial, melting airs or, 100
 sounds, blowing, 212
 Martin's, St., summer, 297
 Martyr, a pale, 336
 cannot be dishonoured, 130
 first, the, 158
 the cause, not death, makes the, 452
 the devil's, 885
 to mild enthusiasm, 29
 Martyrs forget the pair, 347
 noble army of, 437
 Martyr's woe, groan of, 22
 Martyrdom, gift of, 123
 Marvellous, for the sake of the, 507
 we nothing know but what is, 409
 Mary buds, winking, 307
 had a little lamb, 446
 now of a Bloody, 171
 Queen of Scots, 443
 Masculine, things called, 643
 Mask, and antique pageantry, 221
 falls, the man remains, 722
 frighten a lion with a, 576
 laughter under a, 548
 of brooses, 111
 Mason, not a, who refuses a stone, 791
 Masonic hymn, the, 444
 Masquerade, war in, 122
 Mass, a confused, 666
 from, to the table, 515
 meat and, 825
 models for the, 29
 the giant, 301
 Masses, the, 462
 Mast, nail to the, 165
 Master, a, must serve, 796
 absent, house dead, 860
 and lord, he is, 358
 becomes a servant when he fears,
 536
 by the words of a, 572
 early, soon knave, 772
 famous, calm and dead, 30
 he that would govern, 206
 if I am, and you master, 805
 if they have a bad, 148
 in the presence of the, 371
 like, like man, 818
 my, not my servitude, ashamed of,
 522
 no worse, 600
 none is born, 832
 of all, 231
 of my fate, 159
 one eye of the, 836
 one is your, 427
 one only, 146
 pledged to no particular, 618
 spirit, life-blood of a, 226
 spirit, no, 398
 spring, one, 99
 such, such man, 378
 the, has said it, 580
 the, sees most, 522
 the sleepy, 818
 the, the gardener answered, 445
 when everyone is, 819
 who will not serve one, 799
 Masters bad to a bad servant, 700
 cannot all be, 322
 give your servants that is just, 435
 serve two, 425
 two, will not do, 825
 what will not the, 654
 who serves two, 798
 Master's eye fattens the horse, 869
 eyes ripen fruit, 658
 feet and hands, 163
 foot doth fat the ground, 860
 presence the eye of the home, 475
 Masterly inactivity, 458
 Masterpiece, heaven's, 260
 Mastery in bondage, 539
 mawes the meadows, 825
 strive here for, 214
 Mastiff be gentle, though the, 869
 greyhound, 306
 quiet while curs yelp, 860
 Match above his rank, sell his, 206
 contrive, nature did this, 380
 tax, Latin motto, 532 note
 the worse the, 171
 Matchmakers burn their fingers, 825
 Mate, bill our, 209
 no, no comrade, 394
 not alone a proper, 101
 who shall be the maiden's, 272
 Mated, longing to be, 390
 Material, the work excelled the, 585
 Mathematics make men subtle, 11
 Mathousin audô, 473
 Matins, Magnificat at, 872
 meals and, 825
 meat and, 825
 Matre pulchra, filia pulchrior, 622
 Matrem, tandem desine, 689
 Matrimony at its lowest, 348
 like bird-cages, 716
 Matron's glance, the, 146

- Matter, but the manner, 305
 he's full of, 286
 I am full of, 414
 mair moving, 47
 mean withal, 346
 mince this, 323
 not words, 13
 sum of, remains the same, 15
 this mangled, 323
 to be thought over, 491
 what he said, no, 63
 with less art, more, 313
 wrecks of, 1
 wretched, 220
 Matters, what, is not how much you
 have, 654
 Matthew, Mark, Luke, and John, 465
 Matthie sends sap into the tree, 845
 Mattho, St., take thy hopper, 845
 Matthy, St., all the year goes by, 845
Mauvaise honte, 467
Maux, aux grands, les grands remèdes,
 769
d'autrui, force pour supporter, 725
 Maw, whose gospel is their, 224
 Mawkish, so sweetly, 252
 Mawkishness, thence proceeds, 182
 Maxim be my virtue's guide, 226
 firm to this scoundrel, 375
 general, nothing so useless, 201
 often heard in trade, 74
 that grounded, 220
 Maxims, a man of, 88
 little hoard of, 362
 of the mud, 369
 reveal men's hearts, 724
 whereby you may alleviate, 687
 May, a dry, 9
 a leaky, 745
 before the thing we, 203
 chills the lap of, 145
 cold, and a windy, 741
 darling buds of, 327
 flood never did good, 747, 825
 flowers in, fine cocks of hay, 779
 fresh as, 269
 gladly put it on in, 825
 glides into June, 193
 hail, bounteous, 225
 hath but his time, 128
 hath painted, 76
 he that does all he, 794
 he that will not when he, 800
 hot, makes a fat churchyard, 745
 I'm to be Queen o' the, 361
 is a pious fraud, 199
 look at corn in, 820
 lovers' calends, 174
 marriage in, unlucky, 825
 marry bad wives in, 676
 merry month of, 18
 mother of monethes, 77
 no month but, 161
 rain in, makes bread, 825.
 shear your sheep in, 847
 the merry month of, 328
 the month of, 74
 the rose in, 78.
 till, be out, cast not a clout, 765
 welcome as the flowers in, 204
 wife, husband June, 383
 will have no slogardie, 75
 will make the cow quake, 825
 will prove if you live, 824
 May-be is all very well, 825
 May-be's, buke of, very braid, 825
 the book of, 854
 Mayde, as meke as is a, 74
 Maying, oh, that we two were, 185
 Mayne, have an eie to the, 199
 Mayor, dined as well as my Lord, 804
 dulness marked him for a, 79
 good manners to except my Lord
 842
 of London, Lord, 458
 Mayors and shrieves all hushed, 252
 May-pole, give 'em but a, 348
 in the Strand, 23
 Maze, a mighty, 245
 in fancy's, 250
 of schools, 243
 the mirthful, 145
 Mazes of metaphorical confusion, 181
 in wandering, 213
 Mead, man that walks the, 362
 Meadow, painted, 2
 the scythe feeds the, 863
 thin, is soon mowed, 749
 Meadows, abroad in the, 386
 do paint the, 282
 have drunk enough, 506
 trim, 221
 Meagre were his looks, 322
 Meal enow, he behoves to have, 789
 how will this bring, 653
 smallest grain of, would suit better,
 722
 Meals, after, stand or walk, 639
 and matins minish never, 825
 eat many, and you will grow fat,
 835
 many, better, than one too merry
 761
 Meal's meat, a year's rent on one, 801
 Mealy boys, 111
 Mean, a mighty thing amongst the, 57
 and mighty, 307
 bliss in the golden, 383
 is not careful what they, 325
 revenge and malice fause, 45
 so poorly, thou canst not, 91
 speak not what we, 279
 the golden, 206, 400
 who loves the golden, 196
 Means, and if the, be just, 243
 best ends by best, 173
 by easy, 208
 end must justify the, 259
 intensely and means good, 31
 my extremest, 283
 proportioned their end, 246
 slight, great effect, 737, 849
 too low for envy, 92
 well "useless without "does well,"
 603
 whereby I live, 285
 Meandering, no, 112
 Meanest of mankind, 247
 Meaning, a good, corrupted, 211
 blunders round about a, 250
 free from all, 123
 in his plain, 284
 is no great matter, 64
 it's what you please, 64
 some faint, 124
 suited to his mind, 362
 to find its, 31
 well, 247
 Meanings, majestic, 385
 that he never had, 99

- Meanings, two, in one word, 299
 Meanly, do nothing, 598
 Meannesses too mean for man, 372
 Meant for something better, 61
 wist myselfe not what I, 78
 Measles, did you ever have, 25
 love is like the, 174
 Measure a merry mean, 825
 good, 786
 in things, there is, 528
 is medicine, 129
 is treasure, 825
 know your own, 616
 of my name, the, 675
 others' corn by your bushel, 809
 sunk to this little, 303
 ten times, 825
 thrice, cut once, 825
 Measures not himself, who, 798
 not men, 148
 not men but, 37
 Meat, after, mustard, 752
 and cloth, 825
 and matins, 825
 drink, and money, 778
 drink, washing, and lodging, 348
 eat but little, 350
 eaten, is good to pay, 772
 God sends, 784
 it feeds on, mock the, 324
 leave not, to gnaw bones, 816
 loves roast, that licks the spit, 793
 made for mouths, 302
 make my brother to offend, if, 432
 more, less mustard, 828
 much, much maladies, 828
 new, new appetite, 757, 831
 one man's, 838
 one man's, another's poison, 878
 poor folks seek, 841
 some hae, 45
 sweet, sour sauce, 775, 851
 twice boiled, take heed of, 852
 upon what, 303
 wholesomest, at another's cost, 864
 Meat is to be eaten, maids to be wed, 753
 Mecca, from Ceca to, 839
 Meccas of the mind, 155
 Mechanic slaves, 305
Mécontents, cent, et un ingrat, 730
Medaglia, ogni, ha il suo verso, 775
 Medal, every, has its reverse, 775
 Medals, 2
 French distribute, 228
 Medea, let not, slaughter in view of the audience, 600
Mēden agan, 474
Medias res, in, 672
 Medicable wounds, 4
 Medically, who lives, lives miserably, 650
Medice, cura teipsum, 586
 vivit, qui, 650
Medici, si tibi deficiant, 854 *note*
 ubi tres, duo athei, 697
Medicina, ars, 691
 paratur, sero, 641
 Medicine, a science more professed than laboured, 8
 art of, a question of time, 691
 chest of the soul, 472
 for a troubled mind, 135
 God sends the, 785
 grief itself a, 96
 Medicine, life may be prolonged by, 308
 saved by ignorance of, 455
 sometimes takes away health, 527
 time and not, cures, 870
 too late for the dead, 586
 Medicines to make me love, 293
Medicorum opprobrium, 629
Medicos, incidis in, 563 *note*
Medio tutissimus ibis, 586
 Mediocre and cringing, 725
Mediocria malle quam nimia, 581
Médiocrité en tous cas louée, 725
 Mediocrities condemn what is beyond them, 724
 Mediocrity always praised, 725
 not below, 178
 priceless jewel, 136
 wish for, 729
Médire, plaisir à, 788
 Meditation, all to, 297
 in maiden, 282
 Medium, the happy, 718
 to find the, 97
 Medlars good when rotten, 825
 Meed in Heaven, expect thy, 223
 overmastereth law, 190
 Meek and humble-mouthed, 300
 blessed are the, 425
 Moses was very, 411
 Meekly thou didst resign, 224
 Meekness is not weakness, 825
 Meet again, if we do, 304
 again, part to, 65
 at any time, when we, 120
 him, thought went forth to, 408
 to know to love, 85
 Meeter to carry off the latter, 240
 Meethosalem, I may not be, 114
 Meeting, broke the good, 309
 like this, a, 229
 of these champions proud, 272
 to mar the mirthful, 56
 was all mirth, 253
Mega biblion, mega kakon, 474
Mehr Licht, 735
 Meke as is a mayde, 74
 Melancholic eats, 854
 Melancholy, a kind of demon, 2
 charm in, 265
 dipt, in, 408
 for curing, 258
 gold drives away, 827
 green and yellow, 289
 hail, divinest, 221
 hence loathed, 221
 I can suck, 286
 idleness the cause of, 47
 its chord in, 168
 main, the, 374
 man's heart, 48
 marked him, 152
 mood of, 128
 moping, 218
 nothing in nature is, 85
 nought so sweet as, 47
 pastoral, 397
 silent maid, 151
 sit, 180
 sweetest, 137
 villainous, 305
 Melancholy's child, 305
 Melchisedech, like, without pedigree, 462
Meletē to pan, 474
Meliōra sequamur, 691

- Meliora sequentur*, 540
video, proboque, 706
Melitos to pleon esti cholē, 472
 Mellifluous streams, 220
 Mellow for me, too, 226
 grave or, 2
 Melodies abide of the everlasting chime,
 184
 heard, are sweet, 182
 making, 74
 Melodious birds sing madrigals, 204
 tear, 223
 Melody back, falling in, 86
 blundering, 123
 descends as from a throne, 61
 every grove is, 372
 for liberty restored, 551
 kind Siren, 182
 of every grace, 196
 plenty corrupts the, 361
 sweeter than he knows, 129
 Melon, after, wine is a felon, 752
 knife fall on, or melon on knife, 884
 Melrose, view fair, 272
 Melt at others' woe, 253, 257
 Melting mood, unused to the, 325
 Melts for ever, 44
 the bubble, 87
Melun, les anguilles de, 871
 Member, a rotten, 19
Memento semper finis, 587
Meminisse dulce est, 645
 juvabit, 540
 officium suum, 569, 603
 pigebit, 600
Memnēso apistein, 874
Mémoire, beaucoup de, peu de juge-
 ment, 746
 Memoirs, ought to write his own, 338
Memor, dum, ipse mei, 600
esto avum sic properare tuum, 507
nostri, vive, 710
quisque tecti, 560
Memoria laborum prateritorum, 685
 Memorial, a, more lasting than brass,
 533
 some frail, 152
 the, remains, 535
 to keep Charles I. out of the, 113
 Memories, images, 403
 vague, 234
 vex itself with, 234
 Memory, a danger to satirists, 11
 a great man's, 316
 artificial, 587
 at a drinking-bout, I hate, 474
 breathes her vesper sigh, 228
 brings, fond, 231
 claim of grateful, 396
 cursed with, 236
 dear son of, 225
 diminishes without exercise, 587
 domains of tender, 401
 for his jests, indebted to his, 333
 gild the past, 228
 great, without learning, 746
 held in everlasting, 339
 his awful, 341
 his, is fresh, 340
 holds a seat, while, 313
 how sweet their, 94
 I hate a comrade with a, 624
 is fair and bright, 379
 locked, in my, 312
 Love's dear, 188
 Memory, no day shall take you from, 542
 of, all he stole, 252
 of disaster is another disaster, 639
 of happiness in misery, 737
 of leaders lives not by marbles, 612
 of past good doubles the evil, 736
 of the just, 416, 587
 of the past, 41
 of what he was, 214
 oft requires the bit, 350
 protect his, 261
 purpose the slave to, 316
 storehouse of the mind, 377
 strengthens as burdened, 103
 sweet, wafted by, 264
 the leaves of, 195
 the Morning-star of, 54
 the table of my, 313
 thou fond deceiver, 148
 thou soul of joy, 268
 to after-time, 135
 to, dear, 450
 through into my, 222
 trustworthy as trusted, 108
 wakes, 46
 wakes the bitter, 214
 warder of the brain, 308
 watches o'er the sad review, 65
 wolves lose not, 887
 Men, a thousand kinds of, 589
 all possible heroes, 27
 all sorts and conditions of, 437
 all the pursuits of, 653
 and nations knew, 256
 and things, 30
 and things, keep your view of ex-
 tensive, 6
 and we know not how, 26
 and women, these too are, 266
 are dwarfs, 554
 are men, 323
 are not angels, 31
 are rare, 826
 are we, and must grieve, 398
 as if, fought upon, 270
 assume to be, what, 15
 being all eminent, 240
 below, and saints above, 272
 betray, that, 148
 blind all through life, 734
 busy companies of, 205
 but manners, not, 132
 cheerful ways of, 214
 daily do, what, 280
 deal with life, 95
 decay, 146
 differ as Heaven and Earth, 369
 distinguished by reason and speech,
 662
 England a prison for, 773
 from books, 114
 gods make sport with, 589
 great parent of, 667
 greatest, have oftst wrecked, 219
 grow better, 391
 happy breed of, 291
 have died, 287
 high-minded men, 179
 if this counsel be of, 430
 in great place, 10
 like children move, 151
 lives o', 236
 mad, young, 234
 make wealth, women preserve it, 826
 make wealth, women save it, 746

- Men, manners of, 699
 may be read, 248
 may come, 363
 may say more, 289
 more eloquent than, 262
 more godlike when gods were more human, 732
 more, than Michael, 866
 most, are bad, 450
 must be taught, 244
 must fall, 292
 must pursue things present, 8
 must work, 185
 no honesty in, 321
 not saints, sweet lady, 206
 not stones but, 304
 O shame to, 213
 of a little breed, 367
 of concealed fire, 2
 of low estate, 432
 of renowned virtue, 226
 off, by keeping, 141
 only disagree, 213
 ordinary, 305
 overlook their own matters, 536
 peace with, war with vices, 630
 quit yourselves like, 412
 race of miserable, 368
 robust for toil, 66
 rule the world, 826
 shortest ladies love longest, 137
 sleek-headed, 303
 so many, so many opinions, 849
 society of, 257
 some to business, 248
 such as live, 255
 the best, 130
 the best of, 107
 the cause of women's hatreds, 724
 the fewer, 296
 the ways of, 257
 the workers, 362
 their manners, and their ways, 254
 they are, 153
 two, look through same bars, 189
 valued not for what they are, 200
 were deceivers ever, 280
 what, do, not what they ought, 8
 what hearts have, 369
 where there are, are manners, 696
 who are no good to themselves or to anyone, 509
 whose life, learning, 225
 will be free and equal, 6
 windy ways of, 363
 work and think, 266
 would be angels, 245
 ye go for, 309
 you are the, 29
- Men's hearts, 35
 men, 128
 vows, 307
- Menace, neither right nor wise to, 40
tel, qui a grand peur, 823
- Menagerie point of view, 128
- Mendane, ilka man, 807
 for man to, 124
 him, tend him, nurse him, 144
 it, leave it if you cannot, 816
 lacks time to, 359
 my title, 260
 one, if everyone would, 805
 or end, 63
- Mendacia famæ*, 508
Mendax, infamia, 536
- Mendax, splendide*, 683
 Mended, endure what can't be, 386
 Mending, timely, save much spending, 749
 Mendings honourable, rags abominable, 826
 many rendings, many, 824
 Mendynans (beggars), 190
 Menial, a pampered, 235
Ménin, acide, thea, 474
Mens conscia recti, 508, 587
divinior, 564
divinior, atque os magna sonaturum, 511
immota manet, 587
sana in corpore sano, 629
Mensæ, movent fastidia, 630
Vensuram nominis ipsa fero, 675
 Mental power and ill-fed brains, 344
Mentem senescere sentimus, 512
travisse polo, 655
 Mention, forbear to, 259
 her, we never, 19
 Mentioned not, better d—d than, 393
Mentiri licet poetis, 689
scite, 500
Mentis, compos, 507
gratissimus error, 638
 Mercenary views, disdains all, 80
 Merchandise, good, easily sold, 568
 good, finds a buyer, 642
 no profit in bad, 606
 seeks to rise by, 463
 Merchant, a true-bred, 107
 as gude tynes as wins, 758
 at sea, praises home, 579
 bare, he is not a, 791
 he is not, who always gains, 747
 no, that always gains, 791
 that gains not, loath, 747
 who loses, cannot laugh, 817
 Merchants are princes, whose, 420
 happy, says the soldier, 621
 most do congregate, 283
 show our foulest, like, 301
- Merci*, epitaph on, 683
Mercier, à petit, petit panier, 749
Mercies marvellous, 354
 Merciful, blessed are the, 498
 man remembers himself, 554
 unto the bad is cruel, 262
 view holds in doubtful matters, 560
- Mercury is not my planet, 185
 like feathered, 294
 not carved from all wood, 612
 not made out of any wood, 532
- Mercy, a bad cause which asks, 583
 a God all, a God unjust, 408
 a vice of, 302
 and truth are met, 415
 any dram of, 284
 begets mercy, 826
 big with, 94
 but murders, 321
 cannot win, 268
 emboldens sin, 302
 hand folks over to God's, 128
 how can he ever hope to have, 345
 I to others show, 248
 in, shall the throne be established, 420
 is become our crime, 123
 loosens the law, 521
 nobility's true badge, 325
 public voice for, 177

- Mercy show, I will some, 296
 sighed farewell, 55
 so good a grace as, 278
 sweet, to the gates of Heaven, 397
 temper justice with, 218
 the brave love, 141
 the quality of, 285
 to an enemy, 13
 to forgive, 123
 unto others, 345
 we do pray for, 285
 will soon pardon, 423
 without weight, God gives, 784
 Mercy's indeed the attribute, 238
 Mere man, 33, 461
Mère pitieuse fait fille tigneuse, 745
 Meridian, scorched as in the, 181
 Merit, force of his own, 300
 in knowing when to have done, 70
 man can plead, 80
 more weight than, 88
 patient, 315
 praise, who, 244
 raised, by, 212
 sense of injured, 211
 that which he obtains, 86
 what is, 239
 who rises by his own, 569
 wins the soul, 245
 worthier than fame, 13
 Merits, his, to disclose, 152
 obtain that which he, 86
 on their own, 89
 Merit's all his own, 79
 Meritorious persons, who were never at
 Waterbury, 25
 Mermaid, things done at the, 20
 Merrily, live, 731
 Merriment, a scheme of, 178
 your flashes of, 318
 Merry, all are not, that dance, 753
 and wise, guid to be, 47
 as good company, 300
 as the day is long, 279
 at meat, 786
 dancing, drinking, 125
 heart goes all the day, 290
 heart lives as long as sad, 758
 heart maketh a cheerful counten-
 ance, 416
 I am not, 323
 if I've been, 30
 in hell, 'tis, 378
 lay, 19
 man, as long liveth, 379
 man, the sad hate the, 623
 men, three, 442
 met and merry part, 463
 monarch, 263
 roundelay, 240
 Merryman, Dr., 854
Mere mala, 583: *proba*, 568
 'Mesopotamia,' that blessed word, 457
 Message, gently hast thou told thy, 218
 hear the, 733
 Messenger, I send my, 428
 stay for the lame, 850
 Messiah's eulogy, 100
Mesure, en toutes choses à, 827
 Met, we wooed, we, 321
Metabolē pantōn glukēia, 474
 Metal a breed of barren, 283
 more attractive, 316
 of unimproved, 311
 shines with use, 488
 Metal, sonorous, 212
 turn the, with the, 558
 Metamorphoses (Ovid's), 561
 Metaphor, a tired, 64
 Metaphors, language is, 71
 Metaphysic wit, 49
 Metaphysics, Voltaire's definition, 728
 Meteor, shone like a, 212
 streamed like a, 153
 Meteorlike, flame lawless, 246
 Method, gentle in, 685
 in it, there is, 314
 Methusaleh, example of, 716
Métier, chacun à son, 775
 Metre and rhyme, accidental, 388
 lame, 220
Metron criston, 474
 Metropolis, noble spirit of the, 181
 Metternich, 456
 Mettle dangerous in a blind horse, 826
 lad of, 293
 so full of, 120
Metu dempto, 676
Metui quam amari maluit, 568
Metus ad omnes, pœna ad paucos, 700
 Meum and tuum, 187
 Meung, Jean de, 77 note
Meure, une, entre deux verdcis, 748
 Micawber, Mr., 112-113
 Mice and men, schemes o', 42
 and rats, 306
 appear like, 306
 dance when the cat is out, 880
 do not play with cat's son, 860
 like little, 351
 Michael Angelo for breakfast, 82
 Angelo, Italy from designs by, 82
 Angelo, motto, 736
 Michal, dear, 28
 Michel, Saint, 871
 Miching mallecho, this is, 316
 Mickle, mony pickles make a, 824
 Microcosm of a public school, 114
 woman a, 138
 Microscopes, gas, 111
 Microscopic for defect, 239
 Midas, food for, 284
 rocked the cradle, 170
 Midas-eared Mammonism, 71
 Middle age of man, 63
 age, on his bold visage, 271
 ages, 14 note
 ages, the barbarous, 63
 (class) excellent, 459
 class we must look, to the, 372
 course is best, 468
 course safest, 561, 586
 course, steer a, 207
 state, grant me a, 204
 state, life's, 101
 times of the world, 14
 Middlesex, an acre in, 202
 juries, 210
 Middling pace, a 90
 Midnight, and yet no eye, 341
 chime, the, 167
 chimes at, 295
 crew, 152
 iron tongue of, 283
 not to be a-bed after, 288
 oil, 260
 on her starry throne, 329
 out of his bed at, 293
 shout and revelry, 222
 the dead of, 16

- Midnight, thy dark pencil, 408
 yet not a nose, 336
 Midnight's starry heaven, 188
 Mid-noon, risen on, 216
 Midst of the matter, 561
 Midsummer madness, 289
 Mien, the distant, 55
 the elder lady's, 271
Mieux sera, 866
 tout est pour le, 730
 Might, a handful of, 826
 do it with thy, 418
 have been, 157
 have been, it, 389
 have-been, my name is, 266
 have been, we, 188
 is right, 826
 is, where, the right is, 357
 lawless, 20
 not always right, 826
 overcomes right, 826
 resisting, 124
 that makes a title, 104
 the measure of right, 588
 Mightiest in the mightiest, 285
 Might'st have been, what thou, 270
 Mighty by sacrifice, 187
 fallen, how are the, 412
 mean and, 307
 men shall be mightily tormented,
 423
 shrine of the, 54
 Mignonette, 100 *note*
 Mild, drawn, 112
 mannered away from home, 567
 Mildness and self renouncement, 6
 ethereal, 372
 Mile, every, is two in winter, 775
 one Scottish, 360
 sad tires in a, 290
 Miles, make short the, 823
Miles horridus, 682
 turpe senex, 695
Militare, vivere est, 710
 Military genius wanting in subtlety, 510
 gent I see, a, 371
 service, religion the bond of, 641
 service, the merchant extols, 621
 stupidity, 478
Militia est potior, 621
 Militia of the pen, black, 410
 Milk a he-goat, 593
 and water, 57
 big drops mingling with the, 189
 crying over spilt, 812
 not more like to milk, 603
 of human kindness, 40, 308
 of kindness into curds, 166
 on wine or beer, 807
 seas of, 238
 streams of, 540
 turning into sweet, 182
 the cow which is near, 478
 wash, from your liver, 807
 weeping over shed, 812
 welcomes wine, 826
 Milky way, face like the, 351
 way, solar walk or, 245
 Mill and Spencer had not said the last
 word, 382
 cannot grind with water past, 119, 860
 clack, in vain is the, 809
 first to the, first grinding, 779
 gets by going, 860
 grinds at my, 791
 Mill, in for a, 808
 more water glideth by the, 325
 much water goeth by the, 828
 stone does not become moss-grown,
 748
 turn the, while there is sugar-cane,
 822
 water that drives the, 150
 who avoids the, gets no flour, 650
 Mills and wives, 826
 of God grind slowly, 196
 of the gods, 785
 Miller, a jolly, 21
 and yet an honest man, 774
 call a man a thief, shall a, 136
 draws water to his own mill, 775
 he hecht her a heart, 47
 honest, has a golden thumb, 794
 honest, has hair on his teeth, 774
 Millers take the best grinding, 774
 tailors, weavers, 774
 Milliner, perfumed like a, 293
 Millinery, mass of, 367
 Million, pleased not the, 314
 Millions, boldly speak ten wrong, 237
 died that Cæsar might be great, 65
 of spiritual creatures, 215
 ready saddled and bridled, 203, 460
 richer than, 133
 tear-wrung, 59
 thanks of, 155
 the twenty-seven, mostly fools, 72
 Millstone hanged about his neck, 429
 the lower, grinds, 860
 the nether, 414
 who shuns the, 475, 650
 Millstones, eyes drop, 299
 Milo's end, remember, 114
 Milton, 125 *note*, 152 *note*
 Carlyle's paraphrase of, 70
 held, faith and morals which, 398
 mute, inglorious, 152
 the divine, 402
 the path of, 404
 the prince of poets, 61
 the sightless, 399
 thou shouldst be living, 398
 with his death and sin, 410
 Milton's faith, 357
 golden lyre, 3
 kindred, 383
 Minaret, cupola or, 270
 Mince this matter, 323
 Mind, a blameless, 566
 a good, possesses a kingdom, 587
 a grateful, 214
 a great, despises great things, 581
 a great, is calm, 581
 a great, speaks with more ease, 562
 a healthy, in a healthy body, 629
 a man's, is himself, 587
 a miracle of, 90
 a, moves the mass, 587
 a quiet, 380
 a sick, cannot bear harshness, 587
 a troubled, 135
 a well-balanced, 684
 a well-regulated, 674
 ages with the body, 545
 an even, in adverse circumstances,
 487
 an evenly-balanced, 659, 671
 an evil, hides its teeth, 583
 bad, bad disposition, 583
 banquet of the, 257

- Mind, be of resolute, 694
 be ye all of one, 436
 bettering of my, 276
 body, or estate, 437
 cannot follow it, 73
 commands and obtains, 492
 conquer your, 695
 conscious of rectitude, 587
 culture of, 492
 discipline strengthens the, 522
 diseased, minister to a, 310
 diseases of the, 591
 does not know what the mind is, 646
 each man has his own turn of, 685
 ennobles, not blood, 860
 equality is seated in the, 21
 farewell the tranquil, 324
 food of the, 522, 630
 frame the, to be pliant and obedient,
 8
 free from fear of death, 541
 free from insolent triumph, 487
 good, good find, 786
 grew worse and worse, 394
 grows and ages with the body, 512
 guanoed her, 116
 happy in the present, 574
 haunts the guilty, 298
 hidden in the, 614
 his wavering, 492
 I want to light up my own, 32
 ill suits a manly, 256
 is born with the body, 545
 is free, 120
 is in the dishes, 492
 is its own place, 212
 is pitched, as the, 100
 is the man, 9
 just suited to our, 67
 last infirmity of noble, 223
 lay aside their rustic, 534
 let extend thy, 219
 look to the, not the appearance, 469
 loves free space, 860
 magic of the, 55
 make allowance for a wounded, 631
 makes noble, 492
 man's unconquerable, 398
 march of the human, 38
 Meccas of the, 155
 miserable state of, 10
 nature's first great title, 105
 never spoke out his, 557
 not in my perfect, 307
 not to be changed, 212
 nothing great but, 155
 nurture your, 116
 O, what a noble, 315
 of diviner pattern, 564
 of man, nature of, 7
 only centres in the, 146
 ordains, what the, it achieves, 653
 outbreak of a fiery, 313
 pain of, worse than of body, 522
 perfect, is a dry light, 575
 reacts in sickness, 561
 recesses of the, 588
 relax your, 662
 release the, 681
 remains unconquered, 587
 remains unshaken, 587
 resolved, hath no cares, 862
 resolute, free, 342
 restrain your, 507
 reverting to things of earth, 73
- Mind, rule your, 492, 569
 should not be over-elated nor over
 depressed, 515
 sins, not the body, 587
 so various the human, 104
 strength of, 887 *note*
 talking with my, 29
 that builds for aye, 396
 that cannot yield, 256
 that fixed, 211
 that maketh good or ill, 345
 that very fiery particle, 63
 the desires of the, 7
 the dupe of the heart, 719
 the force of the, 710
 the human, in ruins, 106
 the ignoble, 246
 the wheels of our, 8
 think, and ne'er disclose her, 323
 thy manly, 136
 to a resolved, 136
 to me a kingdom is, 128, 443
 to me an empire, 343
 troubled, eye blind, 856
 turned inward, 402
 unburdened plays, 587
 undisturbed, 578
 untutored, 245
 weak in, 559
 wealth expels not tumults of, 611
 where is most, is least fortune, 696
 with even, 521
 with love o'erflowing, 397
 wise man master of his, 492
 would we were all of one, 308
- Minds affected by our affairs, 643
 aloof from other, 360
 all things can corrupt perverted, 626
 and manners preserved in poets
 writings, 600
 are many, 236
 are not ever craving, 103
 by nature great, 266
 evil, change good, 330
 gems of noble, 26
 great, think alike, 787
 honest, and active men, 139
 ignoble, 164
 improvement, the, 351
 innocent and quiet, 196
 many, one heart, 824
 men's capacious, 104
 mighty, in stunted body, 564
 mortal or immortal, 212
 of all men, 2
 of old, mighty, 340
 of men, how wretched the, 622
 so divided, 135
 terrified by hope and fear, 681
 that have nothing to confer, 394
 twins in, 547
 unsound, if you feed, you poison,
 875
 weak, led captive, 219
 wedlock of, 580
- Mind's the standard of the man, 387
 Mine, and I will have it, 284
 be rugged, though the, 136
 is yours, 279
 on flame, 83
 they are, I will say, 529
 Mines and caves, 7
 one yard below their, 317
 Miner, the fettered, 548
 Minerva, a sow to, 599

- Minerva, baskets of, 612
 the deadly gift of, 523
 unfavourable, nothing said or done, 694
 unwilling, 568
Minervam, sus, 688
 Mingle, in one another's being, 332
 mingle, 310
 shades of joy and woe, 274
 Mingling in wild disorder, 273
 Miniature, a lock of hair, 258
Minima de malis, 835
 omnia reges non curant, 515 *note*
 Minion, curled, 4
 Minions too great, 104
 Minister, an upright, 89
 by the weakest, 288
 every tune of every, 87
 hang it the, 443
 maul a, 352
 one fair spirit for my, 54
 or pendulum, 181
 to a mind diseased, 310
 Ministers are mortal, 124
 are seldom true, 200
Ministerium triste, 694
 Ministry, merit of a, 181
 Minnow, lose a, to catch a salmon, 889
 lost to catch a salmon, 744
 Minor pants for twenty-one, 251
Minor, si, esse voluit, 675
 Minors protected by law, 561
 Minstrel, ethereal, 395
 lead this, 397
 raptures, for him no, 272
 sing us now, 241
 was infirm and old, 271
 Minstrels of the morn, 374
 Minstrel's strain, 269
 Minstrelsy, wine and, 269
 Minute, supplience of a, 312
 thousandth part of a, 287
 Minutes bring us more, 242
 just fifteen, 98
 thus the little, 238
 yet what, 57
Mirabile dictu, 589
 Miracle, a lover true, 91
 instead of wit, 410
 never wrought to convert an atheist, 7
 of men, 220, 295
 of mind, 90
 of symmetry, 361
 Miracles, age of, is ever here, 732 *note*
 are to those who believe, 826
 for them are wrought, 234
 no longer any, 732
 saint without, has few pilgrims, 863
Miracula narrabant, 700
Miraculi causa, 507, 606
Mirror magis, 611
 Mirror, as in a, 689
 before the laughing, 209
 best, an old friend, 853
 its warped, 346
 of self love, 206
 pride grows by the, 669
 reflects, without being sullied, 858
 thou glorious, 54
 vex you to look in your, 692
 what has a blind man to do with a, 479
 what you see in, is not in, 879
 woman's heart like a, 722
 Mirrour of alle curtesie, 75
 Mirth, an ounce of, 19
 and innocence, 57
 and laughter, 61
 and no madness, 335
 and spleen, 2
 and tears, her humblest, 396
 and wit and gaiety, 95
 and youth and warm desire, 225
 can conquer fortune's spite, 80
 can into folly glide, 275
 limit of becoming, 281
 losing some hue of his, 209
 mixed wisdom with, 147
 not a string attuned to, 168
 prolongeth life, 379
 that does not make friends ashamed, 382
 that no repenting draws, 224
 that smile, that harmless, 73
 thy, refrain, 271
 to simulate, with sad mind, 549
 unseasonable, turns to sorrow, 452
 use you for my, 304
 very tragical, 283
 wicked, 136
 you have displaced the, 309
 Misanthropic hate, 51
 Misanthropy, gloomy, 263 *note*
 Misapply whatever he shall write, 207
 Miscellany, piebald, 364
 Mischance, never come, 316
 Mischief, hand to execute any, 173
 he hath done, 98
 in every deed of, 142
 it means, 316
 mortals bend to, 245
 mother of, 861
 no, but a woman is one, 867
 the very virtuous do, 371
 thou art afoot, 304
 who hinders not, 796
 Mischiefs, beget new, 104
 caused by words, 40
 come by the pound, 826
 Misconstruction, corrupted by a, 211
 Misdeeds return to their author, 666
 Misdeeme, as fond men, 346
 Miser wants what he has, 689
 when I forbid you to be a, 610
 Miser's death his only good deed, 497
 existence not life, 497
 treasure, 222
 Miserable have no other medicine, 279
 me, 215
 none, unless so apprehended, 137
 to be so cruel, 27
Miserere, Domine, 259
Miseria probat fortes, 556
Misericors, contra se ipse, 507
 Miseries, mother of, 339
Miseris succurrere disco, 612
 Misery acquaints a man, 276
 and man, 256
 cheers e'en the face of, 94
 distant, 142
 had worn him, 322
 half our, 232
 in, to recall happiness, 737
 is at hand, when, 73
 not the cause of immortality, 69
 of spirit, 241
 pompous, 24
 public, 154
 steeped to the lips in, 194

- Misery still delights to trace, 192
 vow an eternal, 139 *note*
 where once possessed, 120
 wide sea of, 330
 Misery's darkest cavern, 176
 Misfortune, a thousand kinds of, 589
 enters, love flies out, 880
 is asleep, when, 880
 is friendless, 469
 made the throne, 266
 make ready against, 662
 makes us wise, 141
 one, draws on another, 826, 827
 to portend, 352
 which comes alone, blessed the, 827
 Misfortunes all due to our being unable
 to be alone, 730
 another's, 257
 children make, more bitter, 9
 come by forties, 826
 come on horseback, 826
 come on wings, 826
 easy to bear others', 811
 like the owl, 79
 never come singly, 826
 of others should not give pleasure,
 584
 others' hang by a hair, 811
 Misfortune's book, sour, 322
 eastern blast, 44
 wheel, 66
 Misgiving which precedes belief, 339
 Mishaps elicit the resources of a host,
 and of a leader, 509
Misō mnēmōna sumposiō, 474
 Misquote, enough of learning to, 58
 Misreckoning no payment, 827
 Misrepresentation by commentators, 352
 Miss, a good marksman may, 743
 is as good as a mile, 747
 thee, everywhere, we, 226
 Missed me with a fair amount of skill,
 380
 silly body that's never, 801
 Misses, he, who overshoots, 853
 not of hits, 'account kept of, 864
 Mission, never have a, 113
 Missionary, I would eat a, 446
 Mist resembles the rain, 193
 Mistake, he who never made a, 335
 Mistakes, caused by pride, 267
 his way, still, 101
 learn by other men's, 886
 life very dull without, 391
 shortest are best, 724
 two, not allowed in war, 499
 who makes none, makes nothing, 241
 Mistier it [theology] seems, 190
 Mistress, I the, and you the lady, 805
 like, like Nan, 818
 of herself, 249
 such, such Nan, 378
 wealth a bad, 13
 Mistress's eye keeps all clean, 860
 Mistrust, more shameful to, than to be
 duped, 716
 Misunderstanding brings lies, 827
 Misused, so oft, 274
Mittis foris, 567
 Mitred dulness learns to feel, 205
 Mitres, shower down thy, 348
 Mixed, all things are, 260
 inexplicably, 55
 with every race, 103
 Mizpah, 411
 Moan, a sigh, a sob, 4
 cast away, 318
 Mob, clamour of the, 639
 has many hands, no brains, 860
 hates those who are condemned, 695
 of gentlemen, 251
 our supreme governors, 381
 the, follows after fortune, 695
 Mobs, the taste of, 251
 Mob's judgments worthless, 608
 Mock at sin, fools make a, 416
 the wretched, easy to, 535
 Mockery, all things a, 627
 of human affairs, 648
 of woe, 253
 often poverty of wit, 720
 over slaves, 231
 the fume of little hearts, 370
 unreal, 309
 Mocking's catching, 846
 Mocks, he never, 370
Mode, die, ist weiblichen Geschlechts, 734
Moderata durant, 590, 707
 Moderate, a few things suffice the, 633
 in mean estate live, 218
 nothing, is pleasing to the crowd, 14
 things are sure, 586
 Moderation a sort of treason, 38
 and dignity confound their attack,
 694
 difficult in transient pleasure, 519
 even in excess, 114
 good in rulers, 617
 in all things, 591, 827
 in prosperity, 604
 is best, 474
 managing property with, 631
 nature prescribes, 547
 of a man, 5
 of the weak is mediocrity, 720
 placing all my glory in, 250
 preferable to excess, 581
 should guide the legislator, 719
 things in, had, 590
 to both sides, 581
 virtue is in, 561
 what is without, cannot be dealt
 with by, 645
 Modern, abused because, 564
 saint, artful woman, 259
 Modes of faith, 246
 Modest dogs miss meat, 827
 kindly, all-accomplished, 368
 man is thought reserved, 637
 means, despises, 687
 men are dumb, 89
 quiet, neat, 99
 to women, be, 372
Modeste, modice et, 590
 Modesty, a candle, 132
 a very good thing, 461
 ancient, 571
 banished, never returns, 644
 becomes a young man, 487
 blush of, 317
 blushing, 530
 cannot be taught, 644
 does not survive innocence, 41
 forbids what laws allow, 659
 goes when wine enters, 881
 has died out, 467
 lost, nothing refused, 603
 mixed with greatness, 7
 O, O piety, 622
 people get on better without, 827

- Modesty personified, 144
 reputation of, 590
 ruins at court, 827
 sets off honour, 827
 the beauty of woman, 827
 the bounds of, 322
 the citadel of beauty, 467
 too much, 148
 was such, his, 94
 which knows no return, 635
 will ruin you, 635
 will there abound, 143
 wore enough for, 36
 useless to a man in want, 704
- Modum, quicquid excessit*, 653
servare, 604, 673
- Modus in rebus*, 628
nisi adsit, 564
vivendi, 591
- Mœurs, les femmes font les*, 724
Moi, moi dis-je, et c'est assez, 725
- Molasses, slick as, 198
- Mole projected, 249
- Mole ruit sua*, 708
- Moles and to the bats, 420
 comfortable, 4
- Moles rudis, indigestaque*, 666
- Molino, tutto tira l'acqua al suo*, 775
- Moloch, horrid king, 212
- Moltke, motto of, 734
- Moment dies a man, every, 363
 improve each, 177
 is our aim, the present, 20
 it happens in a, 809
 more, God gives what he has long
 denied, 514
 parted from eternity, 232
 precise psychological, 391
 show, how little can a, 404
 who seizes on the, 733
 world crowded in a, 159
 worth of a, 406 *note*
- Moments big as years, 182
 God works in, 785
 make the year, 406
 which he calls his own, 264
 worth purchasing, 133
- Memento fit cinis, diu sylva*, 604
- Monarch drank, that happy hour, 271
 of all I survey, 101
 peasant, the, 161
 the throned, 285
- Monarchs and war, 51
 must obey, 124
 perplexes, 212
 seldom sigh, 270
- Monarchies ended by poverty, 724
 weight of mightiest, 213
- Monarchy and liberty, formerly inseparable, 664
 consists in such base things, 95
 tempered by ballads, 720
 the natural form of rule, 734
 trappings of a, 177, 226
- Monarque, le grand*, 722
- Monastery, near the, last at mass, 861
- Monday for wealth, Tuesday for health, 827
 hanging of his cat, on, 461
 I drive the coach, 132
 is parson's holiday, 353
 the key of the week, 827
- Monday's child is fair in face, 464
- None sale*, 591
- Monere et moneri*, 530
- Money a good passe-partout, 785
 a good servant, 827
 a queen, 529
 all things obey, 634
 all things vain without, 484
 and learning, love of, 860
 answereth all things, 419
 bag, argument to the, 494
 begone, 484
 borrowed soon sorrowed, 827
 breeds money, 827
 buys lands, 887
 can do, what, 706
 chokes many, 671
 comes withal, so, 288
 commands or obeys, 558
 commonly less than is supposed, 736
 controller of fate, 511
 cost me much, 240
 cures melancholy, 827
 desire for, to be shunned, 634
 devotion to, vice of age, 709
 does more, 821
 does not go as far as it did, 827
 easier to get than keep, 811
 finds friends, 664
 finishes the man, 784
 for that which is not bread, 421
 get money, still, 251
 getting an innocent employment, 176
 go before, if, 278
 heads to get, 131
 if you could know the value of, 807
 is blood and life, 479, 531
 is like muck, 10, 844
 is money's worth, 827
 is mourned with, real tears, 582
 is omnipotent, 760
 is the foremost thing, 620
 is their plough, 76
 is, to know what, borrow some, 827
 it takes a wise man to spend, 742
 less, than people imagine, 866
 lost is mourned with genuine tears, 637
 lost, nothing lost, 738
 love of (Cupiditas), 76
 love of, grows with, 511
 make, honestly if you can, 663
 makes the man, 827
 makes the mare to go, 827
 man without, is worthless, 763
 masters all, 827
 means content, 287
 mong'ring brood, 181
 must shine with use, 619
 no, no Swiss, 833
 none of us have any idea of, 113
 not in the house, 675
 not scarce, when was, 129
 only blockheads do not write for, 177
 only lost through want of money, 827
 or women, dally not with, 769
 other people's, 723
 public, is like holy water, 843
 purse full of other men's, 852
 put not trust in, but money in trust, 843
 ready, 772
 ready, a ready medicine, 844
 ready, nothing more eloquent, 844
 ready, will away, 844
 refused loses brightness, 828

- Money, reputation in it, but no, 83
 respect according to, 648
 ruins many, 828
 rules the world, 785, 827
 safe, what matters infamy, 654
 sinews of love, 827
 sinews of war, 11, 827
 skilfullest wanting, is scorned, 795
 still get, 180
 taken by, however fortified, 606
 taken, freedom forsaken, 828, 880
 tell, after your father, 852
 the best foundation in the world,
 737
 the love of, 435
 the measure of all things, 827
 the potent goddess, 511
 the ruling spirit, 634
 thou bane, 162
 titles and, 113
 to despise, is a gain, 634
 to have, a fear, to wait, a grief,
 844
 to throw good, after bad, 873
 to want, in midst of wealth, 560
 unmakes its makers, 828
 use, 160
 value of, 138
 wants no followers, 862
 we have taught them to accept, 634
 we're clean out o', 198
 well lost, if given to the judge, 498
 what beauty is there in a heap of,
 654
 when I gaze at my, 639
 who in his pocket hath no, 383
 who plays his, 798
 will do more than my lord's letter,
 828
 wisdom, and good faith, 736
 without, and without price, 421
 your lost, might have lost you, 634
 Mongrel grim, 306
 puppy, whelp, 148
 Monk, habit does not make the, 858
 responds as the abbot sings, 818
 solitary, that shook, 227
 take heed of a, 852
 Monks' cowls, hell paved with, 802
 Monkey, old, never made pretty face,
 726
 Monosyllabic poetry, 155 *note*
 Monotonous, this thing is growing, 82
 Monster, a faultless, 329
 a frightful, formless, 591
 the green-eyed, 324
 many-headed, 206, 208
 thing, thou many-headed, 271
 vice is a, 246
 who delights in war, 255
 with no redeeming virtue, 591
 Monsters, preferred base, 630
 the two greatest, 90
 you make of them, 315
 Monstra maris, 700
 Monstre dans la nature, 730
 Monstrosity that numerous piece of, 26
 Monstrous, to see him grow so, 169
 Mont Blanc, 57
 Montaigne, 105 *note*
 Monte, ogni, ha la sua valle, 774, 775
 Montes in tonsi, 567
 parturiunt, 632
 Montgomery, Alex., 59 *note*
 division, 754
 Month, a little, 311
 with "r" in it, oysters not good, 839
 with "r" in it, water not good, 839
 Months, May, mother of, 77
 to whom the twelve, 170
 Monument, a live-long, 225
 from off the, 18
 if you ask for his, 16
 if you seek his, 675
 of glorious worth, 393
 remain a lasting, 261
 should hang it o'er his, 273
 without a tomb, 180
 Monuments a date, gives mortal, 273
 and inscriptions perish, 592
 of princes, 327
 that have forgotten, 57
 Monumenta manent, 535
 Monumental pile, to earn a, 98
 Monumentum ære perennius, 533
 generi et sibi, 557
 requiris, si, 675
 Mood, he that was of mildest, 442
 oft in sudden, 55
 Moon, a maiden, 364
 and the stars, 120
 bay the, 304
 blow them to the, 317
 close by the, 214
 does not trouble about the dogs, 784
 dogs baying the, 574
 each new, hastens to its death, 694
 Friday's, 464
 from the wolves, God saves the, 784
 from the wolves, to keep the, 871
 full, brings fair weather, 857
 gazed at, fell in the gutter, 888
 i' the cold o' the, 32
 in my pocket, 34
 like the, 76
 looks on many brooks, 228
 made of grene cheese, 232
 maids who love the, 228
 maker of poets, 181
 may draw the sea, 365
 minions of the, 292
 new, dangerous to go to sea at, 441
 of moons, 113
 philosophers in the, 138
 rising in clouded majesty, 215
 Saturday's and Sunday's, 464
 shoots higher that threatens the, 162
 sits arbitress, 212
 swear not by the, 320
 sweet regent, 210
 takes up the wondrous tale, 2
 the, 289 *note*
 the glimpses of the, 312
 the new, late yestreen, 441
 this fair, 215
 to obey the, 289
 unmask her beauty to the, 312
 very error of the, 325
 walk by, 215
 what is there in thee, 182
 when you see the new, turn your
 money, 875
 whom mortals call the, 331
 with how sad steps, O, 335
 with the, 241
 Moons, no lapse of, 366
 two full, a wet month, 813
 Moon's unclouded grandeur, 329
 Moonbeam dwells at dewy e'en, 47
 Moonlight, meet me by, 447

- Moonlight on the troubled, 231
 visit it by the pale, 272
 Moonlight's ineffectual glow, 329
 Moonshine's watery beams, 319
 Moor, batten on this, 317
 gentle lady married to the, 396
 Mop, like unto a trundling, 98
 Mope for heaven, 185
Moquer de tous, je me hâte de me, 718
Mora dat vires, 596
 periculum habet, 520
 sæpe sanavit, 660
 Moral, everything's got a, 118
 for a wit, too, 251
 let us be, 112
 like all morals, 62
 pamphlet has a, 142
 none, till all are, 343
 reform unless, unavailing, 71
 to point a, 175
 Morals, deficiency in, 651
 guardian of, 513
 man of, 93
 place fortified by good, 675
 the last thing asked about, 643
 Moral's true, the, 125
 Moralised his song, 250
 Moralist, no sterner, 61
 the rustic, 152
 Morality, a standing jest, 80
 expires, 252
 spectacle ridiculous, 202
 was made for man, 410
 what is absolute, 345
Morbi tristisque senectus, 629
 More and more and more, 119
 has asked for, 111
 he cast way, 37
 Henry, 341 *note*
 I dare not say, 326
 is meant, 221
 is meant than meets the eye, 221
 knave than fool, 204
 men have, more they want, 553
 now love the, 235
 of that, no, 293
 only a little, 163
 Sir Thomas, 12, 463
 the merrier, 860
 things shewed unto thee than men
 understand, 423
 thought they might get, 341
 to that which had too much, 286
 you have, the more you want, 860
Mores et studia, 629
 hominum insepuit, 595
 mendosos, 611
Mori, ne moriari, 551
 necesse est, 553
 quam fœdari, 584
 stantem, 515
 timore mortis, 778
Moritur quotidie, 661
Morior, anxius, 711
Morituri morituros salutant, 592
 te salutant, 497
 Morn, a shining, showery, 22
 and cold indifference, 266
 each, are born anew, 407
 fair laughs the, 153
 from black to red, 49
 genial, 65
 her rosy steps, 216
 in russet mantle, 311
 incense-breathing, 151
 Morn of life was spent, 150
 on the Indian steep, 222
 opening eyelids of the, 210, 223
 rosy-fingered, 257
 suns that gild the vernal, 105
 sweet is the breath of, 215
 the dewy, 53
 the meek-eyed, 373
 those angel faces, 236
 to noon, 212
 will never rise, 105
 Morning, a bit in the, 740
 air so refreshing, 116
 at odds with, 309
 at, where we were at night, 341
 brings toil, 496
 dreams come true, 597
 early i' the, 157
 every, brought a noble chance, 370
 fair, 220
 friendly to the Muses, 496
 has gold in mouth, 856
 hour has gold in its mouth, 860
 I awoke one, 64
 many a glorious, 327
 of the times, 362
 purple, 131
 somewhere, always, 195
 the sons of the, 158
 with the, cool reflection, 274
 with the, cool repentance, 274
 wore to evening, 366
 Mornings are mysteries, 380
 cloudy, 767
 Morrison's Pill for Society, 71
 Morrow, bitterly thought of the, 393
 in midnight, budding, 182
 not lawful to know, 653
 to make, but not to share the, 387
 trust little to the, 668
Mors, cito, venit, 554
 ultima linea rerum, 592
 Morsel, from a, a morsel, 164
 upbraided, never killed, 757
Mort, quand on est, c'est pour long-
 temps, 728
 Mortal, all men think all men, 406
 be, that thou could'st, 393
 every body is, 624
 frame, whatever stirs this, 84
 he's more than, 243
 her last disorder, 148
 know thyself, 377
 man, so fond, 221
 raised a, 125
 singly, collectively immortal, 679
 sleep and lust prove man, 746
 sorrow and disease touch every, 592
 to assist mortal, Godlike for, 518
 touch, by a mere, 101
 your lot is, 682
 Mortals know, greatest good that, 2
 to command success, 1
 you give lasting existence to, 622
 Mortals' actions shall perish, 592
 Mortality, my sentence, 218
 sad, 103
 Mortality's strong hand, 291
 too weak, 237
 Mortar, bray a fool in a, 417
Morte jungi, quam vita distrahi, 696
Mortis imago, 658
 terrore carentem, 541
Mortuum, malle esse, quam vivere, 697
 note

- Mos est, ut,* 700
pro lege, 592
regit legem, 768
suus cuique, 661
 Moses, a modern, 175
 comes when the tale of bricks is
 doubled, 512, 881
 the chivalrous Captain, 727
 Mote may choke a man, 747
 Motes, as thikke as, 75
 that people the sunbeams, 221
 th' unnumbered, 358
 Moth and rust, 425
 candle singed the, 284
 for the star, desire of the, 331
 like a, 141
 Moths, maidens like, 51
 Mother, a young, 371
 an aged, 157
 an oleit, 769
 ask my, if my father be a thief, 759
 at length abandon your, 689
 came into mine eyes, 296
 devotional as that of, 242
 didna speak, 18
 diligent, lazy daughter, 769
 how's your, 465
 hearts beset, 265
 husband's, the wife's devil, 869
 in Israel, 412
 indulgent, makes a frowsty daugh-
 ter, 745
 is a mother still, 85
 know you're out, does your, 465, 491
 light-heeled, heavy-heeled daughter;
 745
 like, like daughter, 818
 lives, while thy wife's, 142
 meets on high, when a, 342
 my, 359
 O the love of a, 726
 of all living, 411
 of God appears to fools, 826
 pitiful makes a scald head, 745, 769
 saith not "Will you," 857
 says, not as thy, 812
 sister-turned, 29
 the great sweet, 354
 the weeping, 683
 then up and spak' the young bride's
 mother, 442
 there was no, 262
 thou sole and only, 356
 to recognise your, 563
 weeps more for an only child, 541
 who boasts two boys, 34
 who'd give her booby, 141
 wi' her needle, 42
 wife, and queen, 360
 wit, an ounce of, 756
 with such a, 365
 worth a hundred schoolmasters, 837
 Mothers, wives, and maids, 33
 women become like their, 392
 Mother's, all the, 299
 blessing, a child may have too
 much, 740
 breath, a, 250
 care, no, 268
 heart always with her children, 861
 principles, imparted by her, 669
 report biased, 612
 sake, child dear for, 85
 Motherly, beer will grow, 170
 Motherhead, who will not hear, 799
 Motherhood, womanliness, 33
 Motion, in his, like an angel sings, 285
 of one's own, 515
 sensible warm, 279
 swifter at the end, 593
 swoln, convulsive, 56
 Motive power, the first, 641
 take away the, the sin is gone, 883
 Motley, rout, all its, 102
 Motley's the only wear, 286
 Motto for *Edinburgh Review*, 337
 our national, 115
Mouche, une, t'a piqué, 731
 Mould, Nature hath lost the, 443
 Nature made him and broke the,
 737
 of form, 315
 of living, 66
 of the same, 206
 our past lives, 4
 so soft a, 127
 th' ethereal, 213
 Moulds, round, tenpenny, 17
 Moulder piecemeal, 54
Moulin, qui premier arrive au, 779
 Mounseer, a darned, 144
 Mountain and river, good neighbours,
 747
 dale or piny, 87
 each cloud-capped, 168
 every, has its valley, 775
 is past, the, 720
 the higher, the deeper vale, 858
 was in labour, 481
 will not mingle with mountain, 475
 will not mix with mountain, 591
 Mountains are a feeling, 53
 are in labour, 632
 freedom is on the, 732
 his native, 145
 in the morning, 809
 interposed, 98
 men meet sooner than, 826
 monarch of, 57
 never great, 781
 shadows from the lofty, 582
 shadows from the tall, 530
 the wooded, 567
 try and trust move, 875
 (voice) of the, 398
 where they see, 409
 Mountaineer, freedom of a, 397
 Mountebank, a, 279
 impudent, 3
 Mounted, man well, is ever choleric, 746
 Mounting in hot haste, 52
 Mounts above me, he, 127
 Mourn for any overmuch, 367
 most ostentatiously, rejoicers, 618
 thousands, 42
 who thinks must, 258
 Mourned, by strangers, 253
 man who never, 408
 Mourners go about the streets, 419
 Mourning, after all, one drinks, 752
 for his washerwoman, 791
 hath oftener left me, 401
 the house of, 413
 Mournings for the dead, 194
 Mouse, a church, 753
 a, in tar, 596
 a wyly, 355
 an absurd, 632
 become my heir, 804
 dead, feels no cold, 741

- Mouse does not trust one hole, 596
 escaped feels the taste of the bait, 856
 in the cat's ear, 810
 in the pot, better than no flesh, 762
 magnanimous, 295
 no house without, 832
 perishes by his own token, 682
 that always trusts, 254
 that has but one hole, 810, 861
 Mouth and the spoon, between the, 867
 an thou't, 319
 close, catcheth no flies, 740
 every lady drew up her, 149
 for a ripe cherry, 888
 hand wiser than, 865
 honour, 310
 keep your, and your friend, 814
 it, if you, 315
 no, which does not return, 867
 oath that will rin round in, 6
 of a sleeping fox, 809
 one, doth nothing without another, 838
 one rosy, 62
 out of thine own, 429
 pretty pouting, 157
 red splendid kissing, 355
 slave is the open, 209
 shut, eyes open, 814
 shut, flies file not into a, 809
 that lies, 861
 to stop every man's, 789
 which can sound great things, 564
 wise head makes close, 750
 Mouths a sentence, 79
 an enemy in their, 323
 he who sends, will send meat, 784
 of men, in the, 327
 of men, living in the, 711
 stop two, with one morsel, 814
 thousand various, 214
 Mouthed, first, last swallowed, 317
 Moutons, retournons à nos, 729
 revenons à nos, 729
 Move, one false, 837
 yet it does, 737
 Moved, see him as he, 368
 Movere Camarinam, 502
 Moves me more perhaps than folly
 ought, 97
 Much, able to do too, 659
 has the boy borne and done, 594
 how, matters not, 654
 in little, 595
 is she worth, 159
 never cost little, 738
 no man thinks his own too, 832
 of a muchness, 128
 to be loved, much hated, 55
 to do, so, 367
 who has, would have more, 795
 who seek, want much, 593
 Muck and money, 829
 rake, with a, 37
 where there is, there is luck, 883
 Mucky, out of the, 839
 Mud chokes no eels, 829
 Mud chokes out of the, 534
 one sees the, 189
 stream that ends in, 197
 trodden down like, 266
 Muddy, his brain grows, 91
 water, tickled best in, 50
 Muffled drum, nought left him but, 62
 Mujer, es de vidrio, la, 751
 Mulberries not good, says the fox, 858
 Mules boast their ancestors were horses, 829
 Mulier formosa, 517
 Mulon pheugon, 475
 Müller und Bäcker, 774
 Multa agendo nihil apens, 545
 et præclara, minantis, 495
 Multitude, a swinish, 39
 always in the wrong, 114
 divided in opposite courses, 669
 enemy of reason, 26
 inaudible to the, 403
 is foolish, 41
 many-headed monster, 208
 most unstable and senseless, 477
 of sins, 436
 speak after the fashion of the, 578
 the giddy, 206
 to persuade a, 172
 we two are a, 616
 which no man could number, 437
 Multitudes, in the valley of decision, 422
 oppressed with, 180, 256
 safer with, 237
 Multitude's views neither bad nor good, 603
 Multitudinem decem faciunt, 594
 Multum in parvo, 595
 legendum, non multa, 595
 Mumble, let her maunder and, 69
 Mumbling of the game, 250
 Mum's the word, 829
 Mummers, grave, 252
 Mundanum, inquit, 680
 Mundi, libertas ultima, 577
 Munditiis capimur, 595
 simplex, 678
 Mundo toti genitum, 601
 Mundum, Cato contra, 504
 Mundus scena, 595
 furiosus, 871
 vult decipi, 595
 Munera nondum intellecta, 622
 Munificent, not enough to be liberal,
 but, 26
 Murder, do no contrived, 322
 kind o' low for, 197
 love and, will out, 821
 masked and cloaked, 67
 may pass, 126
 midnight, 153
 most foul, 313
 one, made a villain, 257
 one to destroy, is, 406
 ranks any man with, 5
 though it have no tongue, 315
 thousands, to, 406
 vanity like, 94
 we call it, 5
 will out, 90, 829
 wol out, 76, 77
 Murder's out of tune, 325
 Murderer's son, the first, 100
 Murdering, noble art of, 372
 Murmur like a shell, 349
 no complaining, 237
 not a word of, 56
 of the ocean-tide, 20
 of their bourg, 368
 Murmurs, died away in hollow, 88
 unruly, 256
 with pleasing, 243

- Murmurers never fat, 852
 Murmurings of the crowd, 670
Muro, pro, audacia, 495
Muros, intra, et extra, 557
Murus athenus, 550, 596
Musa vetat mori, 520
Musas colimus severiores, 609
inanes desere, 542
Musca habet splenem, 874
 Muse, commerce with the, 404
 honours useless without the, 607
 not a weeping, 60
 rise, honest, 249
 the, giver of consolation, 545
 the Tenth, 4
 the thankless, 223
 the worst-natured, 263
 though hamely in attire, 44
 weds the sacred, 80
 worst-humoured, 147
 Muses, forsake the useles, 542
 the sacred, 674
 the stricter, 609
 those old maid tabbies, the, 175
 Muses' patrimony, 48
 Mushroom, grew like a, 686
 kind, of the, 544
 men, 525
 men, little, 191
 of the race of the, 543
 Mushrooms, friends like, 781
 Nero's remark as to, 469
 Music, a jackdaw in, 604
 and devotion, 26
 and perfume that die not, 355
 and sweet poetry, 328
 arose with its voluptuous swell, 52
 be the food of love, if, 283
 breast that, cannot tame, 16
 breathed melodiously, 234
 bright, 356
 cadence yet of its, 356
 can soften pain, 252
 cannot melt, 20
 caused by emptiness, 251
 ceasing of exquisite, 194
 danceth without, 797
 discord in, 345
 divinity in, 26
 does all our, 238
 dwells lingering, 400
 dying, let me have, 182
 enervates, 527
 even in beauty, 26
 exalts each joy, 4
 fading in, 284
 feedeth that disposition it findeth, 9
 finds its food in, 192
 fled is that, 182
 great strokes make not sweet, 787,
 858
 greatest strokes make not, 858
 has charms, 91, 154
 heavenly maid, 88
 I shall hate sweet, 354
 in all things, 64
 in its roar, 54
 in my heart I bore, 397
 in Nature, no, 157
 in sweet, 300
 in them, all their, 166
 incentive to love, 563
 instinct with, 394
 is, how sour sweet, 292
 let me die to the sound of, 456
 Music, like softest, 320
 made of divers voices, 73
 man that hath no, 285
 may make one, 366
 medicine for a sad mind, 596
 medicine of the mind, 192
 melted in the throat, 126
 moody food, 305
 most eloquent, 316
 mute, make the, 369
 no, more for him, 265
 no truer truth, 34
 not for the doctrine, but the, 243
 of a distant drum, 133
 of all noises the least disagreeable,
 448
 of its melodies, 240
 of men's lives, 292
 of my loves, your reed make, 622
 of speech, 101
 of the heart, 398
 of the spears, 231
 of the spheres, 720
 of their motion, 210
 of those village bells, 100
 planet-like, 334
 raise and quell, cannot, 125
 reasonable good ear in, 282
 should never be dated, 148
 slumbers in the shell, 264
 solace of labour, 574
 sphere-descended maid, 88
 spheres make, 67
 still sweet fall of, 65
 stream of, 152
 sweeter for tuning, 8
 sweeter than their own, 401
 that gentlier on the spirit, 361
 that would charm for ever, 396
 the chosen, liberty, 398
 the creation of man, 157
 the greatest good, 2
 the mosaic of the air, 205
 the soul of, 228
 the sound of, 285
 the universal speech, 736
 the universal tongue, 264
 to the heart, 264
 to the wind, 394
 uninformed by art, 124
 unnoticed of no account, 479
 waste their, 151 *note*
 well set to, 2
 when soft voices die, 331
 where there is, there can be nothing
 bad, 883
 who hears, 33
 will not cure toothache, 829
 with her silver sound, 322
 Music's golden tongue, 182
 melting fall, 152
 the cordial, 238
Musica, donde hay, no puede haber cosa
 mala, 883
 Musical and low, 197
 as is Apollo's lute, 222
 as the chime of tinkling rills, 94
 most melancholy, 221
 thought, 72
 trifles, 704
 Musician on the lake, 129
 Musicians, best of all, 195
 disease of, 179
 have no gold, 322
 know, we, 32

- Musicians**, noise of, when tuning, 8
Musician's cunning, 30
Musing on companions, 269
 while I was, 415
Musique, c'est le ton qui fait, 873
Musk-roses, sweet, 282
Muss ist eine harte Nuss, 829
Müssiggang ist des Teufels Ruhebank, 755
Must is a hard nut, 829
 is a king's word, 829
 is no master, 825
 it must be done, it, 68
 we must do the thing we, 203
Mustard after the meal, 752
 without beef, 851
Mutability, as *Juan* mused on, 64
 nought may endure but, 330
Mut verloren, alles verloren, 738 note
Mutatio soli cœlique, 595
Mutatis mutandis, 596
Mutatur in horas, 662
Mutatus ab illo, quantum, 549
 in melius, solum, 681
Mute and broken-hearted, 211
 and magnificent, 123
 long since, 182
 natures that are, 209
 so near to, 210
Muthos akephalos, 467
Mutiana cautio, 596
Mutiny, to rise and, 304
Mutius, cunning of, 596
Muttering a crime in a plebeian, 630
 French expression for, 727
Mutters, the magician, 860
Mutton, a joint of, 295
 loves, that eats the wool, 793
 one shoulder of, draws another, 757
 with the usual trimmings, 111
Muzzle the ox, 412
 Myriad-minded Shakespeare, Our, 83
Myriads, ever-moving, 184
 though bright, outshine, 211
Myrtles brown, 223
Myself, God defend me from, 733
 I live not in, 53
Mysteries, heavenly, 493
 religious, and ancient awe, 496
 stewards of thy, 437
Mysterious way, moves in a, 94
Mystery, a main, in names, 181
 a sense of, 168
 heart of my, 316
 my life has its, 725
 of mysteries, 274
 or doubt, I love not, 273
 true, the visible, 391
 will lead millions, 268
Mystic, wonderful, 368
Mythology, a respectable, 382
- N**
- Naces, no con quien*, 763
Nachgeben stillt allen Krieg, 783
Nachher ist jeder klug, 776
Nächste das Liebste, 829
Naci, desque, Moré, 758
Nae better than he should be, 43
Naeboddy, I'll care for, 46
Naething is a man's truly, 829
 thinking upon, 16
Nag, gait of a shuffling, 294
 inch of a, worth a span of an
 aver, 755
Nager entre deux eaux, 763
Naiad of the strand, 270
Nail drives out nail, 506
 for want of, the shoe is lost, 780
 one drives out another, 838
 to our coffin, care adds a, 393
Nails, iron, that scratches a bear, 793
 lives on cutting, 465
 with my, 297
Naked, command me to strip, when, 616
 every day he clad, 148
 none can strip the, 602
 you cannot strip the, 888
Nakedness of the indigent, 149
Namby-pamby madrigals, 143
Name, a, and an omen, 609
 a clumsy, 368
 a deathless, 196
 a distinguishing mark, 609
 a far-babbled, 234
 a good, 237, 417
 a great example, 121
 a, if the party had a choice, 170
 a lasting, 120
 a lost good, 141
 a wounded, 319
 an empty, 497
 an everlasting, 421
 an ill, not cured, 856
 and door, all, 191
 and memory, my, 13
 at which the world grows pale, 175
 behind them, left a, 424
 contest what deserves the, 409
 died without a, 353
 dien when a man is best of, 75
 distinguished and venerable, 506
 fascination of a, 100
 filches from me my good, 324
 fool that writes his, on a wall, 750
 fortune of our, falls, 623
 get a good, and sleep, 782
 giving a, a poetic art, 71
 good, better than golden girdle, 743
 good, better than oil, 743
 good, better than precious ointment,
 418
 good, better than riches, 743
 good, endureth for ever, 424
 good, in man or woman, 324
 good, keeps its lustre, 743
 good, remember to preserve, 627
 good, sooner lost than won, 743
 good, unstained, 536
 graved in the white stone, 23
 Greek or Roman, 121
 he that hath an ill, is half-hanged,
 782
 his empty, 234
 how cursed is his, 386
 I claim the measure of my, 675
 I know these things better than my,
 693
 I've forgotten your, 355
 ill-starred, 275
 in my ear, his, 330
 in whatever, he rejoices, 658
 is great, your, 323
 is never heard, 19
 it who can, 368
 led all the rest, 173
 let be my, 368
 liveth evermore, 424

- Name, love hangs about your, 358
 love my lord and not his, 368
 magic of a, 65
 make us all a, 126
 my good, 405
 my, shall fill all lands, 675
 no blot on his, 66
 not a studied, 350
 nothing but a, 93
 of Jesus sounds, 236
 of names, 356
 our, may be mixed with theirs, 540
 Phœbus, what a, 58
 preserves his, for ever, 483
 raised her face at that, 486
 ready ere I called her, 258
 rich enough if I preserve my good,
 526
 shadow of a mighty, 683
 shall hear my, 20
 shall never pass away, 21
 so great a, my book not without so,
 625
 spared the, 352
 spread through the world, 609
 stained his, 43
 superstition of a, 687
 tender of her own good, 96
 terror of the Roman, 692
 terror of your, 707
 that keeps the name of this country
 respectable, 38
 that withering, 230
 the hideous, 214
 the ill he cannot cure a, 5
 the nothing of a, 69
 thy, conspicuous and sublime, 399
 thy, shall endure, 672
 to be washed out, 356
 to such a, 365
 unmusical, a, 302
 wad be unlawfu', to, 44
 we will not ask her, 68
 weak witness of thy, 225
 what's in a, 320
 whistling of a, 247
 whistlings of a, 92
 with a terrible, 341
 wither, let my, 728
 without an echo, 236
 Names, bright with, 357
 bring back the old, 87
 called them by, 31
 commodity of good, 292
 doth forget men's, 290
 fair, and famous, 355
 familiar in his mouth, 296
 forgot their, 120
 honourable, to dishonourable things,
 554
 learned their, 195
 lovelier than their, 363
 may live, 227
 not, give confidence in things, 476
 not scrupulous about, 104
 perish, let our, 728
 poetry a giving of, 71
 shall sound, 243
 strange, 102
 that men forget, 357
 that must not wither, 53
 that we love, 340
 the immortal, 155
 to invent most serious, 329
 twenty more such, 287
 Names, unpronounceable, 157
 victorious, 126
 will hallow song, 52
 woundy luck in, 181
 Nameless here for evermore, 242
 Naming of one, the exclusion of the
 other, 534
 Nan for Nicholas, 818
 Nancy, I would I were with, 465
 lang-tochered, 46
 Nantes, rari, 493
Naphe kai memnas' apistein, 474
 Naples, paradise of Italy, 136
 see, and die, 846
 Napoleon, 342
 and yet disbelieve, 31
 could not dine twice, 725
 except, 62
 sayings of, 452
 Napoleon's death not an event, 714
 Narcissi, fairest among them all, 331
Narrabile, non est ultra, 377
Narrando, male, 605
Narrat, quisquis, talia, plura tacet, 611
 Narrative old man, 256
Narren bauen Häuser, 780
 Narrow way, wanderer from the, 94
 Narrower by going farther, 168
Nascentes morimur, 597
Nasci miserum, 597
Nascimur poetæ, 597
 Nash, Beau, 79
Naso parum prudens, 494 note
 Nassau, Bourbon or, 259
Nasum habere, 610
Natale solum, 604
Nati melioribus annis, 581
 natorum, 530
Natio comæda est, 597
 Nation, a noble and puissant, 226
 an ancient, 121
 an old and haughty, 222
 be moulded, a, 358
 better one suffer than a, 122
 boutiquière, 731
 exists in the king, 720
 hates nation, 4
 institutions create a, 117
 la grande, 720
 made and preserved us a, 184
 makes a happy, 220
 multiplied the, 420
 never ruined by trade, 138
 nothing without sentiment, 139
 of amateurs, 265
 one, evermore, 166
 original friends o' the, 198
 sworn with ignorance, 51
 the finest, 191
 the, is like a comedy, 597
 to despair, reduce a, 181
 well gagged, 358
 which has no history, 789
 yet, a, 365
 Nations are as a drop of the bucket, 420
 barbarous, 124
 by our religion we have subdued all,
 636
 consensus of opinion in all, 625
 enemies of, 98
 enlarged schoolboys, 139
 fierce contending, 1
 have their infancy, 268
 law of, 41, 572, 615, 659
 march of, 65

- Nations, most advanced, navigate, 129
 queen of, 350
 rage, why do the, 648
 slowly wise, 175
 the courtesy of, 285
 unborn, 243
- Nation's care, burden of a, 258
 glory or its grief, 57
 institutions and beliefs, 343
 tears, 228
- National debt a national blessing, 387
 downfall, road to, 145
- Nationless, tribeless and, 330
- Native air, to breathe his, 253
 heath, foot is on my, 274
 here, though I am, 312
 land, earth except his, 58
 land, good-night, 51
 like Colchester, 170
 place, considerable in his, 176
 shore, by their, 101
 sod, the virtue of the, 199
 soil, charm of our, 604
- Nativity, at my, 293
- Natum, me nunc denique*, 641
- Natura abhorret vacuum*, 597, 829
hominum novitatis avida, 628
jubet, sic, 677
naturans, 597
sanat, 586
- Naturæ deus humanæ*, 670
- Natural, I do it more, 288
 longing to appear, 729
 more than, 314
 only the, leads to good, 736
 or unnatural, 149
 what is, becomes a man, 556
 what is, is not disgraceful, 476
- Naturalistic hypothesis, 16
- Naturam expellas furca*, 598
- Nature, see Human nature
 a common vice of, 507
 a restorative to wearied, 50
 a' thy shows and forms, 44
 abhors a vacuum, 597, 829
 abhors annihilation, 597 *note*
 above all art, 105
 accuse not, 217
 admits no lie, 72
 all, exists in smallest things, 693
 all, under tribute, 155
 all-sufficing, 329
 almost lost in art, 89
 alone knows what she wants, 734
 always does contrive, 144
 and nature's laws, 254
 and wisdom, 40
 and yourself, to, appeal, 448
 art the perfection of, 25
 at one glance, 257
 be your teacher, 400
 before one touch of, 89
 bids, live as, 674
 book of, ever open, 373
 borrows the cry of faith, 27
 built by, 291
 cannot miss, 126
 caused, 597
 causing nature, 597
 comes back in a gallop, 829
 comes by, 280
 consult nature herself about, 15
 course of, the art of God, 410
 definition of the law of, 625
 did lament, 223
- Nature divides and unites, 732
 does least, where, man does most, 884
 does not make leaps, 598
 does nothing in vain, 598
 draws more than ten teams, 829
 effects of, not brought to light by
 disputation, 9
 ever unconquered, 620
 fate, fortune, all are God, 598
 formed but one such man, 59
 foster-nurse of, 306
 fountains of justice in, 8
 free to all, 155
 from her seat sighing, 218
 gay, all, 269
 general smile of, 372
 God's handmaid, 173
 goes against his, 87
 good, the fool's defence, 332
 governed by obeying her, 14
 graver had a strife with, 180
 half reveal, words, like, 366
 hangs her mantle green, 44
 has given us the fields, 521
 hastens to decay, 20
 hath framed strange fellows, 283
 hath lost the mould, 443
 hath need, 219
 her custom holds, 318
 here, with stern severity, 95
 I do fear thy, 308
 I loved, and next to, Art, 188
 if built by rule and square, 6
 in a state of, 561
 in her better part, 74
 in human, 246
 in lovely, 340
 in man's heart, 106
 in, not the God of, 162
 in the eye of, he has lived, 401
 in thee, if thou hast, 313
 inconstancy of, 95
 insufficient to the greedy, 497
 interpreter of, 479
 is but a name, 100
 is but art, 245
 is Christian, 408
 is frugal, 406
 is just, 720
 is subdued to what it works in, 327
 is the kindest mother, 52
 is too noble, his, 312
 is, whose body, 245
 it can't be, 81
 knows a thing or two, 275
la, s'imite, 720
 law of, 41, 615
 learned to look on, 396
 light of, 7
 long enough for, 668
 looks prettily in rhyme, 97
 loves cross-breeds, 720
 made him, and broke the mould, 737
 made us men, 199
 meant but fools, 243
 mirror up to, 316
 modesty of, 316
 more, I love not man the less but, 54
 more powerful than education, 115
 mourns her worshipper, 272
 muse on, 65
 never contradicts wisdom, 619
 never did betray, 396

- Nature never makes excellent things
 for no use, 192
 niggardness of, 384
 no such thing in, 329
 not to copy, 262 *note*
 not untrue to, 23
 not wealth, makes a man trust-
 worthy, 472
 nothing difficult to, 604
 nothing melancholy in, 85
 of the beast, 812
 one touch of, 301
 ordains, so, 677
 owes to, his charms, 336
 paints the best part, 129
 passes nurture, 829
 pattern of excelling, 325
 prodigality of, 298
 read, 408
 repeats itself, 720
 requires little, 533
 reverts to evil courses, 689
 revolves, 409
 rich with the spoils of, 25
 riches of, 225
 runs to herbs or weeds, 11
 seeds of good unplanted by, 687
 seems to sit alone, 383
 seldom extinguished, 11
 solid ground of, 396
 still is fair, 52
 sullenness against, 225
 take God from, 410
 teaches beasts, 302
 the force of, 125
 the love of, 35
 the more we learn of, 99
 the power of, 394
 the sparks of, 307
 the state of, 246
 the tone of languid, 98
 the voice of, 152
 the workes of, 346
 things according to, are good, 627
 things move violently in, 10
 things of, cannot be a disgrace, 598
 threatens ere she springs, 36
 through, up to nature's God, 247
 to advantage dressed, 243
 to avenge themselves on, 13
 to live according to, 670
 too, 'tis their nature, 386
 truth and, 19
 truth of, hid in deep mines, 874
 truth of, lieth hid, 7
 unconfined, love of, 373
 vicar of the almighty, 78
 volume of, 148
 we are by, 238
 we think according to, 13
 we worship, against our wills, 598
 wears, sweet look that, 192
 who'er from, takes a view, 90
 will ever return, 598
 wise by, 101
 with little is content, 162
 womb of, 214
 you may drive out with a fork, 598
 Natures, simple noble, 369
 strife of little, 36
 that are mute, 209
 Nature's agreeable blunders, one of, 94
 charms, 44
 chief darling, 167
 darling, 152
 Nature's eldest law, 122
 elemental din, 66
 ends, with something left, 204
 evidence worth more than learning,
 702
 fault not thine, 59
 finish better than art's, 586
 fire, as spark o', 44
 first great law, 205
 first great title, 103
 heart, 211
 journeymen, 316
 kindly law, 246
 law, 42
 lights, 229
 master-stroke is, 129
 mighty law, 46
 minstrels, 119
 music, 175
 own sweet and cunning hand, 288
 plan, 44
 rules have no exceptions, 343
 second course, 309
 social union, 41
 soft nurse, 295
 speech, 106
 sweet restorer, 406
 teaching, give us, 389
 teachings, 35
 unchanging harmony, 329
Naturel, chassez le, 829
 Natures, them which is of other, 112
Naufraqui tabula, 688 *note*
Naufragium sibi quisque facit, 598
 Naught, aspiration to do, 266
 goes to, that comes from, 807
 is everything, 336
 it is, saith the buyer, 417
 people with, naughty, 171
 to us, go, thou art, 184
 see also "Nought," p. 1109
Naulum perdere, 544
Nauseam, usque ad, 699
 Nautilus, learn of the little, 246
 Naval matters, great expense in, 642
Nave, non iudicar la, stando in terra,
 749
 Navee, the Queen's, 143
 Navies are stranded, 273
 Navigate, advanced nations, 129
 Navigators, on the side of the ablest,
 142
 Navy of England, 22
 Navy's peaceful way, 67
 Nay, a woman's, 328
 past all saying, 284
 say, and take it, 845
 Nayed him twice, 154
 Nazarene, thou hast conquered, O, 459
 Nazareth, any good thing come out of,
 429
Né coiffé, 800
 Neera's hair, 223
 Near and yet so far, 610
 careless of what is, 643
 he comes too, 226
 less fears he who is, 105
 so, and yet so far, 367
 too, too far for me to know, 385
 Nearer every day, draw we, 184
 one, was there a, 167
 yet, and still more near, 158
 Nearest, do the work that's, 185
 is dearest, 829
 the duty which lies, 185

- Nearest to himself, every man, 774
to myself, I am, 644
- Neat and trimly dressed, 293
as nine pence, 757
not gaudy, 188
still to be, 179
- Neatness, we are taken by, 595
- Neat's-leather, trod upon, 302
- Necessary, no man, 833
- Necessitas dat legem*, 601
- Necessities, feigned, 104
you cannot escape, but may conquer, 525
- Necessity a hard weapon, 830
a stubborn thing, 777
a violent schoolmistress, 714
a virtue of, 822
and liberty, regard due to, 601
art weaker than, 479
breaks iron, 829
dire, 520
give, the praise of virtue, 575
gives the law, 601
gods do not fight against, 468
has no holidays, 538
has no law, 601
has one law for all, 487
hath no law, 104, 830
hiding honour in, 278
is irresistible, 479
is the law, 601
is the plea, 242
makes the timid brave, 830
mother of invention, 830
mother of the world, 329
never made a bargain, 138
no, to live in necessity, 584
no virtue like, 221, 872
nothing heavy brought by, 546
pardon given to, 703
public, overrides private, 601
sharpen's industry, 830
teaches, 580
teaches to pray, 769
the tyrant's plea, 215
turns his, to glorious gain, 400
urges desperate measures, 452
- Necios y porrados*, 780
- Neck, as lief thou didst break his, 285
driveth o'er a soldier's, 320
when once broken, 382
- Neckt, was sich, das liebt sich*, 868
- Necromancer, he is a great, 759
- Nectar, a common jar holds generous, 706
streams of, 540
- Need hath no lawe, 830
highest, help highest, 881
makes the naked run, 830
makes the old wife trot, 830
makes virtue, 830
man may see his friend, 746
nothing, to, is divine, 470
of a lesser, one has often, 837
of someone less than oneself, 726
Sir William of Deloraine, good at, 272
true love kyths in time of, 742
- Needful, one thing, 429, 639
- Needle and thread, half clothing, 738
colander said to the, 862
fall, you might have heard, 191
in a haystack, 872
in a load of hay, 740 *note*
so shakes the, 60
- Needle, true, like the, 154
you have touched it with a, 485
- Needles and pins, 444, 830
strength no good in threading, 841
- Needy, very, 528
- Negata cupimus*, 608
- Negations, safety in, 128
- Neglect and hatred, an abyss between, 719
imaginary, 625
most tender mercy is, 102
such sweet, 180
we, what is under our eyes, 525
wise and salutary, 38
- Neglecta solent incendia sumere vires*, 597
- Negligence, fit for a fool, 300
loss caused by, 696
- Negligi se semper credunt*, 625
- Negotia aliena*, 489
- Negotiis par*, 601
procul, 498
- Negro, to wash a, 488
- Neiges, les, d'antan*, 727, 882
- Neighbour, a bad, 489
a bad, a great evil, 477
calls his, nikkienow, 793
hate your, 202
love your, yet pull not down your hedge, 822
the way is an ill, 864
why should I deprive my, 386
- Neighbours, all is well with him who is beloved of his, 753
presumed to know each others' acts, 705
the bellowing, 646
to humbug its, 17
we cannot live without, 876
- Neighbour's house burns, when your, 597
house, folly to fire a, 685
house is burning, 644
house is on fire, when a, 484, 643
skaith, learn of your, 762
- Nekron tatreusim*, 474
- Nell Gwynne, 240
- Nelson's hand, 357
signal, 460
- Nemesis, the feet of, 384
- Nemine contradicente*, 601
- Nemo me impune lacessit*, 602
sibi secundus, 820
- Nempe hoc inducti*, 495
- Nephilim, the, 411
- Neptune's trident, sceptre of the world, 723
- Neptunum accusat improbe*, 559
- Nero, relationship to, 564
saying on signing a death-warrant, 702
- Nerve, Nemean lion's, 313
with every, 604
- Nerves, bile, verjuice and, 171
nobody feels for my, 6
shall never tremble, my arm, 309
- Nescio quid semper abest*, 559
- Nescit vox missa reverti*, 516
- Nessus shirts, poisonous, 69
- Nest, embower the, 363
expelled from this delicious, 374
no birds in last year's, 193
the bird loves her, 802
ye may learn the, 368

- Nests, ding down the, the rooks will
 flee, 770
 in order ranged, 221
 Nestor swear, though, 283
 Net, dance in a, 888
 is spread for harmless birds, 614
 is spread, in vain the, 416
 takes the fish while the fisher sleeps,
 471
 this smoky, 234
 who fishes afore the, 795
 Nets, amorous, 219
 Netherlands, Voltaire on the, 713
 Nettle, better be stung by a, 811
 stings when young, 699
 stroke a, 164
 will sting, stroked ever so kindly, 869
 Nettles, killing, to grow docks, 813
 Neutral, loyal and, 309
 Neutrality, faint, 377
 Never a whit as good as never the
 better, 757
 a woman's, 210
 for ever, 193
 is a long day, 831
 never comes to pass, 89
 never! never! 241
 O never, 269
 seen, ever-looking for the, 409
 the house of, 831
 to himself hath said, 272
 to return, 291
 were, which, 287
 Never's, St., day, 813
 New, added something, 254
 all ain't good thet's, 198
 and notable and unsaid, 518
 and unheard of thing, 616
 brooms sweep clean, 831
 draws up nothing, 407
 ever reaping something, 362
 ever, seldom good, 878
 everything, is fine, 777
 is always fine, 878
 is fine, 831
 is seldom true, 878
 man, a, 616
 men, strange faces, 370
 nothing, but what has grown old,
 834
 nothing is, 834
 nothing, under the sun, 606
 nothing's, nothing's true, 835
 somewhat which is, 9
 tell not as, 96
 thing, no, under the sun, 418
 things are fair, 831
 what are, are not true, 447
 World, to redress the balance of the
 Old, 68
 year's gift, 278
 Zealand, traveller from, 202
 Newcastle, coals to, 871
 Newcome's death, Colonel, 371
 News, any, 474
 evil, rides post, 220
 father of good, 313
 good, from a far country, 417
 good, is reported, 808
 good, told at any time, 786
 good, walks on crutches, 207
 ill, hath wings, 120, 808
 ill, tell in the morning, 786
 ill, travels apace, 808
 in the city, 161
 News is true, are ye sure the, 210
 nature of bad, 305
 no, good news, 833
 older than their ale, 147
 ring in the, 367
 scant o', 800
 sometimes true, 326
 the manna of a day, 154
 to the country to hear, 783
 unwelcome, 294
 what, 314
 who brings bad, 808
 who brings good, 792
 Newspaper, 99 *note*
 attack, reply to a, 172
 folio of four pages, 99
 humdrum, country, 63
 wits, 80
 Newspapers always excite curiosity, 188
 church lies in the editors of, 70
 hostile, worse than bayonets, 452
 of either side, 189
 Newton be, let, 254
 that proverb of the mind, 62
 Next ages, the, 13
 way home's the farthest, 260
 Nexus, the sole, of man to man, 70
 Nice man of nasty ideas, 353
 Niche, many a garnished, 272
 Nichts thun lehrt Uebel thun, 765
 Nick, gave his name to our old, 50
 in Fortune's wheel, 74
 Nickname is the hardest stone, 450
 the most concise eloquence, 158
 Nicknames and whippings irremovable,
 188
 Nidos *de antano, en los*, 866
 Niger est, *hic*, 484
 Niggers, don't agree with, 198
 Night, a great, a great lanthorn, 871
 a miserable, 299
 a naughty, 306
 an unpleasant sort of a, 16
 and day, brother, 22
 and day go by, 3
 as darker grows the, 148
 awaits us all, 625
 black, 616
 blustering, fair day, 752
 breathing through the, 169
 broods over the deep, 639
 by, an atheist half believes, 408
 cometh, 430
 comfort-killing, 327
 crying in the, 366
 darkens the streets, 212
 day, brought back my, 225
 done by, appears by day, 878
 each, we die, 407
 eldest of things, 214
 fled the shades of, 216
 flowers, moon looks on many, 228
 garments of the, 193
 has a thousand eyes, 23
 hideous, making, 312
 how beautiful is, 341
 in endless, 152
 in Russia, 278
 in the stilly, 231
 in the train of, 216
 is dark, 236
 is far spent, 432
 is the time to weep, 227
 joint-labourer with the day, 311
 long, long, 3

- Night, lost in the distant, 711
 majestic, 410
 may bring, know not what, 604
 mirky, 88
 mother of thoughts, 831
 presses upon day, 618
 regent of the, 105, 210 *note*
 sable goddess, 406
 sable-vested, 214
 sadder because of loneliness, 694
 shades of, 193
 shadow of a starless, 331
 silent, 215
 sons of, 79, 228
 sprung from, 43
 still as, 213
 sink discouraged into, 195
 that makes me or fordoes me, 325
 that reveth beastes, 78
 the black bat, 368
 the cheek of, 320
 the mask of, 320
 the mother of counsels, 848
 the mother of thoughts, 848
 the sabbath of mankind, 50
 the shadow of our, 331
 the wings of, 193
 to day, turning the, 375
 to do with sleep, 222
 to him that hath no morrow, 66
 uncreated, 213
 vast and middle of the, 312
 was our friend, 126
 who runs in the, 798
 will soon be upon you, 709
 witching time of, 317
 with her power to silence, 203
 world will be in love with, 321
 you roam, if here at, 175
- Nights and banquets of the gods, 622
 gay-spent, festive, 374
 God makes sech, 198
 of peaceful rest, 679
 sleepless, 219
 thankful, be mine, 399
 the wakey, 405
 their shining, 281
- Night's blue arch, 105
 cloak, 320
- Nightingale, an 'twere any, 282
 and cuckoo sing in one month, 861
 herself, I have heard the, 454
 no music in the, 277
 sings round it, 230
 sits alone, 135
 the, 373
 the bird forlorn, 167
 the wakeful, 215
- Nightingales applauded, 31
 will not sing caged, 831
- Nihil, hæc novimus esse*, 616
scire, 606
- Nikkenow, calls his neighbour, 793
- Nili admtrari*, 62
conscribi, 550
desperandum, 606
 ultra, I fix, 136
 ultra, I write, 208
- Nili caput invenire*, 535
- Nile, dogs run when drinking the, 502
 easier to discover the source of the,
 535
 like a dog by the, 699
 mouths of the, 661
 the worms of, 307
- Nilo, ut canis e*, 699
- Nimble and airy servitors, 226
 'heel make restless min', 156
- Niminy associations, 349
- Nimis, ne quid*, 556
- Nimshi, that of the son of, 337
- Nine, not more than, 603
- Ninety-eight, to speak of, 174
- Ninth year, keep back your writings till
 the, 615
- Niobe of nations, 53
- Nip for new, 747
- Nisi prius*, 608
- Nitre, windy, and quick sulphur, 344
- No, always say, you will never be
 married, 755
- Fate says, 225
- maids in modesty say, 277
- man's land, 3
- more, he was, as we say, 71
- my, as good as your Yes, 829
- no man that cannot say, 801
- spirit which ever says, 733
 (na) that cannot say, 790
- woman's, no negative, 335
- Noah's ark, rolls of, 122
- Nob, couple of balls in his, 111
- Nobilitas, simplex*, 658
sola virtus, 609
- Nobility a graceful ornament, 39
- all noble save, 51
- and kingship, swindles, 83
- constrains us, 833
- let the, be free from vice, 570
- lost, where birth is the only merit,
 636
- new and ancient, 10
- nice, 98
- O simple, 658
- of birth abateth industry, 10
- our old, 204
- wind and his, 293
- Noble, a man who has given himself the
 trouble to be born, 728
- by courtesy, 689
- everything becomes the, 468
- minded, be, 88
- minds, gems of, 26
- minds keep with their likes, 303
- than not be, 364
- the more, the more humble, 860
- to be good, only, 361
- virtue makes us, 136
- who does nobly, 791
- words appropriate in shield of a,
 734
- Nobles by right of earlier creation, 201
- Nobleman, a degenerate, 442
- find to do, 17
- I acknowledge you as a, 667
- king may make a, 40
- should, cleanly as a, 294
- the, 126
- Noblemen, known men greater than, 616
- Nobler being, framer of my, 87
- of us two, 34
- their bearing, 4
- Noblesse oblige* (see Relationship com-
 pels), 479, 829, 833
- Noblest production, 2
- things find vilest using, 183
- Nobly born, spurn not the, 144
- served men, 5
- those who think, 21
- Nobody feels for my poor nerves, 6

- Nobody, I care for, 21
 is on my side, 6
 knows, and no one cares, 445
 knows where, 195
Noctes, cœnæque Deum, 622
Nocuerunt carmina quondam, 503
 Nod, affects to, 125
 as good as a wink, 747
 caused Olympus to tremble, 694
 for a wise man, 747
 gives the, 255
 gone with a, 127
 Nods, and becks, 221
 Nodding, nid, nid, 236
 Noddle, comb your, 287
Nodum in scirpo, 562
 Noes, honest Kersey, 282
 Noise, full of foolish, 366
 greater than the nuts, 828
 Noises, earth full of dreary, 28
 Noiseless people are dangerous, 724
 Noisy man always in the right, 96
Noli me tangere, 609
Nolo episcopari, 609
Nolunt, ubi velis, 697
Nom, que mon, soit flétri, 728
Noms perissent, que nos, 728
Nomen atque omen, 609
beati, occupat, 614
inane, 497
nostrum miscebitur istis, 540
sanctum et venerabile, 558
 Nomination, what imports the, 319
Nominis umbra, 683 note
Non putaram, 566
sequitur, 614
 Nonconformist conscience, 391
 man must be, 130
 None go just alike, 243
 on earth above her, 264
 Non-information, 89
 Nonsense, but idle, 243
 daring, 50
 labour about, is folly, 695
 no one exempt from talking, 727
 sounds like, 274
 that is not, 2
 world swallows, 50
Nonumque prematur in annum, 615
 Nook, some noble, 232
 Noon and the burning blue, 32
 of life, 90
 the blaze of, 220
 the shameless, 362
 tide air, 213
 to dewy eve, 212
 Noosing of very rich people, 171
 Norman, Billy the, 109
 blood, 361
 North, all good from the, 461
 beauties of the, 1
 cold weather and knaves from the, 767
 plaided warriors of the, 271
 tender is the, 364
 Northern sky, ripened in our, 16
 Norval, my name is, 167
 Norway, to carry fir trees to, 871
 Nor-wester's blowing, Bill, 242
 Nose, a bloody, 141
 and chin they threaten iher, 46
 any, may ravage with impunity a
 rose, 28
 divine, pleasure for a, 25
 down his innocent, 286
 Nose, entuned in her, 74
 every man's, will not make a shoe
 ing horn, 835
 final cause of human, 88
 hateful to the, 174
 he gave his, 293
 her beautiful, 17
 I choose a man with a long, 452
 jolly red, 136
 led by the, with gold, 290
 love and a red, 821
 not everyone has a, 610
 of nice nobility, 98
 of wax, 814
 cut off your, to spite your face, 770
 on a man's face, 277
 red, can't be hid, 165
 superfine long, 385
 that wakeful nightingale, 131
 the insinuating, 384
 tiptilted, slender, 368
 turn up your, at men of humble
 origin, 700
 upon his face his own, 96
 with universal, 372
 Noses, folk wi' long, 779
 wearing our own, 307
Nosce te, 616
 Nostril, through the pressed, 98
 "Not ourselves," the, 26 (Sir T. Browne)
 ourselves, the, 6
 ourselves, the eternal, 6
 too much, charm of, 404
 too much, rule of, 218
Nota bene, 645
 Note and to observe, I do love to, 180
 book, set in a, 304
 means to be of, 305
 of, make a, 114
 prolong a final, 270
 silent, which Cupid strikes, 26
 so pure, chant a, 384
 so sweet a, 126
 soft is the, 272
 this before my notes, 280
 who takes, listens to good purpose,
 73
 Noteless, timeless, tuneless, 62
 Notes and slow, lengthened, 252
 are often necessary, 178
 as, warbled to the string, 221
 compass of the, 125
 its twin, 397
 of saddest woe, 225
 such sweet, soft, 30
 thy liquid, 224
Noth bricht Eisen, 829
lehrt beten, 769
lehrt Kunst, 830
 Nothin', never say, 198
 Nothing, a fine new, 747
 all things are, 627
 and now worth, 283
 airy, 282
 as good play for, as work for, 758
 as to speak, 103
 at all, does, 131
 behind, but sky and ocean, 86
 beginning and ending in, 531
 better say, than nothing to the pur-
 pose, 762
 better something than, 788
 born of nothing, 545
 by doing, we learn to do ill, 765
 can be made out of nothing, 607

- Nothing can be reduced to nothing, 515
 cannot do anything by doing, 888
 comes out of what is not, 476
 common did or mean, 205
 costs, worth nothing, 877
 desire is to do, 208
 doing, is doing ill, 771
 doing, never do amiss, 383
 done, while aught remains to do, 606
 for ever and ever, to do, 446
 for nothing, 834
 from, nothing can proceed, 515
 have, nothing crave, 819
 having, yet hath all, 404
 he that believeth, 793
 I had, but I have, 590
 in doing much, doing, 545
 in particular, did, 144
 infinite deal of, 283
 is but what is not, 308
 is had for nothing, 83
 knew, he, 220
 known these things to be, 616
 labour of doing, 347
 laboriously do, 629
 laboriously doing, 488
 made of nothing, 532
 matters, 835
 meant, speech that, 102
 more pain to do, 812
 people who will make, are good for
 nothing, 724
 returns to nothing, 549
 rope has dragged in, 550
 say, do, know, and have, 288
 say, nobody will repeat, 806
 signifying, 310
 smallest part of, 410
 sweetness of doing, 737
 that he knew, 90
 that you oughtn't, O, 143
 the dawn of, 134
 there is to come, 93
 that you can be held to, 198
 thou elder brother, 263
 this does not spring from, 612
 to do, and get something, 115
 to do, he works hard who has, 801
 to do, the way to be, 172
 to say, when you have, 89
 to seem to know, 535
 to what I could say, 118
 to wonder at, 606
 to you, all ve that pass by, 421
 too much, 474
 when to say, 391
 where there's, little doth ease, 883
 who desires, wants nothing, 610
 who do, take to shouting, 868
 who does, finds helpers, 794
 who does, with a better grace, 406
 who has, fears nothing, 883
 who has, not contented, 796
 who knows, doubts, 797
 withdraw from him that says, 782
 zealous for, 149
- Nothings, inflated, 611
 such laboured, 243
- Nothingness, pass into, 182
- Noticeable man, a, 394
- Noticed, here, little, 102
- Noting, worth the, 280
- Notte, la, madre di pensieri*, 848
- Notus dissimulator*, 516
- Nought, an old, will never be ought, 756
- Nought but blood our feud atone, 271
 I would not, 236
 who has, can do, 795
see also Naught
- Nourished him as I did, 298
- Nous, hugieia kai*, 480
- Nova fictaque verba*, 530
- Novacula in cotem*, 616
- Novalis, citations from, 456
- Novel cannot be too bad, 328
- Novels are sweets, 371
 French, 116
 scrofulous, 36
 world of, 6
- Novelty, greed for, 528
 her fickle frail support, 99
 I will capture your minds with, 523
 is best loved, 529
 man's nature greedy for, 597
 pleased with, 98
- November's sky, 269
- Novi, semper aliquid*, 532
- Novitas carissima rerum*, 529
- Novitate tenebo animos*, 523
- Novitatis avida*, 597
- Novus homo*, 616
- Now, an eternal, 93
 an everlasting, 341
 as we are, so you must be, 446
 for dogs and apes, leave, 30
 I am not what I have been, 54
 is now, 835
 or never, 136, 619
 the living, 404
 watchword of the wise, 835
- Nox est perpetua*, 680
jam te premet, 709
nulla secuta, 680
una manet, 625
- Noyance, whate'er smacked of, 374
- Nozze e magistrato*, 824
- Nude pari*, 674
- Nubila, inter, caput*, 503
- Nuces, redire ad*, 663
- Nuda simplicitas*, 530
- Nude and antique, 355
- Nudo, quien no da*, 799
- Nugæ canoræ*, 704
majorum negotia vocantur, 583
- Nuit, la, a conseil*, 848
- Null, splendidly, 367
- Numa and Ancus have gone, where, 569
- Numen præsens*, 640
- Number is their defence, 516
 makes long disputes, 108
 not more than seven nor less than
 three, 185
 one, look after, 820
 small in, but quick in valour, 533
 than account, more for, 279
 three the lucky, 835
- Numbers, better than, 104
 by magic, 91
 divinity in odd, 278
 harmonious, 214
 in smother, 244
 lived in Settle's, 252
 luck in odd, 197, 867
 not unequal to, 600
 safety in, 868
 without number, 214
- Numine benigno*, 499
- Numine divino*, 707
salus, 483
- Nun, quiet as a, 396

Nuns, self-loving, 326
 unhappy, 397
 Nunc dimittis, 9
Nunca mucho costó poco, 828
 Nunnery, get thee to a, 315
Nuper idoneus, 620
 Nuptial to the webbed bottle, 210
 Nurse for a poetic child, 272
 tell the child of Rawhead, 275
 the hospital, 159
 Nursed upon the selfsame hill, 223
 Nurse's tongue privileged to talk, 861
 Nursery-faith, 88
 Nursing her wrath, 44
 Nurture and admonition of the Lord,
 434
 Nut, he cracks, who wants the kernel,
 649
 shell, bounded in a, 314
 Nuts given us to be cracked, 835
 like an ape does, 317
 noise greater than, 828
 spoil the voice, 757
 to return to the, 663
 Nutmeg-graters, rough as, 164
 Nutmegs and ginger, 136
Nutrimetum spiritus, 620
 Nutrition, to draw, 246
Nutu Dei, 620
 Nymph, haste thee, 221
 Nympholepsy of some fond despair, 53

O

O Jemmy Thomson, 375 *note*
 O.K. = Orl korreät, 835
 O, Sophonisba, 375
 Oafs, muddled, 187
 Oak and triple brass, 558
 English, 273
 hardest-timbered, 298
 heart of, 737
 hearts of, 457
 nodosities of, 41
 shadow of the British, 39
 shake some other, 489
 the builder, 344
 the hollow, 104
 when the ash is before the, 880
 Oaks alone are trees, not, 173
 fall, reeds stand, 835
 from acorns, 131
 little strokes fell great, 820
 senators of woods, 182
 Oakum, for love they pick much, 27
 Oar, drip of the suspended, 53
 of gain, 131
 one in water, one in the shore, 490
 spread the thin, 246
 wearied at that, 97
 Oars and sails, with, 664
 feathered his, 109
 kept the time, 205
 Oath, breaking of an, 49
 flew to Heaven's chancery with the,
 348
 forgive the, 513
 is of no moment, 298
 mouth-filling, 294
 not to be made, not to be kept, 756
 some fresh new, 6
 taking, the more, the more lying, 88
 too hard-a-keeping, 281
 unlawful, better broke, 757
 Oaths are but words, 49
 are straws, 296
 are wafers, 135
 believed for their, 160
 broken by Providence, 49
 men are cheated with, 454
 men deceived with, 8
 omit the, 160
 terminate all strife, 96
 used as playthings, 95
 Oatmeal, literature on, 337
 Oats and barley, put in the clay, 875
 evening, good morning fodder, 773
 wild, in tame verse, 26
 Obedience, approve first thy, 217
 due, 214
 learn to command through, 870
 makes government, 38
 makes slaves, 329
 mother of, 104
 mother of success, 477
 produces success, 471
 wife of safety, 477
 Obedient, frame the mind to be, 8
 Obey, made the world, 126
 'tis freedom to, 227
 who cannot, cannot command, 870
 Obeyed, who first well hath, 219
 Obeying, govern by, 558
 Obeys him, though she bends him she,
 195
Obiter dicta, 623
 Object! Object! Object! 462
 too much, 11
 Objection taken to the judge, 662
 Oblations, vain, 419
 Oblige her and she'll hate you, 248
 Obliged, he ne'er, 250
 Obligingness, thy sweet, 237
Obliiti, quid deceat, quid non, 654
Oblivia jucunda, 622
 Oblivion, all, 137
 nameless in dark, 216
 razure of, 279
 remembrance impossible without, 72
 ruin of, 301
 the remedy for injuries, 565
 Oblique, all is, 302
 Obras, *hijo de sus*, 775
Obscura canendo, 579
libentius creduntur, 513
promens, 702
 Obscure, explaining the, by obscurity, 623
 fame, many hidden by, 594
 the palpable, 213
 things are more easily believed, 513
 things brought to light, 702
 through brevity, 501
 Obscures more than it illumines, 410
 Obscurely great, 236
 Obscurity and further obscurity, 41
 painstaking, 661
 this poem loves, 547
 Obsequies, celebrates his, 272
Obsequio vinces, 623
 Observance, course of long, 100
 Observation, bearings of this, 114
 brings wisdom, 673
 crammed with, 286
 object of, on a large stage, 653
 smack of, 290
 the most enduring pleasure, 210
 with extensive view, 175
 Observations which ourselves we make,
 248

- Observed of all observers, 315
 Observer, waited six thousand years for
 an, 460
 Observer's purpose to espy, 55
Obsta, principis, 641
 Obstnacy and heat of opinion, 719
 and perseverance, 347
 in a bad cause, 25
 takes his sturdy stand, 95
 Obstnacy's ne'er so stiff, 50
 Obstinate and fools, rich lawyers, 780
 too senseless, 299
 Obstruction, lie in cold, 279
 Obtain, right you should, 559
 they strive to, in order to spend, 646
 Obvious because not seen, 527
 cause, an, carries its decision, 584
 Ocean, a painted, 85
 as their road, use the, 381
 bed, 224
 deep and dark blue, 54
 far-spooming, 182
 for my grave, 127
 girdled with the sky, 341
 great Neptune's, 309
 has her ebbings, 66
 heart of the great, 194
 leans against the land, 145
 make the mighty, 238
 many twinkling smile of, 478 note
 of truth lay, 236
 the boundless, 199
 tide, murmur of the, 20
 to the river of his thoughts, 59
 unfathomed caves of, 151
 unresting, 330
 wave, hope to bind the, 264
 Ocean's waste, 35
Ocasio calva, 664
 Occasion bald behind, 94
 by the hand, 360
 calls, when fair, 266
 obedient to, 8
 ply to the, 40
 Occasions and causes, 296
Occasionem cognosce, 623
Occidere qui nolunt, posse volunt, 531
Occidit spes omnis, 623
 Occupacioun, for lakke of, 164
 Occupation, absence of, 97
 disperses vices, 606
 loathing of, 628
 Occupations, love our, 112
 in this world, 348
 Occurred to everyone, has not, 670
Ochlos astathmetotaton pragma, 477
Ocio Euro, 669
 Octave 'twixt the dream and deed, 191
Oculus alliciendus amor, 507
 Odds, any jot at, 299
 for high and low, 290
Ode, vede, tace, 800
Oderint dum metuant, 623
 Odes, quoted, 364
Odise quem læseris, 643
Odium redditur, pro gratia, 499
 theologicum, 624
 Odour, as a sweet, 124
 stealing and giving, 288
 vessel retains the, 658
 Odours crushed are sweeter, 264
 Sabean, 215
 virtue like, 9
 when sweet violets sicken, 334
 Odyssey, Iliad and the, 87
 Œdipus, I am Davus, not, 514
 man's reason his best, 25
 O'erflowing, though not full, 252
 O'ershot myself, I have, 304
Œuvres, fils de ses, 775
 Off with his head, 118
 Offence, an, like a good deed, 671
 every nice, 304
 harshness gives, 244
 i' the world, no, 316
 is rank, my, 317
 is, where the, 318
 magnified the, 126
 no, taken, where none meant, 833
 one, hang twice for, 830
 propriety avoids, 573
 scorn to take, 244
 what dire, 244
 what seems to your feelings no, 658
 with or without, 62
 Offend, I'll not willingly, 386
 one of these little ones, 429
 who fears t', 81
Offende, chi, non perdona mai, 861
 Offended, him have I, 303
 Offender, a most notorious, 338
 love the, 253
 never pardons, 861
 Offending, head and front of my, 322
 Offer much, one way of denying, 872
 never refuse a good, 831
 Offers should not, 255
 Offered (bodin) geir stinks, 764
 Offering, little, makes a good price, 820
Offerir molto è spezie di negare, 872
Offerta, a tal santo, tal, 818
 Office, a losing, 294
 beginning of, is best, 565
 clear in his great, 308
 discontent on bestowal of, 730
 dog obeyed in, 306
 godlike, 339
 insolence of, 315
 makes the man, 861
 proves the man, 468
 shows the man, 580
 teaches the man, 861
 the end of, deteriorates, 565
 the sad, 694
 unpaid, makes thieves, 875
 Officer, art thou, 296
 of mine, 323
 Officious in contriving, 91
 innocent, sincere, 176
Officium colere et facere, 638
 Offspring, none presumed to prefer
 others', 602
 of revolt, 95
 of very young, or very old, 861
 source of human, 215
 we are his, 480
 we are thy, 470
 without, 679
 Ogresh, at the root of it, 114
 Oil and the twopence, without the, 337
 and work, lost both, 624
 in smooth, razor best is whet, 406
 lingering, with boiling, 145
 midnight, 141, 260
 of joy for mourning, 421
 on the fire, 754
 our wasted, 97
 smoother than, 624
 to the city of olives, 871
 Ointment of the apothecary, 418

Ointment, mollified with, 419
Olbos ou lebaios, 475
 Old a head, with so, 284
 a judge of things, 686
 age and experience hand in hand, 263
 age and time teach much, 469
 age, care of, to die well, 492
 age coveted by all, 835
 age does not come alone, 480
 age is confident again, 377
 age is slow, 1
 age of Tithonus, 484
 age, serene and bright, 401
 all things that grow, grow, 510
 and ugly born, 112
 and you on our last cruise, 349
 as he feels, man as, 746
 as they feel, men as, 826
 as they look, women as, 826
 authors, 12
 because they're, 258
 bird not taken with a new net, 835
 birds hard to pluck, 835
 birds not caught with chaff, 835
 birds sing, as the, 758
 children when, our fear, 238
 confess that I am, 306
 continue brisk and fine, 108
 customs best, 835
 disrespect to, gross impiety, 510
 early, be, to be old late, 836
 faced, peaking, sister-turned-mother, 29
 few know how to be, 727
 fish, old oil; and an old friend, 835
 folk, cold folk, 889
 friend in a new house, 756
 friends to trust, 12
 from death of the, 390
 gentleman waggles his head, 349
 grow, in ever learning, 661
 heads on young shoulders, 889
 heard in days of, 237
 I grow, ever learning, 469
 I had supposed it something, 623
 in good time, become, 585
 is better, 705
 knaave is no babe, 756
 love everything that is, 148
 maids lead apes in hell, 836
 malice kinder to what is, 638
 man, a bed full of bones, 756
 man among boys, 567
 man, an, just beginning to live, 654
 man, broken, 301
 man eloquent, 224
 man, engaged in elementary learning, 695
 man grows, 258
 man, he will be talking, 280
 man in a house, 756
 man learning an alphabet, 721
 man, many disadvantages attend an, 594
 man, to advise an, 474
 man twice a child, 756
 man young, to make an, 361
 man's saying rarely untrue, 756
 man's staff, the, 861
 men are testy, 331
 men fear all things, 13
 men feel young men's knocks, 889
 men go to death, 12
 men have grey beards, 314

Old men honourable, 356
 men know young men fools, 74, 889
 men, subject to this vice, 295
 men twice children, 836
 men, we, sometimes out of our senses, 642
 min agreeable, is the, 111
 mind with youthful body, 469
 more beautiful for being, 199
 never any man was yet so, 108
 none so, but think they have a year's life, 602
 nor young, not, 56
 not yet so, 284
 old, very old man, 360, 458
 reverence due to things, 493
 ring out the, 367
 seldom, that will not be a child, 381
 sir, you are, 306
 tales of, 234
 things all are over old, 397
 things always in good repute, 705
 things are passed away, 435
 thoughts, old aspirations, 355
 times, old manners, 148
 times were changed, 271
 to be young, be old young, 836
 to learn, too, 208
 'un, thinking of the, 112
 ways, I love the good, 378
 we grow, with the silent years, 691
 we praise the years of, 574
 wine and an old friend, 835
 wine to drink, 12
 woman, world is an, 71
 women of both sexes, 348
 wood best to burn, 12, 388
 wood, old friends, old wine, 835
 words, new dressing, 327
 you never can be, 327
 Oldest man he seemed, 395
Olere bene, nil olere, 584
Olet lucernam, 624
 non bene, qui bene semper, 610
 recte, ubi nihil olet, 593
 Olive, call me not, till you see me gathered, 842
 plants round about thy table, 415
 grove of Academe, 220
Olla male fervet, 624
 no hay, sin tocino, 738, 833
 "Ologies," servants instructed in the, 70
 Omelettes, cannot make, without breaking eggs, 888
 Omen, *absit*, 484
 be averted, may the, 484
 birds of ill, 583
 Omens are something, 624
 happy or evil, 500
 Omissions to supply, 34
Omne immensum, 710
Omnes aliquid, nemo satis, 515
 non omnia possumus, 613
 tendimus huc, 692
Omnia non esse fortia, 644
 orta occidunt, 510
 vincit amor, 627
Omnium in omnes, 498
 in omnia, jus, 573
 regnator, 663
On dit, souvent grand menteur, 845
 On, Stanley, on! 270
 Once, better, than never, 762
 does not make custom, 836
 good time only comes, 866

- Once not enough to have seen him, 601
 to err but, 211
 to every man and nation, 197
- One and inseparable, 387
 and none is all one, 836
 eyed in the country of the blind, 498
 eyed place, a, 155
 flag, one land, 166
 horse town, 82
 if everyone would mend, 805
 just suited to our mind, 67
 man as good as another, 371
 man is no man, 470, 698, 836
 minute gives invention, 90
 object is insufficient, 603
 of these days, 838
 out of many, 698
 should die for many, better that, 594
 thing at once, 335
 time is no time, 836
 two so become, as they both become two, 26
 voice of, voice of no one, 864
 we are, 3
 will not, what, another will, 878
- One's too few, 838
 too few, three's too many, 875
 unlucky, two's lucky, 464
- Onion, tears live in an, 305
- Only one, thou wast my, 694
- Onomata ta, kai ta pragmata*, 476
- Onomatopœia*, examples of, 644, 645
- Onos en pithêkois*, 475
- Onset, the word of, 397
- Onus probandi*, 628
- Onward in faith, 340
 press bravely, 389
 upward, 48
- Oozing out, I feel it, 333
- Open and shut, year does nothing but, 865
 all things should be laid, 626
 doors, do not delight him, 615
 hand, and brow, 269
 left, to judgment, 576
 mouthed, justice should be, 211
 night and day, 126
- Opened, she, but to shut, 214
- Opening day, it is our, 15
- Opera nequidquam perit*, 629
- Operam peridi*, 624
- Operose nihil agendo*, 488
nihil agunt, 629
- Opes patiuntur stultitiam*, 684
- Ophirs of fabulous ore, 384
- Ophthalmos basileôs*, 476
- Opie, John, 457
- Opinio veritate major*, 629
- Opinion determined by feelings, 343
 freely is his own, 208
 gains strength when adopted by a second mind, 456
 good, safer than money, 500
 governs all mankind, 51
 governs mankind, 839
 greater than truth, 629
 heat of, is stupidity, 719
 his sole, 96
 in good men, 226
 man who never alters, 22
 mighty in war, 354
 mistress of fools, 839
 nine parts in war, 354
 of himself, man's too high, 716
- Opinion one man entertains, 239
 people of sense are of our, 725
 plague of, 301
 plant an, they seem to eradicate, 849
 queen of the world, 839
 slaves of, 157
 still of his own, 50
 that high and mighty dame, 172
 the last, 244
 was his law, 301
 where general, usually correct, 6
- Opinions, between two, 412
 golden, 308
 new, always suspected, 192
 not other men's, 88
 our, at variance, 664
 should be free, 80
 so many men, so many, 661, 849
 stiff in, 122
 such absolute, 168
- Opinion's but a fool, 326
- Opinione quam re, sæpius*, 637
- Opium, subtle and mighty, 108
 world of novels and of, 6
- Oppida moliri*, 543
- Opportunism, see Occasion
- Opportunity is bald behind, 664
 do not lose, 664
 dust of servile, 399
 is worth expecting, 504
 Jove cannot recall, 526
 know your, 473
 let us seize, 661
 makes the thief, 839
 man who loses, 228
 never had mortal man such, 62
 of the evening, 672
 often lost by pausing, 516
 recognise your, 623
 seize an, 623
 take advantage of, 503
 thy guilt is great, 327
- Opportunities, hell roofed with lost, 802
 keep yourself from, 839
 wise man will make, 11
- Oppose everything and propose nothing, 462
 with firmness, 89
- Opposed may beware, that the, 312
 not, does not imply permitted, 601
- Opposing host, the faint, 374
- Opposition, a formidable, 116
 duty of, to oppose, 462
 I strive against, 608
- Oppress, to, is harsh, 706
- Oppression and sword-law, 218
 bitter, to make, 314
 he who allows, 105
 makes the wise man mad, 29
 sword against, 339
- Oppression's tall, 167
- Oppressors, rigour of, 41
- Oppressor's wrong, the, 315
- Opprobria fingere sævus*, 646
- Opprobrium medicorum*, 629
- Opse theôn aleousi muloi*, 785
- Optat arare caballus*, 629
- Optimistic sophistries, 4
- Opus, hoc, hic labor est*, 535
æægi, 571
propositum perfice, 643
quod bene fertur, 576
sum ipse implet, 604

- Or va pis que devant*, 827
 Oracle, equivocal utterance of, 556
 I am Sir, 283
 no truth at all i' the, 290
 thou art my, 694
 Oracles are dumb, 225
 God's, never lie, 106
Orat et laborat, qui, 651
Orate pro nobis, 629
 Orations, make no long, 233
 Orator, a good, a bad man, 501
 action to the, 14
 an almost chilling, 576
 despise not a rustic, 467
 dramatist-minstrel, 231
 evil, subverts the laws, 629
 I am no, 304
 I'll play the, 299
 is despised, 682
 like a rough, 207
 three qualities of, 694
 too green, 326
Orator bonus, spernitur, 682
 frigidus, 576
Oratores fumus, 597
 Orators make up for depth by length, 714
 of love, 105
 seditious, 8
 the famous, 220
 we are made, 597
 Oratory, holy, 369
 Orb in orb, 217
 that thou behold'st, 285
 Orcaes, at the, 246
 Orchard, easy to rob an, 811
 Order changeth, the old, 361, 368
 gave each thing view, 300
 governs the world, 354
 in variety, 252
 is heaven's first law, 247
 prescribed, let us follow the, 670
 Orders, give, and do it, 807
 Ordinary circumstances of life, 2
Ore rotundo, 629
 tenus, 629
 Organ, melling to the, 113
 most miraculous, 315
 the pealing, 221
 the silent, 129
 Organs, majestic solemn, 252
 Origin of all from the gods, 683
 our, what matters it, 402
 Original and end, 178
 great, 2
 no great men are, 131
 perused mankind in the, 4
 thus in the, 677
 Orion, 39 *note*
 bands of, 414
 Orisons, nymph, in thy, 315
Orlando, molti parlan di, 824
 Ormus, wealth of, 212
 Ornament, deceived with, 284
 of a meek and quiet spirit, 436
 virtue better without, 13
 we are captivated by, 496
Ornamenta ambitiosa, 490
Ornata, nimis, 676
 Ornateness goes with greatness, 384
Ornavit, nullum tetigit quod non, 619, 651
Oro à che oro vale, 827
Oros orei ou mignutai, 475
 Orphan, a trampled, 362
 Orphans, never had so dear a loss, 299
 Orphan's head, surgeon practises on the, 739
 tears, wronged, 208
 Orses and dorgs, 113
 Orthodoxy kept alive by indifference, 410
 Orthographer, he is turned, 280
Os et offam, inter, 867
 magna sonaturum, 564
Ossa, sero venientibus, 673
 tarde venientibus, 690
 Ossa upon Pelion, 559
Ost und West, daheim das Best, 772
 Ostent, in a sad, 284
 Ostentation, formal, 318
 the maggot, 282
Osurus, tanquam, 490
 Othello's occupation's gone, 324
 Other, there was no, 262
 Others, all came from, and will go to, 753
 who does nothing for, 736
 Others' business pleases us most, 489
Otium cum dignitate, 630
 des corpori, 662
 Otter, fish in the house of an, 811
 Ought, is, but it hadn't, 157
 we do not what we, 5
 when thou dost purpose, 160
 Oughts nothing without strokes, 839
Ouir dire va partout, 845
 Ounce of mirth, 19
 Our Lady's grace, through, 272
 Ourselves, betrayed by, 90
 in, that we are thus, 323
 we wish things better with, than
 with others, 625
 Outalissi's soul, 66
 Out of sight, out of mind, 83
 to get some men put, 106
 within would fain go, 106
 Outlived thyself, 736
 Outside, a clinguant, 196
 martial, 285
 Outspokenness wrested to its own de-
 struction, 701
 Out-topping knowledge, 4
 Out-vote them, we cannot, 177
 Outwit another, you may, but not all
 others, 726
Ouvrier, d' fait de main, 728
Ova cras pullis meliora, 486
 Oven comes to the dough, when the,
 812
 if the mother had not been in the,
 806
 Ovens, old, soon hot, 836
 Overcome but half his foe, 212
 not to be, 211
 Overdone worse than underdone, 839
 Over-good, not, 406
 Overlap business, never, 461
 Overpowers the achievements of others,
 699
 Overs, all are ill, but over the water-
 754
Ovo prognatus eodem, 503
 Owe, a heroic virtue to, 715
 no man anything, 432
 pay what you, 840
 you one, 89
 yourself, remember to whom you,
 667

Owes not any man, 193
 nothing, happy who, 471, 537
 Owning, first comes, then lying, 779
 Owl, a groat for an, 801
 moping, 151
 songs, sadder than, 64
 the wailing, 151 *note*
 you may love a screaming, 404
 Owl's eyes, ignorant hath, 859
 Own, but mine, 287
 do what he likes with his, 746
 do what I will with mine, 427
 I dinna ken, 262
 I scarcely call those things our,
 596
 seemed too much our, 159
 what he wrote was all his, 108
 Ox, a pack-saddle on an, 501
 a strange, gazes out of doors, 501
 a weary, treads more firmly, 501
 before, take heed of an, 852
 born to labour, 492
 desires the horse's trappings, 629
 eyed Juno, 469
 fall, if the, whet your knife, 881
 go, where shall the, but he must
 labour, 882
 has spoken, 501
 has trodden on my tongue, 469
 in his tongue, 501
 is made from a calf, 533
 is stricken down, 684
 knoweth his owner, 419
 muzzle the mouth of the, 432
 old, makes straight furrow, 756
 patience of the labouring, 185
 stalled, and hatred therewith, 416
 taken by the horns, 757
 the thirsty, walks, 864
 tired, treads surest, 864
 to the water, no good leading an,
 838
 young learns to plough from the
 old, 483
 Oxen, nature draws more than, 829
 old, have stiff horns, 836
 unmanageable, brought in time to
 plough, 691
 where no, the crib is clean, 882
 who drives fat, 177
 Oxenforde, a clerk ther was of, 74
 Oxford, of whom the poet said, 275
 sent a troop of horse to, 26
 sent, troops he to, 376 *note*
 spires of, 397
 Street, London, 489 *note*
 University, motto, 522
 Oy, voy, et te tais, 800
 Oyster, a too long opened, 30
 an uncommon fine, 110
 bold man that first ate an, 800
 man that first ate an, 354
 may be crossed in love, 333
 solitary as an, 112
 the pearl of his, 355
 'twas a fat, 255
 world's mine, 278
 Oysters, four young, 119
 he had often eaten, 143
 how do you after your, 803
 how should we do for, 445
 not good in a month with "r" in
 it, 839
 poverty and, 110
 Oystermongers' Company, 372

P

P, as if going to pronounce the letter,
 149
 to pronounce the letter, 114 *note*
P.D., Post Diluvium, 639
 P's and Q's, mind your, 826
Pabulum Acheruntis, 630
 ingenii, 522
 Pace different, way the same, 546
 I don't like the, 337
Pacem, qui desiderat, 649
 si vis, para bellum, 807
Paciencia y barajar, 738, 840
 Pack, a venal, 546
 small, becomes a small pedlar, 749
 Packing thought close, 202
 Packsaddles, cadgers speak of, 765
Pactum non pactum, 630
 Pagan spoiled, Christian a, 410
 suckled in a creed outworn, 396
 Paganini, 33
 Page, ah sweet Anne, 278
 her ample, 151
 Pages dedicated to ladies, 585
 my, are full of licence, 574
 Pageant, insubstantial, 276
 Pageants, ordered all the, 93
 Pageantry, antique, 221
 Paid, fools and knaves better, 124
 he is well, 285
 him again, it shall be, 438
 him very large, had, 442
Paille, un homme de, vaut une femme
 d'or, 746
 Pain, a gain to lose, 579
 a pleasant, 782
 after pain, 84
 all that the proud can feel of, 59
 and anguish wring, 270
 and change, 259
 and grief to me, it was, 439
 another's, 128
 boast of apathy when out of, 81
 capacity for, 392
 compels all things, 522
 doth inherit, 281
 fellowship in, 219
 fiery throbbing, 176
 for another's, 153
 forgotten where gain comes, 839
 hours of, 67
 if great, will be short, 628
 is felt, hand is laid where, 864
 is lessened by another's, 319
 is no evil, 185
 is perfect misery, 216
 is, where, there will the finger be,
 696
 joy is almost, 330
 makes the innocent lie, 531
 music softens, 4
 no credence to a mind in, 492
 no, no palm, 240
 not akin to, 193
 our Lady of, 355
 parade of, 366
 past is pleasure, 839
 posting into, 409
 short-lived, 270
 stranger yet to, 152
 superflux of, 354
 superior, 152
 sweeter for past, 150
 that never feels a 200

- Pain** that pain to miss, 93
 the pleasure of the, 89
 the unutterable, 143
 the years of, 36
 think of coming, 234
 though full of, 213
 to avoid, by another's example, 537
 to be affected by, but to resist, 522
 to prolong a, 275
 to smile at, 409
 us least when keen, 405
 who lives long, knows, 797
 with the thousand teeth, 384
Pains and labour, 3
 and penalties, 252
 forgotten, when gains follow, 781
 great, quickly find ease, 787
 grow sharp, 241
 idle people take most, 804
 men come to greater pains by, 10
 naething got without, 829
 no, no gains, 833
 no prize without, 832
 nothing in respect of this, 346
 only for taking, 121
 real things, 50
 take, and grow rich, 772
 than members, body has more, 486
 to get, care to keep, 844
 wondrous waste of, 79
Pain tant qu'il dure, 772
Painch in, pit their, 43
Paint an inch thick, let her, 318
 does he, 31
 he best can, 253
 like nature, who can, 372
 me as I am, 104
 mind the, 466
 them truest, 2
 when you see a woman, 882
 with a sword, 637
Painted features of ancestors, 683
 meadow, 2
 to the eyes, 118
 trifles, 3
Painter, a flattering, 147
 some great, dips, 331
Painters and poets have leave to lie, 840
 dare anything, 636
 love their profession, 371
Painting, a little amateur, 348
 and fighting, look afar on, 836
 can express, more than, 266
 displays the mind in a, 688
 mute and motionless, 66
Paintings, I have heard of your, 315
Paints me before, blackens me behind, 884
 the dead, 793
 the water, 793
Pair, a well-matched, 502, 631
 almost equal to three, 631
 blest, 215
 loving modest, 42
 of brothers, a noble, 631
Pakpattan cloth, 754
Palabras, malas, 824
Palace, pine in a, 391
Palaces, gorgeous, 276
 prosperity within thy, 415
Palankin, if all get into the, 805
Palate, reason for existence, 562
 who live for their, 652
Palaver, our national, 72
Pale and pettish, 464, 777
Pale and wan, why so, 351
 as any clout, 321
 beauties, 1
 fair but very, 260
 fair, not, 85
 peevish, 463
Paleness, saintly, 339
Palinodiam canere, 630
Palinurus nodded, 252
Pall, in sceptred, 221
Pall Mall Gazette, the, 371
Palladium of all rights, 181
Palm, an itching, 304
 bear the, 303
 greased the doorkeeper's, 717
 let him bear who deserves, 631
 no pain, 240
 the rewards of the, 512
Palmer-worm hath left, that which the 422
Palmistry, he deals in, 258
Palpable, clothing the, 88
Palter with us in a double sense, 311
Paltered with Eternal God, 365
Pan himself, 403
Pane, *chi ha, non ha denti*, 795
Panes of quaint device, 182
Panegyric, here provide, 353
 needs no, 107
Panem et Circenses, 523
Pang, free from a, 228
 my bosom dare not brave, 55
Pangs to know, pleasing, 375
Panier, *le pis du*, 861
Panjandrum himself, the great, 449
Pansies, that's for thoughts, 318
Pansy freaked with jet, 224
Panta rhei, 477
Pantaloon, slipped, 286
Pantes kakot douloi, 477
Pantheism, God is seen God, 34
Pantoffel, *unter dem*, 875
Pantry, toom, thriftless guid wife, 750
Papa is poor, or else his dear, 349
 the word, 114
Pape, *qui mange du*, 794
Paper, a penny, 268
 blurrers, the company of, 334
 credit, blest, 249
 does not blush, 505
 endures anything, 889
 government, 38
 if all the world were, 444
 portion of uncertain, 60
 spare the perishable, 636
 that ever blotted, 284
 youth and white, 889
Papers, speak from your folded, 166
Papier ist geduldig, 889
Par don on a pardon, 727, 782
negotii, 601
nobile fratrum, 631
Parade, sic pomp and art, 43
 without, 56
Paraded all he did, 628
Paradis, a sorrowfull, 77
Paradise, an earthly, 233
 are opening, 153
 be found, will, 227
 hopes of, 134
 if we meet in, 31
 must I thus leave thee, 218
 of fools, 214
 paint hell gates with, 364
 the gate of, 234

- Paradise, the keys of, 108
 thou only bliss of, 99
 to wake in, 239
 walked in, 3
 who will enter, 799
- Paradox, an embodied, 89
 which comforts, 32
- Paragon of animals, 314
- Paragraphs of praise, 340
- Parallel, none but himself can be his, 372
- Parasites or sub-parasites, 181
- Parasite's banquet, 631
- Paratus, ad omnia*, 553
in utrumque, 562
- Parce, puer, stimulis*, 631
- Parcel, becoming a, 267
- Parcels, good things in small, 786
- Parcere subjectis*, 547
- Parchment, being scribbled o'er, 297
 features bound in stale, 210
 wax and, 38
 wings, 174
- Pard, bearded like the, 286
 like spirit, a, 331
- Pardon, a good man can, 501
 a wrong in which we partake, 726
 all but thyself, 781
 choicest flower of victory, 840
 feared, 669
 kiss of the sun for, 449
 ne'er who have done the wrong, 127
 others, not yourself, 557
 no, where no fault is, 882
 weakness, 1
- Pardons revengers of slanders, 840
- Pardon's the word, 308
- Pardon-mes, these, 321
- Pardoned and retain th' offence, 317
- Parendo imperat*, 503
- Parendum tempori*, 691
- Parent, everything dear to its, 480
 from the sky, 250
 of good, 216
 of his country, 631
 of things, 631
 what authority can you have as a, 698
- Parents and children, 9
 honour your, 453
 justice to, is called piety, 573
 let children support, 577
 love can last our lives, 23
 love of, the first law, 520
 passed into the skies, 102
 that I have kind, 359
- Parents' errors, the undoing of children, 478
- Pares cum paribus*, 818
- Pari passu*, 631
- Paries cum proximus ardet*, 597
- Paris, Americans when they die, go to, 391
 common-sewer of, 175
 fair, fantastic, 27
 half angel, half grisette, 191
 in a bottle, 805
 not made in one day, 845
 the judgment of, 584
 to Peru, 715
 tout, 730
- Parish, a terrible, 443
 makes the constable, 275
 pay is hush money, 343
 wide was his, 75
- Parishes, estate in two, 773
- Park, the, takes away the dwellings of the poor, 484
- Parker, Theodore, 192 *note*
- Parla, chi, semina*, 799
- Parleys, valour that, 875
- Parliament, beautiful talk in, 72
 house, the, 297
 of man, 362
 of the unlearned, 631
 speaking through reporters, 72
 what is said in, 268
- Parliaments, the mother of, 23
- Parliamentary debate, 56
 eloquence, 72
 hand, old, 145
- Parlour twilight, 99
 will you walk into my, 447
- Parlous state, 287
- Parnassus, number of the elect made up, 722
 step to, 545
- Parola, una, tira l'altra*, 837
- Parole, belle*, 777
- Parr, the centenarian, 458
- Parritch, the halesome, 42
- Parrot, a, may rehearse, 96
 like the, thinks the more, 869
- Pars magna fui, quorum*, 646
mei multa superstes erit, 632
- Parsimonia, magnum vectigal*, 612
- Parsimonious, age is, 108
- Parsimony, worst profusion, 201
- Parsley, no need of, 493
- Parson knows enough, 101
 there goes the, 94
- Parsons, souls' waggoners, 840
- Parson's nose, tickling a, 320
 saw, the, 282
- Part, can so gently, 305
 contained in the whole, 562
 great, of me shall survive me, 632
 nor lot, neither, 430
 of all that I have met, 362
 seen, imagined part, 404
 she hath done her, 217
 take this in good, 379
 'tis hard to, 16
 to love and then to, 85, 86
 to meet again, 140
 where is the greater, there is the whole, 696
 whereof I formed a great, 646
- Parts, all his gracious, 291
 man of, 101
 plays many, 286
- Parta tueri*, 600
- Partage de Montgomerie*, 754
- Parte inaudita altera*, 652
- Parted, and then we, 258
 the way we, 355
 when we two, 59
- Parthenon, proudly wears the, 129
- Parthians, more lying than, 631
- Partial for the observer's sake, 248
- Partiality, all, being laid aside, 626
 misdirected, 640
- Particularise, why should I, 679
- Parties, Carlyle on, 70
 die of their own lies, 462
 I shall offend all, 62
 names of, 121
 the two great, 130
 to waver between two, 763
 two, divide the world, 361

- Parties work together, 362
 Parting an image of death, 128
 endless, 137
 is such sweet sorrow, 320
 was all sob and sigh, 258
 was well made, 304
 Partington, the excellent Mrs., 336
Partir à point, 877
 Partisan, no fiery, 390
 Partitions, thin, 44, 122
 what thin, 245
 Partner, authority impatient of a, 617
 Mr. Jorkins, I have a, 113
 of my soul, 266
 Partnership, leonine, 576
 Partridge, always, 730
 breeders, 363
 if the, had the woodcock's thigh, 806
 in the puttock's nest, 297
Parturiunt montes, 632
 Party all Mulligans, a, 372
 attachment to any, 334
 being of no, 62
 best, he serves his, 157
 conquers in the strife, 271
 divisions, 37
 gave up, to, 147
 government impossible without, 117
 he forsook, the, 123
 honesty, is expediency, 83
 is the madness of many, 257, 353, 461
 none was for a, 202
 patriotism of no, 338
 puzzling sons of, 375
 strife, forms of, 367
 to unite with, or make one, 70
 true to one, 197
 writer, qualifications of a, 257
 Party's call, at my, 143
Parva componere magnis, 675
non contemnendo, 632
Parvo nesciet uti, 651
Parvum parva decet, 632
Pas, le premier, qui coûte, 812
 Pasquils, ribald libels, 69
 Pass, all things, 189
 and are put to our account, 635
 away, these things, 548
 I'll tell thee as we, 321
 let that, 277
 nor turn my face, 31
 oh, let him, 307
 the world's four parts, 263
 this way again, I shall not, 448
 Passage, desired to fret a, 139
 money, madness to lose your, 544
 perillus maketh port pleasaunt, 448
 to a welcome grave, 382
 Passages that lead to nothing, 153
 that strike your mind, 51
 Passed by on the other side, 428
 forth pacientliche, 190
 Passenger, forlorn and wandering, 222
 Passes, all, breaks, wearies, 730
 everything, except what is well done, 777
 Passeth it away, so soon, 439
Passibus æquis, 673
æquis, haud, 549
Passim, sic, 678
 Passing of the sweetest soul, 366
 Passion and prejudice, 388
 and pride, 254
 curb your, 639
 Passion debases, and also raises, 720
 his own fatal, 685
 in disputes, 26
 is the gale, 246
 is undone, by, 246
 leads, where, 199
 may I govern my, 257
 one master, 246
 pain, or pride, 360
 shall have spent, when his, 362
 so confused, 284
 strong in death, 248
 the ruling, 248
 to inspire, hopeless, 371
 true love consists not in, 217
 unnecessary in a good cause, 25
 whirlwind of your, 315
 Passions, act from the, 116
 are likened best, 262
 are no more, when, 381
 big, 403
 calms the ruffled, 238
 consenting, 254
 exaggerated virtues and vices, 733
 free, from all, 106
 in excess are female, 57
 judge aright of, 106
 lost in wayward, 373
 make and unmake, 714
 men of like, 431
 of the mind, 238
 orators who always persuade, 724
 path of the, 714
 rise, never let your angry, 386
 serving, the greatest slavery, 847
 so potent, 45
 the elements of life, 245
 the voice of the body, 719
 their human, 152
 time physician of our, 870
 two master, 66
 Passion's slave, is not, 316
 Passive thing, that, 87
 Past, and to come, seem best, 295
 at least, is secure, 387
 be the past, let the, 735
 dead, bury its dead, 193
 events, memory of, 604
 good fortune is remembered, 500
 heaven powerless against the, 126
 is in its grave, 28
 let's consider the, 170
 proclaims our future, 357
 remembrance of things, 327
 study, if you would divine the future, 851
 summon from the shadowy, 194
 the dreadful, 361
 the faultful, 365
 the future, are a dream, 159
 thy low-vaulted, 166
 to lament the, 37
 unsigned for, 395
 we should not worry about the, 717
 who ever saw old age, which did not praise the, 728
 woman with a, 457
 Pasthry thot aggr'vates, 111
 Pastors are alike, 101
 as some ungracious, 312
 Pasture, break a, will make a man, 464
 Pastures, fields, chieftains, 585
 good, fat sheep, 786
 new, 224
 to be down in, 414

- Pat, now might I do it, 317
 Patch and long sit, 840
 better a, than a hole, 826
 was worn, while the, 362
 Patches, purple, 563
 Pate, beat your, 255
 the learned, 302
 Pates, lean, 281
Patenstre de singe, 727
Pater familias, 632
 familias, semel scurra, nunquam,
 652
 Patriæ, 711, *see* 455
 Paternity, research into, forbidden, 721
 Paternoster built churches, 840
Paternoster, saberlo como su, 792
 the monkey's, 727
 Path, beaten, the safest, 853
 every, hath a puddle, 775
 formerly a, now a high road, 530
 is plain, thy, 340
 left'st the right, 270
 of rays, golden, 228
 public, none forbidden the, 602
 thither our, 30
 well begun, tread the, 657
 Paths, to attempt the unknown, 573
Pathê kotina patôn, 473
pathos, 477
 Pathos and sublime, 45
 of human life, 334
Pati natæ, 632
 Patience a great part of justice, 632
 a remedy for all suffering, 512
 a tired mare, 296
 abuse our, 661
 abused becomes fury, 544
 abused becomes madness, 632
 and shuffle the cards, 738, 840
 and sorrow, 306
 conquers the world, 840
 genius is protracted, 782
 grows not in every garden, 840
 hath such mild composure given, 401
 he that hath, 796
 how poor that have not, 324
 in adversity, 808
 in mean men, 291
 in your, possess ye your souls, 429
 is a stout horse, 840
 is bitter, its fruit is sweet, 720
 is sorrow's salve, 80
 key of content, 840
 key of Paradise, 840
 lasteth, fury wasteth as, 782
 must be hen, 209
 of Job, 436
 of the ox, 185
 on a monument, 289
 passes science, 727, 840
 perforce, medicine for a mad dog,
 840
 plaister for all sores, 840
 preaches, 161
 render him with, 225
 stubborn, 213
 surpasses learning, 840
 the art of hoping, 720
 the beggar's virtue, 208
 the greatest prayer, 840
 the virtue of an ass, 150
 thou rose-tipped cherubin, 324
 though God take the sun from
 heaven, 869
 time, and money, 840
 Patience to speak, 280
 wears out stones, 840
 which means almost power, 27
 with poverty, 840
 Patient cures the doctor's complaint,
 636
 God help the, 483
 in a day, despatched the, 140
 inattention, 209
 kill the, 11
 man, a, 107
 man's a pattern, 107
 only owes money to the physician,
 861
 the, conquer, 632
 though sorely tried, 194
 unruly, makes harsh physician, 511
 we must be, 318
 who can be, 799
 Patines of bright gold, 285
Patinis, in, 492
Patrior telis vulnera facta meis, 549
 Patmos strand, weak on, 32
Patria mea totus mundus, 615
 ubi bene, ibi, 696
Patriæ idoneus, 546
 Patriarchal grace, 42
 rule the best government, 377
 Patrimony, a, utterly demolished, 633
 a second, 554
 Patriot is a fool, 251
 name, one, 229
 never, not a fool, 122
 the flaming, 181
 Patriots are grown too shrewd, 100
 at Madrid, 229
 country, 59
 dear to God, 225
 in peace, 124
 we, true, 19
 who risked a cause, 27
 Patriot's all-atoning name, 122
 blood, 66
 boast, 145
 heart, a, 404
 Patriotic principles, fights on, 328
 Patriotism of no party, 338
 refuge of a scoundrel, 176
 Patron, a wretch who supports, 178
 above a, 250
 and the gaol, 175
 genius useless without a, 603
 Patrons, he has enough, who does
 rightly, 708
 insolence of, 590
 right-doer has enough, 668
 Patronage, mud of English, 35
 the whole art of life, 329
 Patronise Providence, 70
Patte de velours, 715
 Pattenmakers' motto, 662
 Patter, unintelligible, 144
 Pattern, made him our, 33
Pauci contra tot millia, 654
 Paul has served us with a text, 99
 high esteem with, 225
 observes, as, 96
 St., fought with beasts, 92
 Paul's holy pen, 80
 sketch the ruins of St., 202
 will not always stand, 840
 Paunches, fat, 281
 Pauper, he's only a, 236
 whom nobody owns, 236
 Paupers, three million, 72

- Pauper pudor*, 528
sum, jateor, 686
ubique jacet, 561, 633
Pauperis est numerare pecus, 633
Pauperism, clamorous, 377
Paupertas, infelix, 607
omnes artes perdocet, 633
omnium artium reperitrix, 633
Paupertate ambitiosa, 551
Pauvre homme, le, 722
Pavement, faithless to the fuddled foot, 373
riches of heaven's, 212
Pavements fanged with murderous stones, 87
Paw of hireling wolves, 224
Pax bello paritur, 631
Cererem nutrit, 633
et quies, 562
Pay, a person who can't, 114
and be cured, 840
and prey, a pain to, 810
bad, poisons trust, 874
beforehand, work will be behind, 840
best succeed who best can, 79
for it and take it, 878
if I can't, I can owe, 164
impossible without taxes, 603
me what thou owest, 427
more than your learning's worth, 889
no gentlemen ought to, 178
none would, all would know, 616
once, never crave, 836
pleasure and good, 95
till they come to, 107
well when served well, 840
who cannot, let him pray, 794
without going in, you may, 24
Payer, good, master of another's purse, 743
Paying, repugnance to, 371
Paymaster, bad, get what you can from, 782
Payment in advance, evil payment, 840
painful is all, 63
this, satisfactory, 547
Paynim voice to prayer, 67
Pays another, 256
he that takes and he that, 101
the best, I scent which, 198
Pays bon, mauvais chemin, 865
et maison faite, 780
Pea, gives a, to get a bean, 889
Peace, a crowd dangerous to, 695
a long, 294
a moth of, 323
a wretched, worse than war, 590
above earthly dignities, 301
and be wise, 356
and ease, 232
and health, 153
and honour, 341
and quiet ever have, 225
and rest can never dwell, 211
any, better than civil war, 565 *note*
arm thee in, 766
be to my sable shroud, 223
be with you, 634
be within thy walls, 415
becomes men, anger beasts, 502
begins where ambition ends, 408
bleeds, and hope expires, 407
blessings of, 367
breeds cowards, 307
Peace brings good rulers, 562
carry gentle, 301
celestial, 66
certain, better than victory hoped for, 586
depart in, 428
disarmed, is weak, 741
ef you want, 198
for men so old to keep the, 319
friend of Ceres, 620
friends to, 95
go in, 484
God blesses, 783
God gave her, 360
God give us, 518
had Zimri, 413
hath her victories, 224
her perfect, 265
how to live in, 496
I labour for, 439
if you wish for, 807
ills of long, 619
impossible without arms, 603
in, provide for war, 643
in thy breast, 320
in war, 633
inglorious arts of, 205
it's interest that keeps, 869
its ten thousands, 257
let us bring, 66
make a solitude and call it, 681
maker, the only, 287
makers, blessed are the, 425, 498
meek-eyed, 225
more happy than lives on land, 356
more powerful than war, 634
more sweet than music, 357
my everlasting, 170
never lamb more gentle in, 292
no, unto the wicked, 421
not thus doth, return, 341
nothing brings, but yourself, 130
nurse of Ceres, 633
of God, 434
of mortal war, one makes, 797
of the nature of a conquest, 295
on earth, 428
patched-up, 521
peace, is what I seek, 5
piping time of, 298
plenty the child of, 260
preparing for the land of, 238
produced by victory, 705
produced by war, 631
retrenchment, and reform, 461
should most endeavour, 218
slept in, 301
sloth not, 213
soft phrase of, 322
source of social life, 374
the final aim of war, 733
the nurse of drones, 207
the object of war, 498
the worst, preferable to war, 565
thousand years of, 367
to be found, if there's, 231
to corrupt, 218
to end my days, in, 257
to impose conditions of, 547
to this house, 633
too busy for my, 406
unaccomplished, 564
universal, 362
unjust, preferable to just war, 138
note

- Peace was the prize, 121
 we all entreat for, 617
 weapons bodes, 877
 wearied into, 121
 when armed, he loved, 640
 when there is no peace, 421
 where there is, God is, 883
 which made thy reign, 123
 which the world cannot give, 437
 who desires, make ready for war, 649
 who will not have, 799
 win or buy, 267
 with cudgel in hand, 840
 with honour, 462
 Peaceably with all men, live, 432
 Peaceful services not rewarded by titles, 113
 Peacefully then shall my bones rest, 622
 Peach, a, for your enemy, 840
 underside of a ripe, 35
 Peacock, when the, loudly bawls, 881
 whose eyes incline to his tail, 170
 Peacocks with their splendid eyes, 167
 Peaks, on purple, a deeper shade, 271
 Pear, after a, wine or the priest, 840
 on a Catherine, 351
 year, a dear year, 747
 Pears spoil the voice, 757
 Pearl, bright orient, 328
 dropped like, 210
 from the dunghill, 585
 ignoring the, 556
 laid up, many a fair, 156
 no radiant, 105
 of great price, 426
 sand were, 277
 with orient, 216
 Pearls at random strung, 179
 before swine, 425
 that were his eyes, 276
 who would search for, 125
 Pearson, Bishop, 21
 Peasant, happier he, the, 153
 in fine breeches, 847
 may believe, 161
 sleeps, 24
 the toe of the, 318
 Peasants, stupidest, get biggest pota-
 toes, 819
 would be kings, 806
 Peasant's ear, tuned to please a, 271
 Peasantry, a bold, 146
 Pebble, finding a smoother, 236
 Pebbles on the shore, 220
 unnumbered idle, 306
pecado nuevo, a, penitencia nueva, 775
peccantium est poena peccasse, 641
peccare nefas, 530
peccis, quidem, quiers, 888
 Peck of dirt (or ashes) every one must
 eat a, 775
Pectora cæca, 622
Pecudum si more pererrant, 655
 Peculiar people, a, 436
Pecunia amissa, 637
 collecta, 558
 domitriæ fati, 511
 primum, querenda, 620
 regimen omnium, 634
 regina, 529
Pecuniam accipere docuimus, 634
Pecus numerare, 633
 servum, 621
Pedagogorum, sceptrâ, 538
 Pedantry of cold mechanic battle, 397
 Pedants, learned, 49
 shall not tie my strains, 393
 Pedant's wand, a, 363
Pedes captat primum, 582
lanatos habent, 520
quod est ante, 659
Pedibus illotis, 558
 Pedigree in steers and horses, 541
 philosophy does not regard, 683
 talents distributed without regard
 to, 724
 wi' a lang, 236
 without, 462
 Pedigrees, what do, avail, 683
 Peep and botanise, 401
 that, and that mutter, 420
 Peer, impudence and money make a,
 107
 money makes a, 107
 of all their fathers, 357
 wary was that noble, 344
 Peers are not always generous, 97
 judgment of their, 608
 play with your, 841
 rhyming, 80
 Peerage out, juggle, 123
 study the, 392
 Peevish and jealous, 46
 that way, 277
 Pegasus, thought it, 182
Peitharchia, 471
 Pelf, anything for, 168
 knowledge, fame or, 246
 Pelion upon Olympus, 634
 Pella, the young man of, 698
 Pelting each other, 96
 Pen, a flowing, 513
 as others do their sword, 237
 dipping his, into his mind, 479
 glorious by my, 227
 governs me, my, 348
 is full as harmless, 275
 knife, saw me take out my, 352
 knights of the, 372
 made from angel's wing, 91
 mightier than the sword, 200
 militia of the, 410
 of a ready writer, 415
 proclaims the man, 684
 sharp as a, 296
 should fail to guide the, 102
 such virtue hath my, 327
 take your, write quickly, 686
 through everything, moist, 112
 with hammer, and chisel, and, 186
 write, 281
 write with a goose, 289
 Pens, break the, 542
 dangerous tools, 359
 quirks of blazoning, 323
 Penalties, equal, for crimes, 487
 Penalty, offence not wiped out by the,
 655
 under, 685
 Penance for contemning love, 277
 or for gold, for, 273
Penates, dii, 520
 Pence, better short of, than sense, 762
 eternal want of, 362
 free to give their, 76
 take care of the, 78, 852
 Pendulum, betwixt a smile and tear, 53
 vibration of a, 181
 Penelope, the web of, 634

- Penŭtŭn logoi kenoi*, 480
 Penitence and prayer, 350
 Penlake, Richard, 341
Penna, nec tenui, 615
 Penny, an ill-wan, 808
 and penny, 840
 back again like a bad, 759
 can do no more, 199
 for a pennyworth, 830
 for your, 747
 goes after penny, 840
 heeds not, shall never have, 885
 in for a, 808
 in the urn, 242
 is penny's brother, 840
 nae freen like the, 829
 nae, nae pardon, 833
 no companion like the, 868
 no, no paternoster, 833
 of observation, 281
 paper, a, 268
 piece, not one, 266
 saved, a, 375
 saved, a penny got, 747
 spared, twice got, 747
 the worse, 17
 to spend, lend, and for a friend, 759
 who will not keep a, 840
 wise, be not, 11
 wise, pound foolish, 840
 with right, better than a thousand
 without, 761
Pense, je, donc je suis, 718
pêche qui de luy mal, 727
Pensées d'escalier, 718
 Pension never enriched young man, 840
 pay to a state hireling, 179
 Pent, in populous city, 217
 Pentameter, in the, 86
 Penury, chill, 151
 ragged, 153
 People, a head confused, 219
 a, may be strong where the laws
 are, 555
 adulation bad for the, 39
 and people, there are, 856
 are the masters, 39
 by-and-by will be the stronger, 62
 by the, for the, 192
 compared with sea, 8
 docile to the yoke, 486
 every, has its prophet, 775
 found jints, frien's done carvin', 198
 gathered to his, 411
 generally corrupt, 38
 have flattered the, 302
 health of the, 667
 hiss me, 639
 I love the, 278
 is but the attempt of many, 29
 is the heart of a country, 722
 long may you be with your, 673
 love to have it so, 421
 never desired to please the, 620
 not understood of the, 438
 O too credulous, 622
 other, are quite dreadful, 392
 overcharged, 11
 power of the, 577
 prince like, 818
 shall be my people, 412
 suffrages of the, 593
 that he might advance his, 195
 the common, 13
 the common, sometimes err, 567
 People, the common, sometimes see
 aright, 567
 the, have joy, 724
 the lord's delights now the deligh
 of the, 517
 the tax-paying, 589
 the true legislator, 40
 the, wish to be deceived, 639
 think, what the, 38
 to worship the, 14
 utterly possessed, 622
 voice of the, 13
 we give ourselves to the, 616
 who do not deserve to be spoken to
 721
 whose common ties are gone, 103
 ye are the, 413
 yearning to be free, 384
 Peoples, new-caught, sullen, 186
 there is one voice of the, 711
 People's judgment, 122
 love, veneration and the, 403
 pious nursery-faith, 88
 right remains, 126
 right, the, 124
 silence the lesson of kings, 723
 supremacy, 639
 voice, the, 172
 whisper hath great might, 480
 wrongs his own, 122
 Pepper, enjoy the, 118
 Peppercorn, I am a, 294
 Peppered for this world, 321
 the highest, who, 147
 Perch, and not their terror, 278
 the lawless, 368
 Percy and Douglas, the old song of, 334
Perd, qui, pêche, 885
Perdere, ne perdidit, non cessat, 677
 quem Deus vult, 886
Perdre, après, perd on bien, 837
Perdunt operam, 508
Pereant qui ante nos nostra dixerunt,
 635
Pères sont damnés, dont les, 789
 Perfect character, a, 80
 Perfection cannot be attained, 686
 dead, no more, 367
 in this nether world, 98
 is no trifle, 451
 made for man, 19
 pink of, 148
 to keep in sight, 384
 true, 285
 walks slowly, 720
 Perfections, his were so rare, 51
Perfer et obdura, 635
Perferre est grave, 576
Perfida, cara tamen, 635
 tela cave, 658
 Performance, silent, 73
 Perfume, all, 97
 and supplicance, 312
 Perhaps, a great, 70, 717
 some forlorn, 199
 Peri at the gate, 230
Pericolo, passato el, 769
Periculum in mora, 769
Perissem nisi perissem, 635
 Peril, a' is na tint that's in, 753
 Perils do enfold, how many, 344.
 do environ, 49
 past, 273
 what mighty, wait, 80
 Perilous hour, 230

- Perimus licitis*, 636
 Period, vices of the, 709
 Periods, devolved his rounded, 360
 Perish resisting, 727
 those who have said our good things,
 635
 with me, I desire you to, 652
 Perishes, nothing, 15, 626
Perito, in arte sua, credendum est, 775
 Perjured, all forsworn, 321
 Perjuries, at lovers', 320
 hired witnesses sell, 610
 Jove laughs at lovers', 636
 smile at lovers', 207
 Perjury a virtue when the oath was a
 crime, 722
 divine punishment for, 636
 lovers', 126
 Perked up, than to be, 300
 Permanent, nought's, 63
 Permission, by, not of commandment,
 432
Perpetua semper dignissima vita, 540
 Perpetual light, enable with, 447
 nothing, given us, 701
 Perplex and dash, 213
 Perplexed in the extreme, 325
 Perplexity, coils round in its own, 87
 Persecute living saints, 172
 Persecution dragged them into fame, 100
 religious, 41
 Perseverance and obstinacy, 347
 Persevere and never fear, 840
 God is with those who, 466
 Person, like a well-conducted, 372
 no sich a, 112
 one and the same, 697
 Persons do, as unvalued, 312
 no regard for, 618
 no respect of, 424, 431
 no respect of, 431
 spare, publish crimes, 631
 to spare, but not faults, 577
 Personage, genteel in, 69
Personis, parcere, 631
Perspicacior Lynceo, 553
 Perspicuity, the chief thing in use of
 words, 636
 the chief virtue of a speech, 629
 Persuade, though I would, 208
 Persuaded, fully, in his own mind, 432
 Persuadest me, almost thou, 431
 Persuading others we convince our-
 selves, 181
 Persuasion and belief, 403
 and force, 451
 better than force, 840
 fails, 33
 hung upon his lips, 347
 of the fortunate, 861
 want of, 267
 Persuasive, reason so, 375
 tongues, 219
 Perturbation, polished, 295
 Perturbations of the mind, 9
 Peru with all her gold, 386
 Perverse creatures, 2
 Perverseness makes one squint, 841
 Perverted by being told badly, 605
Pervigilium Veneris, 48
 Peschiera, 85
 Pests of society, 268
 Petard, hoist with his own, 317
 Peter and Peter, difference between, 737
 I'll call him, 290
 Peter in and Paul out, 841
 is princeps apostolorum, 443
 of the chair gives spring, 514
 praise, don't find fault with Paul,
 842
 praiseth St., blames not St. Paul,
 885
 rob, to pay Paul, 770
 St., 223 *note*
 St., keeps the door, 444
 St., sat by the celestial gate, 59
 Peter's keys, 252
 pence, scorn of, 362
Petitio principii, 636
 Petition, laboursome, 311
 me no petitions, 132
 Petitions, but such as could not be re-
 fused, 640
 long, spoil the cause, 68
 our undoing, our, 157
 Petitioners, save me from my, 122
 Petrifies the feeling, 45
 Petticoat, beneath her, 351
 government, 458
 near is my, 766
 venerate a, 64
 Pettifogger, litigious she, 405
Peur, sans, et sans reproche, 729
Peut-être, un grand, 717
Pfennig, ein, mit Recht, 761
 ist Pfennigs Bruder, 840
 Phaeton, if alive, would shun the skies,
 709
 the charioteer, 551
 Phalanx, in perfect, 212
 Phantasm of a man, 69
 Phantasma, like a, 303
 Phantasmagorical world of novels, 6
 Phantom of delight, 395
 Phantoms pass away, 23
 Pharaoh, by the foot of, 180
 Pharisees, our academical, 201
 scribes and, 79
 Pharmacy is folly, 258
 Pheasant lords, 363
 Phidias, young, 129
 Jupiter of, 455
 Philanthropy, one part of, 343
 Philip and Mary on a shilling, 50
 drunk to Philip sober, 454
 fought men, 191
 sober, appeal to, 643
 Philippi, we shall meet at, 455
 Philistines be upon thee, 412
Philoi, telou paiontes, 479
Philomathēs, ean, 470
 Philomel becometh dumb, 261
Philos, oudeis, 481
 Philosopher, a deep occult, 49
 all be that he was a, 74
 beard does not make the, 812
 like the bee, 12
 not wise for himself, 474
 nothing too minute to a, 149
 ridiculous things said by some, 140
 to be cast down, it ill becomes a, 516
 traveller who is a, 149
 was never yet, 280
 Philosophers in the moon, 138
 talk like, live like fools, 824
 Philosopher's stone, content the true,
 767
Philosophia vitæ dux, 709
 Philosophic mind, bring the, 402
 Philosophical doubt, 88

- Philosophise, I won't, 63
 Philosophising, he is, I am safe, 667
 Philosophy a handmaid to religion, 8
 a little, and depth in, 10
 belief in possibilities, 26
 calm lights of, 1
 cannot worthily be praised, 619
 could find it, if, 314
 divine, 142, 212, 366
 dreamt of in your, 313
 false, 213
 guide of life, 709
 hang up, 321
 history is not a, 22
 I ask not proud, 66
 in thee, hast any, 287
 is a good horse, 148
 is doubt, 727
 life's guide, 623
 lumber of schools, 353
 made Plato noble, 637
 moral, 11
 natural, 11, 14
 passions leading to, 714
 raving, 631
 sister of, 188
 sweet, 287
 sweet milk, 321
 swim with bladders of, 263
 teaching by examples, 268
 the mother of sciences, 14
 to ridicule, is to be a philosopher, 729
 touch of cold, 182
 track of sage, 73
 who obeys, is free from trouble, 619
 will clip an angel's wings, 182
 Phiz awry, 18
 Phlegmatic sleeps, 854
 Phocion on public applause, 454
 Phoebus rises after the clouds, 688
 post nubila, 639, 688
 said things worthy of, 636
 Phoebus' wain, 222
 Phoenicians complaining of guile, 451
 invented written characters, 636
 Phosphor, bring back the day, 636
 sweet, 260
 Photography, colourless, 265
 Phrase, a vile, 314
 and fame, full of, 5
 "I told you so," 64
 measured, 395
 would be more german, 319
 Phrases, a torturer of, 274
 homely, 195
 sech ez strikes, 198
 taffata, 282
 to cull fit, 80
 Phrygian Turk, base, 277
 Phrygians were wise too late, 673
Phusei, tē, pan to polu polemion, 477
 Phylacteries, make broad their, 427
 Phyllida, my Phyllida, 118
 Phyllis is my only joy, 275
 the neat-handed, 221
 Physic, church, army, 102
 governed by the eye, 876
 that sickens, 171
 to the dogs, 310
 Physician, after thirty, every man a, 775
 better known to myself than to a, 599
 cannot always cure, 611
 city whose governor is a, 770
 Physician, cure thyself, 586
 cures, nature makes well, 586
 deceive not thy, 802
 fear kills more than the, 778
 happy, called at the end, 789
 hath his favourite disease, 132
 hath the thanks, 784
 heal thyself, 428, 472
 honour a, 424, 803
 more danger from the, 638
 need not a, 426
 no good, who has not been sick, 832
 of others, the, 468
 of others, you abound in ulcers, 489
 old, young lawyer, 756
 owes all to the patient, 861
 superfluous among the healthy, 687
 takes the fee, 784
 the beloved, 435
 who pays the, does the cure, 885
 Physicians, all fancy themselves, 639
 attend to their profession, 659
 in health, more, than drunkards, 866
 killed by, 455
 many, a bad sign, 824
 many, are murderers, 190
 many things of many, 428
 mend or end us, 63
 the best, 854
 the difficulty of the, 511
 the reproach of, 629
 visits of many, have killed me, 477
 Physician's aphorism, the, 71
 Physiognomy, knowledge from, 533
Piano, chi va, va lontano, 884
 chi va, va sano, 777
 Piccadilly, peccadilloes of all, 168
 rough as our own, 449
 Pick a hole, easily can, 757
 axe and a spade, 380
 of the basket, 861
 Picking and stealing, 438
 Pickle thou hast left us, in what a, 43
 Picklock that never fails, 206
 Pickwickian sense, in its, 110
Pictura pascit inani, 492
 Picture in every wave, 231
 is a dumb poem, 596
 look here, upon this, 317
 not unlike you, 547
 of the sense, 241
 of what, a worthy subject, 622
 placed the busts between, 79
 she is a handsome, 207
 striking, is not the, 444
 take your hand from the, 585
 that which a, cannot express, 13
 who looks at an American, 337
 Pictures, a pleasure from, 201
 dead speakers, 840
 for the page atone, 252
 good furniture, 267
 my eyes make, 86
 taste, 149
 Pie, a finger in the, 790
 Piece, a faultless, 243
 of him, a, 311
 Pier, from this here, 18
 Pierce thee to the heart, 407
 Pierian spring, 243
Pietatis, tante, imago, 676
 Piety, a man full of, 707
 and godliness, pretence to, 50
 and valour, 121
 by natural, 394

- Piety, foundation of all virtues, 636
 foundation of virtues, 708
 guise of persecution, 41
 more prone, to, 350
 no, but amongst the poor, 262
- Pig, a parlour boarder of a, 169
 beautiful to a pig, 494
 in a poke, 378, 830, 871
 loses not his alms, who gives to his, 790
 love not a gaping, 284
 roast, 188
 teaching Minerva, 688
 who has only one, 796
 why they killed the, 113
 with vast celerity, 86
 young, grunts like the old sow, 865
- Pigs fly tail first, 841
 grow fat, where lambs starve, 841
 into the clover, to turn, 873
 little, eat great potatoes, 819
 might fly, 841
 old, have hard snouts, 836
- Pig's tail, cannot make a horn of a, 835
 tail, cannot make a shaft of a, 835
 when the, proffered, 881
- Pigging together, 38
- Pigmies, weak, 207
 see Pygmies
- Pigmy body, fretted the, 122
- Pigron, a love-sick, 86, 340
 livered, I am, 314
 shot at the, 793
- Pigeons, roasted, do not fly, 763
- Pike, better the head of a, 811
- Pike's head better than sturgeon's tail, 761
- Pilate, jesting, 9
- Pile that ne'er decays, 404
 this tall, 91
- Pilfers wretched plans, 79
- Pilgrim blood, their, 197
 grey, a, 88
 panting, 232
 steps, with, 220
- Pilgrims are we all, 190
 God knows who are the best, 784
- Pilgrimage, a weary, 340
 goeth, he that on, 798
 longen folk to gon on, 74
- Pill, death in every, 140
- Pills, apothecaries sugar, 757
 are to be swallowed, 841
- Pillar of a people's hope, 366
 to post, 782
- Pillars of government, 10
 with antique, 221
- Pilot, a daring, 122
 of the Galilean lake, 223
 so expert, what, 220
 that weathered the storm, 68
 thou desperate, 322
 'tis a fearful night, 19
 to see my, 370
- Pilotage, learning, 210
- Pin a day, a, 185
 a day is a kroat a year, 747
 forst her not a, 442
 pricks, policy of, 462
 see a, and let it lie, 846
 stay not for th' other, 161
 who takes not up a, 799
 who will not stoop for a, 800
 who will steal a, 800
- Pinch, a lover's, 305
- Pinch of need, helped me at, 272
 they brought one, 279
- Pindaric book-keeper, 41
- Pine, the huge, more often shaken, 667
 the saying, 344
- Pines, silent sea of, 85
 thunder-harp of, 336
- Pined, long she, 66
- Pink of courtesy, 321
 of perfection, 148
- Pinks are sweet, 464
- Pious are the care of the gods, 513
 exercises, 209
 only when I'm bilious, 168
 uses, for, 561
 who can say I am not, 168
- Pip, pip, 466
- Pipe, break in the, 83
 for Fortune's finger, 316
 glorious in a, 57
 no longer, no longer dance, 832
 too low, pitch the, 361
 when the, is foul within, 443
- Piped unto you, we have, 426
- Piper, in the house of the, 809
 that wants nether chaps, 861
 who pays the, calls the tune, 885
- Pipers playing, 236
- Pippins, old, toothsome, 388
- Piracies should not be sullied, 82
- Pirate an enemy to the human race, 637
- Piscari in aere, 559
- Piscis, non est, homo est, 612
- Pisintry, charming, 191
- Pistol, that cocking of a, 62
- Pit, digged a, for my soul, 421
 he that diggeth a, 418
 law a bottomless, 4
 monster of the, 251
 rules the, 124
 they'll fill a, 294
 whoso diggeth a, 417
- Pits of 'Eil, deepest, 380
- Pitch and toss, dreary, 170
 he that toucheth, 423
 my moving tent, 227
- Pitcher goes so often to the water, 861
 hand the, 17
 strike stone, or stone strike pitcher, 884
- Pitchers have ears, 288
 little, long ears, 819
- Pith is good in all plays, 841
- Pities another, who, 798
- Pitiful as she is fair, 154
 look asks enough, 747
 'twas wondrous, 323
- Pity, a tear for, 295
 akin to love, 841
 and love are twins, 127
 and need, 4
 and ruth, 224
 crown of all virtues, 77
 enters at an iron gate, 327
 foolish, spoils a city, 780
 gave ere charity, 146
 heart to, 79
 is love, 172
 it is to slay the meanest thing, 167
 leads to woman's love, 136
 love and have no, 127
 love, nor fear, 298
 love's pale sister, 179
 me then, 327
 melts the soul, 125

- Pity mixed with regard, 841
 most doth show herself alive, 73
 most, thing I, 33
 never leaves the gentle breast, 333
 of it, O Iago, the, 324
 of the brave, 109
 others that others may not pity you, 640
 opes the door, 200
 private, 108
 servant unto love, 105
 some touch of, 298
 swells the tide of love, 407
 taught by fellowship, 84
 tear of, 20
 the angel, 105
 the head, 30
 the Infinite, 334
 them, I learn to, 147
 they that ha'n't, 109
 thine own life, 234
 'tis one that can speak so well, 206
 'tis, 'tis true, 313
 touched, soul that, 65
 uncapable of, 284
 with, came love also, 78
 you, I, and vex myself, 695
 Pity's akin to love, 339
 fountain, 189
Placatur donis Jupiter ipse, 595
 Place, a jolly, 395
 all things have their, 747
 and means for every man, 288
 and power, 229
 and wealth, get, 251
 blinking sort o', 155
 fault not of man, but, 612
 for everything, 747
 for lovers, 231
 God meant for thee, 376
 hope he's in a better, 352
 I fill up a, 285
 I set out for, seldom go to the, 348
 is silent and aware, 34
 let each keep its, 679
 like home, 239
 no, for these, 611
 or time, changed by, 212
 sit in your, 848
 the genius of the, 544
 thereof shall know it no more, 415
 things move calmly in, 10
 too noble for this, 290
 Places, all, 291
 earth's high, 383
Placent, sibi nimis, 594
Placuisse nimis, 558
 Plagiaré, accounted, 226
 Plagiari, remark to a, 623
 Plague and quarrels, 834
 rage of poison and of, 4
 Plagues, of all, 107
 of all the, 150
 Plaid warriors of the North, 271
 Plain and the coloured, 391
 and to the purpose, 280
 blunt man, 304
 dealing fellows, give us your, 443
 living and high thinking, 398
 man in his plain meaning, 284
 is a jewel, 257, 405
 is kicked out, 779
 is the best, 260, 841
 Plainness art could never mend, 96
 the better way, 350
 Plaintive voice alone she hears, 270
 Plan, but joined in the, 101
 not without a, 245
 the simple, 397
 Plans, poor man is all, 862
 Planet, a three-halfpenny, 799
 made him for some other, 87
 some happier, 229
 splits his stick, 129
 to stop the, 264
 under a rhyming, 281
 Planets, 33
 circle other suns, other, 245, 252
 instruct the, 246
 Plant, noble, suits not stubborn ground, 747
 of slow growth, 241
 often removed cannot thrive, 747
 Plants, dried, 555
 earth maintains health-giving and
 injurious, 692
 stones, and their true qualities, 321
 Planted a garden, God Almighty, 11
 I have, Apollos watered, 432
 Plaster as large as the sore, 823
 thick, 841
 Plate by plate, the armour is made, 851
 Plato, 8
 and truth both dear to me, 468
 I would rather err with, 527
 is a friend, 491
 lend an ear to, 363
 on pleasure, 711 *note*
 thou reasonest well, 1
 Tully preached, 99
 Plato's definition of man, 451, 492
 door, inscription on, 467
 retirement, 220
 Play, all, and no work, 754
 at playing, 187
 better at a, 231
 better than a, 456
 good as a, 757
 has produced contention, 579
 he that writ this, 50
 is best, when the, leave, 881
 is gude, gie o'er when the, 782
 is played out, 371
 last act crowns the, 260
 last commends the, 163
 na, where one greets, 812
 not for gain, 161
 out the play, 293
 pleased not the million, 314
 such a senseless, 97
 the less, the better, 859
 time for, is come, 626
 to you, death to us, 191
 two pleasures in, 64
 up, and play the game, 236
 upon me, you cannot, 316
 upon me, you would, 316
 with the devil, 778
 women, and wine, 841
 Plays, a mode in, 125
 his men, 166
 make mankind no better, 58
 only heathenism learnt from, 132
 round the head, 247
 the old, 131
 Play's the thing, 315
 Played enough, eaten and drunk
 enough, 580
 Player may instruct a priest, 735
 that struts, poor, 310

- Players, men and women merely, 286
 Playing and joking should not be over
 done, 598
 know what I was, 259
 the purpose of, 316
 Playmates, I have had, 187
 Playtime of the others, 28
 Plead, lament, and sue, 270
 Pleader of successful causes, 594
 Pleading spoke, when he, 375
 Pleasant hast thou been unto me, 412
 the, and serviceable in life, 571
 too, to think on, 351
 Pleasantness, ways of, 416
 Please all and himself too, 790
 all, Jove cannot, 476
 all may, 232
 all the world, one cannot, 832
 all, to, vain labour, 543
 by whatever gift you can, 644
 everybody, that would, 790
 it will, ten times repeated, 516
 learn to, 258
 man, let that which has pleased/
 God, 637
 many, she desires guilt who desires
 to, 594
 natural to, 122
 over much, desire not to, 513
 to, forget yourself, 700
 too much, to, 558
 we that live to, 176
 Pleased, all seemed well, 216
 all things, 263
 and yet I'm sad, 389
 easily, 374
 great men, to have, 641
 to the last, 245
 us less, had he, 2
 who are, must always please, 374
 willing to be, 254
 would be, and please, 237
 you, a great matter that I have, 582
 Pleases all the world, but not himself
 717
 he is unhappy whom no one, 590
 many, what, needs guarding, 581
 them, nothing right but what, 607
 them, they only see what, 587
 Pleaseth, fair is that which, 777
 Pleasing, always would be, 141
 dreadful thought, 1
 way is not the right, 260
 Pleasure, a brief and not a true, 501
 a drop of, 179
 a little, 355
 a man devoted to, 554
 a man of, 160
 after pain, 125
 all his, praise, 239
 and action, 324
 and good pay, 95
 at the helm, 153
 bodies given to, 594
 bought with pain, 682
 brings as surely in her train, 94
 calls for Love, 3
 come what will, 96
 compassed round by, 402
 ease, content, 247
 egg laid by, 94
 fly, it will follow, 779
 fly, that bites, 779
 for the sake of giving, 545
 friend of, 88
 Pleasure goes, disgrace remains, 676
 greatest evil or good, 246
 he that loves, 205
 her charmed cup, 265
 house, lordly, 364
 in, beware of misfortune, 732
 in excess, not even, 375
 in her power, 239
 in poetic pains, 98
 incentive to evil, 451
 inciter to vileness, 711
 is as great, 50
 is forgotten, grief is remembered,
 511
 is labour too, 95
 is lord, where, 585
 is man's chief good, 409
 less, and less pain, 618
 lies behind, 74
 life of, unpleasing, 149
 looking forward to, also a, 734
 love of, 267
 man of, a man of pains, 409
 means, know what, 95
 men prone to, 553
 men seldom give, where not pleased,
 178
 mingle cares with, 567
 mixed reason with, 147
 my, had I seen, 370
 never without repentance, 831
 no commerce with virtue, 612
 no deadlier pest than sensual, 617
 no profit where no, 287
 no sterner moralist, 61
 no unalloyed, 617
 not pleasure if joined to ill con-
 science, 711
 nothing gives, but what gives pain,
 729
 nothing long, which gives endless,
 608
 of having it over, 171
 of standing on vantage ground of
 truth, 9
 of the greatest number, 201
 out of extreme pain, 354
 patrons of, 406
 safe, is less valued, 646
 seldom found where sought, 178
 short, long lament, 847
 short, parent of sorrow, 501
 softener of early man's disposition,
 500
 sorrow follows, 711
 spoil by remembrance of danger,
 590
 stock of harmless, 177
 such as leaves, 264
 that reeling goddess, 99
 the aim of all, 342
 the bait of evil, 711
 the most delicious, is to cause
 pleasure, 722
 thou doubtful, 151
 though on, she was bent, 97
 to everyone his own, 685
 to frown at, 409
 to give, to a select few, 586
 turn all to, 154
 unseduced by, 30
 unpursued, 401
 upon the heels of, 90
 wealth or, 106
 who gives, requires, 837

- Pleasure, wild ineffable, 191
 without one, 363
 youth calls for, 3
- Pleasures all abjure, 217
 and palaces, 239
 and woes, 229
 are like poppies, 44
 bitterness in, 586
 but fantastical, 50
 empty, 588
 inelegant, 516
 less, make our scanty, 44
 look not on, 161
 might me move, 261
 none compare with intellectual, 645
 of life, most enduring of, 210
 of the mighty, the tears of the poor, 861
 purest of, 11
 sadly, take their, 459, 723
 schooling in the, 209
 some, live a month, 97
 sting, vain, 179
 the sex pursue, 248
 to use present, so as not to mar future, 678
- Pleasure's a sin, 60
 a siren, 61
 devious way, 42
 footsteps, Death treads in, 408
- Pleasureless and painless, 358
- Plebes minuta*, 649
- Plebs ventosa*, 611
- Pledge of a better time, 496
 of good faith, 485
- Pledges now, now pleads, 400
 of the former vows, 257
- Pledged him once, 17
- Pleiades, sweet influences of the, 414
- Pleiads, that appear to kiss, 396
- Plenty and peace, 307
 corrupts the melody, 361
 has made me poor, 566
 is na dainty, 841
 is, where, there is swelling, 697
 made him poor, 344
 our disease, 123
 penniless amid, 581
 the child of peace, 260
 to get, 111
 with full horn, 571
- Plenus vitis conviva*, 513
- Plcon hēmisu pantos*, 477
- Plough or cart, at, 44
- Plaut, il, là où Dieu veut*, 879
- Pliant and obedient, 8
- Plie, je, et ne romps pas*, 718
- Pliny on Death and Tides, 113 note
- Plod, she will, 296
- Plodders, continual, 281
- Floratur lacrimis amissa pecunia veris*, 582
- Plot me no plots, 136
 signify, what the devil does the, 380
 what a noble, 93
- Plots and treasons, from, 122
 God the best layer of, 466
 true or false, 122
- Plough before the oxen, 872
 deep whilst sluggards sleep, 138, 841
 draw, aw that gars the, 877
 following his, 395
 little land left for the, 571
 men who guide, 102
- Plough, money is their, 76
 not the seas, 343
 or not, you must pay rent, 841
 plots, pleasures, 161
 son to the, 856
 the light sand, 142
 the sands, 872
 the sea shore, 653
 the water and sow the sands, 872
 Tuesday I drive the, 132
 up the rich soil of the land, 692
 well and deep, 841
 who counts all costs, will not, 161
 with such oxen as he hath, man must, 746
 would thrive, by the, 138, 794
- Ploughman, mair than an honest, 43
 on his legs, 747
 phrase, 45
 speaks of oxen, 598
- Ploughs, one, another sows, 838
- Ploughshare, died by the, 404
 fiercely drives her, 410
 stern Ruin's, 43
- Ploughshares into swords, 207
- Plow, God speed the, 463
- Pluck the fruit as it passes, 645
 what grows on the public way, 541
- Plucked, not harshly, 218
 untimely, 328
- Pluis, petit, abat grand vent*, 849
- Plum, black, as sweet as a white, 740
 ripens plum, 701
 tree, higher the, riper the plum, 858
 year, a dumb year, 740
- Pluma haud interest*, 637
- Plumage, strip him of his, 181
- Plume, Sir, 245
- Plumes, not on downy, 73
- Plummet, her damning, 29
- Plunder, shared in the, 101
was für, 736
 what a place for, 736
- Plundered, much sought booty is quickly, 539
- Plundering and blundering, 117
- Plunge, Festus I, 28
- Plurima mortis imago*, 511
- Plus je ne suis ce que j'ai été*, 727
vult quam licet, 512
- Plutarch, 205 note
 citations from, 451
- Pluto, the grisly god, 256
- Pluto's cheek, 221
- Plutonian home, the shadowy, 709
- Plutus stood at her font, 170
timidus, 693
- Poacher turned inside out, 185
- Poachers, keepers are hired, 185 note
- Pocket none, 772
- Pockets, the last garment without, 859
- Pocula Castalia*, 706
- Podsnappery, 113
- Poem, a biting, 611
 a common-place, 671
 every ancient, sacred, 487
 fain would write a, 31
 God, not we, the, makes, 369
 he that works and does some, 72
 himself a true, 226
 is as a picture, 700
 life of man a, 69
 must eternal be, 86
 must make his whole life a heroic, 70

- Poem, round and perfect, 336
 so many things shine in the, 705
- Poems in prose, 108
 learned and unlearned write, 659
 let others make greater, 582
 not enough that they be pretty, 614
 ye are living, 196
- Pœna pede claudo*, 661
- Pœnam culpa secunda ferat*, 518
sumere, pœna, 649
- Poesis, ut pictura*, 700
- Poesy and light, 54
 heaven-bred, 277
 its participation of divineness, 7
 nothing so difficult as a beginning
 in, 61
 the pulse of, 183
 the truth is truest, 93
vinum dæmonum, 9
- Poet, a tight-rope walker, 557
 a world in miniature, 456
 avoid a raging, 705
 bravo, 531
 breathes in his works, 90
 dies, when the, 272
 does not work by square, 97
 either mad or a, 497
 envies poet, 472
 excelling in merit, 671
 filled with divine inspiration, 638
 forgive the, 390
 frenzy of a, 544
 God is the perfect, 28
 God the best, 28
 he that works and does, 72
 heart of the, 367
 historian, and now nothing, 717
 I am nae, 44
 I do distrust the, 27
 is all-knowing, 456
 is born not made, 638
 like he spoke, 361
 no, without unsoundness, 201
 not unpleasant to be a, 149
 of the cuss-word, 380
 of the dawn, 195
 on earth, what hath the, 387
 our (Shakespeare), 29
 prophet, king, priest, 72
 shepherds call me, 687
 so trusted, was ever, 176
 soaring in the high regions, 225
 spare the, 96
 that good, 345
 the lunatic, the lover, and the, 282
 the minor, 235
 the name of, 511, 564
 the truest historian, 139
 they are without a divine, 711
 they had no, 255
 thy once-loved, 254
 to know the, 251
 who sings how Greeks, 32
- Poets, a thousand, pried at life, 29
 absurdity of, 251
 allowed to lie, 689
 amatory, 62
 an absurd generation, 174
 and painters, licence of, 58
 are all who love, 15
 are mad, 48
 are prosy, 166
 begin in gladness, 395
 beware, 19
 dare anything, 636
- Poets, democrats, 27
 dream, youthful, 221
 fancy, youthful, 266
 feign, all that, 298
 feigned, by, 208
 few, enjoy honour after death, 710
 few, paid nowadays, 180
 fictions of the, 702
 flower of, 540
 formerly the care of kings, 513
 great achievement of the, 622
 great, hold their reader, 613
 guardians of the State, 114
 have leave to lie, 840
 have left nothing untried, 607
 have morals of their own, 155
 know, which only, 98
 like disputants, 125
 lose half the praise, 381
 make men witty, 11
 maker of sweet, 181
 many modern, 90
 Milton prince of, 61
 needs must be men or women, 27
 not allowed to be mediocre, 586
 of that time, I have honoured the,
 691
 opinion as to, 12
 painful vigils keep, 252
 rejoice in tobacco and beer, 25
 right of, 237
 sacred matters held in common by,
 687
 scant of gold, 27
 that never satisfied, 334
 the warlike race of, 593
 third-rate, 586
 three, 125
 three, in an age, 353
 thus came honour to, 543
 to rail, it becomes not, 473
 to us, as we to the brutes, 210
 usually poor, 700
 we are born, 597
 what are our, 138
 who have made us heirs, 396
 wish to profit or to please, 497
- Poet's brain, 120
 dream, the, 401
 ear, flattery never lost on, 272
 eye, with a, 65
 fate is here in emblem shown, 388
 heart in the right place, 130
 lines, where go the, 166
 made as well as born, 180
 mind, vex not thou the, 360
 pen, dropped from a, 206
 pen, the, 282
 sacred name, 58
 song, inspirer of the, 227
 work endures, 524
- Pocula nascitur, non fit*, 638
- Poetaster, hunt a, 58
- Poc-thry, swate, 17
- Poetic child, nurse for a, 272
 fields, 2
 justice, 252
 pains, 98
 trappings, 100
- Poetical tempest, a, 638
 would the gods had made thee, 287
- Poetry, always fallacy in, 274
 and religion, product of intestines,
 70
 as a medium for prose, 391

- Poetry, best words in best order, 83
 but a giving of names, 71
 companion of camps, 354
 composed in an attic, 542
 cradled into, 331
 declines, 201
 deeds debased by bad, 538
 definition of, 70
 does not die, 737
 drop into, 113
 history the truest, 71
 humorous, 612
 mincing, 294
 musical thought, 72
 no second-rate in, 238
 of a true life, 615
 of earth, 182
 old-fashioned, 382
 planet-like music of, 334
 prophecy, and religion, 267
 queen of arts, 347
 the devil's wine, 638
 to enervate, 124
 truest, is most feigning, 287
 why did he write, 255
 world is full of, 240
- Poetry's unnatural, 110
- Point, not to put too fine a, 113
 this is the, 75
 to a certain, if not beyond, 529
- Poison and gall under honeyed speech, 744
 coward's weapon, 137
 drives out poison, 769
 flowers, richest juice in, 183
 for others, food for some, 658
 full of deadly, 436
 if discovered, 206
 is drunk out of gold, 703
 is in the tail, 559
 lurk, though the, 266
 must needs light on, 793
 of misused wine, 222
 one man's, 137
 one man's meat another's, 838
 subdues the rage of, 4
 sweet, 290
- Poisons expelled by poisons, 127
- Poland, 67 note
- Pole, thrice to th' utmost, 211
 to pole, 2
 to pole, beloved from, 85
- Poli, intonare*, 567
- Pollice féminine*, 720
 recognised by the, 348
- Police-man's lot, a, 145
- Police-men are soldiers, 343
- Policy, any cause of, 296
 brow of careful, 344
 has planned, what, 95
 often hath prevailed, 80
 regained what arms had lost, 51
 sits above conscience, 302
- Polis megale, megale eremia*, 474
- Polishing, labour of, 577
- Polite, insinuating style, 251
 world, the, 338
 you're exceedingly, 143
- Politeness, art of rendering what is due, 720
 costs nothing, 226
 defined as benevolence, 202
- Politic, body, dies from its birth, 722
 nothing is more, 8
- Politics, age of virtuous, 100
- Politics and morality apart, 232
 and poetry, 347
 and the pulpit, 39
 and theology, 449
 conscience and, 333
 disturb, no, 148
 fill me with doubt, 35
 in the East, 115
 like ours, 154
 magnanimity in, 38
 mistaken zeal in, 181
 of an exceeding *accommodatum*
 character, 24
 of the skies, 448
 preparation not required in, 349
 quicksands of, 226
 softer, saner, 156
 sporting and, 116
 the mule of, 116
 to puns, 258
 we bar, 143
 what begins in fear in, 83
- Political economy, 70
 illness, 38
 life, worth of, 113
- Politician, hard to be a true, 8
 I am not a, 25
 pate of a, 318
 who screams, 21
- Politicians, all are, 174
 degraded into, 116
 neither love nor hate, 122
 the ancient, 8
 whole race of, 352
- Polla didaskomenos*, 469
- Pollice compresso*, 509 note
verso, 704
- Pollicem premere*, 509 note
vertere, 509 note
- Pollicitis dives*, 643
- Pollutions, sun passeth through, 7
- Polly, pretty, say, 141
- Poluphlos eutuchia*, 471
- Poluphloisboio thalassēs*, 478
- Polygamy was made a sin, before, 122
- Polypus, faculty of the, 638
- Pomegranate, a rotten pip in every, 626
- Pomp, absurd, 316
 amazing, 409
 and feast, 221
 and glory, vain, 300, 438
 ennobling this dull, 4
 of method, 42
 one may be wise without, 577
 slave of, 268
- Pomps and vanities, 438
- Pompadour, Madame de, 713
- Pompey, knew you not, 302
- Pomposo (S. Johnson), 80
- Pondered, weak and weary, 242
- Pondus addere nugis*, 617
- Ponōn, tōn, pōlousin hēmīn panta t'agatha Theoi*, 480
- Pont Neuf, vieux comme l.*, 843
- Pontem et fontem, inter*, 447, 590
- Pool, the standing, 306
- Pools, standing, gather filth, 850
- Poor, a father to the, 414
 always ye have with you, 430
 and content is rich, 324
 and independent, nearly an impossibility, 83
 and liberal, 841
 and miserable, greater part, 335
 and proud, 842

- Poor and subject, tongue given to the, 480
 anger keeps men, 12
 annals of the, 151
 as a church mouse, 758
 as Job, 278, 758
 as the king, 305
 become purse-proud, 95
 bestows his goods upon the, 37
 better be, than wicked, 761
 blessed are the, 498
 but honest, 288
 but not obscure, 686
 dance as the rich pipe, 862
 do penance for sins of the rich, 862
 few save the, feel for the, 188
 folk safe from notice in commotions, 649
 for one, a hundred indigent, 780
 found'st me, and keep'st me, 147
 giving to the, doth enrich a man's store, 755
 giving to the, increaseth a man's store, 783
 God help the, 784
 good men make me, 500
 good to the, 69
 great men helped, 202
 have cried, 304
 have small leisure for grief, 390
 he is not, who has enough, 633
 he is, that God hates, 792
 he that considereth the, 415
 he that eats the, 795
 he that hath pity upon the, 417
 he was, 268
 heaven-directed to the, 248
 I am; I confess it, 633
 if thou be, 75
 in gear, rich in love, 47
 inconvenient to be, 96
 indeed, makes me, 324
 infamous to be, 338
 injured to drudgery, 95
 labours of the, make the pride of the rich, 861
 live wretchedly, 628
 lives, to die rich, 89
 man, 722
 man, a blind man is a, 196
 man alone will give, 164
 man doing business with a rich man, 535
 man everywhere despised, 633
 man everywhere down-trodden, 561
 man grown rich, 867
 man, in form of a, 560
 man is Christ's stamp, 161
 man is fain of little, 747
 man laughs loudest of all, 166
 man lost who imitates the great, 566
 man, never turn thy face from any, 438
 man pays for all, 862
 man perishes when he imitates the rich, 696
 man, tell his vices to a, 76
 man that counts his sheep, 813
 man's budget full of schemes, 862
 man's cow dies a rich man's child, 747
 man's door, devil not always at a, 855
 man's funeral, few attend a, 512
 man's life, the longer, the wretcheder, 566
- Poor man's rain, 747
 man's table soon spread, 748
 men fain of little, 841
 men hesna (have no) souls, 841
 men's tables soon spread, 841
 more charitable than the rich, 190
 neither turn thy face from the, 423
 no one claims kindred with, 833
 none, but such as God hates, 866
 once, always poor, 672
 reasons of the, weigh not, 862
 relations, 115
 surroundings, take no offence at, 495
 that ready be to starve, 379
 the, change only their master's name, 561
 the murmurs of the, 389
 the senate-house is closed to the, 513
 to live, in order to die rich, 584
 who know their wealth are, 351
 with you always, 428
 yet industrious, 99
- Poorest, greatest man the, 129
 lived in abundance, 194
- Poorly rich, 268
- Poortith, *see* Poverty, 841
- Pope, Alexander, 21
 caring not for, 398
 is, where the, Rome is, 883
 of Rome, more than the, 49
 to drink like a, 499
 what is from the, 794
 words pleasing to a, 485
- Pope's men after, 387
 ringing line, 200
- Popery, inclines a man to, 139
- Popinjay, pestered with a, 293
- Popish liturgy, 242
- Poplar never dry, 344
- Poppies, pleasures are like, 44
 show their scarlet coats, 182
- Poppy, not, nor mandragora, 324
- Populace, a cowardly, 712
 the fickle, 596
 trust not the, 473
- Popular breeze, will of some, 708
 cattle, 35
 common and, 296
 favour, bidding of, 601
 humanity is treason, 1
 notions of things, 8
 praise, 491
 prejudice, appealing to, 486
 talk, to despise the, 639
- Popularité, la gloire en gros sous*, 720
- Popularity an empty thing, 349
 glory in copper pieces, 720
 his darling, 39
 not fond of mere, 671
- Populi contemnere voces*, 639
 os, 491
suffragia capto, 593
- Populo, coram*, 600
- Populorum vox una*, 711
- Populus me sibilat*, 639
vult decipi, 639
- Porcupine, quills upon the fretful, 313
- Pored on, now seldom, 224
- Porridge, cold, 276
 poor folks are glad of, 841
 what, had John Keats, 34
- Porson, Prof., 340 note
- Port after stormy seas, 344
 any, in a storm, 757
 graceful, 2

- Port he knows not where, 5
 hymns to his conservatism, 210
 I've found the, 210
 mistress in every, 141
 proud of, 6
 sweetheart in every, 338
 the lofty, 55
 we have reached the, 509
 Ports and happy havens, 291
 Portents, release from such, 681
 Porter, there they found a proud, 442
 Portia, thy steady temper, 1
 Portion-paying, few fair words in, 866
 Portrait-painting, two styles of, 111
Portum, inveni, 568
 Position, an honour to his high, 542
 this is my, 608
 Positive pronounce without dismay, 96
Posse comitatus, 639
ultra, nemo obligatur, 697
 Possess, as you now, 701
 blessed are those who, 498
 it matters not how, 586
 Possessed, less pleasing when, 153
 the thing, 104
 Possesses much, who, not happy, 614
 Possessing all things, 434
 love of, has grown with time, 691
 too dear for my, 327
 Possession, a, for ever, 473
 advantage of, 559, 586
 as good as a title, 841
 eleven points of law, 841
 fie on, 76
 is tolerable, 379
 is worth a charter, 841
 makes happy, 557
 man not of large, but of honour, 558
 means astride of the world, 185
 nine-tenths of law, 841
 no good without a comrade, 618
 of wealth a terror, 521
 rule began in, 522
 Possessions, he who is eager in increas-
 ing, 635
 I carry all my, 626
 Possibilities, pounds and, 277
 Possible, because they seem so, 639
Possidetis, uti, 701
Possunt quia posse videntur, 555
 Post boy, a dead, 111
 must not quit the, 363
 of honour, 1
 Posteriors of the day, 282
 Posterity, believe it, 510
 do something for us, see, 347
 done for us, what has, 377, 459
 gives each his due, 688
 he has lived to, 655
 judgment of, 202
 pays honour, 180
 trustees of, 115
 will not look forward to, 39
Postliminii jus, 573
 Postpone, do not, living aright, 668
 Postponed is not abandoned, 841
 is not removed, 658
 Postscript, pith is in the, 158
 that which was most material in, 10
Postume, Postume, 18
 Posy of a ring, 316
 Pot, an earthen, 161
 boilers, 393 *note*
 boils badly, the, 624
 boils, friendship lives, 471, 538
 Pot calls the kettle black, 862
 inquire not what's in another's, 773
 little, is soon hot, 859
 must keep clear of kettle, 856
 one, sets another boiling, 838
 to a boiling, flies fly not, 871
 your broken, better than my whole
 one, 839
 Potations, banish long, 233
 forswear thin, 295
 pottle deep, 323
 Potato, only good part underground, 442
 Potatoes, great, 819
 let the sky rain, 278
 Potboys, the Prince of, 17
Potens sui, 557
 Potentiality of growing rich, 177
 Potions, your moral, 206
 Potomac, quiet along the, 460
 Pottage, a mess of, 457
 "a mess of potash," 25
 scald not your lips in another's, 846
 so to gain, 350
 Potter boasts of his own pot, 775
 envies potter, 539
 is at enmity with potter, 875
 who is the, 134
 Potting, potent in, 323
 Pouch, tester I'll have in, 277
Poulain, rien ne vaut, 741
 Poultry never have enough, 887
 Pound, cannot live on twenty, 160
 needs five thousand, 160
 never have an idle, 830
 Pounds a year, forty, 146
 seven hundred, 277
 six hundred, 254
 take a farthing from a thousand,
 851
 three hundred, a year, 278
 Poussin, N., rule of conduct, 878
 Poussin's reply, 817
 Poverty a branch of knavery, 841
 a hateful blessing, 633
 a shameful crime, 131
 after riches, 844
 ambitious, 551
 an obstacle to talent, 549
 and age, 772
 and despair, two gods, 451
 and oysters, 110
 and praise, 237
 be far from your house, 633
 bear patiently the burden of, 633
 better than pride, 841
 bids us do anything, 582
 breeds strife, 841
 but not my will, 322
 cause of, 40
 comes in at the door, 880
 confidence in, 670
 cruel, 667
 death, nor chains alarm, 657
 depressed by, 175
 discoverer of all arts, 633
 everywhere a crime, 633
 from affluence to, 82
 guilty of, 178
 has no relations, 862
 hated, 175
 his guard, 80
 honest, undowered, 575
 hunger, and dirt, 169
 impatient of, 579
 inelegance of, 22

Poverty, instructress of the arts, 633
 is in feeling poor, 129
 is no disgrace, 337
 is no sin, 841
 is non-possession of much, 633
 is not happiness, 841
 is safe, 696, 844
 keen, the wholesome air of, 402
 let not, part company, 816
 love and, hard to hide, 821
 made worse by dishonour, 590
 makes me laughable, 633
 makes men a laughing-stock, 607
 makes some humble, 201
 mother of arts, 830, 841
 mother of miseries, 339
 no crime and no credit, 841
 no shame, 841
 no sin, but better hidden, 841
 nor riches, give me neither, 418
 of the many, 546
 only the poor should commend, 602
 parteth fellowship, 841
 patience with, 840
 preferable to ill-gotten wealth, 554
 pride and, 842
 readiest road to, 478
 religion sides with, 162
 reward of honest fools, 81
 self-inflicted woe, 99
 shame and ostracism of, 633
 sloth key to, 804
 source of art, 227
 splendid, 405
 steeped me in, 324
 the greatest vice, 259
 the muses' patrimony, 43
 the sixth sense, 841
 to bear hard, 614
 to laugh at, in plenty's reign, 81
 to virtue, way obstructed from, 483
 usual with poets, 700
 wants much, avarice all, 517, 566
 which keeps under a great people, 546
 will bear itself, 760
 Poverty's unconquerable bar, 19
 Powder, food for, 294
 cart, upon a, 198
 Powdered, still to be, 179
 Power, a greater, than we can contradict, 322
 act of, 10
 advances power, 176
 and its abuse, 41
 and the glory, 241
 arbitrary, 41
 beneficent, 177
 beyond one's, 697
 bought by virtue, 526
 by cautious counsel rather than severity, 640
 can believe any flattery, 605
 daring things beyond your, 657
 depository of, 116
 derived, cannot exceed its origin, 517
 Eternal God for, 365
 exempt from common checks, 5
 folly to sulk towards one of greater, 684
 forty-parson, 63
 he whose, is greater than ours, 632
 heavenly, ordains it, 506
 humble people raised to, 532

Power, impotence of fancied, 360
 in trust, 122
 increase of, 100
 is passing from the earth, 401
 it frowned in, 342
 laid his rod, 270
 love of, 157, 359
 no hopes but from, 40
 none but knowledge and learning, 7
 not ourselves, 6
 of doing ill, 80
 of saying things, 239
 only given for good purposes, 665
 permanent, inconsistent in a free State, 625
 place and, 229
 pollutes, 329
 possessors of, 37
 retained as it is acquired, 558
 riches, empire, 91
 seeking supreme, 679
 servilely for sake of, 627
 temporal, 285
 the beauty and the majesty, 87
 the best eloquence, 734
 the giftie gie us, 43
 the most of all, 197
 the pomp of, 151
 the sweetest, holiest draught of, 271
 the Unseen, 5
 though, be lacking, 699
 to assume or resign supreme, 601
 to charm, 239
 to defy, 330
 to hate, 237
 to seek, 10
 twelve-parson, 63 *note*
 useless obtained by guilt, 602
 what is, 152
 will draw wealth, 38
 wretch condemned to, 80
 Powers, not senseless, 210
 that be, 432
 that will work for thee, 398
 we lay waste our, 391
 Powerful, companionship with, 619
 disagree, humble suffer when the 555
 do not try to rival the, 640
 most, who has power over himself 640
 none is safe enough against the, 509
 Powerless to be born, 5
 Practicable, things which are not, 39
 Practice, an ounce of, 756
 better than precept, 842
 can do all, 842
 is everything, 474
 makes men ready, 699
 makes perfect, 842
 makes the master, 842
 not knowledge but, 476
 ruinous in, 41
 success in, 155
 that excellent master, 593
 the best master, 842
 with men and women, 32
 Practised what he read, 347
Prægravat artes infra se positas, 699
Præmia palmæ, 512
et tollas, 582
virtutis honores, 640
Præmonitus, præmunitus, 780
Præsentia in fastidio, 705
minuit, famam, 707

- Præsentibus angor*, 544
Præterit orbis opes, 610
Pragmaton, ta megala, 478
 Prague, hermit of, 289
 Praise, a fair addition to the general, 695
 a fair day at night, 856
 a fool, water his folly, 842
 a mere glutton of, 147
 a mind greedy of, 677
 and blame, 235
 and blame fall on his ear, 265
 any man, I will, 305
 art is lost of knowing how to, 329
 at morning, 244
 beat high, for, 228
 beauty's elixir, 239
 before the victory, 474
 blind guide, 183
 cannot wound, 264
 condign, 281
 conspires to, 255
 contemn all, 141
 crafty, brings repentance, 652
 cram us with, 289
 daubed with undiscerning, 100
 day at night, 842
 deeper than lips, 33
 do not believe those who, 598
 double be his, 344
 dust of, 367
 earned without bloodshed, 609
 effect, what cannot, 122
 empty, 252
 enough, 98
 excess of, 253
 excruciating with, 56
 faint, 250
 false, wounds, 730
 famous men, let us now, 424
 followed where labour makes the way, 681
 friend's, halts, 846
 game of interchanging, 165
 God from whom all blessings flow, 184
 greatest, had been to live unknown, 79
 heirs of universal, 243
 him is to serve, 95
 him, not to, 303
 I have not deserved, 709
 I, whatever they say, 656
 in public, 670
 indeed, 235
 is foreign, all, 205
 is rebuke, when, 377
 is satire, 389
 is the best diet, 337
 it is, if I do not make you loathe me, 575
 itch of vulgar, 248
 life at the end, 842
 lost unless renewed, 575
 loudest for bad things, 27
 love of, 267
 lust of, 254
 maid whom there were none to, 394
 makes good better, bad worse, 842
 modesty of, wears away, 177
 no small, 219
 none too much, 842
 nor dispraise thyself, 830
 of fools, 34
 of men, they loved the, 430

 Praise of self, Cowley on, 92
 of self is offensive, 575
 of what one loves, is self-commenda-
 tion, 655
 old, dies unless fed, 836
 or blame, lived without, 72
 pardon rather than, 531
 poet's best reward, 273
 popular, 219
 proportion of, 2
 purr at every stranger's, 165
 rather merits, 214
 refusal of, a wish to be praised
 twice, 723
 scarce would, 176
 seeker after, 234
 self, disgraces, 846
 self, no praise, 846
 self, no recommendation, 846
 self, smells, 846
 sickens at another's, 80
 sing thy, 165
 solid pudding better than empty,
 849
 sweetest sound is, 472
 swell with love of, 575
 the fine diet, 237
 the force of, 140
 the garment of, 421
 the heart, 30
 the love of, 405
 the lust of, 248
 the reward of virtue, 588
 their noisy, 57
 them most, 2
 those who delight in, 652
 to the skies, 666
 true, roots and spreads, 874
 undeserved, 251, 447
 we, to be praised, 726
 what they do not understand, 575
 which all men, 258
 without envy, 620
 wonder is involuntary, 410
 worst of enemies, who, 636
 yet loved to, 352
 yourself, daringly, 495
 Praises from men whom all praise, 93
 himself, who, finds derision, 652
 himself, who, fouls himself, 846
 his own wares, every man, 775
 the dead, everyone, 479
 thy, shall endure for ever, 672
 which condemn, 717
 with faint, damn, 405
 Praised and starved, 642
 bad when, become worse, 475
 by a man so praised, 574
 by the undeserving, 695
 by these, blamed by those, 575
 to be over, 469
 unenvid, 249
 would not be, 352
 Praiser of days past, 519
 Praiseth himself, spattereth himself,
 846
 Praising all, praising none, 141
 be sparing in, 632
 not slow in, 129
 of myself, 284
 Pranks have been too broad, 317
 Prate, stand to, 299
 Prattle without practice, 322
 Pray and work, 629
 as ever dying, 815

- Pray devoutly, hammer stoutly, 842
 four hours to, 674
 look you, I'll go, 313
 necessity teaches to, 769
 that God defend, 236
 to, and not to faint, 429
 to God, row to shore, 842
 to work is to, 574
 to-morrow, 293
 who ceases to, 800
 who knows not how to, let him go
 to sea, 816
 whose will, 76
 who would learn to, 800
 without ceasing, 435
- Prayed, how he, and how he fasted, 195
 well, to have, 498
- Prayer, a cry of hope, 721
 a hundred hours in, 837
 a short, enters heaven, 501
 all his business, 239
 an asylum, 410
 and practice is good rhyme, 842
 and praise, offices of, 402
 and provender, 825
 and work, 842
 ardent, opens heaven, 409
 book, on a, 103
 cease to hope that the gods' decrees
 are changed by, 517
 empty hand, empty, 833
 erects a house of, 106
 fewer the words, better the, 778
 generous, never in vain, 349
 give way at length and grant our,
 517
 gives to, the adagio, 98
 he is given to, 277
 homes of silent, 366
 ill-tasted, home-brewed, 154
 immersed in, 561
 key of day, 842
 knocks till the door opens, 842
 lock of the night, 842
 lost in the deeps of, 203
 making their lives a, 389
 mickle, but little devotion, 790
 more things wrought by, 370
 neither by, nor purchase, 600
 of all of us to find, 232
 or two, swears a, 320
 private, 161
 public, 161
 repentance, 214
 shielded with, 268
 sure relief of, 397
 the House of, 340, 427
 the soul's sincere desire, 227
 'tis the hour of, 61
 with storms of, 362
- Prayers backed by arms, 640
 dare not trust sleep without, 26
 done, my lady is ready, 880
 few and short were the, 393
 forced, no guide for the soul, 780
 into stopped-up ears, 655
 make long, 428
 make mention of always in my, 431
 move slow, 256
 only righteous, heard by gods, 603
 our, at variance, 664
 past all comforts but, 301
 say my, 250
 set limit to your, 682
 short, reach heaven, 847
- Prayers, to desire with infantile, 684
 who hears no, 256
- Prayeth best, he, 85
 well who loveth well, 85
- Praying, lose not time in, 599
 much, no piety, 828
- Praying's the end of preaching, 161
 Prays and labours, who, 651
 that faintly, 261
 where'er one meek heart, 257
- Preach against the same vice, 76
 as we will, 200
 because you have something to say,
 388
 daily, editors, 70
 for ever, I, 102
 long, loud, and damnation, 275
 to prophesy or to, 95
 to the storm, 389
- Preached as never sure to preach again,
 19
 Tully, 99
- Preacher, advantage of, 37
 judge not the, 161
 language forms the, 92
 speaks through his nose, 30
 time the great, 870
 will not be saved needs no, 799
- Preacher's merit or demerit, 30
- Preaches best who lives best, 793
 to mankind, Nature, 408
 well, he, who lives well, 737
- Preacheth, who, giveth alms, 198
- Preaching, a pound of, 756
 down a daughter's heart, 362
 exceeds not an hour, in, 162
 folly, God calleth, 161
 foolishness of, 432
 is despised, when the preacher's life
 is evil, 512
 man's immense stupidity, 29
 of avarice is all my, 76
 praying's the end of, 161
 the people, 189
- Precaution better than cure, 644, 842
 does no harm, 484
- Precedent a king of men, 357
 embalms a principle, 117
 myriad of, 363
 one, creates another, 181
 recorded for a, 285
 to precedent, 361
- Precedents, create good, 10
 foolish, 101
 judge by laws, not, 572
 of the future, 627
- Precept and example, 553
 for the teacher's sake, 132
 instil this, 640
 keep this, retentively, 552
 must be upon precept, 420
 true business, 112
- Precepts for the teacher's sake, 165
 lead, examples draw, 640
 moulds the disposition by, 634
 these few, 312
- Precepta, longum iter per*, 553
- Preces armata*, 640
- Prepice in front, wolf behind, 483
 near a, 579
- Precisian, the devil turned, 208
- Predica, bien, quien bien vive*, 737
- Predictions follow those who look 781
- Pre-eminence, by, 473
- Painful, 247

- Preferment goes by letter, 322
 step by step, through each, 87
 Preferring himself, never, 620
 Prejudice, argument to, 494
 depart, let, 269
 full of vulgar, 36
 is strong, 237
 runs in favour of two, 111
 to everybody's, 143
 we all decry, 343
 Prejudices, a bundle of, 188
 Prejudiced, all are, 343
 is to be weak, 178
 Prelude of our fate, 194
Premiers vont devant, 779
 Prent it, faith, he'll, 43
 Prentice hand she tried on man, 45
 Preparations, great deeds need great,
 478
 Preparative, to his last minute a, 50
 Prepared against all, 561
 always, 672
 for all things, 553
 for either, 562
 for either fate, 486
 man, has half fought, 780
 man, has half fought the battle, 743
 not, to-day, less so to-morrow, 651
 things are soon, in a well-ordered
 house, 754
 when, beware, 504
Prepon, to, 479
 Presbyter, new, 225
 Prescription, most solid title, 41
 titles terminate in, 40
 Presence, a good, 12
 good, a recommendation, 744
 lord of thy, 290
 thy pleasing, 161
 your, will diminish your repute, 707
 Present, a night-long, 367
 beyond this instant, 308
 big with the future, 723
 company excepted, 458, 842
 days, complaint of, 60
 interests me, 116
 judge the, by the past, 471
 love demands, the only, 141
 men must pursue things, 8
 praise the past and blame the, 728
 the living, 193
 the, never without excuse, 853
 things always in disfavour, 705
 things, worse, 295
 thou to God hast sent, 225
 worthy of Apollo, 595
Présent, le, gros de l'avenir, 723
 Presents endear absents, 188, 542
 keep friendship warm, 842
 to the children, 613
 Presentment, counterfeit, 317
 Preserved from age to age, 403
 Press, hail to the, 153
 liberty of the, 181
 maintain the people's right, 351
 men, slaves of the lamp, 4
 the Arkymedian Leaver, 25
 too close, we, 28
Presto, chi dà, 790
 Pressure, pig-of-lead-like, 29
 Presumed on, nothing to be, 834
 Presumers, intolerable, 787
 Pretence, no, can be enduring, 703
 of love worse than hatred, 634
 Pretend they ne'er so wise, 220
 Pretend to be Curii, 649
 Pretender and dissembler, a, 512
 no harm in blessing the, 51
 Pretender's motto, 174, 175, 689
Préter, chose divine, 715
 Pretext, slight, suffices for doing evil,
 474
Pretio, cum, omnia, 627
 Prettiness dies first, 842
 makes no pottage, 842
 Pretty is, everything that, 307
 man, is a paltry man, 649
 to observe, 240
 to walk with, 351
 wench needs no land, 743
 when things are as, 349
 witty Nell, 240
 Prevail, for thy righteous purpose they,
 399 note
 may they, whom you wish to, 706
 Prevails, he most, 24
 Prevarication, the last dyke of, 41
 Prevent grace, 218
 Prevent, seek wisely to, 388
 who does not, assents, 651
 Prevention better than cure, 842
 Prey to all, 246
 upon the less, 154
 Priam's curtain, drew, 294
 Price, all men have their, 381
 all things at Rome have their, 627
 every man has his, 461, 774
 every man worth his, 774
 he is worth, at the, 231
 highest, is to ask, 859
 little offering makes a good, 820
 never preventing luxuries, 567
 of your voice, 660
 they will, make what, 279
 Pricking on the plain, 344
 Pricks, to kick against the, 430, 478
 Pride, abate their, 437
 and ambition, 109
 and grace never in one place, 842
 and love, man's, 188
 and praise, I have loved, 378
 appropriate to prosperous fortune,
 670
 as loud a beggar as want, 842
 at the bottom of mistakes, 267
 becomes him, 287
 burning, and high disdain, 272
 cleric, 374
 cometh, when, 416
 considerate, 212
 contaminates manners, 566
 contented, was ever, 188
 curs'd, 386
 daughter of riches, 352
 dear to priesthood, 52
 deep terminable, 56
 deil stick, my dog deed o't, 769
 false, 367
 feels no cold, 842
 fell with my fortunes, 285
 fostered by the mirror, 669
 from foolish, 248
 gilded dust our, 363
 goeth before destruction, 416
 hated stands, 350
 he is too much my, 15
 he that is low, no, 37
 high minds of native, 269
 honourable, 686
 how blind is, 74

- Pride in prosperity, 562
in reasoning, 248
in their port, 146
is littleness, 404
lives with all, 102
modest, 215
misleads, our, 399
must have a fall, 292, 842
must suffer, 843
never failing vice, 243
no greater, than poor man grown
rich, 867
no mean factor in a State, 384
nothing nobly done in, 267
nothing so barbarous as, 50
of power, 38
older the blood, less the, 861
out of an excess of, 354
pomp, and circumstance, 324
proceeds from want of sense, 114
reasoning, 245
reduced to whimsical terms, 24
self-adoring, 65
self-pleasing, 346
showed erring, 247
shows great, 244
spleen and, 300
supped with Infamy, 842
that apes humility, 86, 340
that licks the dust, 250
that men call, 235
that pulls the country down, 323
that puts this country downe, 441
that solemn vice, 179
the fiend a, 43
the poor man's, 842
the sage's, 255
the scoff of, 19
there is of rank, 168
to pride oppose, 381
too proud to own your, 359
triumph of a modest, 397
vainglory, and hypocrisy, 437
void of, 254
with pride, 843
Pride's chickens, 843
Priest, a fiddling, 94
a wealthy, 255
churlish, 319
continues, the, 124
delicate-handed, 367
earthly spirit of the, 138
God's true, 389
king, prophet, 72
like, like people, 818
might say with our parish, 78
sit well upon a, 96
the pale-eyed, 225
with women nor with, 341
writ large, 225
Priests, altars, victims, 253 *note*
and doves make foul houses, 887
and poultry, 887
are only men, 32
bear rule, 421
by imposition of mightier hand, 201
first among, dissension, 218
hated him, so the, 330
manage men, 33
none but, authorised to know, 123
of the bloody faith, 330
princes, women, 248
tapers, temples, 253
will allow broken vow, 273
Priest's delight, war the, 329
Priests' drapery, hell paved with, 802
skulls, hell paved with, 802
Priestcraft bad as witchcraft, 843
pious times, ere, 122
Priesthood, pampered, 52
Priestley, Dr., 21, 335
Priestly aid, not disdaining, 56
Primer, armed with his, 24
Primitive race of mortals, 498
Primo avulso, non deficit alter, 641
Primrose by a river's brim, 396
child of Ver, 137
path of dalliance, 312
stars, the, 159
sweet as the, 147
the rathe, 224
Primroses make capital salad, 116
Prince and a judge over us, 411
best-fitted, 230
born for the good of other men, 339
exists for the state, 641
fattest and best-fitted, 230
good-night, sweet, 319
in a, the virtue, 208
like, like people, 818
must please the many, 469
new, new bondage, 831
not above laws, 612
offend not the, 378
or beggar, who's a, 238
subject owes the, 288
such as the, 163
the first servant of the state, 733
the handsomest, 372
Princes always seem to command, 556
and lords, 42
are the glass, 327
cultivate, 555
death of, 303
diddle, when, subjects dance, 862
find few friends, 200
have no way, 843
like heavenly bodies, 10
must trust somebody, 275
never more make known their wis-
dom, 206
privileged to kill, 257
put not your trust in, 416
strangers to truth, 141
the nurse of, 141
Prince's government, a sober, 124
secrets are balm, 206
Princes' ears and eyes, spies are, 850
favours, hangs on, 300
Princely virtue to know subjects, 641
Princes copy, 132: *Editio*, 525
Princerule, I don't believe in, 198
Principles, ez to my, 198
Principalities or powers, 434
Principia parva, 628
Principis obsta, 641
Principle, inconsistencies in, 155
no, on which to depend, 89
Principles, changed their, 410
first, prove, 641
on which he was bred, 338
one who denies first, 509
religious and moral, 6
with times, 248
Print, a ballad in, 290
a' life, 805
if it is in, 805
it is in, 811
it, John, 37
it, 'sdeath I'll, 250

- Print, to see one's name in, 58
 transforms old, 98
Printed, let it be, 569
Printing and the Protestant religion
 70
 art of, 494
Prior tempore, potior jure, 779
Prior, what once was Matthew, 259
Prisca gens mortalium, 498
Priscian a little scratched, 281
 to break the head of, 641
Prison, a golden, 262
 no, fair, 832
 one wide, 58
 which his soul looked through, 166
Prisons in hell, 86, 340
Prisoned soul, 222
Prisoners of hope, 422
Private advantage yields to public, 641
 end, served no, 249
 injury less than public evil, 576
 man a vice, in a, 208
 respects must yield, 220
 station, 1, 142
 unactive life, 219
Privilege, a private law, 641
 does not avail against the common
 wealth, 641
Privileges, an invader o', 111
 lost for want of use, 768
Privileged, the, and the people, 115
Prize, for a doubtful, 242
 not without dust, 631
 of wit or arms, 221
 the paltry, 52
 we rarely, 97
Probability in view, keep, 141
Probationer, a young, 124
Probitas laudatur et alget, 642
Problem must puzzle the devil, 43
Proceedings, the subsequent, 156
Procession, you can't ring the bells and
 go in the, 888
Proclaim it, I dare, 208
Procrastinating man, the, 467
Procrastination brings loss, 520
 thief of time, 406
Procris, warning of, 599
Procul este severæ, 642
Procress to the Lords of Hell, 366
Prodesse sibi, 604
Prodigal, like a younger or a, 284
Prodigals' and fools' gifts produce in-
 gratitude, 642
Prodigality, spring of, 38
 too much, or too much niggardli-
 ness, 702
Prodigies, they told of, 700
Prodigious son, the, 277
Pro-di-gious, exclaimed Dominie, 274
Prodigy in learning, 338
Product of all climes, 1
Prælia, instaurata, 494
Profane, hence ye, 93
 keep far off, ye, 642
 person enter, let no, 474
Profanely, not to speak it, 316
Profession, a debtor to his own, 13
 my learned, 144
 men who love their, 371
Professor, hawk-nosed, 29
Professors of the dismal science, 72
Profit, and small loss, 234
 honour and, not in one sack, 803
 I speak against my, 308
Profit my, had I known, 370
 nane o' my, nane o' my peril, 878
 none, where no pleasure, 287
kleiner und oft, 817
 great, great risks, 787
 no, where cost exceeds it, 611
 none ruined by taking, 833
Profits, small, are sweet, 849
 small, quick returns, 849
Profound, a vast, 252
 very useful and, 353
Profuse, friends too, 2
Profusion apes the noble part, 101
Profusus, sui, 489
Progenitors, repeat the form of, 663
 your great, 126
Progradi, non, 834
Progress a necessity, 343
 each fresh link, 36
 keystone of, 116
 part of nature, 343
 the history of, 202
 the law of life, 28
 through the world, 195
 world's best, 391
Progression, in infinite, 374
 nothing can rest in, 38
 rather in a circle than in, 8
Progressive, yet no change, 341
Prohibition so divine, a, 307
Project gather to a head, 276
Projects, a perfect mill for, 338
Prologue, a foolish thing to make a
 long, 424
 excuse came, 218
 is this a, 316
Prologues to the swelling act, 308
Prolong, a final note, 270
Promēthia, andrion, 472
Promette, c'est donner, 728
Promise, a good man's, is a bond, 643
 and give nothing, fool's comfort, 872
 anything, they, 607
 apt to, apt to forget, 825
 attended to, a debt settled, 748
 boldness an ill keeper, 10
 delayed, justice deferred, 748
 do not, twice over, 659
 fair, binds a fool, 777
 is to give, 728
 keep the word of, 311
 let us keep, 30
 neglected, an untruth told, 748
 not to do a thing, 82
 seas and mountains, 585
 unfulfilled, no greater fraud, 867
 who broke no, 249
Promises, all, either broken or kept, 734
 and delays, 793
 anyone can be rich in, 643
 are like pie-crust, 843
 giants in their, 207
 keeping, precise in, 278
 like Adonis' gardens, 297
 many, impair confidence, 593
 more, more love, 161
 supplement with deeds, 563
 too much, who, 798
 who, runs in debt, 801
 who trusts to, 651
Promisers who have nothing, no greater,
 832
Promising and performing, between, 763
 is not giving, 872
 make a point of, 643

- Promising makes debt, 843
 mountains of gold, 591
 slowest in, most faithful in fulfilling, 723
- Promotion cometh neither from the east, 415
 sweat but for, 286
- Prompt, prudence must be, 14
- Promptus metuenda pati*, 541
- Pronoia*, 473
- Pronounces lastly on each deed, 223
- Proof, behold the, 525
 burden of, 628
 give me the ocular, 324
 unconvinced by, 409
- Proofs are aptly chosen, 258
 of holy writ, 324
- Prooshians, others may be, 112
- Proosian, Turk or, 143
- Prop that doth sustain, 285
- Propagate and rot, 246
- Prope, tam, tam procul*, 610
- Propensity of nature, 225
- Proper that hath proper conditions, 788
 words in proper places, 353
- Properly, nothing done, unless he does it, 553
- Property, acquisition of, a matter of chance, 600
 actions the only, 89
 all should make good use of, 567
 an end to, as a beginning, 510
 care of, 600
 common, ceases to be one's own, 658
 eager after, 681
 employ your, so as not to injure, 678
 finds friends, 676
 has its duties, 115
 he hath no need of, 372
 holy bounds of, 87
 increase your, 664
 is theft, 721
 more security in, than in a person, 504
 necessary, whence obtained immaterial, 697
 no one's, allowed to injure another's, 642
- Prophecies verified by the event, 549
- Prophecy, the harp of, 101
 which dreams, 154
- Propheied that, though I never told, 336
- Prophecies, my, will either come to pass or not, 653
- Prophecy deceits, 420
 eat exceedingly and, 181
 mean you to, 95
 never unless ye know, 198
- Prophet beats the ass, 27
 best, who guesses well, 474, 498
 ill sustains, 230
 is not without honour, 426
 king, priest, 72
 make me a, I will make you rich, 804
 still, if bird, 242
 thing of evil, 242
- Prophets, beware of false, 426
 perverts the, 58
 prophesy falsely, 421
- Prophetess, take heed of a, 852
- Prophetic ray, 55
 spirits, 221 note
- Prophetic strain, 221
- Proximity does it, 382
- Proportion in all things, 827
 in, as it blesses, 246
 in your reading, 6
 kept, no, 292
 of praise, 2
 received my, 277
- Propose, at Athens wise men, 823
 why don't the men, 19
- Proposes, man, 823
- Propositum perice*, 530, 643
- Proprie communia dicere*, 519
- Propriété, c'est le vol*, 721
- Propriety, argument to, 494
 not evinced by pleasantness, 6
 sole, 215
- Prose and poetry, 12
 florid, 51
 grace thy, 100
 hobbling, 124
 many more in, 243
 not to be expressed in, 114
 or rhyme, 211
 poetic, 100
 run mad, 250
 words in best order, 88
- Prosecute, unwilling to, 609
- Proselytism, a spirit of, 39
- Prosim, ut*, 700
- Prospect, a dull, 124
 pleases, every, 158
- Prospects, shining, 2
- Prosper, surer to, 213
- Prospering, we shall march, 34
- Prosperity, avoid pride in, 562
 be not arrogant in, 562
 brave in, 662
 caution in, 808
 confidence as good as, 670
 discovers vice, 9
 endangers the wise, 843
 extravagant behaviour in, 662
 gives friends, 742
 has many friends, 537
 in, be joyful, 418
 in, fear change of chances, 682
 in, think of disaster, 625
 in time of, friends will be plenty, 742
- is overbearing, 502
 lets go the bridle, 843
 makes few friends, 721
 man's greatest enemy, 105
 nurse to ill temper, 537
 sour cup of, 281
 the blessing of the Old Testament, 9
 we run riot in, 580
 your, mocks me, 500
- Prosperous, when times are, friends are many, 691
- Prosunt, nec sibi, nec alteri*, 509
- Protagoras, principle of, 468
- Protection and kindness, godlike qualities, 602
 involves dependence, 643
 my, and source of honour, 580
- Protest too much, 316
- Protestant religion, 38
 religion, printing and the, 70
 to be, thy, 163
- Protestantism a sort of dissent, 38
- Protiman tén alētheian*, 468
- Proteus, this, who changes his shape, 658

- Proud, a poor man that is, 842
 and great, I shall be very, 349
 and mighty, the, 128
 as, come behind, as before, 758
 he exceeding, 180
 done yourselves, 82
 eats up himself, 301
 great are, 57
 how little are the, 153
 makes base men, 297
 may fortune desert the, 663
 mind and beggar's purse, 867
 of being proud, 409
 provoked by pride, 96
 shall be, all the, 253
 so, that should he meet, 81
 subdue the, 631
 sure, he's, 287
 suspect that thou art, 203
 the avenging god follows the, 673
 to conquer the, 547
 to serve, too, 338
 will sooner lose than ask, 81
- Prove all things, 435, 626
 they nothing, 258
 to what nobody doubts, 831
- Proved is disproved, 609
- Proven, not, 613
- Provender, asses fetch the, 780
- Proverb and a by-word, 412
 definition of, 267
 haunts my mind, 119
 her name has passed into a, 735
 is something musty, 316
 much matter in few words, 139
 no, which is not true, 867
 of the mind, 62
 patriarchal, 112
 the most ancient, 886
- Proverbs, acquaint thyself with, 739
 breaker of, 292
 daughters of experience, 843
 make thyself acquainted with their, 423
 patch grief with, 280
 set in order many, 419
 short sentences from long experience, 452
 sighed forth, 302
 stamped by the ages, 360
 the people's voice, 172
 the wisdom of the streets, 843
 weigh with you, if, 676
- Proverb with a grandsire phrase, 319
- Proverbia tangunt, si te*, 676
- Proverbial sayings, none which are not true, 452
- Proves too much, that which, 853
- Provide, the Lord will, 522
- Providence, a frowning, 94
 assert eternal, 211
 better than a rent, 843
 cares, 34
 fashioned us holler, 197
 favourable, 499
 foreknowledge, 213
 future must be left to, 8
 opinion against, 245
 rest in, 9
 sits up aloft, 109
 their guide, 219
 trust, but tie up your camel, 784
- Provident, providence provides for the, 843
- Province, his several, 243
- Provincialism of temperament, 391
- Provoked, not soon, 301
- Prowess, by his own, 687
- Proximus ardet l'calignon*, 644
egomet mihi, 644, 766
- Prudence a quality of old age, 91
 always in season, 721
 first deserts the wretched, 590
 in good fortune, 808
 must be prompt, 14
 points the way, 199
 present, no divinity is absent, 618
 silent, better than talkative folly, 583
 the only virtue left, 149
 undecieving, undecieved, 201
- Prudent men seek thrifty women, 746
- Prudentia, nullum numen habes si sit*, 591
- Prudentius, 48
- Prudery, what is? 255
- Prudes for proctors, 363
 hence, ye, 642
- Prunella, leather or, 247
- Prunes and prism, 114
- Prussia, worked for the King of, 790
- Prussic acid, she drank, 17
- Pry, caught by Paul, 346
 Paul, is on the spy, 840
- Psalms, the hundredth, 278
- Psalms and hymns and spiritual songs, 434
 purloins the, 58
- Psalmist's music deep, 28
- Psalter, the full heart's a, 168
- Psychological moment, 391
- Ptôchos ptôchô phthionai*, 472
- Public a fickle master, 885
 actions should not be covered over, 726
 and private interests, 543
 any service, 236
 business is undone, 50
 full of nerves, 27
 good, for the, 96, 641
 good, in the, 246
 good preferred to private, 644
 good, that to the, 220
 good, the noblest motive, 347
 how many fools make a, 723
 inconvenience not allowed, 606
 is a bad guesser, 108
 is an old woman, 69
 men, voices, 362
 money, miserly with, 634
 nothing but a great baby, 74
 opinion a tyrant, 201
 opinion, coquetry of, 40
 opinion, flux and reflux, 201
 pays with ingratitude, 862
 rule, unfit for, 255
 schools, Cowper on, 101
 taste, a mongrel, 348
 the voice of the, 177
 trusts, convartin', 198
 ways extend, 249
 weight he bears for the, 219
 who serves the, 798
combien de sots pour faire un, 723
- Publica privatis secernere*, 543
verba, 630
- Publicans and sinners on the one side, 79
- Publish it, honest men to, 89
 right or wrong, 58

- Publish thou it never, 190
 Publisher, no author a genius to his, 832 *note*
 Publishing, too good to be worth, 328
 Pudding and beef make Britons fight, 258
 can't have unless you can eat, 888 *note*
 cold, settles one's love, 767
 proof of, in the eating, 862
 solid, better than empty praise, 252, 849
Pudens prave, 513
Pudor ingens, 488
 malus, 684
 redire cum perit nescit, 635
 sine lege, 496
Puellam credentem fallere, 536
Puer, O formose, 621
Pueri puerilia tractant, 687
Pueris, dant crustula, 647
 Puff preliminary, the, 333
Pugna suum finem, cum jacet hostis, habet, 510
Pugnarum incertos exitus, 563 *note*
Pulchre, bene, recte, 644
 Pull down easier than to build, 811
 Pulling down and there erecting, 205
 Pulls down, builds, and changes, 520
 Pullulating rites, externe and vain, 6
 Pulpit, down with the, 389
 drum ecclesiastic, 48
 politics and the, 39
 Pulse doth temperately keep time, 317
 feed on, 222
 feeling a woman's, 348
 to know the world's, 867
 Pulse's maddening play, 55
Pulvere, non sine, 615
 Pump spring-water, you must not 27
 water, 495
 Pun, he that will make a, will pick a
 pocket, 449
 I do detest a, 90
 is a noble thing, 188
 obnoxious to no, 332
 Punch in the presence of the *passenjare*, 82
 Punctuality, argument against, 724
 the thief of time, 391
 of a planet, 130
 politeness of kings, 335, 719
 the soul of business, 843
 Punctuation, ambiguous through want
 of, 556
Pungentem rusticus ungit, 698
Punic faith, 539, 644
 Punished for another's crime, 602
 hope of not being, incites to sin, 585
 not to be, for another's deeds, 641
 Punishing, slow in, 671
 Punishment attends guilt, 512
 back to thy, 213
 bringing about my own, 611
 brute-like, 29
 compensated by utility, 547
 deserved is alone a disgrace, 556
 deserved should be borne patiently, 575
 each suffers his, 657
 every sin brings its, 775
 evil in itself, 21
 fit the crime, 144
 greater than I can bear, 411
 in lame, 843
 Punishment is mischief, 21
 let not the, exceed the crime, 504
 let the, equal the offence, 616
 many without, none without sin, 824
 none but a cherub can escape, 371
 of able men, increases their author-
 ity, 644
 of injury is to have done it, 585
 one day brings the, 698
 should reach few, 700
 sought, 669
 the pleasing, 279
 to him to inflict punishment, 645
 to proportion the, 329
 to spare for future, 542
 want of, encourages crime, 559
 with lame foot, 661
 your, words, mine blows, 692
 Punning, seeds of, 2
 Pup, such a dear little cock-tailed, 17
Puppae, stant littore, 685
 Puppet, a, moved by strings, 604
 Puppets, best and worse, are we, 28
 shut up box and, 371
 we are, 367
Pur epi pur, 474
 siddērō mē skaleusin, 478
 Purchase, all like the, 407
 Pure, all things pure to the, 626
 as snow, 315
 by being purely shone upon, 230
 in heart, blessed are the, 425
 in heart, blest are the, 184
 in heart, chooseth the, 184
 in thought as angels, 264
 keep all, 822
 live, 368
 longing to be, 235
 more, as tempted more, 400
 to the, all things are pure, 477
 unto the, all things are, 435
 the real Simon, 74
 Pureness, to doubt her, 369
 Purgatory, to have it is a, 201
 milder shades of, 224
 Purge off the baser fire, 213
Puridad de tres, de todos es, 869
 Puritan hated bear-baiting, 203
 Puritanic stays, 362
 Purity the feminine of honour, 156
 ye pride in, 43
 Purling stream, 2
 Purpose held he still, 76
 infirm of, 309
 nothing to the, 476
 one increasing, 362
 said to no, 545
Purpureus adsuitur pannus, 563
 Purrr at every stranger's praise, 165
 Purse, a common, 881
 be your master, 817
 best friends are in the, 853
 bottom of the, 673
 deep, and easy strings, 187
 empty, 23
 empty, fills the face with wrinkles, 155
 from his, or from his skin, 804
 full, makes the mouths speak, 742
 govern your mouth, according to
 your, 752
 he has lost his, 712
 he who has lost his, 556
 in his other hose, 791
 in silken, 241

Purse is sick, the, 510
 light, makes heavy heart, 745
 little and often fills the, 819
 more of your, 816
 my person, 283
 one hand enough in a, 837
 out of a sow's ear, 888
 proud, the poor become, 95
 the inside of your, 290
 toom, makes a bleat merchant, 755
 was, competent whose, 99
 who cannot pay in, 794
 who steals my, 324
 Purses made strong swords, 357
 Pursue what flies, I ever, 660
 Pursuer could pursue no more, 370
 Pursuit of studies and labours, 487
 Pursuits, by honourable, 684
 vain, 373
 Pursy-verance, 171
 Push forward, 713
 on, keep moving, 235
 Pushing, think you are, and you are
 pushed, 734
 Pusillanimity and fear, 9
 counsels of, 40
 Puss gentleman, 97
 Put off, is not let off, 841
 Putney, go to, 465
 Pygmies are pygmies still, 409
 Pyramid, star-y-pointing, 225
 the inverted, 410
 Pyramids are pyramids in vales, 409
 doting with age, 139
 virtue alone outbuilds the, 409
 Pyrenees, no longer any, 717
 Pyrotechnical displays, 380
 Pyrrhic victory, 455
 Pythagoras, 469
 pupils of, 572
 wished to be called a student, 644

Q

Quackery gives birth to nothing, 72
 Quacks not physicians, 168
 of government, 50
Quadra aliena, 489
 Quaff immortality, 216
 Quaffing, long, 199
 Quaint enamelled eyes, 224
Qualis eram, non sum, 615
 Qualities, good, immortal, 679
 Quality, a man of, 90
 meets, compliments pass, 880
 men of, 104
 Quantum of the sin, 45
 tantum, 690
 volere potest, 702
 Quarles, Pope on, 252
 Quarrel, be not first to, 759
 beware of entrance to a, 312
 can end a, 794
 in a false, 281
 is a very pretty quarrel, 333
 pick a, with one who is exhausted,
 483
 two to make a, 813
 when two, both are in the wrong,
 882
 with a man that hath a hair more,
 321
 Quarrels about the syllable "Hoc," 714
 God curses, 783
 Quarrels, head is full of, 321
 interpose, who in, 141
 of friends, 332
 running from, 831
 short if the wrong were on one a,
 724
 Quarrelling, bitter, 490
 days without, 679
 Quarrelous as the weasel, 307
 Quarry, sagacious of his, 218
 Quean, flaunting, extravagant, 333
 Queen for life, 248
 for one day, 729
 his own, pleases a king, 685
 I would not be a, 300
 save the, 667
 she looks a, 255
 that island, 360
 Queens are generally prosperous, 63
 Queensberry, cautious, 45
 Queer, are so, 165
 talk so very, 18
Queja buena, 743
 Quench or allay, 93
 Querulous creatures, we are, 87
 Quest, this fatal, 369
 Question, a foolish, 393
 a vexed, 646
 both sides of a, 391
 is difficult, 178
 others abide our, 4
 to settle a, by free discussion, 20:
 two sides to every, 866
 Questions, abstruse, 454
 are never indiscreet, 392
 ask me no, 148
 engaged in settling difficult, 625
 hard are those, 410
 Questioner is a talker, 635
 Questioning, my too much, 73
 Questionings, obstinate, 402
Querelis exanimas, 513
Qui s'excuse, s'accuse, 795
 Quick at meat, quick at work, 843
 enough if good enough, 843
 enough if safe enough, 668
 enough if well enough, 668
 in correcting error, 14
 in deciding, in danger of mistakin
 480
 in everything, 640
 steps over miry ground, 843
 to touch the, 475
 Quicker by taking more time, 843
 Quickly accomplished quickly dies, 6:
 good and, seldom meet, 785, 823
 well it were done, 308
 Quickness, with too much, 248
 Quicksands, life hath, 193
 of politics, 226
Quicquid agunt homines, 653
Quid habeas, tantum rogamus, 614
 pro quo, 655
 Quiddities, where be his, 318
Quies, alta, 523
 gentium, 603
 rerum, 681
 secura, 651
 Quiet along the Potomac, 460
 best work done on the, 854
 children, have done some ill, 879
 desire for, grew into a tumult, 498
 is sometimes unquiet, 567
 life, anything for a, 111, 211, 757
 mind, that hath a, 380

Quiet people dangerous, 724
 power effects more than violent, 634
 study to be, 435, 690
 the most profitable thing, 473
 to quick bosoms is a hell, 52
 what you wish to keep, 660
Quieta non movere, 683, 816
 Quietness and confidence, in, 420
 is best, 843
 Quill hath a good tongue, 863
 Quinsy, the silver, 454, 468
 Quinapalus, what says, 288
 Quintilian lamented by Virgil, 594
 stare and gasp, 224
 Quintus Maximus, 698
 Quip, modest, 287
 Quips and cranks, 221
 and sentences, 280
 Quire, the full-voiced, 221
 Quirks, of music, 249
Quisquilis, omnia, 247 note
Quitada la causa, se quita el pecado, 883
 Quits his place, he, 793
 Quiver, empty her whole, 126
 full of them, his, 415
 Quixote, 63 note
Quod neque est, neque fuit, neque
futurum, 556
Quomodo habeas, illud refert, 660
 Quotation, art of, 118
 classical, 177
 Quotations of quotations, 192
 preserved by, 118
 unreliable, 192
 verify your, 441
 Quote, still easier to, 21
 think they are immortal as they,
 405
 till one compiles, 118
 Quoted, respectfully, 138
Quousque tandem, 661

R

R, the canine letter, 681
 Rabbi, called of men, 427
 Rabble, a miscellaneous, 219
 scorn the ill-conditioned, 583
 to captivate the, 485
 Rabelais' "Great Perhaps," 70
 Race, a homeless, 183
 a servile, 352
 distinctions of, 343
 he ran his, 352
 is not to the swift, 418
 is run by one and one, 186
 is won, 103
 mixed with every, 103
 O purblind, 368
 O unhappy, 621
 of other days, 346
 remains immortal, 544
 that loved not thee, 174
 to lose the, 95
 triumphant, 158
 twice runs his, 92
 Racehorses never last long, 782
Rachegötter, die, 754
 Rachel weeping for her children, 425
Racine passera comme le café, 729
 will pass like coffee, 729
 Raciness of his good qualities, 456
 Back of a too easy chair, 252
 of this tough world, 307

Racks, gibbets halts, 237
 Radiant with ardour divine, 5
 Radical, be very, 7
 every man sometimes, 131
 Radicalism endeavours, what, 343
 Radish, like a forked, 295
Radix malorum, 76
 Rag, my, is dear to me, 716
 the bloom' old, 186
 Rags are abominable, 826
 are as filthy, 421
 no scandal like, 131
 though in, 3
 Rage and fire and fury, 1
 and tears, 563
 can such exist in such timid crea-
 tures, 689
 impatiently doth, 277
 inextinguishable, 216
 no, like love to hatred turned, 91
 o'ercomes its, 93
 strong without, 107
 supplies arms, 544
 swell the soul to, 125
 weakness veiling, 209
 without just, 237
 Ragged coat may cover an honest man,
 748
 men dare not say everything, 637
 Rail again, we must not, 386
 against all the first-born, 286
 at heaven to be considered wise, 700
 is unconstitutional, 111
 sure refuge, to, 125
 to, like bread-women, 473
 Railer, blustering, 348
 Railroad, going by, 267
 only a device, 267
 Railway stations, 267
 Rain, a poor man's, 747
 at night, 747
 before seven, 843
 for morning, leave not your journey
 780
 from heaven, gentle, 285
 I'll make it, 882
 influence, 221
 it raineth every day, 289
 no wind but brings, 879
 not able to command, 240
 on Good Friday, 843
 or no rain, Jove cannot please all,
 476, 569
 pack when it begins to, 306
 ruined with, 354
 small, lays great dust, 849
 soaks up the, 93
 some, some rest, 849
 the dismal, 336
 though it, throw not away thy
 watering-pot, 755
 Rains, dripping, 98
 if it, well, 805
 never, but it pours, 813
 new life blossoms from the, 732
 on all alike, 880
 where God wills in summer, 879
 whether Jove, or not, he cannot
 please all, 476, 569
 Rainbow at eve, 806
 colours of the, 222
 comes and goes, 402
 in the morning, 464, 748
 in the sky, 394
 to the storms of life, 55

- Rainbow to thy sight, 65
 triumphal arch, 66
 Raindrop, each, makes some floweret,
 204
 Rained and then it snow, 446
 Rainy days will surely come, 446
 when it's not too, 56
 Raise, my God shall, 262
 myself, to, from the ground, 692
 Raised high, that their fall may be
 greater, 693
 the higher to fall the lower, 471
 up, brought low, I am, 517
Raison du plus fort, 721
 Rake among scholars, 202
 at heart a, 248
 better with the, 790
 little for the, after the bissome, 866
 many bring the, 823
 near the scythe, 814
 oftener with the, 790
 reformed, the best husband, 748
 Raleigh, brave, 251
 Ramblers, such holy, 269
Rampant, médiocres et, 725
 Rancorous hate, void of, 272
 Rancour, civil rage and, 338
 grows, gradual, 374
 households', 321
 of your tongue, 237
 will out, 297
 Range, wanting the mental, 369
 Rank, a heavy burden, 546
 and valour worthless without
 wealth, 529
 guilt greater according to, 624
 has its bores, 115
 is a great beautifier, 201
 is but the guinea stamp, 47
 is good, 389
 my offence is, 317
 nor sex, confined to, 273
 shines in the second, eclipsed in the
 first, 728
 with proper regard to, 667
 Ranks, upwards from the, 87
 Ransom, hath paid his, 220
 worth a king's, 205
 Rant as well as thou, 319
 tear and, 50
 Raphaels, talked of their, 147
 Rapier rust, 281
Raptor, et quo nescio, 661
 Rapt soul, 221
 Rapture, fine careless, 34
 of the forward view, 210
 Raptures, for him no minstrel, 272
Rara avis, 661
 juvant, 661
 Rare, good men are, 661
 is dear, every day is cheap, 625
 things please us, 661
 Raree-show of Peter's successor, 30
 Rarity enhances pleasures, 711
Raro et perpauca loquens, 518
 Rascal, nothing more like an honest
 man, 834
 Rascals severally, worthy in the mass,
 724
 Rash, too, too unadvised, 320
 Rashly, neither, nor timidly, 601
 nothing, 479
 Rashness a quality of youth, 691
 better soldier than, 296
 for judgment, 681
 Rashness good to few, 633
 hope in, 565
 in place of valour, 642
 reckless and insane, 637
 when unnecessary, 452
Rast' ich, so rost' ich, 736, 844
 macht Rost, 844
 Rat, anything like the sound of a, 30
 how now, a, 317
 Rats instinctively had quit it, 276
 let's sing of, 150
 there be land, 283
 Rat's head worth more than lion's tail,
 811
Ratas quassas, mor reficit, 579
Rath, guter, 788
 weniger, und viele Hände, 816
Rathen ist nicht zwingen, 767
Ratio et oratio, 662, 680
 Ratiocination, pay by, 49
 Rational, guilt never, 41
 Rationalists like spiders, 12
Rationi te subijce, 677
 Rattle his bones, 236
 honour is a baby's, 262
 pleased with a, 246
 Rave, if you did not begin to, 689
 Raven, a white, 510
 and the ape thincke, 232
 bring up a, it will peck out your
 eyes, 764
 for a dove, a, 282
 locks were like the, 46
 of the House of Commons, 202
 roup like, 127
 Ravens feed, doth the, 286
 he pardons, but storms at doves, 514
 shall pick out his eyes, 386
 Raw into the world, he came, 458
 Rawhead and Bloody-bones, 275
 Ray, conquering, may chase, 260
 of rays, 113
 the short-lived, 94
 Razor against whetstone, 616
 best is whet, 405
 new blocks with a, 353
 keen, 226
 Razors up and down, cried, 393
 Razor's edge, on the, 471
Re est opus, 604
 incerta, 490
 Reach, a man's, 31
 still out of, 248
 Read, a god, who could but, 123
 as you, it seems to grow your own,
 524
 books and men, 347
 first, despite afterwards, 575
 foolish parents taught me to, 586
 he that runs may, 101, 422 *note*
 I will be, 63
 in the temper that he wrote, 264
 lest they should be read, 575
 mark, learn, 437
 much and deeply, 60
 much had he, 4
 much, not many, 595
 not to contradict, 11
 sensible men to, 89
 slow, learn to, 380
 so may we, 210
 the whole if you would understand,
 575
 throughout the whole world, 686
 to doubt, 274

- Read, what is twice, 178
 while I, I assent, 524
 who is ruled may, 186
 Reader, how like I thee? 735
 reads no more, last, 165
 the good, 130
 Readers, be content with few, 666
 sleep, to give their, 252
 Reading as was never read, 252
 converse with the wise, 14
 culture is, 6
 curst hard, 334
 machine, a, 197
 maketh a full man, 11
 proportion in, 6
 seeing by proxy, 344
 the mind's exercise, 347
 what they never wrote, 98
 without thinking, 237
 Reads, who often, 103
 whom none, is not a writer, 614
 Ready, booted are not always, 868
 money is Aladdin's lamp, 63
 we always are, 139
 Real is His song, 28
 Reality without appearance, 733
 Realms yet unborn, 346
 Reap, if we faint not, 434
 some toil, some, 468
 where I, thou shouldst but glean, 170
 Reaper, whose name is Death, 193
 Reaping where thou hast not sown, 428
 Reaps above the rest, 262
 another, 332
 Reason, a certain Lord Chief Justice, 80
 all in accordance with, 730
 an ignis fatuus, 263
 and authority, 662
 and calm judgment, 662
 and love, 282
 and speech, 662
 and speech, bond of society, 620
 appear the better, 213
 as our guide, 176
 avails more than force, 638
 beam of sober, 264
 between the spur and bridle, 844
 blest with plain, 254
 contrary to, contrary to law, 659
 deceives not nor is deceived, 603
 doth buckle and bow, 7
 feast of, 250
 few have, 80
 flow, smiles from, 217
 follow, 729
 for my rhyme, 346
 for taking the lamb, 865
 for your hate or love, 208
 he that dare not, 121
 hearken to, 801
 how noble in, 314
 if you will not hear, 807
 in roasting eggs, 868
 is deceitful, 528
 is my augury, 496
 let appetites be subject to, 493
 makes laws obligatory, 721
 man without, a beast in season, 746
 manhood's, 5
 men have lost their, 304
 more than fifty years of, 401
 not force, subdues youth, 662
 not law if against, 84
 not passion moves, whom, 520
 nothing to be done without, 606
 Reason now, formerly impulse, 659
 of unreason, 390
 overpowers the soberness of, 397
 passion, answer one aim, 247
 rather than authorities, 611
 refuses homage to a God who is
 understood, 377
 sanctity of, 217
 seven men that can render a, 417
 shall reign, 189
 slowly climbs, 409
 stands aghast, 173
 strength without, falls, 708
 subject yourself to, 677
 the best Oedipus, 25
 the card, 246
 the faith of, 87
 the lamp of life, 675
 the persuasive, 662
 the twinkling lamp, 91
 the verry straight line, 164
 the voice of, 38
 thou vain impertinence, 443
 to contradict, 70
 to restrain, 246
 virtue, and religion, the enemy of
 26
 weaves, what, 246
 whether with, 246
 whimsey not, 151
 who fetter, 243
 why I cannot tell, 609
 Reasons, a thousand, thousand, 375
 five, why men drink, 3
 not unplaussible, 222
 wisely, who, 248
 Reason's garb, 213
 garb, pranked in, 223
 the rightful empress, 243
 whole pleasure, 247
 Reasonable, he who is allowed more
 than is, 512
 Reasonableness, sweet, 6
 Reasoned high, 213
 out of humanity, 22
 Reasoners, plausible, 158
 Reasoning at every step, 101
 men's life needs, 475
 Rebellion, foul, dishonouring word, 230
 fraud, and Caesar, 1
 Rebels from principle, 39
 in Cork, 229
 the race of, 50
 Rebuild, a whole age to, 90
 Rebuke of one, at the, 420
 open, 417
 should have more salt than sugar,
 844
 Rebus asper egenis, 495
 secundis inolescere, 662
 servate secundis, 524
 Recall it, to, will be impossible, 571
 Recant, to, 630
 Receive and not to give, 131
 him, Christ, 365
 Received him not, his own, 429
 worthy of all men to be, 438
 Receiver also a thief, 468
 no, no thief, 833
 worse than the thief, 862
 Receivers, no, no thieves, 806
Recentium incuriosi, 705
Recht geht vor Macht, 826
 ich thue, und scheue keinen Feind,
 735

- Recitation, subject for a, 555
 Recite badly, and the work is yours, 649
 them, dread that they'll, 60
 Reciter, the harsh, 564
 Reckless of sorrow, sin, or scorn, 188
 the more, the safer they were, 648
 Reckon without your host, 770
 Reckoning, after, one must drink, 752
 feastmaking merry till the, 826
 ill at, 281
 made, no, 313
 small sum will pay short, 749
 spoils the relish, 862
 the dreadful, 141
 to th' end of the, 270
 Reckonings short, long friends, 847
 Recluse, good fellow and, 390
 Recognise me, nor could you, 601
 Recoil that we may leap better, 877
 to leap better, 716
 Recoils back on itself, 217
 Recollection, to live twice by, 552
 Recommendation, letters of, 12
 Recommends a man, who, 89
 Reconcile, trying to, things utterly op-
 posed, 635
 Record, photography of a printed, 265
 weep to, 65
 Records, all trivial fond, 313
 that defy time, 410
 Recorder, good, sets all in order, 744
 Recorders, flutes and soft, 212
 Recording Angel dropped a tear, 348
 Recover, seldom or never, 305
 Recreation, calm, quiet, innocent, 302
 should be given the mind, 579
Recrudescit amor, 604
Recta prava faciunt, 551
Recte vive, 708
Recti, mens sibi conscia, 587
Rectum facere, sua sponte, 552
Reguler pour mieux sauter, 716, 877
Recurrat, tamen usque, 598
 Red and bad, 464, 777
 and sear, 269
 as a rose, 85
 celestial, rosy, 217
 he wexe all, 76
 is wise, 463
 love's proper hue, 217
 man, with a, 463
 man, with a, rede thy rede, 887
 right hand, 213
 streaks of, 351
 to-day, dead to-morrow, 871
 to-day, to-morrow dead, 735
 White, and Blue, 460
 Red's brazen, 464
 Redbreast, sacred, 373
 Rede, may ye better reck the, 45
 recks not his own, 312
Redeat, repetatque relicta, 652
 Redeemer liveth, my, 413
Redekunst, des Teufels, 734
 Redemption, everlasting, 280
Redibis non morieris, 556
Reddit in præcordia virtus, 661
 Redressing human wrong, 368
 Reduced one way, made up another, 658
 Reduction on taking a quantity, 144
 Redundancy does not invalidate, 615
 Reed, a broken, at best, 407
 a bruised, 420
 shaken by the wind, 426
 this broken, 420
 Reed, this bruised, 413
 Reeds become darts, 844
 querulous, 384
 stand, oaks fall, 835
 Reeling and writhing, 118
 Reelings, such drunken, 97
 References, verify your, 441
 Refined, nothing more, 606
 Refinements, on vain, 81
 Reflection, cool, with the mornin', 274
 Reform it altogether, 316
 remorse begets, 100
 to innovate is not to, 40
 to stop the progress of, 336
 unavailing, except moral, 71
 Reformed that indifferently, 316
 Reformers are bachelors, 228
 moderate, 139
 Refreshment, the most perfect, 6
 Refuge, sacred, of mankind, 381
 to begin with an Utcunque, 240
 Refusal, better a friendly, 798
 graceful, 631
 prompt, 631 note
 the great, 737
 the language of, 332
 Refuse a superior, hard to, 524
 Refused, one must be, 328
 the gold, 341
 what's oft, 103
 Refusing, avaricious never wants reason
 for, 601
 Regard, some leaf of your, 402
 Regarded, each, according to what he
 brings, 648
Rege pio, sub, 536
Regenbogen am Morgen, 748
 Regent of the night, 210 note
 of the sky, 210
Reges, cole nunc, 555
Regi, nullum tempus occurrit, 619
 Regiment from behind, led his, 145
Regina regi placet, 685
 Register! Register! Register! 462
 Regular, brought, 112
Regnum haud stabile, 489
 Regret, nurse of, 235
 wild with all, 364
 Regrets, congratulatory, 117
 Regretted, nobody knows why, 383
 Regular, icily, 367
Regum, ultima ratio, 697
 Reign, by subduing self, 574
 he cannot, who cannot dissemble,
 650
 I would not resign liberty to, 663
 is worth ambition, 212
 who o'er the herd would wish to, 271
 Reigns, but does not govern, 665
 he, who does what he chooses, 663
 stories of, 78
 Tom the Second, 124
Reine d'un jour, 729
 Reinforcement we may gain, 211
 Reins, hold the, more firmly, 631
 knows not how to turn the, 569
 Reject, fired that the house, 250
 what you are not, 665
 Rejected, things, afterwards sought for,
 652
 Rejoice, O Albion! 241
 with them that do rejoice, 432
 Rejoices, poor heart that never, 810
 Relate, you, a thing scarcely credible,
 582

- Related, to whom, 253
 Relation, despise not a poor, 769
 Relations, chance makes, 723
 one true friend better than a hundred, 781
 Relationship compels, 479
 friendship excels, 640
 leads to ill-feeling, 507
 to Nero, full of his, 564
 Relative nor blood remains, 65
 Relatives, loss of, 547
 unfortunate have no, 862
 Relaxation breaks the mind, 493
 Relent, not to, 299
 'tis cowardly, 299
 Relenting fool, 299
Relevons-nous, 724
 Relics of the day, scattered, 93
 Relief, for this, much thanks, 311
 oh, give, 235
 that misery loves, 227
Religio, labefacta cadebat, 671
prava, 605
 Religion, "a great perhaps," 70
 a handmaid to, 8
 a stalking-horse, 844
 and the love of banners, 641
 bears no jesting, 813
 becomes every age, 618
 bigotry murders, 89
 blushing, 252
 built upon the rock, 12
 cherish, 710
 credit, and the eye, 889
 crimes cloaked with, 169
 Cromwell's, 39
 enough to make us hate, 353
 foundations of, 9
 friend of friendless, 227
 from depth of philosophy, 10
 grey with age becomes, 88
 harsh, intolerant, 95
 hath no landmarks, 377
 hides many mischiefs, 205
 humanities of old, 87
 indifference fatal to, 40
 jealous of learning, 9
 justice to God, 573
 kingdom insecure without, 696
 let us start a, 410
 makes excellent fools, 180
 man without, 156
 man without, a horse without
 bridle, 554
 matters of practical, 83
 men carried away in the cause of,
 718
 Monday, 827
 more in walk than talk, 844
 much, little goodness, 828
 my, tottering, 671
 no honour to, 833
 no, who has no humanity, 790
 none looked on scornfully, 5
 not impossibilities enough in, 25
 of all men of sense, 460
 of an accommodatin' character, 24
 of feeble minds, 39
 only one, 328
 pillar of government, 10
 pious worship of gods, 687
 pure, 398
 pure, and undefiled, 436
 shameful deeds done by, 667
 should extinguish strife, 101
 Religion sides with poverty, 162
 sister of philosophy, 188
 to be true, 'tis, 333
 to such evil could it prompt, 690
 truth, and peace, 218
 twin-sister of, 329
 unbelief is a very exacting, 719
 unselfishness the only, 410
 voices numbered and not weighed, 12
 well defends, 102
 were intended, as if, 49
 wrangle for, 89
 Religions, northern, harsh and bitter,
 334
 Religion's in the heart, 175
 in vogue, if, 165
 pride, how poor, 42
 self, 83
 Religious and moral principles, 6
 animal, man a, 39
 disagreements the worst, 617
 factions, old, 40
 light, dim, 221
 persecution, 41
 purposes, property for, 663
 Relinquish her for ever, 42
 Reluctant, amorous delay, 256
 obedience of provinces, 202
 stalked off, 22
Rem, quocunque modo, 663
tetigisti, 485
 Remains for aye and ever, 258
 kind to my, 124
 Remark is just, 242
 Remarks by the way, 623
 Remedies, efficacious, are painful, 617
 ill through, 487
 oft in ourselves, 288
 new, 10
 slower than illnesses, 690
 worse than dangers, 546
 worse than the offences, 546
 Remedy, a doubtful, better than none,
 492
 against an ill man, 854
 against ill fortune, 854
 for everything but death, 452, 866
 has exceeded the disease, 533
 in his sleeve, 722
 or none, there is some, 447
 the softest, 238
 things without all, 309
 too late when the evil is rooted, 641
 worse than disease, 10, 862
 Remember, a pleasure to, 597
 Elisa, to, 600
 grievous things sweet to, 645
 I cannot but, 310
 I remember, 169, 258
 if thou wilt, 266
 Lot's wife, 429
 me, 228
 me, when Thou comest, 587
 pleasurable perhaps to, 540
 prosperity, to, 77
 something to, 29
 thee, than to, 229
 thee, to, more pleasant than to live,
 550
 this place, I will make you, 534
 what I would forget, 587
 what ye will, ye may, 234
 Remembered, how sweet to have, 488
 Remembering happier things, 362
 us, live, 710

- Remembrance, age lives on, 889
 earned by desert, 568
 impossible without oblivion, 72
 in continual, 561
 leave a bitter, 494
 of his dying Lord, 344
 of past labours sweet, 685
 of trouble is sweet, 472
 says, the things have been, 23
 that's for, 318
 Reminding a mindful man makes him
 unmindful, 587
 Remorse and sorrow, 94
 farewell, 215
 feel thy pangs, 269
 the fatal egg, 94
 Remote from man, 239
 unfriendly, 145
 who lives, is a law to himself, 578
 Removals, quick, slow prosperings, 843
 Remove, by every, 148
 my grave at each, 161
 Removes, three, as bad as a fire, 138, 870
 Removed, tree oft, will not bear, 844
 Remove, oft, sure of a loss, 378
 Render to all their due, 377
 Rendings, many, many mendings, 824
 Renegadoes, double knaves, 123
Renovare dolorem, 564
 Renown, examples of, 105
 no more of his, 365
 on earth, 218
 Renowned, victories no less, 224
 Renown's all hit and miss, 62
 Rent, is sorrow, 260
 light, 59
 plough or not, you must pay, 841
 rent, rent, 59
 the murdering, 36
 up with, 59
 why? for, 59
 Rents, fair, 461
 where the devil are the, 63
 Repaired, what cannot be, 176
 Repairs not a part, who, 798
 Repast, a new, 1
 what neat, 224
 Repeateth a matter, he that, 416
 Repeating oft they believe 'em, 258
 Repent, disdains not to, 256
 it, I do, 326
 the weak alone, 55
 too soon, 11
 what's past, 317
 whichever you will do you will, 453
 Repentance and obedience, 214
 can, try what, 317
 cool, 274
 costs dear, 844
 follows hasty counsel, 703
 is want of power, 126
 just and easy, 379
 rears, fierce, 372
 sorrowed to, 434
 the May of virtues, 844
 Repented and reproached, 274
 I ne'er, 136
 of, the three things to be, 457, 647
 note
 Repents, who, is almost innocent, 648
Reperit omnia artium, 633
Repetit quod nuper omisit, 654
 Repetitions, vain, 425
 Repine, don't, 112
 Replies, acute, 178
 Replies, who, multiplies, 652
 Reply, I pause for a, 303
 in few words, you, 665
 nae, best, 829
 their's not to make, 365
 too mad, for, 255
 Report, base, 273
 common, never quite unfounded, 767
 common, of great power, 480
 evil, and good, 434
 founded on report, 519
 gains force as it goes, 590
 good, makes men live long, 383
 honourable, a second patrimony, 554
 increases as it goes, 536
 me and my cause, 319
 my gossip, 284
 never states with precision, 619
 obscured by age, 536
 of men, to obtain good, 674
 swiftest of evil things, 536
 the unhappy, spreads, 551
 the world's, 305
 thy words, 220
 whatsoever things are of good, 434
 who hath believed our, 421
 Reports, contrary of, is often the truth,
 722
 to scatter doubtful, 682
 Reporters, parliament speaking through,
 72
 Reportingly, better than, 280
 Repose, best of men have ever loved, 374
 courtship of, 56
 earned a night's, 193
 for us, God has made this, 518
 good, but heredom its brother, 723
 indolent, 375
 of mind, virtue, 374
 our foster-nurse, 306
 refreshment from, 227
 statue-like, 3
 sweet and deep, 523
 worship of the world, but no, 331
 Representation, heir by right of, 548
 Repress with cold steel, 509
 Repression of himself, 368
 Reproach cuts deeper, 91
 undeserved, 479
 universal, 216
 Reproaches which praise, 717
Reproches qui louent, 717
 Reproof, best can bear, 244
 never harms a wise man, 844
 of a friend is without reward, 596
 on her lips, 197
 Reproofs ought to be grave, 10
 Reptiles of the mind, 22
 Republic of letters, 133, 457, 721
 the vice of, 193
 Republics ended by luxury, 724
Republica, actum est de, 485
 Republican form of government, 343
 surly, 177
 Reputation dies, at every word a, 244
 down, wink a, 352
 funerals of his own, 12
 injuries to, 536
 lights virtue, 844
 lost my, 323
 never corresponds with labour, 547
 spotless, 291
 take some course for your, 208
 the bubble, 286
 the greatest inheritance, 642

- Reputation, wretch to lean on others', 590
 worlds of, in it, 83
 written out of, 21
 Request, that ancient and patient, 8
 Requests, to fair, silent performance, 73
 sounded as commands, 87
 sweet, 87
 Requiem, the master's, 129
Requiescat a malis, 664 *note*
 Required, nae mair's, 262
Rerum cognoscere causas, 537
discolor usus, 589
Res adversæ nudare solent, 564
age, tutus eris, 649
amicos invenit, 676
angusta domi, 549
judicata, 572
magna est, 491
 Rescues the unwilling, who, 568
 Researchers, original, 19
 Resentment glows, with one, 256
 Resentments, seemed to have done with her, 348
Reservatione Jacobæ, sub, 686
 Reservoir to keep and spare, 249
 Residence, a fortified, 279
 Resign, easier to lose than to, 200
 Resist or die, 257
 Resistance, principle of, 38
 Resisted, know not what's, 43
 Resisting, perish, 727
 Resolute in action, gentle in method, 541
 in arm, mild in methods, 541
 Resolution broken, if any fancies my, 660
 native hue of, 315
 road to, 260
 soldier armed with, 81
 to avoid an evil, 155
Resolutio vivere collo, 530
 Resolved, as a matter is, it is dissolved, 527
 Resolves, and re-resolves, 406
 Resort, from all rude, 120
 Respect a man, he will do the more, 844
 mingled with surprise, 271
 thyself, 340
 yourself most, 477
 yourself, or no one else will, 844
 Respectable, devils most devilish when, 27
 when was genius, 27
 Respects not, who, 798
Respondendum, ad, 503
 Rest, above all heights is, 736
 absence of occupation is not, 97
 all things have, 361
 and sleep secure, 218
 and success, fellows, 844
 bones would, when belly is full, 880
 breeds rust, 844
 can never find, 4
 comes at length, 131
 comes from unrest, 736
 crept silently to, 133
 cushion and soft dean invite to, 249
 end and reward, 20
 entry unto, 350
 fates give us long, 684
 flee away and be at, 439
 free from evils, 664 *note*
 free from interruption, 670
 from labours, a sure, 664
 from their labours, they, 438
 give them eternal, 522, 664
 Rest, he is at, 424
 he sighs for, 184
 here is certain, 551
 I would not break thy, 6
 if I, I rust, 736
 in peace, 664
 in the grave, 735
 in the haven, 561
 in virtue, 708
 now cometh, 239
 now that I am satisfied, I, 598
 quietly, may your bones, 630
 reluctant, 384
 she is at, and so am I, 127
 so may he, 301
 some bright isle of, 228
 springs from strife, 233
 stars have no, 104
 sunny, 35
 take all the, 381
 the gift of, 385
 the same, to all, 628
 thee God! for well I know, 272
 think not of, 183
 veneration but no, 10
 what is without, is not lasting, 658
 who does not know the, 505
 will never let him, 5
 yet 'tis, 446
 Rests, here, a man who never rested, 550
 Restitution, seldom reaches to, 181
 Restore four-fold, I, 438
 Restoring is very sick, 783
 Restrain thy unbound spirit, 102
 Restraint, for one, 211
 from ill, 107
 no virtue without, 558
 she will not brook, 218
 Result, the, proves the action, 533
 Resurrection, at the, we shall see, 68
 Retained, hardly attained, long, 868
 Retaliation, law of, 577
Retrarse no es huir, 885
 Retired as noontide dew, 401
 in mind and spirit, 137
 Retirement, short, 217
 Retires, who, does not fly, 885
 Retort courteous, 287
 Retreat, lame foremost in, 808
 loopholes of, 99
 may be success, 29
 no feat nobler than a brave, 49
 Retribution is not tardy, 479
 Retrograde, all things, 678
 if it does not advance, 142
Retrorsum vela dare, 631
 Return, knows when to, 211
 never to, 291
 no more, may, 133
 no more to his house, 413
 not one, to tell us, 134
 not to me, 214
 quick, rich merchants, 849
 they will not make, 953
 thither whence none, 651
 urges sweet, 217
 Retz, Cardinal de, 338 *note*
 Revealed, thus far hath been, 217
 Revel without wine, 241
 Revelation, inspired by, 7
 Revelations, ends with, 392
 Revellers, Bacchus and his, 216
 Revelry by night, 52
 feast and, 221
 Revels now are ended, 276

- Revenge, a brave, 238
 a confession of pain, 697
 a mouthful for a god, 844
 ambition and, 217
 animal, 29
 at first, though sweet, 217
 beget revenge, 341
 call it not, 342
 feminine manhood, 707 *note*
 grows harsh, 325
 he meditates, 122
 if not victory, is yet, 213
 is as the tiger's spring, 61
 is profitable, 142
 is second life, 565
 it costs more to, 392, 810
 it will feed my, 284
 its own executioner, 138
 keeps wounds green, 9
 living well the best, 820
 love a dire, 135
 my great, 325
 no, 284
 no, upon the rich, 867
 nobler than, 287
 noblest, is to forgive, 861
 not hoping victory, 339
 on a tyrant, 229
 pride waiting, 212
 ranging for, 303
 study of, 211
 sweet as my, 302
 sweet is, 60
 sweeter than honey, 476
 sweeter than life, 495
 that thirsty dropsy, 208
 the delight of a petty mind, 589
 to forget a wrong, the best, 872
 too weak for my, 324
 wild justice, 9, 14
 woman rejoices specially in, 707
 Revenges, brings in his, 289
Revenons à nos moutons, 729
 Reverence and the fear, 356
 due, pay him, 73
 due to antiquity, 493
 due to the wretched, 528
 fallen from, 370
 ideas about, 267
 more of, 366
 of a man's self, 9
 that angel of the world, 307
 thyself, 585
 to do him, 304
 to the hoary head, 581
 Reverences himself enough, man rarely,
 661
 Reverend are ever before, 862
 is the face, how, 91
 thing to see, 10
Reverentia debetur puero, 585
 Reveries so airy, 99
 Reversion in the sky, 253
 of a throne, 254
 Review one's store, to, 872
 Reviling in place of counsel, 504
 Revolt, not a, a revolution, 714
 offspring of, 95
Révolte, ce n'est pas une, 714
 Revolution contains evil, 40
 first step to empire, 41
 Revolutions, experiments mean, 115
 like noxious dung-heaps, 453
 little thing that makes, 447
 not made with rose water, 201
 Revolutions not to be evaded, 116
 Revulsion, excuse for this, 143
 Reward, glory or, 239
 good action its own, 668
 no, without work, 620
 nothing for, 345
 of a thing well done, 131
 of right-doing, to have done it, 662
 service without, is punishment, 547
 though a late, a sure, 91
 to those who make wrong appear
 right, 551
 Rewards, after battles, 639
 call them gentle, 190
 of fortune unequal, 621
 those sweet, 178
 who would embrace virtue without
 the, 582
 worthy of my ability, 514
 Rewarding, swift in, 671
Rex regum regali, 663
 suus, reginæ placet, 637
Rcy, con el, y la Inquisicion, 887
 Reynière, De la, 231 *note*
 Rhasis, 47
 Rhetoric colours words, 545
 he could not ope his mouth, 49
 logic and, 11
 of a look, 105
 of a silver fee, 140
 of thine eye, 281
 silent, sweet, 105
 streams of, 131
 the art of ruling minds, 451
 the foil of, 210
 Rhetorician, sophistical, 117
 Rheum, foolish, 291
 women's, 302
 Rhine, lordly, lovely, 68
 majestic, 53
 the castled, 192
 the river, 87
 wide and winding, 23
 Rhinoceros, the armed, 309
 Rhodes, C. J., 187
 Rhodes, here is, here dance, 550
 Rhodora, the, 129
 Rhone, the arrowy, 53
 Rhubarb up? is your, 465
Rhubarbe, passez moi la, 727
 Rhyme began to enervate, 124
 build the lofty, 223
 dock the tail of, 165
 extemporal god of, 281
 fine tinkling, 180
 honied lines of, 51
 is the rock, 123
 looks prettily in, 97
 make a dog howl in, 136
 master of unmeaning, 58
 nor reason, 12, 346
 shall outlive this, powerful, 327
 sing-song, 340
 the rudder is of verses, 49
 themselves into ladies' favours, 296
 Rhymes, debased to, 124
 man of, 251
 pair their, 62
 regent of love, 281
 uncouth, 152
 very honest, 251
 Rhymer, just a, 44
 Rhyming and the devil, 255
 bondage of, 220
 Rialto, under the, 56

- Riband bound, what this, 381
in the cap of youth, 318
just for a, 33
- Rich, a just man never suddenly, 620
all at once, no just man becomes, 476
all things done magnificently by the, 483
and covetous, 841
and poor, feud of, 367
and poor meet together, 417
and rare, 228
as all should be, no man, 833
can help themselves, 784
cannot tell their store, 351
deride, let the, 147
divinity of being, 262
enough if I preserve my good name, 526
enough who owes nothing, 792, 839
even a barbarian is delightful when, 524
everyone kin to the, 862
foolish sayings of the, 857
from want of wealth, 153
give to the, take from the poor, 876
grow poor, 95
he is, who desires no more, 521
he is, whom God loves, 792
he that maketh haste to be, 417
I hold him, 76
if, you will have many friends, 470
in a year, hanged in half a year, 844
in good works, 435
jests of the, 149
knows not who is his friend, 862
let me be worst, so that I be, 679
lord, thou livest not ever, 621
man content, for one, a hundred not, 780
man, either a villain or his heir, 521
man hate the poor, 235
man's shade will carry nothing, 607
many, are most wretched, 595
men's slaves, 521
men's spots covered with money, 857
never want kindred, 862
no good man suddenly, 664
no law to make thee, 322
no revenge upon thee, 867
no sin but to be, 290
none so, but he owes sometimes, 717
nor rare, neither, 250
not gaudy, 312
not how, but what sort of man, 680
pride of the, makes labours of the poor, 861
rather be well spoken of than, 473
she was, 268
tempts by making, 249
that is satisfied, 792
that wants nothing, 792
to yourself, poor to your friends, 529
very radical and very, 7
very would be, would be so quickly, 596
with an empty heart, 233
with forty pounds a year, 146
without a fault, 255
- Richard I., parole of, 715
Richard's himself again, 81
Richelieu and Joseph du Tremblay, 715
Richer or more learned, that this man is, 607
power only given to the, 514
- Richer than millions, 133
Riches a good servant, 13
after poverty, 844
are akin to fear, 398
are exposed to danger, 696
are like muck, 844
are men happy through, 701
are not disgrace, 841
as the carle, he wretches, 758
baggage of fortune, 844
baggage of virtue, 844
breed care, 844
can't purchase happiness, 340
cares not lightened by, 613
certainly make themselves wings, 417
corrupted the age, 641
dare to despise, 495
desired for enjoying pleasure, 534
do not come in few hours, 844
empire, power, 91
expectation of, a cause of poverty, 521
first, get, 219
for spending, 11
given only to the wealthy, 672
got wi' pain, kept wi' care, 844
grow in hell, 212
have wings, 11, 845
he heapeth up, 415
he may love that wanteth, 19
he most enjoys who least needs, 569
hinder the march, 844
Horace on increase of, 559
increase, if, 415
increase, when, the body decreases, 880
inordinate love of, 437
in virtue, 562
it is, to live sparingly, 521
let not thy mind hold pace with, 26
of Christ, unsearchable, 434
of the few, 546
often abused, never refused, 844
small minds love, 634
strife for, 590
that the world bestows, 387
the incentives to evil, 525
they that have, 429
- Richest that has fewest wants, 792
was poor, 194
- Richmonds in the field, 300
Ricordarsi, che il ben, 736
del tempo felice, 737
- Riddle of a lady, 49
of the world, 246
- Riddles, affection a body of, 26
- Ride a bit of blood, 168
abroad redressing, 370
abroad, when he next doth, 98
and fall, 210
booted and spurred to, 460
nothing like a rattling, 258
- Ride bene chi ride l'ultimo*, 792
chi troppo, 792
si sapis, 665
- Rideau, tirez le*, 717
Ridentibus arident, 700
- Rider, a proud, 326
on his back, 64
unequalled, 391
worse for the, better for the bider, 865
- Rides in the whirlwind, 2
sicker that fell never, 793

- Ridicule, sacred to, 250
 test of truth, 845
 the best test of truth, 78
- Ridiculous, step above the, 239
 sublime to the, 715
 what is, said by philosophers, 149
- Rien faire, les gens qui ne veulent*, 724
n'a qui assez n'a, 792
n'arrive pour rien, 834
- Rifuto, il gran*, 737
- Rift within the lute, 369
- Right, a, sleeps, but never dies, 523
 about face, man who said, 764
 afraid of being too much in the, 39
 and aye upheld the, 203
 and glorious are inseparable, 516
 and wrong, mashing up of, 72
 and wrong, spake much of, 218
 as right can be, 145
 at last entirely, 349
 aye maintain the, 20
 be done, let, 538
 be sure you are, then go ahead, 460
 by, or wrong, 657, 660
 disregarded unless enjoyable, 597
 divine of kings, 252
 do, and let the world sink, 162
 do what is, come what come may, 771
 every cranny but the, 102
 exercise of, injures none, 650
 forgetful of what is, 654
 good men love, 500
 greater, includes the lesser, 511
 hand, let my, forget her cunning, 416
 heaven still guards the, 292
 if, do not vex yourself, 568
 in love, is with the strongest, 722
 in spite of circumstances, do, 184
 in the, with two or three, 197
 is overborne of wrong, 345
 is wrong, 341
 kiss wrong, shall, 357
 means, by, and wrong, 634
 none but a fool always, 156
 nothing deters a good man from, 483
 nothing, they do, 443
 nothing, unless done by himself, 685
 now is wrong, 345
 ordaining what is, 667
 passionate love of, 233
 private, 122
 rule of, 133
 saving the, 667
 species always acts, 41
 stalwart for the, 667
 than wrong, you're more, 36
 the upper hand, give, 142
 there is none to dispute, 101
 to be a cussed fool, 198
 to be his own oppressor, 198
 to do a great, 285
 to further, 405
 too fond of the, 147
 whatever is, is, 245, 247
 what is, and what is not, 654
 what is, not what is allowable, 654
 what is, not what is lawful, 575, 601
 where there is, is remedy, 696
 wrongs no man, 845
 you all are, 210
- Righteous, death of the, 411
 forsaken, never saw I the, 439
- Righteous forsaken, not seen the, 414
 in his own eyes, 414
 ours to make them, 357
 over much, 418
 rigid, 43
 tormented, 671
- Righteousness and peace, 415
 exalteth a nation, 416
 love, ye that be judges, 423
 makes for, 6
 what is all, 95
- Rights, has Hell itself its, 733
 know their, 179
 of man, Carlyle on, 70
 of men inalienable, 174
 property has, 115
 recovery of forfeited, 573
 what his, who dare not strike, 370
 who succeeds to, should enjoy, 650
 wrenched their, 361
- Rigour relents, my, 38
 want of sufficient, 41
- Riled, no sense in gittin', 156
- Rill, the sun-loved, 209
- Rills, tinkling, 94
- Rinascè più gloriosa*, 737
- Ring, a bright gold, 228
 better na, nor the ring of a rush, 762
 God's image in a, 559
 gold, in a swine's snout, 654
 happy bells, 367
 I thee wed, with this, 438
 is worn out by use, 538
 posy, by Herrick, 162
 sleeps on his luminous, 361
- Rio pasado, el santo olvidado*, 769
- Riot shuts the door, against Reason, 408
- Riotous living, 429
- Ripe and over-ripe, 219
 and ripe, we, 286
 early, soon rotten, 772
 ere 'tis, 167
 everything bitter before, 605
 fruit, one, between two green, 748
 shelter to grow, 5
 soon, soon rotten, 849
- Ripeness is all, 307
- Ripples on the sea, 355
- Rire est le propre de l'homme*, 725
- Rise, a great, a great fall, 858
 all things that, fall, 510
 and fight again, then I'll, 441, 442
 betimes, he had need, 790
 early, get a name to, 782
 hope to, 404
 never aimed to, 264
 perchance to fall, 269
- Risen, a low-bred man who has, 495
 all things, will fall, 626
- Rises, it, more glorious, 737
- Riseth betimes, he that, 798
 first, is first dressed, 798
- Rising all at once, 213
 of the sun, from the, 483
 sun, adore the, 46
- Risk, boundless, 234
- Risu cognoscere matrem*, 563
solventur, tabulae, 681
- Risum teneatis*, 666
- Rit bien qui rit le dernier*, 792
- Rite, the outworn, 390
- Rites, laws and, 20
 pullulating, 6
 unholy, 67
- Ritualist, a poor, 69

- Rival each upon his, glared, 271
 endure patiently a, 666
 love yourself without, 679
 the powerful, to, 640
- Rivals, tempting, dangerous, 104
Rivali, sine, se ipse amans, 670
- Rivalry good for mortals, 467
- Rivalship, done in, 267
- River, a sea-green, 399
 at my garden's end, 25
 brink of that mighty, 330
 contending with the sea, 540
 down the, did glide, 86
 follow the, to the sea, 705
 follow the, you will find the sea, 779
 glideth at his own sweet will, 397
 passed, saint forgotten, 769
 past, God forgotten, 862
 toiling to the main, 84
 weariest, winds somewhere, 355
- Rivers are moving roads, 724
 deepest, flow with least noise, 847
 [mingle] with the ocean, 332
 need a spring, 845
 roll obedient, 249
 run into the sea, 418
- River's bank, on a, 93
 brim, primrose by a, 396
- Rivulet of text, a neat, 333
- Road, a rough, a weary, 43
 below me, tho, 349
 confers this much of right, 541
 good, and wise traveller, are two
 things, 744
 keep the common, 814
 no, long, with good company, 786
 no royal, to learning, 367
 on a lonesome, 85
 on the wrong, 878
 this, before it was made, 446
 to keep them in the right, 114
 we must not change our, 184
- Roam, though we may, 239
 who have been induced to, 61
- Roar you as gently as any sucking dove,
 282, 421 *note*
- Roarers, what care these, 276
- Roast beef of Old England, 132
 goose-pan is above the, 857
 ruled the, 164
- Roba, gli uomini fanno la*, 746
- Robbed, not wanting what is stolen, 324
- Robber and traveller both carry swords,
 530
- Robbers quarrel, robberies are dis-
 covered, 880
 spring from the night, 700
- Robbery, borrowing or, 208
 does not make rich, 754 *note*
- Robe, judge's, 278
 of honour, 134
- Robes and furred gowns, 307
 full priestly, 561
- Robert, believe the experienced, 534
Roberto, esperto crede, 534
- Robespierre, 71
- Robin Hood, a famous man is, 397
 Hood, many talk of, 824
 Hood, tales of, 852
 our little English, 394
 redbreast and the wren, 464
 the household bird, 119
- Robinson he, John P., 197
- Robs himself, who, 92
- Robur et æs triplex*, 558
- Robust, but not Herculean, 55
- Roche, Sir Boyle, 459
- Rochester, Scrope on Earl of, 275
- Rock, as the wind unto the, 57
 back against a, 271
 fly from its firm base, 271
 like a, unmoved by the violence of
 the waves, 698
 of Ages, the, 342, 376
 of offence, 420, 431
 so hard, no, 364
 sturdy as a, 94
- Rocks at him, heaving, 156
 are left, the, 358
 charm from, 260
 hard, hollowed by soft water, 654
 pure gold, 277
 ruthless as, 189
 vessel will have to obey the, 864
- Rock's vast weight to throw, 244
- Rockets shall go down, 261
- Rocking e'en the fisher's little bark, 67
 horse, swayed about on a, 182
- Rod and thy staff, 414
 for a fool, 747
 he that spareth his, 416
 he that will not use the, 139
 of iron, rule them with a, 436
 spare the, spoil the child, 850
 spoils the, 169
 throw away thy, 162
 who spares the, 651
- Rods, sceptres of schoolmasters, 538
- Rode, never, never fell, 831
- Roderick, I thank thee, for the word,
 271
 where, where was, 271
- Roger, just like, 466
 Sir, 2
- Rogue always suspects deceit, 748
 and a half to a rogue, 871
 is a roundabout fool, 88
 is usher, one, 257
 nobody calls himself, 833
 one, still suspects another, 80
 praternotorious, 137
 the satirical, 314
 to a, rogue and a half, 847
 who commits himself to a, 652
 with a, catch a rogue, 847
- Rogues fall out, when, 154, 880
- Roi, aujourd'hui, demain rien*, 871
le, est mort, vive le Roi, 859
le, règne et ne gouverna pas, 723
le, s'avisera, 723
le veut, 723
- Rolet a rogue, I call, 717
- Roll of common men, 293
 tear of pity, 20
- Roll back the tide of war, 271
- Roller, bloke that 'as to push the, 380
- Rolling stone gathers no moss, 748
- Roman, an antique, 319
 fame, 251
 fashion, high, 305
 for that, a, 132
 I am a, 506
 nature to do and suffer, 529
 noblest, 305
 race, a labour to found the, 689
- Romans, born to empire, 711
 countrymen, and lovers, 303
 last of all the, 305
 last of the, 666, 697
 ruined by treats and gratuities, 452

- Romance is always young, 390
 leaves one unromantic, 391
 Romantic, if folly grow, 248
 to make our love, 58
 Rombel (rumour) delighting ever in, 76
 Rome, 53 note, 83 note
 a venal city, 699
 all roads lead to, 754
 all things saleable at, 627
 at, do as Rome does, 879
 at Veii, with Camillus, 702
 at, ye may not strive with the Pope, 811, 879
 at, you long for the country, 666
 big with the fate of, 238
 broke the keys of, 269
 can go to, 795
 could never make Britain her own, 381
 deliberates, Saguntum perishes, 516
 enervated by fortune, 542
 falls, when, 54
 fortunate, born when I was consul, 621
 founded 753 B.C., 484
 go thou to, 331
 has many girls, 661
 has spoken, 666
 head of the world, 503
 her own sad sepulchre, 249
 hook-nosed fellow of, 295
 is where the Pope is, 883
 liberty and, 1
 live in, and strive with: Pope, 811, 879
 made Grecian, to see, 614
 man may speir the gate to, 746
 not built in a day, 845
 only comparable to Rome, 346
 palmy state of, 311
 protects those who give, 666
 queen of nations, 350
 step by step one gets to, 851
 the Church of, 73
 the city which they call, 699
 time will doubt of, 62
 to, for everything, 754
 what I can do at, 655
 who goes to, a beast, 846
 yet perished fated, 237
 Rome's gross yoke, 29
 Romeo, wherefore art thou, 320
 Roof, arched and ponderous, 91
 this majestical, 314
 to shroud his head, no, 164
 Rook, black is the, 466
 Room and verge enough, 153
 can spare thee, 96
 how little, in death, 334
 Rooms, empty, make ladies foolish, 759
 Rouse, bravo, 465
 Rooshians, some may be, 112
 Roosian, might have been a, 143
 Rooster, hungry, 156
 Root in homely earth, lacking, 385
 its, to the infernal regions, 648
 of all evil, 435
 the insane, 308
 Roots, duty, faith, love, are, 240
 of things, on the, 32
 thousand tough and stringy, 88
 Rope, a, out of sand, 532
 beware of stretching too much, 706
 dancer, physician, 545
 give a fool, 783
 go, let the, with the packet, 817
 Rope, he pulls a long, 811
 illogical opinion only requires, 21
 name not a, in the house of one
 hanged, 829
 not a penny left to buy a, 600
 take a thick, and hang yourself, 665
 that hangs my dear, the, 141
 to break the, by straining, 543
 Rosa flos Veneris, 529
 Rosabelle, mourns the lovely, 272
 Rose, as rich and purposeless, 241
 better stung by nettle, than pricked
 by a, 811
 between two thorns, 743
 blossom as the, 420
 cropt this fair, 238
 dedicated to silence, 529
 die of a, 245
 distilled, 282
 fair flower, 328
 flower o' the, 30
 fresher than the morning, 373
 gather then the, 134
 gather therefore the, 345
 go, lovely, 381
 have prickles, though the, 326
 in May, 78
 is fairest when 'tis budding, 271
 is often near the nettle, 692
 is red, the violet's blue, 464
 is sweetest washed, 271
 is taken, when the, 358
 like a red, red, 47
 lovely is the, 402
 may ravage with impunity, a, 28
 never, without a thorn, 830
 of enjoyment, 228
 of love, gather the, 345
 of summer, last, 229
 of the fair state, 315
 of the wilderness, 67
 of verse, famelike, 385
 opens and dies in one day, 697
 red as a, 85
 reddens to a, 384
 should shut, as though a, 182
 summer's, 214
 sweet, 162
 that all are praising, 19
 that lives, 35
 that which we call a, 320
 the bloom of a, 104
 the dainty, 169
 the flower of Venus, 529
 the Queen of flowers, 162
 under the, 21, 686
 wayers to a, 118
 without thorn the, 215
 youth, he wears the, of, 305
 Roses, amid the, 372
 and lilies and violets, 19
 and white lilies, 68
 are her cheeks, 368
 bower of, 230
 filth better than, 863
 from rocks to, 258
 grow among thorns, 748
 in December, 58
 in winter, 661
 make the world so sweet, 203
 never be friends again with, 354
 not the only flowers, 173
 roses, all the way, 30
 scent of the, 229
 she wore a wreath of, 19

- Roses, sweet days and, 162
 that in deserts bloom, 151 *note*
 the new-born, 355
 time brings, 870
 whilst they are fresh, bind the, 507
- Rosebery, Lord, and the "clean slate,"
 688
- Rosebud, set with little wilful thorns,
 363
- Rosebuds, before they be withered, 423
 gather ye, 163
- Rosemary, there's, 318
- Ross, the Man of, 249
- Rot and rot, we, 286
- Rot, heute, morgen tot*, 735
- Rote, words learned by, 96
- Rough exterior, genius under a, 495
 to common men, 363
- Roughness breedeth hate, 10
 of men who have risen, 495
- Round, a perfect, 32
 fat, oily, man, 375
 the trivial, 183
 the upmost, 303
 weary, mortal, 42
- Roundabout, this great, 102
- Rounded off, finished and, 657
- Roundelay, merry, 240
- Rousseau's last words, 718
- Rout on rout, 214
 pleasures of having a, 171
 ruled by the, 762
- Roving, we'll go, no more a, 60
- Royal race, heirs of more than, 183
 relationship, 564
- Rub, there's the, 315
- Rubicon, crossing the, 570
 passing the, 455
- Rubies, above, 414
 better than, 416
 grow, where the, 162
 her price is far above, 418
- Rubigo ingeni*, 488
- Ruby, ring that looked like a, 144
- Rudder, who will not be ruled by, 864
- Rude, and scant of courtesy, 272
 magnificence, remains of, 269
- Rudeness is a sauce, 303
- Rudyards cease from Kipling, 449
- Rue and thyme, baith in ae garden, 845
 euphrasy and, 218
 have not much to, 384
 nought shall make us, 291
 with a difference, 318
- Rues, il scout toutes les*, 518 *note*
- Ruffles when wanting a shirt, 147
- Ruin, adorning of the (Time), 53
 due to yourself, 635
 ever struggling with, 467
 fiercely drives her ploughshare, 410
 finds, when he wants help, 652
 gathers, as it rolls, 374
 going to, silent work, 785
 made his way by, 544
 majestic though in, 213
 no necessary adjunct, 220
 on themselves, 221
 rang, 364
 red, 370
 road to, in good repair, 862
 seed of, in himself, 5
 seize thee, 153
 spectacle of, 219
 spoil and, 214
 the beautiful, 407
- Ruin, the gods bring you to, 518
 to abandon affairs to, 547
 upon ruin, 214
 vanished, the, 255
 whom Jupiter wishes to, 648
 wild waves of, 330
 yet what ruin! 54
- Ruins beauteous in decay, 43
 broken by what they fall on, 569
 men moralise among, 116
 of the noblest man, 303
 strike him undismayed, 558
- Ruin's ploughshare, 43
- Ruined fortunes repel friends, 554
 tell them they are, 235
- Ruis, quo moritur*, 657
- Ruit Ilium*, 503
- Ruitura levat Fortuna*, 653
- Rule, a little, 128
 better, than be ruled by the rout,
 762
- Britannia, 375
 by daring to be first, 56
 declared absolute, 215
 desire to, the most vehement pas-
 sion, 513
 he cannot, who fears odium, 624
 invent by, 176
 lets her will, 218
 no, which does not fail, 856
 no, without exception, 856
 none can, except he can be ruled,
 602
 of not too much, 218
 of rules and law of laws, 713
 of the path, 446
 of the road, 446
 one who can, 368
 proves the man, 468
 reason to, 123
 temperate, endures, 707
 the good old, 397
 the land, they who, 398
 without exception, a, 726
- Rules and models, 158
 false, 223
 in obeying, a matron, 503
 long is the way by, 578
 never shows she, 249
 of civil government, 220
 perplexing, 243
- Ruled, we are, not by chance but God,
 620
- Ruler and a judge, who made thee a,
 430
 if merely a, command, 675
 none sins while a, 468
- Rulers should be actuated by justice,
 not by anger, 629
- Ruling passion conquers, the, 249
 passion strong in death, 248
- Rum and true religion, 60
- Rumbold, Richard, 460
- Rumor quilibet*, 485
- Rumour, a distillation of, 71
 a great traveller, 845
 a noisy, 536
 did not esteem, above public safety,
 698
 flies through the small town, 536
 has a hundred tongues, 578
 is a liar, 845
 nothing swifter than, 618, 845
 obtains strength by people's fears,
 678

- Rumour talk without author, 666
 see Rombel
- Rumours, a good conscience laughs at
 false, 508
 added to fears, 702
 doubtful, 490
 men's natural tendency to foment, 566
- Run amuck and tilt, 250
 him in, 466
 ill that canna gang, 790
 it down, 353
 that he may, that readeth, 422
 to, a small matter; we must start, 377
 who would, 242
- Runic rhyme, 242
- Running is no use; start in time, 729
 slow, from, 170
 what use, when on wrong road, 878
- Runs far that never turns, 810
 for ever will run on, 93
 his race, twice, 92
 may read, he that, 101
 may read, who, 183
- Rupert, believe the experienced, 534
 of debate, 117, 200
- Rura paterna*, 498
- Rural life, pleasures of the, 373
 sights and sounds, 98
- Ruse contre ruse*, 770
- Rushing, where are you, 657
- Russell, Lord John, 337
- Russell's milder blood, 400
- Russia, a night in, 278
 overgrown barbarian, 360
- Russian bear, the rugged, 309
 Magna Charta, 722
- Rust and moth doth corrupt, 438
 critics in, 2
 his good sword, 85
 much, needs a rough file, 828
 of the mind, 488
 of the whole week, 2
 the sacred, 249
 unburnished, to, 362
 wastes more than use, 845
- Rustic life and poverty, 68
 roughness, 494
- Rusticity, a refined, 400
- Rustics, amazed the gazing, 147
- Rusty bars, crash of, 91
- Ruts beautiful, make the cart, 349
- S**
- S.P.* = *sine prole*, 679
S.P.Q.R., 672
S.T.T.L. = *Sit tibi terra levis*, 576, 680
- S's, proverb of the three, 862
 the lover's four, 862
- Sabbath, backs his rigid, 168
 day, hallow thus the, 84
 day, our, 346
 day, reverence for the, 58
 drawler, 360
 night is the, 50
 of eternal rest, 350
 the poor man's day, 150
 was made for man, 428
 well spent, a, 448
 who ordained, 165
- Sabbaths, will be soon our, 94
- Sabbathless Satan, 187
- Sabe, quien mas, mas calla*, 885
- Sabeian odours, 215
- Sabine jar, the, 521
- Sabio, solo, sollicito, secreto*, 862
- Sable silvered, 312
- Sables, a suit of, 316
- Sabrina fair, 223
- Sacan, addó, y non pon*, 765
- Sacco pieno rizza l'orocchio*, 743
vuoto non sta ritto, 754
- Sack, a bad, which can't be patched, 810
 and sugar, 293
 bad, will abide no clouts, 743
 bind the, before full, 763
 broken, will hold no corn, 740
 carry his own, to the mill, 816
 everyone thinks his own heaviest, 776
 full, raises its ear, 743
 full, will take a clout, 743
 intolerable deal of, 293
 meal not from your own, 611
 nothing out of the, but what was in, 866
 old, asketh patching, 756
 one grain fills not a, 837
 purge and leave, 294
 to sow with the, 479
 tying the, before full, 811
- Sacred hunger, O, 345
 matters held in common, 687
 matters, play with, 579
 things and common, 543
 when absurdities become, 50
- Sacrifice and labour without pause, 399
 thine ancient, 186
 to the Graces, 451
- Sacrilege, consecrated, 117
- Sacristan, he says no word, 17
- Sad and bitter to some, may be sweet to others, 489
 and mad and bad, 31
 bad, mad, glad, 355
 because it makes us smile, 63
 by fits, 88
 decision, a, makes him sad, 649
 fancies we do then affect, 401
 hated nought but to be, 42
 impious to be, 408
 mind forge a merry face, 74
 never to be, live rightly, 708
 no dog so, but will wag his tail, 867
 nobody should be, but I, 291
 so, so strange, 364
 too solemn, 344
 why I am so, 283
 words become a sad countenance, 694
- Saddened and dimmed descending years, 273
- Sadder and a wiser man, 85
- Saddest things to beauty, turned, 36
 when I sing, 25
- Saddle, better lose, than horse, 762
 great in the, 43
 on the wrong horse, 770
- Sadducee, marked as a, 17
 to shame the doctrine of the, 52
- Sadly, musing full, 344
 sweet, how, 231
- Sadness and gladness succeed one another, 845
 and longing, 193
 dewy, of the time, 167
 most humorous, 287
 was in wonder lost, 396

- Sæviôr armis luxuria*, 619
Sævis inter se convenit ursis, 563
 Safe, are they, 55
 at home, when you sit, 234
 by taking care, 504
 commonwealth should be, 627
 fearing things which are, 627
 is distasteful, 565
 let others seek what is, 696
 things, fearing even, 696
 Safeguarded others, who has, 656
 Safer being meek, 32
 Safety from the Deity, 483
 of all before that of individuals, 575
 the mother of, 40
 the one, to hope for none, 697
 this flower, 293
 Saffron to Cicia, 871
 Sagacious of his quarry, 218
 Sagacity understands the notions and
 desires of the crowd, 500
Sage attend à demi-mot, 751
 he looks, 16
 in May, eat, 800
 just less than, 228
 pour les autres, 716
 the sainted, 152
 thought as a, 20
 will save, 800
 without hardness, will be, 5
 Sages, said by ancient, 241
 would have died to learn, 184
Sagen und Thun, 845
 Said and done, 519
 easier, than done, 772
 finer than what he, 130
 is unsaid, 609
 it that knew it best, he, 70
 least, soonest mended, 815
 little, is soonest mended, 393, 815
 much, many have, all something,
 none enough, 515
 nothing unsaid left to be, 607
 so, it was so, if I, 149
 so much, and done so little, 207
 sooner, than done, 850
 though he little, 94
 too often, never, 620
 Sail, crowd the, 45
 direct my, 320
 must shift his, 135
 out-fly the nimble, 256
 sea-mark of my utmost, 325
 this quiet, 53
 to, in an egg-shell, 813
 white and rustling, 104
 Sails, add, to your oars, 664
 and oars, with, 702
 draw in your, 662
 filled, 220
 ripped, 102
 to fate, to give the, 514
 warily, set thy, 342
 Sailing, hard, where there's no wind,
 813
 Sailor, hear a brother, 348
 less that loves a, 109
 like a drunken, 299
 men, very odd that, 18
 no man will be a, 176
 speaks of winds, 598
 the first, 558
 the shipwrecked, 682
 true-hearted, 109
 white complexion a disgrace to a, 502
 Sailors find a mistress, 141
 get money like horses, 338
 joys and sorrows of, 52
 should never be shy, 143
 Sailor's chief pleasure to see land, 617
 sheet anchor, 109
 Saint, a self-elected, 168
 above, designed a, 105
 abroad, devil at home, 748
 accents of an expiring, 348
 Augustine, 223 *note*
 by savage, and by sage, 247
 cheated when the danger is past,
 769
 forgotten, the river past, 862
 he weren't no, 157
 his own candle to every, 871
 Hubert's breed, 270
 in crape, 248
 like, like offering, 818
 like some lone, 203
 lives of many divers, 78
 Luke's summer, *see under* St. Mar-
 tin, Weather Proverbs, p. 1226
 Martin's summer, 297
 Michel, shells to those from, 871
 nor sophist-led, 5
 out-prays a, 121
 provoke, 'twould a, 248
 run mad, 251
 savage, sage, 30
 seem a, 299
 she'll not appear a, 406
 sustained it, 254
 the grey-haired, 184
 to an expiring, 273
 to corrupt a, 292
 who grieves at sin is a, 139
 without miracles has few pilgrims,
 863
 Saints above, men below and, 272
 all are not, that go to church, 753
 are more stiff-necked, 50
 gloomy sullen, 123
 Heaven's, 27
 his lot is among the, 423
 in heaven, it frets the, 27
 on earth not saints in Heaven, 25
 plaster, 186
 relics of the ancient, 7
 self-constituted, 168
 the death of his, 415
 to do us good, 33
 who taught and led, 376
 will aid if men will call, 85
 ye fearful, 94
 Saint's day over, farewell the saint, 862
 Sainted, ensky'd and, 273
 Sainly show, 215
 Salad, and eggs, and lighter fare, 258
 days, 305
 good, prologue to bad supper, 744
 Salary which does not give salt, 667
 Sale, better good, nor good ale, 762
 expose for, 703
 freedom of, 461
 Sale-room, babble of, 72
Salis, plus, quam sumptus, 609
 Sally, none like pretty, 69
 Salmon and sermon, 845
 dear as, 769
 it was the, 110
 Salt after the rice is eaten, 752
 before you trust, eat a peck of,
 760

- Salt cellar, the family, 710
 he has, 547
 no, in him, 468
 not worth his, 667 *note*
 of the earth, 425
 on a woman's tail, 49
 seasoned with, 435
 spice and, 301
 spilt, never all gathered, 850
 sun and, nothing more useful, 608
 tears trickle, 4
 the best savour, 854
 the pale spectrum of the, 27
 trust none till you have eaten, 602
 trust none till you have eaten a
 peck of, 553
 water girdle, 307
 waves dashing o'er him, 199
 with a grain of, 512
- Saltpetre, villainous, 293
- Salus inempta*, 640
populi, 667
populi suprema lex, 275
solo Deo, 681
- Salutations, be free with, 667
 full of gentle, 348
- Salute afar, they that know one
 another, 868
- Saluting, without, any, 484
- Salva fide*, 525
- Salvation from God only, 681
 in God alone, 562
 knowledge of sin begins, 565
 no relish of, 317
- Salve for every sore, 867
 seek your, where you got your sore,
 846
- Salves to every sore, 345
- Samaritan without the oil, 337
- Same, a great task to be always the,
 581
 all things always the, 525
 ever the, 672
 if I be still the, 212
 man, always the, 672
 persons, telling same people same
 things, 475
 things not sweet to all, 613
 things, the, a thousand times over,
 689
 to all men, 627
- Samite, clothed in white, 368
- Samminiato, lamping, 31
- Samphire, one that gathers, 306
- Samson hath quit himself, 221
- Samson's dead, Tam, 43
- Sanctum sanctorum*, 667
- Sand, building on, 559
 built his house upon the, 426
 doth feed the clay, 881
 little grains of, 447
 plant seed in the, 653
 plough the light, 142
 soweth in the, 335
 to sow the, 493
 we write in, 381
 without lime, 493
 woman's faith traced on, 7
- Sands, come unto these yellow, 276
 dance on the, 326
 many, will sink a ship, 824
 numbering, 292
 of the shore, to steal the, 544
 small, make the mountain, 406
 sow not the, 343
- Sandwiches of veal, 163
- Sane spot, every man has a, 349
- Sang, perhaps it may turn out a, 48
- Sange, full well she, 74
- Sanguis meus*, 643
- Sans phrase*, 729
souci, 729
- Santo, ad ogni, la sua torcia*, 871
- Sapere aude*, 668
sine pompa, 577
- Sapias, si sapias*, 676
- Sapiens, abnormis*, 484, 666
sibi qui imperiosus, 657
- Sapientia, dictum, satis*, 751
- Sapientiam vino obumbrari*, 561
- Sapit, nemo omnibus horis*, 602
sibi non, 604
- Sapiunt alius, desipiuntque sibi*, 511
- Sapphire-blaze, the, 152
- Sapphires, with living, 215
- Sappho, burning, 61
 the Æolian, 683
- Sarà, che, sarà*, 736, 856
- Saragoza, 52 *note*
- Sarcasm, language of the devil, 71
- Sardonic laugh, 455
- Sarkastikul, this is wrote, 25
- Sartor resartus*, 668
- Sat sapienti*, 668
- Satan, begone, 493
 depart, 702
 exalted sat, 212
 finds some mischief, 386
 get thee behind me, 427
 grey spouse of, 357
 lieutenants of, 210
 trembles, 94
 wiser than of yore, 249
- Satanic school, the, 342
- Satiated with seeing thee live, 354
- Satiety, feeling of, 116
 makes sense despise, 154
 occasion of, 12
 would kill, 377
- Satin, should be writ on, 56
- Satire be my song, 58
 difficult not to write, 519
 flies abroad, 80
 has always shone, 121
 in disguise, 251 *note*, 447
 like a polished razor, 226
 much food for, 405
 pointed, 237
 'tis called a, 96
 virtue's friend, 80
- Satire's my weapon, 250
- Satiric rage, 269
 thong, 99
 touch, by one, 353
- Satirical vein, 11
- Satirist, an honest, 512
- Satisfaciendum, ad*, 503
- Satisfaction, no, 284
 the word is, 237
- Satisfied, well paid that is well, 285
- Satisfy all the world and his father,
 726
 nothing can, but what confounds,
 410
- Saturday and Monday, 69
- Saturn, land of, 667
- legislate for the inhabitants of, 145
- whirls, as, 361
- Saturnalia, Roman, 488
 will not always last, 614

- Saturnia regna, redeunt*, 571
Saturno rege, 510
 Saturn's reign, 510
 Satyr, Hyperion co a, 311
 Sauce, a most sharp, 321
 better than the fish, 863
 seek, where you gat your ail, 846
 Saul among the prophets, 412
 Saunter, men who make money rarely,
 201
 Sausage to catch fitch of bacon, 876
Sauter du coq à l'âne, 729
 Savage, civilised, worst of savages, 733
 ran, the noble, 127
 Savageness, a still-lingering, 343
 begets savageness, 343
 in unreclaimed blood, 313
 Savages, all but, were slaves, 122
 Save all, to, we must risk all, 732
 Saved, and we are not, 421
 ill, that shames, 858
 who will not be, 799
 Savil, Sir H., 12
 Savin', frae, comes havin', 781
 Saving, little, no sin, 745
 more art in, than in gambling, 867
 Saviour and deliverer, hailing him as,
 513
 her sins to her, 167
 shove his, from the wall, 81
 stung, with trait'rous kiss, her, 18
Savoir, le, a son prix, 721
 Saw and scorned the petty wile, 273
 no man ever, 287
 the air, do not, 315
 Saws, drawler of old, 360
 full of wise, 286
 of books, 313
Sava cavantur aqua, 654
 Saxon phrase, ancient, 193
 strength, in, 269
 Saxpence, bang went, 458
 Say-all-you-know, 234
 do as I, not as I do, 770
 have something to, 388
 I did it, thou canst not, 309
 it, I, that is enough, 725
 it, if you don't, 806
 it myself, though I, 189
 it that should not, I, 869
 know not what ye, 355
 many things, to, and things to the
 purpose, differ, 481
 no gret things to, 198
 nothing good they, 443
 nothing, think the more, 845
 nothing when you have nothing to
 say, 89
 -nought-at-all is beaten, 234
 one thing, to, and think another,
 695
 something to remember, 29
 well is good, Do well better, 845
 well or be still, 845
 what I could, 118
 what I said, still, 178
 what they, does not matter, 656
 what they think, people who, 728
 what to, and what not to, 518
 what you ought, 727
 what you think, freedom to, 661
 whatever she, 332
 Saying, a skin-deep, 343
 an old, like an ordinance, 670
 everything, there is no time for, 529
 Saying, faithful, and worthy of all
 acceptation, 435
 gangs cheap, 845
 goes without, 714
 more, no use, 717
 no, which has not been said, 618
 not worth, is sung, 714
 nothing, a time for, 529
 one thing, doing another, 845
 something, rage for, 176
 things which should be said, 518
 this is a true, 438
 to doing, from, a long step, 845
 Sayings all very fine in a book, 714
 are all made by men, 155
 endure, 870
 foolish, of the rich, 857
 golden, 540
 they will remember, 162
 wise, dark sentences, 423
 worthy of endless life, 540
 Says just nothing, 241
 least, who knows most, 885
 no ill, good heart that, 813
 Scab of the churches, 404
 Scabbed, he calls me, 790
Scabies, occupet extremum, 623
 Scaffold high, on the, 19
 the crime, and not the, 714
 Scald your ain mou' wi' ither folk's
 kail, 770
 Scalded the goddess's knees, 16
Scale, il mondo è fatto a, 865
 Scales, topples down the, 364
 Scandal, assailed by, 96
 fierce to invent, 646
 has new minted an old lie, 96
 in disguise, 251
 of the age, 237
 sweetener of a female feast, 406
 sweetens, as she sips, with, 264
 waits on greatest state, 327
 while you dine, 365
 will not rub out, 846
 Scandals, dead, 60
Scandalum magnatum, 669
 Scapes, hairbreadth, 322
 Scar remains, when the wound is
 healed, 531
 yet leaves behind a, 237
 Scars and wrinkles, 104
 he jests at, 320
 honourable, 227
 the remaining, 86
 Scarcity, what can I take from this, 654
 Scarecrow for superstitious terrors, 108
 of the law, 278
 Scarecrows of fools, 173
 Scarcs them, nothing, 95
 Scarfs, garters, gold, 246
 Scarlet coats that pester humankind,
 182
 cowards in, 151
 though clothed in, 179
 Scattered blessings, 2
Scena, magna spectabere, 653
 Scene, each gentle and each dreadful,
 20
 impatient of a, 230
 the busy, 23
 the present, the future lot, 272
 upon that memorable, 205
 Scenes, gay gilded, 2
 hide their lives behind the, 709
 homely, 183

- Scenes, never to return, 43
 Scent, keen, for others' faults, 526
 of odorous perfume, 200
 sweetest flower for, 331
 Sceptic side, the, 245
 Sceptre, a barren, 309
 from tyrants, snatched the, 527
 her leaden, 406
 like a pedant's wand, 363
 one thing, a ladle another, 748
 one thing, lute-playing another, 488
 shows the force, 285
 Sceptres crooked atop, 15 *note*
 Sceptred pall, 221
 Sceptrum, *alia res, alia plectrum*, 488,
 748
 Schüme *dich deines Handwerks nicht*,
 759
 Schelling and Fichte, 70
 Schemes o' mice and men, 42
 so many, 4
 the best-concerted, 22
 Scherzando, *ma non troppo*, 143
 Schism, without, 552
 Schneider, *neun und neunzig*, 831
 Scholar among rakes, 202
 diligent, and the master's paid, 741
 he was a, 301
 the classic, 210
 who robs a, robs twenty men, 885
 Scholars, hell paved with skulls of, 802
 land of, 146
 not specially wise, 580
 Schön als fromm, lieber, 776
 School days, in my, 283
 days, in my joyful, 187
 erecting a grammar, 297
 inscription in France, 509
 microcosm of, 114
 much to do that keeps a, 181
 teaching better than home-teaching,
 522
 the Satanic, 342
 unwillingly to, 286
 Schools, all the learned, 106
 jargon of the, 243
 public, nurseries of vice, 132
 the maze of, 243
 want profoundness, 261
 wretched masters of, 623
 Schoolboy, cruel as a, 361
 knows, every, 353, 389
 knows it, every, 359
 Macaulay's, 458
 spot we ne'er forget, 60
 the whining, 286
 with his satchel, 22
 Schoolboys, enlarged, 139
 Schooling, pay more for, than your
 learning is worth, 889
 Schoolman's subtle art, 250
 Schoolmaster is abroad, 24
 Schoolmasters' work, sameness of, 475
 Schoolmen, cobwebs of, 15
 subtle, 246
 the learning of, 7
 Schoolroom's a cell, 153
 Schoolrooms, better build, 92
 Schuhe, *Doktor Luthers*, 771
 Schuim is geen bier, 782
 Schwamm darüber, 829
 Science, all this, that men here, 77
 and of art, enough of, 400
 and in art, 231
 antidote of superstition, 335
 Science, bright-eyed, 152
 ever-brightening, 370
 fails, proud, 410
 fair, 152
 falsely so called, 435
 first-rate furniture, 166
 frowned not, 152
 genius married to, 343
 glare of false, 20
 hand-in-hand with, 363
 is organised knowledge, 343
 is uncertain guess, 258
 madness without sense, 756
 moves but slowly, 362
 no true, without religion, 185
 one, will fit one genius, 243
 self-destroyed, 58
 star-eyed, 65
 the eel of, 252
 truths of, 362
 unfruitful in middle ages, 14
 Sciences, and most of all the abstruse,
 60
 must not follow books, 13
 the mother of, 14
 the seven, 249
 Scientia potestas est, 596
 Scio's rocky isle, 55
 Scire tuum nihil est, 699
 Scissura non sit, 562
 Scoff, fools who came to, 146
 they come to, and not to look on,
 517
 Scoffer's pen, product of a, 402
 Scoffing cometh not of wisdom, 334
 Scogan, poet, 180
 Scorn and let her go, I can, 393
 and wonder of our days, 248
 for the time of, 324
 intolerant and quiet, 85
 O, what a deal of, 289
 of all things low, 265
 of scorn, 360
 sound of public, 218
 teach not thy lip such, 298
 tempering wrath, 341
 the maid repented of her, 16
 them, but they sting, 369
 to scorn oppose, 381
 ye, to be hanged and, 137
 Scorned by one that I scorn, 368
 by those slaves, 255
 Scorners' words, 57
 Scornful, seat of the, 414
 Scornfully, looked on no religion, 5
 Scorning is catching, 846
 Scorpion under every stone, 685
 Scorpions, chastise you with, 412
 want's fell, 92
 Scotch, ardent disposition of the, 635
 terrier, 23
 Scotched the snake, 309
 Scotchman, if caught young, 176
 Scotchman's noblest prospect, 176
 Scotchmen, men of sense, 192
 trying to like, 188
 Scotia's food, 42
 grandeur springs, 42
 Scotland, 58 *note*
 knuckle-end of England, 337
 sensible Scotchmen leave, 192
 treacherous, 121
 where it did, stands, 310
 Scots are steadfast, 68
 folks' wooing, 763

- Scots wha hae wi' Wallace bled, 47
 Scotsmen reckon frae an ill hour, 846
 Scott, Sir W., 53 *note*
 Scottish man aye wise behind the hand,
 748
 Scoundrel, thou lowest, 334
 Scoundrels, has crept through, 247
 healthy hatred of, 72
 Scourge, an iron, 397
 Scrannel pipes of wretched straw, 224
 Scrape, who comes of a hen, must, 796
 Scraper, never was, brave, 160
 Scraping siller, 185
 Scraps, stolen the, 281
 Scratch my back, 846
 people where they itch, 846
 with one hand, strike with the
 other, 490
 Screen, gospel-colours for a, 45
 Screw, as arrant a, 17
 Scribbative, Babbative and, 342
 Scribbled o'er, 217
 Scribbler, who shames a, 250
 Scribbling, itch of, 142
 Scribe, pen of, 182
Scribendi, cacoethes, 502
Scribere jussit amor, 519
 oportet aqua, 593
 versiculos, 605
 Scripture, devil can cite, 283
 Fortune hath no name in, 26
 lard with, 168
 warped from its intent, 94
 was his jest-book, 95
 writ by God's own hand, 410
 you rule the, 123
 Scriptures, and the volume of nature,
 15
 mighty in the, 431
 search the, 430, 670
 the book of books, 162
Scrutamini scripturas, 275, 670
 Scrutiny, roll back the, 55
 Sculpture, shapeless, 152
 Sculptured flower, 35
 Scum, base, 49
 Scurvy, some right, 209
 Scutcheon, honour is a mere, 294
 Scuttlefish, disputants put me in mind
 of, 3
 Scylla and Charybdis, 518, 658
 Scythe and spade, crooked, 334
 the, feeds the meadow, 863
 Sea, a flowing, 104
 a soda-water, 449
 a sunless, 85
 a wave i' the, 290
 and air wherever you look, 658
 and land, by, 634
 being on, sail, 760
 bless the narrow, 365
 bottom of the, 299
 dangers of the, 348
 deep as the, 355
 discovered from the boundless, 232
 do not go by, if you can by land,
 647
 escaped from dangers of, 622
 fatal to greedy seafarers, 533
 fire, and woman, 472
 flowers of the, 7
 footsteps in the, 94
 free to all, 585
 gave up the dead, 437
 girdled with life by the, 357
 Sea, go to, to learn to pray, 816
 great voyage to the bottom of the,
 790
 great way to bottom of, 800, 810
 hands across the, 387
 hath bounds, 326
 hath fish enough, 759
 hath no king, 266
 he that commands the, 11
 his heart is like the, 387
 I love the, 260
 I loved the great, 260
 I'm on the, 260
 in calm, every man a pilot, 808
 in the flat, 222
 into a shoreless, 330
 jelly, alive like a, 32
 journeyed by, to a place accessible
 by land, 457
 king's sceptre, 236
 life, to like a, 177
 monster, the, 306
 mother and lover of men, 354
 my fellow creature, 260
 mysterious union with its native,
 403
 never go to, 143
 not always keeping out at, 662
 not having been at, 177
 of boiling fire, 260
 of melting ice I walk on, 207
 of upturned faces, 274
 on a wide, wide, 85
 on the, be terrible, 374
 on the, sail, 836
 one foot in, 280
 one (voice) is of the, 398
 or land, we roam o'er, 231
 or land, what thing of, 220
 our heritage the, 104
 people compared with, 8
 ploughed the, in a fragile bark, 616
 possession of the, 650
 praise, but keep on land, 842
 sand, the ribbed, 404
 savoured of the bitter, 234
 seeks for water in the, 561
 set in the silver, 291
 sick, we like to see people, 82
 sickness, beefsteak against, 60
 sight of that immortal, 402
 swelling of the voiceful, 87
 that breakast and never art broken,
 384
 that laughs around us, 357
 that silent, 85
 the abysmal, 360
 the broad and mighty, 387
 the innumerable laughter of the,
 478
 the inviolate, 360
 the loud resounding, 478
 the restless, 234
 the rough, rude, 292
 the savage, 558
 the sea, the open sea, 260
 the secret of the, 194
 the silent, 228
 their subject, 249
 they can see nothing but, 7
 Time's right-hand man, the, 159
 to obey the moon, forbid the, 289
 to shore, 220
 to throw rosewater into the, 871
 to-morrow, we traverse the vast, 621

- Sea, triumphant, 292
 washes away all woes, 473
 water into the, 560
 what have you to do with the, 655
 when I put out to, 371
 where it goes, 5
 who go to, are four inches from death, 478
 who holds the, has command of the situation, 508
 Seas but join the regions, 252
 dangers of the, 239
 have their source, 443
 if all the, were beans and pease, 445
 mistress of the, 454
 plough the unknown, 681
 queen of the wide, 95
 quiet when winds give o'er, 381
 rich as twenty, 277
 the creatures in the, 345
 the multitudinous, 309
 were roaring, 141
 Sea's a tomb, 121
 Seal, under the great, 685
 Seals of love, 279
 Seam, without, 562
 Seaman known in bad weather, 857
 Seamen were not gentlemen, 203
 Sear, the yellow leaf, the, 310
 Search, do not, for yourself beyond yourself, 599
 far may we, 269
 nothing that may not be found by, 608
 so painful, 263
 unto himself, that no one should, 700
 will find it out, 163
 Searcher, shall any, know, 4
 Searching, by, find out God, 413
 Season, everything beautiful in his, 382
 in a summer, 189
 in, out of season, 435
 priketh every gentile herte, 75
 seasoned, by, 285
 the soote, 351
 the spirit of the, 401
 the sweet, and sun, 174
 to everything there is a, 418
 Seasons, autumn, most melancholy of, 48
 may roll, 229
 return, 214
 returning bring, 241
 Seat, grew into his, 318
 the highest, will not hold two, 686
 you want a, 7
 Seats beneath the shade, 146
 Seated, well, let him not stir, 848
 Seaweed, more worthless than, 529
 Second mind, conviction gains when adopted by a, 456
 place, whom all allow, are entitled to first, 869
 rate in poetry, no, 238
 to none, 618
 Secrecy, none like celerity, 10
 Secret, an open, 738
 and self-contained, 112
 come not thou into their, 411
 converse with the Mighty Dead, 264
 de trois, secret de tout, 869
 done, though in, 219
 first, they tell the, 258
 I have kept the, 804
 Secret in his breast, 5
 is your blood, 748
 is your slave, 748
 most things better kept, 594
 my soul has its, 725
 nothing weighs so heavily, 729
 path marks secret foe, 271
 revealed, to his wife, 457
 rien ne pèse tant qu'un, 729
 sin in, 79
 three may keep a, if one is dead, 869
 who tells a, 799
 Secrets conveyed by writing, 551
 dead, of his heart, 358
 do not pry into others', 493
 excellent at telling, 209
 he who cannot keep, 484
 I let out, 637
 in all families, 132
 no teller of, 564
 none so fond of, 89
 of my prison-house, 313
 revealed by wine, 707
 seek, in grief or pleasure, 807
 will get out thy, 423
 Secreta Domus, 669
 Secreto á voces, 738
 Sect, it found them a, 203
 paradise for a, 182
 slave to no, 247
 Sects ran mad, religious, 258
 Secular business, no cleric should have, 602
 Seculum sterile, 615
 Secundis, rebus servata, 682
 Secure, here may we reign, 212
 nothing, unless suspected, 834
 of himself most, 346
 Security of a god, 704
 more in a thing than in a person, 504
 mortals' chiefest enmity, 309
 to please, 272
 to possessors, 88
 Seditions, to prevent, 10
 Seduced, cannot be, 303
 Seducer least of all happy, 602
 See and you will be seen, 682
 as well as you, others, 210
 as you, so take it, 850
 clearly, to, is poetry, 267
 everything, not well to, 612
 everything, one man does not, 470
 for to, and eke for to be seie, 75
 he had much to, 218
 her is to love her, 46
 her was to love her, 46
 I, but cannot reach, 195
 I have wished to, and I have seen, 717
 not hear, thing to, 56
 or seem, all that we, 242
 ourselves as others see us, 43
 something in his soul you could not, 36
 them going to see it, 171
 those who do not wish to, 717
 to, and be seen, 709
 we cannot, 106
 we shall, as the blind man said, 877
 what is not to be seen, 377
 what you, as good as infinite, 71
 Seed, all have got the, 366
 blood of Christians is as, 672

- Seed, richest, royalest, 30
 ye sow, another reaps, 332
- Seeing, blindness which men name, 4
 from, comes loving, 470
 is believing, 846
 many things, but thou observest
 not, 421
 things rightly, 267
 would have led to D—ing, 169
- Seeing's believing, 887
- Seek till you find, 846
- Seekest thou great things, 421
- Seeks, he attains whatever he, 508
 something beyond, 703
- Seelen, zwei*, 196 *note*
- Seem, are things what they, 157
 be what thou wouldst, 760
 be what you, 529
 seldom, what they, 143
 things are as they, 868
 things not what they, 614
 to be rather than, 527
- Seemed but were not all, 216
- Seeming, stand too much on, 261
- Seems, I know not, 311
- Seen, by seldom being, 294
 much more had, 4
 needs but to be, 246
 needs only to be, 123
 not easy to be, 601
 seldom, soon forgotten, 839
 to see what I have, 315
 what we have, we testify, 660
- Seers, ignorant minds of, 550
- Sees as much as he ought, a wise man,
 750
 further, the heart, 858
- Seget, hæc, ingratos tulit*, 642
vicina major, 583
- Sejanus, equus*, 527
- Selbst ist der Mann*, 846
- Selby, Dame Dorothy, 445
- Selden, drudge like, 21
- Selden's favourite motto, 477
- Select and sacred, 221
- Self, another, 468
 can cloud the brightest cause, 229
 commendation by dispraise of
 others, 26
 concentrated all in, 272
 condemned, the, 57
 contemplation, the symptom of
 disease, 71
 control, prudent, cautious, 43
 deceiver, poor, 66
 defence, 122
 defence a virtue, 57
 destruction the effect of cowardice,
 107
 dispraise, luxury in, 403
 do, self have, 846
 esteem, nothing profits more, 217
 forgetfulness, divine through, 209
 interest, nine parts of, 343
 is the man, 846
 knowledge, skilful in, 400
 love and social, 247
 love blind, 502
 love blinds, 846
 love forsook the path, 246
 love, golden calf of, 70
 love, inseparable from, 268
 love not so vile as self-neglecting,
 296
 love offended never forgives, 718
- Self love the greatest flatterer, 718
 love to urge, 246
 lovers, nature of, 10
 loves itself, 846
 mistrust, occasions forfeited by, 399
 my own, alone, 156
 preservation, nature's first law, 205
 reliant is most happy, 498
 renouncement, 6
 reproach, bitter, 108
 reverence of a man's, 9
 sacrifice, beauty of, 389
 sanctifying, bent on, 35
 seeking, free from, 187
 slaughter, against, 307
 slaughter, his canon 'gainst, 311
 smote the chord of, 362
 swear by thy gracious, 320
 the arch-flatterer, 10, 12
 the more one obliterates, 735
 the ruling tyrant, 80
 the spring of all, 342
 to his own, 239
 to master, 558
 to thine own, be true, 312
 trust, if there be no, 326
 trust, secret of success, 129
- Selfish, dissipation makes us, 63
 heart, the, 406
 life, even the most, a tragedy, 6
- Selfishness, love's cousin, 183
 the greatest curse, 183
 the only real atheism, 410
 twin of religion, 329
- Selfless man, O, 369
 mood, her, 369
- Selkirk, Grace, 45 *note*
- Sell a parcel of boilers, not here to,
 177
 not the hide before you've caught
 the fox, 846
 while the dust is on your feet, 884
 who has nothing to, 795
 who will, must say the word, 886
- Selling, everyone lives by, 349
- Solves, in these other, ourselves succeed,
 167
 joys flow from our own, 92
- Semblance of worth, 212
- Semel insanivimus omnes*, 556
- Semita quæ fuerat, facta via est*, 530
- Semper vivet*, 710
- Sempronius, 1
- Senates, listening, 152, 373
- Senator born, a, 185
- Senators, green-robed, 182
- Seneca, sups with, 81
- Senecta accedente*, 576
curva, 524
- Senectus, non intellecta*, 538, 623
- Senex elementarius*, 695
- Senior-junior, this, 281
 wrangler, who bowed, 371
- Senna, I will pass you the, 727
- Sense and good nature not rated, 352
 and motion, 213
 and sorrow both are drowned, 273
 common, a bad judge in great
 matters, 721
 common, Fortune withholds from
 her favourites, 652
 common, is not so common, 723
 common, rare in people of rank,
 661
 deviates into, 124

- Sense, forlorn of, 85
 gilded want of, 332
 God send you mair, 784
 good, must be the standard, 238
 good, the gift of Heaven, 249
 grew sweet to, 238
 is our helmet, 409
 kills the soul, 396
 little, 244
 men of approved, 244
 mist before his, 126
 now and then some, 180
 only merit of a man, 81
 plain, rarely leads us far astray,
 409
 sober, 254
 sound a picture of the, 241
 take care of the, 118
 vanity the sixth, 875
 with sound, 200
 Sensibility, wanting, 100
 Sensualism, the string of, 210
 Sensuality, more than, 8
Sensus inest cunctis, 610
 Sentence, forget his last, 240
 Sentiment, pluck the eyes of, 165
 Sentimental people, 210
 Sentimentalism, twin-sister to cant, 71
 Sentimentalist, barrenest of mortals, 71
Sentio et excrucior, 624
Separata et impera, 521 *note*
 Separate, who shall, 657
 Separation, how bitter the pains of, 736
 September blow soft, 846
 Septennial, sacrifice, 339
 Septentrion, to the, 298
 Sepulchral urns, in old, 97
 Sepulchre, he hath a fair, 188
 the whole earth a, 468
 Sepulchres, whited, 428
Sepulchri janua, 549
Sepultos, credis curare, 556
Sepultura, hominis vivi, 630
Sera nimis vita est crastina, 611
 Seraph, the rapt, 245
 Seraphim love most, 448
Sere crimina belli, 521
 Sere, through green leaf and through,
 235
 Serenade, tuneful, 131
Serenas, horas non nisi, 554
 Serene, all, 465
 yet strong, 259
 yet warm, 375
 Sergeant, that fatal, 350
 this fell, Death, 319
 Serious, French are too, 348
 matters, let us attend to, 671
 next step to being dull, 2
 thing indeed, it is a very, 63
 thing, the most, 348
 we are growing, 90
 Seriously disposed reader, begone, 650
Sermo datur cunctis, 509
 promptus, 564
 Sermon, a lazy, poor, 240
 flies, who a, 160
 funeral, lying sermon, 782
 only sleep comfortably at, 718
 perhaps turn out a, 45
 shook the, 37
 will suit any text, 348
Sermon, vi, in Agostino, 738
 Sermons and soda-water, 61
 bricks and, 83
 Sermons contrabands, all, 168
 Cowper on, 98, 99
 in stones, 286
 less read than tales, 259
 resort to, 161
 shrives, 336
Serpant contagia vulgus, 509
 Serpent, bitten by a, fears a rope, 740
 brood of the, no league to be made
 with, 740
 it biteth like a, 417
 sting thee twice, 284
 under it, be the, 308
 unless serpent cats, 673
 Serpents, wise as, 426
 Serpent's tooth, 306
 Servant, better, 600
 causes disgust by touching the cup,
 581
 choose not one who has served thy
 betters, 766
 evermore, thy sad, 182
 for all time, your, 642
 good and faithful, 428
 good, treat well, 818
 he who can pardon his, 501
 ill, never a good master, 755
 let not your, excel you in right-
 doing, 504
 makes drudgery divine, 162
 no master who fears his, 589
 of God, 216
 qualifications of a, 700
 should know more than he speaks,
 638
 should restrain eyes, hands, and
 speech, 553
 smiling boy seldom a good, 749
 the trusty, 700 *note*
 to be haughty, a, 610
 tongue the worst part of a bad, 577
 wealth a good, 13
 Servants, England a purgatory for, 773
 few men admired by their, 727
 frantick among thy, 423
 good, have good masters, 700
 good, ill masters, 154
 great houses full of proud, 585
 great men's, 787
 I have many, 288
 keep silent, if his, 621
 kind to, 69
 many, ill-served, 807
 many, many thieves, 795
 men in great place are, 10
 not a greater plague than, 81
 of the rich, 521
 report comes from, 628
 so many, so many enemies, 661, 693,
 849
 to serve, not command, 674
 truer fame comes from, 704
 unprofitable, 429
 wife's complaints of, 608
Servantissimus equi, 573
Servare mentem equam, 487
 Serve and please everich, to, 75
 to, where you have been master, 550
 'twill, 321
 who fain would away, 57
 who only stand, 224
 Served her, I, 203
 him to paye, 189
 if you would be well, 807
 Serves well, he that, 798

- Serveth not another's will, 404
Servi divitis, 521
stulti omnes, 684
 Service devine, the, 74
 good, a great enchantment, 786
 greater than the god, 301
 hacked, hewn with constant, 339
 high, in, 221
 I have done the state some, 325
 no inheritance, 846
 of the antique world, 286
 old with, 300
 small, is true, 404
 sweet for duty, 286
 't had been good, 305
 the curse of, 322
 to a friend, no praise required for, 676
 to be of, even to the bad, 668
 to be of, rather than conspicuous, 642
 to have my faithful, 200
 true and laudable, 437
 wretched where law is unsettled, 589
 Services, lost, 634
Serviet æternum, quia parvo nesciet uti, 651
 Serving man, young, old beggar, 751
 Servitude that hugs her chain, 152
Sesquipedalia verba, 691
 Set, all think their little, 232
 thine house in order, 420
 Settled, no question, until settled right, 391
 state, God will perchance restore a, 518
 Settle's numbers, 252
Seufzer, Gott ist ein unaussprechlicher, 734
Seul, je mourrai, 184 *note*
 Seven churches, none of the old, 29
 Dials, lowly air of, 144
 hours to law, 179
 make a banquet, 673
 more than, 673
 to soothing slumber, 179
 Severe he was, a man, 146
 if short, 675
 manners like herself, 95
 sour-complexioned man, 382
 to himself, 264
 to nothing but himself, 69
 wise but not, 4
 Severity breedeth fear, 10
 of perfect light, 370
 power safer by counsel than by, 640
 summer's, 88
 with stern, 95
 Severn, Avon to the tide of, 399
 Sewers, and sinks, 87
 annoy the air, 217
 Sex
 assume, can either, 212
 blemish, of your, 208
 calumniator of the, 274
 desire, what all your, 126
 either, alone, is half, 365
 formed for the ruin of our, 338
 here's the, 42
 stronger than my, 303
 such, Polly, are your, 268
 the, 248
 the weaker, 350
 wondrous charm of, 260
 Sexes, three, 337
 Sexton, Time, that bald, 290
 Shackles of an old love, 369
 wear the, made by himself, 534
 Shade, a pillared, 218
 and shining, betwixt, 91
 as its, 244
 chequered, 221
 contiguity of, 98
 image of a, 331
 no more notable, 611
 of canopy, 73
 on purple peaks a deeper, 271
 or more welcome, 376
 out of, into light, 532
 softening into, 374
 the unpierced, 215
 to sit in the, on a fine day, 6
 Shades, doleful, 211
 lavish of her, 408
 of the prison-house, 402
 soft, 238
 the fabled, 709
 Shadow, catch not at the, 765
 cloaked, the, 366
 days on the earth are as a, 413
 every light has its, 774
 fears his own, 697
 hence, horrible, 309
 instead of the body, 697
 land, 3
 little man may cast great, 745
 more soft than, 357
 of a great name, 581
 of a name, 683
 of a shade, 405
 of death, 413
 of truth, doubt the, 15
 on the wall, as a, 76
 on the wall, as doth a, 76
 proves the substance, 244
 stayed not, 355
 thinking in, 267
 Shadows alarm the anxious, 587
 are but, 283
 doubled at sunset, 680
 have their shadows, 79
 individuals pass like, 38
 lengthening, 122
 like our, our wishes lengthen, 408
 longest at sunset, 191
 monstrous at evening, 351
 not substantial, 334
 our fatal, 134
 place of, sleep, and night, 697
 soon decaying, 138
 the land of, 20
 the rest are vain, 451
 to-night, 300
 we are, 39
 we pursue, 39
 Shadow's shadow, a, 314
 Shady roof of branching elm, 222
 side of Pall Mall, 233
 Shaft at random sent, 274
 on the, that made him die, 381
 the fatal, 548
 when I had lost one, 283
 Shafts, thy fatal, 338
 Shafted stalk, 269
 Shaftesbury, Lord, 41
 Shake hands and part, 313
 Shakes, all that, falls not, 754
 not its top for any blast, 73
 Shakespeare, 4, 27, 29, 167 *note*
 also says, 61

- Shakespeare and the musical glasses, 149
 Fancy's child, 221
 gave so much to, 124
 Jonson on, 180
 Milton on, 225
 myriad-minded, 88
 Nature's darling, 152
 not words enough in all, 349
 one wild, 229
 Pope on, 257
 spake, tongue that, 398
 subtract all that may be found in,
 90
 to make room for, 19
 try to be, 31
 unlocked his heart, 404
 Shakespeare's epitaph, 445
 heirs, 383
 magic, 125
 name, all but, 65
 rich and varied lore, 273
 voice, 357
 works built out of music, 391
 Shall be, shall be, 736
 his absolute, 302
 Shallow murmur, the, 262
 rivers to whose falls, 204
 Shallows, bound in, 304
 Shambles, go late to the, 783
 of the parliament, 297
 Shame an ornament to the young, 454
 and dishonour sit, 269
 borne more easily than vexation,
 608
 do a deed of, 291
 false, 467
 false, of fools, 684
 fear not guilt, yet start at, 80
 followed shame, 398
 forget not, nor think, 356
 grin at a brother's, 367
 he was not born for, 321
 no, no conscience, 795
 of poverty, 841
 of the deed endures, 154
 overwhelming, 488
 pour the, 160
 soiled thy song, 356
 that stings, 357
 where is thy blush, 317
 where there is, there is hope, 682
 which is glory and grace, 423
 who fears no, comes to no honour,
 883
 worse than death, 847
 Shames, a thousand innocent, 280
 who, shall be shent, 798
 Shamefaced, none but, lose, 827
 Shameless, against the, too much can-
 dour is foolish, 509
 ashamed of not being, 644
 man is lost indeed, 596
 Shape, a dancing, 395
 and gesture, 212
 assume a pleasing, 315
 but that, take any, 309
 execrable, 213
 had none, 213
 harmony of, 258
 in such a questionable, 312
 it, had not force to, 370
 they choose, on what, 212
 Shapes, changes his, 658
 that come not at an earthly call,
 401
- Share and share alike, 847
 it, when most you, most enjoyed
 389
 Shares I don't desire, vich the, 372
 Shared, a thing is bigger for being, 749
 how things are, 44
 Sharer of honours and calamity, 680
 Sharp, too, cut their own fingers, 810
 Sharps, unpleasing, 322
 Sharper than a serpent's tooth, 306
 Sharpness and wit, disdainful, 172
 Shaves to the very skin, 661
 Shaving, men for their sins have, 64
 Shaw, Oh, Captain, 145
 She alive, cruellest, 288
 angel, think a smock were a, 290
 society, longed for, 363
 that not impossible, 103
 unexpressive, 287
 She's the cat's mother, 847
 Shearer, ill, got never a good hook, 755
 Shears, the abhorred, 223
 Sheath, sharp mind in a velvet, 128
 Sheen, pictured in silver, 150
 Sheep, as well hanged for, as a lamb,
 758
 entrusted to the wolf, 630
 every, with its fellows, 763
 followed her, 64
 get back to our, 729
 good man can do no more harm
 than a, 743
 his silly, 94
 hook, how to hold a, 223
 I have, other, 430
 lone, in danger of the wolf, 859
 no more to be feared than a, 797
 one, follows another, 838
 one scabbied, 838
 one sickly, 386
 one sickly, infects the flock, 838
 scabbie, flies all the flock, 745
 should be shorn, not flayed, 847
 that have no shepherd, 412
 that leisurely pass by, 396
 that makes the wolf confessor, 810
 the hungry, look up, 224
 the mountain, 240
 to feed, their sely, 335
 to the wolf, the, 579
 to wandering, 101
 valley, are fatter, 240
 who makes himself a, 797
 without, a wolf within, 49
 Sheep's clothing, 426
 Sheet, a wet, 104
 cloak for winding, 273
 Sheffield, Brooks of, 792 *note*
 he comes from, 792
 steel, 273
 Sheiling, from the lone, 444
 Shelf, silence of the upper, 201
 Shell, as music round the, 358
 fish, like a, 63
 like a rose-lipped, 167
 moans the ocean, 159
 music slumbers in the, 264
 or a prettier, 235
 smooth-lipped, 403
 take you each a, 255
 to hear her, 88
 Shelley, did you once see, 34
 the hectic rose, 385
 Shelter to grow ripe, 5
 Sheltering, under an old hedge, 811

- Shepherd, a, or something else, 583
 idle, that leaveth the flock, 422
 leave me simple, 16
 tell me where, 172
 tells his tale, 221
- Shepherds, seven, spoil a flock, 847
 wrangle, if, 274
- Shepherd's duty to shear, not to flay, 500
- Sheridan, in moulding, 59
 lines on, 231
- Sherman, Wm. F., 460
- Shield, either this, or upon this, 472
 too late after wounds, 673
- Shift, bad, better than none, 739
 good, may serve long, 744
- Shifts, subtle, 220
- Shifting his side, 101
- Shilling, a Splendid, 241
 the other took a, 242
 weather, 354 *note*
- Shillings, I had rather than forty, 277
- Shimei in the midst of them, 122
- Shine, restless eagerness to, 73
- Shining prospects, 2
 the rage of, 350
- Shins of the Gomini, 18
- Ship, a, a citadel, 52
 a dear, stands longer in haven, 741
 a great, asks deep waters, 744
 a painted, 85
 all winds contrary to a crazy, 871
 and a woman ever repairing, 748
 carcases of many a tall, 284
 is but a prison, 48
 is ever in need of repairing, 443, 748
 is jail, 176
 of Tarsus, 220
 one leak will sink a, 37
 scuttled, 61
 should not be judged from land, 749
 sooner rigged than a gentlewoman, 443
 that goes, 109
- Ships and chariots, happiness from, 684
 and shoes, 119
 and their wives, 109
 are but boards, 283
 dim-discovered, 373
 fear fire more than water, 847
 go down to the sea in, 415
 great, deep waters, 787
 larger, may venture, 819
 launched a thousand, 205
 of amber, 233
 repairs his broken, 579
 that have gone down, 230
 that pass in the night, 195
 touch the shore, 683
 were drifting, 66
- Shipwreck, a plank in, 688
 common, a consolation, 507
 he that twice suffers, 790
 I saw the, 706
 in port, 598
 on the coast of Bohemia, 37
- Shipwrecks twice, he who, 559
- Shipwrecked, kindles false fires, 401
- Shirt, a, spotless, 367
 al had he not a, 76
 and a half, 294
 close sits my, 766
 of fire, in his, 336
 oftener changed their principles
 than, 410
- Shirt, shroud as well as a, 169
- Shirtless others, 252
- Shock them, we shall, 291
- Shod, none so well, but they may slip, 835
- Shoe a running horse, you cannot, 888
 a, when too large trips, when too
 small galls, 511
 all feet tread not in one, 775
 anxious about the, 515
 black, makes a merry heart, 740
 every, fits not every foot, 775
 for want of, the horse is lost, 780
 larger than the foot, 474
 pinched, where the, 674
 pinches, everyone knows where the,
 776
 pinches, no one knows where the, 833
 pinches, where the, 455
 tie, honour the shadow of your, 50
 to every foot its own, 776
 wher wringeth me my, 76
 will hold with the sole, 863
- Shoes, another pair of, 853
 old, are easiest, 836
 to be made in a devout manner, 69
 were clean and neat, 119
 were on their feet, 336
 wisdom walks in clouted, 886
 worn out between saying and doing,
 846
- Shoe's latchet, whose, 429
- Shoebblack-seraph army, 71
- Shoemakers' wives worst shod, 847
- Shoon, better wear, than sheets, 763
 he should wear iron, 811
- Shoot, never, never hit, 831
 teach the young idea how to, 373
 with a lengthened bow, 58
- Shooting, far, never killed a bird, 778
 often hits, 831
- Shoots higher that threatens the moon,
 162
 who, always right, 798
- Shop, easy to open, hard to keep open,
 811
 keep your, and it will keep you, 814
- Shopkeepers, nation of, 457, 731 *note*
- Shopkeeping nation, England a, 731
- Shore, after-silence on the, 59
 change the former, 255
 keep close to the, 565
 love the, 578
 my native, 51
 never came to, 164
 not always hugging the, 662
 rapture on the lonely, 54
 row to, 842
 safer, 1
 some distant, 140
 some false impossible, 5
 stops with the, 54
 the dull, tame, 260
 the pebbled, 327
 the sounding, 244
 the spicy, 215
 unknown and silent, 187
 upon the further, 128
 what, without our blood, 645
 where is that radiant, 159
 wild and willowed, 272
- Shores never to return to sight, 578
 undreamed, 290
 when mortals knew only their own,
 618

- Shorn, went home, 31
 Short and the long of it, 278
 cut, often a wrong cut, 749
 day, work much, 855
 find it wondrous, 148
 if severe, 675
 measures, life perfect in, 180
 though, too long, 96
 way by a long wandering, 6
 where he falls, 79
 Shortest ladies love longest men, 137
 way commonly the foulest, 8
 Shot at for sixpence a day, 109
 harder to be, 165
 heard round the world, 129
 to keep out of, 471
 without paying his, 16
 Should not, who doth what he, 794
 Shoulder according to burden, 785
 to the wheel, 843
 Shoulders, heads beneath their, 323
 Shout and revelry, 222
 that tore hell's concave, 212
 the inhuman, 54
 Shouting, who do nothing, take to, 868
 Shove his Saviour from the wall, 81
 Shovel scoffs at poker, 862
 Show, a fleeting, 230
 the form it seemed to hide, 273
 which passeth, 311
 Shows, outward, 284
 Shower, a coming, 353
 a golden, 140
 a momentary, 20
 Showers, after sharpest, 190
 after soft, 215
 bring down its, 231
 fragrance after, 215
 suck the honied, 224
 the sweetest, 240
 with his soft, 76
 Showery, flowery, 128
 Shown, which was to be, 659
 Showy effects in great enterprises, 563
 Shrew, better be, than sheep, 761
 every man can tame a, 774
 was she, a terrible, 341
 Shriek, a solitary, 61
 Shrine and stone, between, 763
 at His, the watchful Islamite, 4
 Shrouding-sheet, eke a, 380
 Shrugged, they were never fain that, 868
 Shudder, I, as I tell it, 554
 Shuddering in the gloaming light, 3
 Shun me, thought he would, 19
 what a man should constantly, 655
 Shunned nor sought, not to be, 350
 Shut or open, door either, 149
 out, quite, 214
 to, excelled her power, 214
 to, the stable door, when the horse
 is stolen, 812
 your mouth, open your eyes, 506
 Shutters, close the, 99
 Shy and lowly, sweetest flower is, 396
Si Peu Que Rien, 672 *note*
 Siamese boys, 18
 Sibyl, contortions of, 41
 Sicilian tyrants, the, 568
 Sick and needy, provideth for the, 438
 body, the soul's prison, 13
 how oft they have been, 97
 leisure to be, 294
 man who has a remedy in his sleeve,
 722
 Sick, say I'm, 250
 physic that sickens the, 171
 Sickened at all triumphs, 79
 Sickens at another's praise, 80
 Sickly body, sickly mind, 749
 Sickness and sorrows come and go, 48
 chamber of, temple of devotion, 854
 hunger, and want, 338
 mind reacts on itself in, 561
 rages, 241
 Side, all on one, like Bridgnorth elec-
 tion, 754
 all on one, like Takeley Street, 754
 friendship not all on one, 781
 get hold of people on their best, 722
 saddle, a bonny, 47
 to side, shift from, 348
 to side, we shift from, 387
 Sides, hear both, 474
 man may wear it on both, 301
 much might be said on both, 2
 much to do on both, 314
 two, to every question, 866
 who concludes without hearing
 both, 652
 who governs should examine both,
 701
 Sidelong glanced, 273
Sidera feriam vertice, 686
 Sidney bowed his head, 400
 lord of the stainless sword, 356
 warbler of poetic prose, 100
 Sidney's sister, 179
 Sieves, needs four, 794
Sigán adunatos, 476
 Sigh, a groan, and so away, 237
 a humorous, 281
 a long, long, 102
 a sob, a storm, a, 4
 a tear so sweet, 20
 for those who love me, 60
 from Indus to the Pole, 253
 hushed be that, 334
 in thanking God, 26
 is the sword of an angel-king, 22
 meet us with a, 105
 no more, ladies, 280
 prompts the eternal, 247
 scorn to have a, 332
 so piteous, 313
 strains that, 204
 that rends, 148
 too deep or a kiss too long, 203
 tribute of a, 152
 while some, 231
 with pleasure, 144
 would sometimes intervene, 20
 yet feel no pain, 231
 Sighs, a world of, 323
 all the broken, 208
 and groans, sovereign of, 281
 for her alone he, 548
 heart-sore, 277
 interwove with, 212
 no, but of my breathing, 284
 the language of the heart, 276
 thrice did swallow, 268
 woman not won by, 52
 Sighs, easy, 351
 not such sorrowful, 351 *note*
 Sighed and looked, 125
 from all her caves, 214
 loved but they, 287
 to many, 51
 Sighing, lover without, 4

- Sighing of no avail, 812
 sorrowful, of the prisoners, 439
- Sight, a splendid, 51
 became a part of, 54
 get out of my, 265
 gleamed upon my, 395
 hence and avoid my, 305
 it is not yet in, 350
 man's, hath lion's strength, 863
 of you good for sair een, 749
 out of, out of mind, 839
 out of my, 291
 sank from, before it set, 390
 smell, taste, joys of, 407
 swim before my, 253
 the finest, 36
 the keenest sense, 485
 things out of, 350
 to dream of, 85
 to make an old man young, 361
- Sights, longer we live, the more strange, 868
 present time requires not such, 612
 unholy, 221
- Sigismund above grammar, 526
- Sign brings custom, 718
 in this, conquer, 560
 nothing without reading, 771
 of the cat's foot, 875
 outward and visible, 438
 post dauber, 124
 that Shakespeare knew, 357
- Signs and wonders, 428
 of an immortal man, 167
 of the times, 427
 written, 55
- Signet sage, 254
 sage, slightly pressed its, 271
- Signiors, grave and reverend, 322
- Silence a virtue of the wise, 723
 after grievous things, 356
 all, slowly, 369
 almost pain, 390
 answers much, 848
 and darkness, mind nourished by, 678
 and modesty useful in conversation, 723
 be their doom, 216
 comes by wisdom, 852
 compulsory, wretched, 590
 conceals folly, 684
 expressive, 374
 foster-child of, 182
 froze me into, 302
 gives consent, 848
 gratitude of true affection, 333
 great souls endure in, 734
 harms none, 666
 has its prayers and language, 737
 has slight merit, 533
 his mother-tongue, 148
 if the crow could have fed in, 688
 in, 686
 in love bewrays, 262
 in woman, 180
 is eloquence, 524
 is golden, 850
 is most noble, 356
 is of eternity, 71
 is the soul of war, 259
 is wisdom, 848
 keep, or say something better, 850
 like a poultice, 165
 loses many friendships, 59
- Silence, majestic, 158
 may be eloquent, 90
 more unkind than, 340
 mother of truth, 116
 no speech comparable with, 69
 no wisdom to, 833
 occasional flashes of, 337
 of the upper shelf, 201
 our safest eloquence, 518 *note*
 passion for, 662
 perfected herald of joy, 280
 seldom doth harm, 848
 speaks the mind, 138
 stands for wisdom in a foolish man, 688
 sweet voice into, 390
 take pity, and keep, 590
 tenable in your, 312
 that is in the starry sky, 395
 that spoke, 256
 the best ornament of women, 469
 the rest is, 319
 the reward of, sure, 696
 the virtue of fools, 14
 the wit of fools, 723
 then, is eloquent, 512
 they wonder in, 589
 to break the deep, 654
 to night and, sink for evermore, 65
 uttering love, 358
 was pleased, 215
 well-timed, 377
 when they bawl, 367
 will never betray, 848
 will sit drooping, 319
 women's best ornament, 848
 worth two shekels, 250
- Silent, a bad cause should be, 583
 a wise man is sometimes, 644
 about myself, 670
 all were with one accord, 509
 always when you doubt, 244
 and so they praise sufficiently, 689
 class, talents of the, 62
 each, upon his guard, 271
 face often speaks, 667
 fool counted wise when, 742
 fool wise according as he is, 742
 great griefs are, 819
 if you had been, 622
 impossible to be, 41
 live and be, 792
 man is thought disagreeable, 637
 suers receive more than askers, 509
 sullen peoples, 186
 that ye may hear, 303
 things which should be kept, 518
 to make another, be, 489
 upon a peak in Darien, 181
 who is, is strong, 652
- Silent enim leges, inter arma*, 882
- Silentia, ipsa, terrent*, 555
- Silently steal away, 193
 we seemed to speak, 169
- Silet, qui, est firmus*, 652
- Silk and velvet let the fire out, 848
 from the yellow bee, 330
 halter made of, 81
 unpaid-for, 307
- Silks and satins put out the fire, 848
- Silkworm, so spins the, 252
- Siller, a' complain o' want o', 741
 count, after a' your kin, 767
 God send me more, 784
 God send us some, 784

- Siller in his purse, who has, 795
 Silly bairns cith to learn, 848
 old man's silly old trade, 41, 463
 trade, thy own, 41
- Silver and gold have I none, 430
 bonny, is soon spendit, 764
 cord be loosed, 419
 for a handful of, 33
 lining on the night, 222
 mantle, threw her, 215
 mine, beggar with a, 82
 of Pope's ringing line, 200
 quinsy, 468
 requires a gold mine to run a, 82
 spoon in the mouth, born with a,
 871
 the house laughs with, 665
 time hath to, turned, 240
- Similar, nothing, is the same, 606
- Swiftness of manners makes friend-
 ship, 638
 of studies, 670
 the mother of friendship, 475
- Simile, no, runs on all fours, 619
 that solitary shines, 251
- Similes are like songs, 258
 play with, 395
 unsavoury, 292
- Similia similibus*, 818
- Similitude, the first, 27
- Similitudo morum*, 486
- Simple, blessed that we are not, 290
 in her elegance, 678
 race, a, 272
- Simplicity and duty, 283
 and merit, 280
- Simple, to be cut for the, 783
- Simplicitas prudens*, 578
rarissima, 488
sancta, 622
- Simplicity a grace, makes, 180
 a rare thing, 488
 blessed is, 498
 holy, 622
 in his, sublime, 365
 not abundance, 526
 of character, 233
 of mind, 403
 of the Three per Cents., 117, 275
 the seal of truth, 732
 unadorned, 530
- Simulator atque dissimulator*, 512
- Sin, a godlike, 122
 as it were with a cart rope, 420
 better beware of, than flee death,
 587
 confessed, half forgiven, 741
 could blight, ere, 84
 each man shall bear his own, 234
 falter not for, 48
 fear nothing but, 778
 for me to sit and grin, 165
 fresh, fresh penance, 775
 greater in proportion to rank, 648
 he that is without, among you, 430
 his darling, 86
 his favourite, 340
 in secret, 79
 in state, 248
 in the blossoms of my, 313
 is, in itself, excusable, 136
 is in being found out, 863
 lawful to none, 634
 lay not this, to their charge, 430
 mercy emboldens, 302
- Sin my sin, 586
 no more too hard for mortals, 379
 no thunderbolt for every, 676
 of the many is unpunished, 653
 old, new shame, 756, 836
 once with impunity, grant me to,
 518
 one little drop of, 183
 she who does not, because it is un-
 safe, 676
 shell of, 69
 sinless child of, 62
 slough and crust of, 362
 starve thy, 164
 the good late, 624
 unerring, 33
 want of will to, differs from want
 of knowledge, 595
 who forbids not, encourages, 651
 with gold, plate, 307
- Sins against himself, everyone, 677
 and debts, mair than we think, 781
 armed against them, 342
 commit, the oldest, 295
 debts, years, and foes, 781
 like to our shadows, 351
 little, make room for great, 128
 negligences, and ignorances, 437
 not known till acted, 848
 our compelled, 279
 remembered, be all my, 315
 they are inclined to, 49
 they love, few love to hear the, 326
 thinkin' on their, 43
 who denies, does not purge him-
 self, 614
 young men's, we pay for when old,
 645
- Sin's reward is death, 530
- Sincere, blush at being thought, 409
 his soul, 152
 thought, in every thought, 254
- Sinceritas, ad perniciem solet agi*, 701
- Sincerity a dangerous thing, 391
 faithfulness and, 777
 in a sad, 129
- Sine die*, 679
qua non, 679
- Sinews bought and sold, 98
- Sinful, hence, whoso is, 470
- Sinfulness greater than their use, 466
- Sing as I shall please, I will, 393
 because I must, 366
 before breakfast, cry before night,
 806
 by the way, 623
 can, and won't sing, 854
 I can't, 25
 man never meant to, 189
 of love, may not, must not, 272
 on our journey, let us, 502
 one can speak, seven can, 838
 that they, and that they love, 381
 the savageness out of a bear, 324
 though I shall never hear thee, 393
 to dance, 218
 to myself and the Muses, 502
 unbidden, I do not, 612
 unto the Lord, let us, 703
 when men, at (work), 21
 who doth, so merry a note, 884
 would, but hath no song, 203
- Singen so wel, 77
- Singer keeps his shop in his throat, 863
 live with a, 820

- Singer of an empty day, 234
 passes, the, 210
 the anguish of the, 392
 Singers, first of earthly, 209
 God sent his, 194
 hard to persuade, hard to stop, 627
 let the singing, 69
 sweetest of all, 195
 the vice of, 627
 Singing an alluring art, 664
 as they shine, 2
 boys, six little, 17
 face, 136
 good, wearisome, 786
 he sighed in his, 444
 laughing, ogling, 244
 praise thy, 165
 still dost soar, 331
 throats, of all the, 209
 waves of thy sweet, 330
 Singing-robos about him, 225
 Singist, not a success as a, 25
 Single men in barracks, 186
 nothing in the world is, 332
 when a man's, 879
 Singly mortal, 679
 Sings and he sings, 84
 of himself, he, 569
 them over, he, 290
 who, frightens away ills, 738
 who, drives away troubles, 829
 worst, who, begins first, 651
Singula, quæ non prosunt, 645
 Singular, taste for the, caused by
 satiety, 718
 Singularity, love of, 73
 trick of, 289
 Sink, ambition is to, 100
 better to, 54
 now we, 408
 or soar, to, 57
 or swim, 848
 Sinking, alacrity in, 278
 Sinne, forsaketh, 76
 Sinned against than sinning, 306
 having, the chief punishment of
 sinners, 641
 I have, 634
 Sinner it or saint it, 248
 one sin will destroy a, 37
 you're the, oillers, 198
 Sinners all, we are, 297
 miserable, 437
 Sinning, when will you cease your, 457
 Sips often, he that, 95
 Sire was a knight, thy, 273
 Sires disgrace, most their, 256
Siren improba, Desidia, 709
 Siren song of ambition, 39
 that lures, 61
 Sirens sing sweetest, 120
 Sirmond, Father, 3 *note*
Sis, quod, esse velis, 660
 Sister, my sweet, 59
 no friend like a, 265
 Sisters and his cousins, 143
 resemblance as of, 534
 the weird, 310
 three, the, 283
 Sister's fame, careless of her, 96
 shame, 54
 Sisterly salutes, 168
 Sisyphus before our eyes, 679
 stone of, 497
 Sit down in a storm, 449
 Sit down now, I will, 117
 in your place, 848
 still, better, than rise and fa', 762
Sittunt ipsi fontes, 540
 Sits and sings, 93
 full still that hath a riven breech,
 793
 Sitting still, indomitably, 383
 Six of one, half-a-dozen of the other,
 848
 Sixes and sevens, 759
 Sixpence, I give thee, 68
 wife and, 797
 Sixteen, punchy concern of, 17
 Sixty, after, every man a physician, 775
 Size, those of the largest, 119
 Skating over thin ice, 130
 Skeleton, hiding the, 209
 in every house, 866
 Skellington, the Living, 110
Skēnē pas ho bios, 478
 Skies, bargain for the, 95
 commencing with the, 221, 528 *note*
 common people of the, 404
 echoes in God's, 259
 I'll meet the raging of the, 68
 illuminated the eastern, 3
 late may you return to the, 673
 rush into the, 245
 thy sullen, 98
 watcher of the, 181
 Skiff, a skiff, call a, 765
 Skill, a barbarous, 93
 all things, but appetite, require, 754
 and confidence unconquered, 848
 comes of doing, 130
 comes so slow, 106
 equal to the subject, 698
 she has been obtained by my, 494
 stronger than strength, 848
 the dialect and different, 328
 to woo, scanty, 265
 Skimble-skamble stuff, 294
 Skin and Bone, 51
 can the Ethiopian change his, 421
 don't sell the, till you have caught
 the fox, 765
 fair, covers crooked mind, 741
 for skin, 413
 keep in your, 564
 nearer is my, 766
 of my teeth, 413
 sleeping in a heal, 811
 whiter, than snow, 325
 Skittles, I'll loore him on to, 51
Sklēra malthakōs legein, 478
 Skulk away, in action, 88
 Skull, pivot of his, 396
 Skulls, dead men's, 299
 Sky, admitted to that equal, 245
 and sea on all sides, 506
 and stars, point to, 88
 and the ocean, 86
 blue ethereal, 2
 blue rejoicing, 84
 chambers of the, 346
 change their, not disposition, 506
 fall, if the, 806
 forehead of the morning, 224
 from a cloudless, the bolt may
 strike, 732
 imbrued with colour, 31
 itself, attempt the, 545
 pilgrim of the, 395
 shinin' o'er him, 36

- Sky, shooting at the, 560
 tears of the, 78
 the blue, bends over all, 85
 the broad blue, 199
 the soft blue, 396
 under an alien, 186
 under the cold, 685
 uplifted to the purest, 400
- Skeye influences, 279
- Slackness breeds worms, 161
- Slain, deep-brooding o'er the, 272
 grievous ways to have thee, 354
 he that is in battle, 442
 slew the, 125
 to stab the, 572
- Slander, devised this, 325
 foulest whelp, 242
 half the world loves, 788
 homage of vice to virtue, 848
 in the dark, 257
 leaves a score, 848
 meanest spawn, 363
 squint-eyed, 20
 stoutly, 502
 the civic, 367
 to speak no, 370
 trump of, 253
 who spake no, 368
 whose edge is sharper, 307
 whose sting is sharper, 289
 worst of poisons, 164
- Slanders, pardons revengers of, 840
- Slanderous as Satan, 278
 tongues, 281
- Slate, a clean, 688
 clean its, 265
- Slattern, Lady, 333
- Slaughter, as an ox goeth to the, 416
 man arrayed for mutual, 399
- Slave, a rogue and peasant, 314
 born to be a, 95
 departs, as the, 65
 for ever, he will be a, 674
 free to fear, rejoice, and lament, 495
 freed, thinks himself a nobleman, 847
 I would not have a, 98
 makes man a, 257
 of love, of hate, 265
 that pays, 296
 trade, 388
 was not born a little, 358
 wreaking vengeance on freemen, 599
- Slaves, all bad men are, 453, 477
 all fools are, 684
 born, 29
 branded in the bone and blood, 29
 cannot breathe in England, 98
 creed of, 242
 mechanic, 305
 ne'er shall the sons of Columbia be, 239
 of centuries, 206
 of the lamp, 4
 we are, 58
 who dare not be, 197
 wholly or wholly free, 123
 worst of, 140
- Slavery, a bitter draught, 348
 dwells even under marble, 685
 grows in every soil, 38
 more enchain themselves to, 633
 O men, made for, 621
 sold to, 322
 voluntary, most disgraceful, 617
- Slavery, will you endure, 711
- Slaving, cogging, cozening, 325
- Slavish fidelity, 14 *note*
- Slayer of gentyl women, 78
- Slaying, of thy, nowise are we fain, 234
- Slays, who, shall be slain, 798
- Sleep (*see* Drummond), 120
 a deathlike, 219
 a short death, 138
 a wink of, 89
 after luncheon bad, 610
 always, let me, 85
 an act or two, 301
 and a sleep, between a, 356
 and death, twins, 74
 and feed, to, 318
 and idle hours, 622
 and not to know it, 171
 and silence, friendliest to, 216
 and soft forgetfulness, 403
 balmy, 406
 before midnight, 837
 before you fight, 4
 beholds me from afar, 354
 better than medicine, 848
 brings back the day's wishes, 627
 brother of death, 471
 came at length, 273
 care-charmer, 105
 care-charming, 135
 certain knot of peace, 335
 comes of moderate eating, 817
 comfortably only when at sermon, 718
 counterfeited death, 258
 cousin of death, 268
 day out of countenance, 305
 death and his brother, 329
 death's ally, 343
 death's brother, 50
 deep, falleth on men, 413
 deep, falleth upon men, 414
 disperser of care, 681
 disports with shadows, 66
 do I, 157
 dwell upon thine eyes, 320
 everlasting night of, 680
 flattering truth of, 322
 full many a fathom deep, 66
 full of sweet dreams, 182
 hath its appointed, 330
 He giveth his beloved, 28, 415
 he who first invented, 452
 high up, 817
 I, but my heart waketh, 419
 I can get nane, 46
 I shall either, or laugh, 583
 if an endless, He wills, 446
 in your cloak, when you, 390
 is a death, 26
 is awful, 61
 is sweet, 37
 it is a gentle thing, 85
 kinsman to death, 367
 lesser mystery of death, 480
 lightly, sup lightly, 817
 like death, 26
 likeness of death, 684
 long, does not become a man of counsel, 476
 Macbeth doth murder, 309
 medicine chee to that sweet, 324
 midday, 679
 no chance of, with a wife, 672
 no more, 309

- Sleep nurse of our life, 160
 O gentle, 295
 o' nights, such as, 303
 of a labouring man, 418
 of rustics, 681
 of the just, 456, 715
 on, 199
 on either ear, 562
 out of doors, one does not ask leave
 to, 727
 out the thought of it, 290
 over it, 848
 pretended, 793
 prologue to his, 323
 rest of nature, 681
 rock thy brain, 316
 rounded with a, 276
 seven hours enough for, 673
 shall obey me, 341
 shake off this downy, 309
 shuts up sorrow's eye, 282
 six hours to, 674
 some must, 316
 sound and peaceful, 199
 that dreamless, 59
 that knows not breaking, 271
 the best cure for trouble, 452
 the blessedness of, 85
 the friend of woe, 342
 the innocent, 309
 the popped, 354
 the soft, long, 355
 the sooner to, 185
 the 'sun up, 380
 together at the foot, 46
 third of life passed in, 64
 this self-same thing called, 348
 thou ape of death, 307
 threatened not in vain, 243
 timely dew of, 215
 to all, I do not, 613
 to mine eyes, I will not give, 415
 to snatch a little, 705
 undisturbed, 176
 upon ale, 131
 was airy-light, 216
 which makes night short, 681
 which will not be commanded, 57
 while sluggards, 138
 who can wrestle against, 378
 wild trash of, 409
 will never lie, where care lodges, 321
 yet a little, a little slumber, 416
 Sleep's natural brother, 74
 Sleepers, great, 137
 Sleeping enough in the grave, 138, 867
 fox catches no poultry, 863
 hound, not good to wake a, 77
 when she died, 169
 Sleepit never an wink, 199
 Sleepless themselves, 252
 Sleeps as dogs do, 793
 enough who does nothing, 793
 well, he that, 443
 well, he, who is not aware, 498
 when a man, his head's in his
 stomach, 879
 Sleepy Hollow, 457
 Sleeve, my heart upon my, 322
 Sleight-of-hand, admire his, 50
 Slide, ambition loves to, 122
 let the world, 164
 Slides into verse, 250
 Slight, the matter, not the glory, 562
 Sling, killing a crow with an empty, 813
 Slings and arrows, 315
 Slip, better the feet, than the tongue,
 762
 for ever, giving his enemies the, 347
 many a, 'twixt cup and lip, 867
 no standing, when you begin to, 128
 none so well shod but they, 833
 Slipper, fit to wear your, 368
 hunt the, 168
 under the, 875
 Slippery place, stands upon a, 291
 Slips of the tongue, 579
 that never, 793
 Slits the thin-spun life, 223
 Sloe-tree white, sow barley, 881
 Slop kettle, slavery of, 83
 Slope, gently, our passage, 408
 Sloth, but most of, 160
 cares and woe of, 329
 is a foe, 235
 makes all things difficult, 848
 mother of poverty, 804
 never arrived at attainment, 452
 peaceful, 213
 resty, 307
 shameful siren, 709
 strenuous, 684
 too much study is, 11
 turns the edge of wit, 804
 Slothful in business, 431
 is servant of the counters, 863
 man never has time, 749
 the way of the, 570
 Slough cast off, renewed, with, 619
 Sloven, a female, 406
 Slow, and come he, 269
 and crippled pace, 270
 and steady, 192
 and steady wins the race, 848
 and sure, 848
 at meat, slow at work, 843
 bellies, 469
 catches up the swift, 702
 divine wrath is, 575
 the growth, 98
 Slowly but safely, 690
 goes, goes far, 884
 Slowness, beaten the snail in, 705
 in granting a favour is unwilling-
 ness, 690
 Sludge is of all importance to himself,
 32
 Sluggard, the voice of the, 386
 wise in his own conceit, 417
 Sluggard's comfort, 69
 brow, for, 375
 Sluggishly, do nothing, 598
 Slugs that come crawling, 18
 to despise the worms, 24
 Slumber, dreamful, 360
 in its bosom, 35
 more sweet than toil, 361
 one, finds another, 838
 Slumbers, golden, 107
 light, 270
 sweet Thy mercy send us, 388
 Slumber's chain, 231
 Slut, I am not a, 287
 Sly, caustic, and dry, 17
 tough and devilish, 114
 Small, all is, 266
 and great, between the, 101
 and the great, made the, 423
 man was not so very, 169
 matters, 11

- Small matters, great in, 586
 nations, the day of, 74
 of his back, 17
 people love to talk of great, 849
 things make base men proud, 297
 things become a sm-ll man, 632
 things best, 131
 things, gods neglect, 580
 things, grace in, 819
 things have grace, 564
 things, he that contemneth, 424
 things, he that despiseth, 130
 things not to be despised, 632
 Smaller man, that I had loved a, 369
 Smallest portions, nature of everything
 best seen in his, 7
 Smart all over, 167
 divides not, 219
 they who feel the, 108
 to live on this yearth, too, 25
 Smarteth most who hides, 262
 Smatterer, a, 489
 Smattering of everything, 110
 Smell, ancient and fish-like, 276
 better not to, than to smell well, 584
 does it not, 613
 rankest compound of villainous, 278
 the best, is bread, 854
 well, scented man does not, 610
 Smells well when she smells of nothing,
 593
Smikron epi smikrō, 470
 Smile, a ghastly, 214
 a kind of sickly, 156
 and sigh, reasons why we, 184
 and smile, and be a villain, 313
 and sweetly, 335
 as the wind sits, 305
 at perils past, 273
 brightly, and sweetly sing, 393
 engendereth love, 131
 followed perhaps by a, 102
 from partial beauty, 65
 his watery, 362
 in men's faces, 298
 in way of, 283
 it was pensive, 156
 lovelier than her, 65
 no more, thou shouldst, 393
 of ocean, many-twinkling, 184
 on her lips, 270
 one universal, 73
 one vast substantial, 112
 share the good man's, 146
 so when one's right, 61
 society, 385
 sparing of his, 96
 spread the slow, 370
 sweetly, 2
 that glowed, 217
 that was childlike, 156
 there's some may, 231
 though I shall not be near thee, 393
 'tis hard to, 173
 to those who hate, 60
 vain tribute of a, 272
 we shall, 304
 we would aspire to, 300
 when men abuse, 208
 while all around thee weep, 179
 wise, rare, 159
 Smiles and sunshine, 1
 and tears, 231
 awake you, 107
 daggers in men's, 309
 Smiles from reason flow, 217
 his emptiness betray, 250
 of slow disparagement, 370
 robbed that, 323
 seldom he, 303
 wreathed, 221
 Smiled, all around thee, 179
 then drooping mute, 211
 Smilest and art still, 4
 Smiling boy seldom a good servant, 749
 destructive man, 191
 face, hides a, 94
 ridiculous, 281
 to betray, 330
 Smirk, the serious and the, 111
 Smite once, and smite no more, 224
 the other too, if the rude caitiff, 166
 Smiters, my back to the, 421
 Smith, a poor, that fears sparks, 791
 and his penny both black, 863
 conceal him by naming him, 165
 Edmund, 253 *note*
 envies smith, 539
 from whence came, 447
 was the first murderer's son, 100
 Smiths handle their tools, 659
 Smith's no name at all, 255
 Smithy, the village, 193
 Smoke, a man who does not, 348
 and stir, 222
 as incense of Bacchus, 25
 buried in, 372
 cannot bear, 791
 from the farmhouse chimneys, 530
 great, little roast, 787
 horrible Stygian, 174
 into the smother, 285
 light from, 612
 out of the, into the fire, 470, 839
 that so gracefully curled, 231
 this stinking, 174
 to give weight to, 514, 611
 to sell, 543
 where there is, there is fire, 883
 Smokes, the man who, 200
 Smoking era, beginning of the, 19
 Smooth things, speak unto us, 420
 Smoothness, the torrent's, 65
 Smyrna, Rhodes, Colophon, 680
 Snail, beloved, 118
 creeping like, 286
 emblem of our politic world, 196
 Snails, when black, cross your path, 879
 Snake, a starved, 325
 devise the, 134
 in the grass, 574, 650, 866
 nourished in his breast a, 507
 scotched the, 309
 that like a wounded, 243
 when you see, never mind where he
 came from, 882
 Snakes among sweet flowers, 820 *note*
 is snakes, 36
 Snapper-up of unconsidered trifles, 290
 Snare, less a blessing than a, 406
 Snares and pitfalls, 504
 birds avoid conspicuous, 645
 delights are, 261
 fowler caught in his own, 515
 lug him into, 222
 life hath, 193
 who fears all, falls into none, 651
 Snarl and sneer, 358
 Sneakingly, like a man, not, 160
 Sneer, a laughing devil in his, 55

- Sneer, teach the rest to, 250
 the dull, 330
 who can refute a, 239
 with solemn, 53
 Sneers are weakness, 209
 less ready against, 589
 Sneering, indulge too much in, 665
 Sneeze, custom of blessing those who
 725
 Snivelling signs of contrition, 200
 what argues, 109
 Snob, impossible not to be a, 372
 Snorer can't hear himself, 83
 Snoring, I heard the cabin, 372
 Snout, a terrible, 17
 Snow, architecture of the, 129
 boil or pound, you have but water,
 884
 diadem of, 57
 or shower, 213
 the untrodden, 67
 under, bread, 875
 upon the desert, 133
 walk fast in, 465
 which now cold age does shed, 93
 year, a rich year, 749
 Snowfall in the river, 44
 Snows, chilly smothering, 42
 of last winter, 882
 of the head, 503
 where are last year's, 727
 Snowy, flowy, blowy, 128
 Snuff box, amber, 245
 of younger spirits, 288
 only took, 147
 or the fan, 244
 you abuse, 88
 Snug as a bug, 138
 So, if I said so, it was, 149
 'tis, positively said, 314
 So-much-the-worse, Dr., 722
 Soap and education, 82
 how are you off for, 465
 what no, 449
 with invisible, 171
 Soar, now we, 408
 wise who, 395
 Sob, a storm, a strife, 4
 Sober as a judge, 758
 be, 474
 be, be vigilant, 436
 he that will to bed go, 135
 I can do nothing, when, 639
 laws cannot make, 335
 not quite, 1
 Sociable as a basket of kittens, 156
 Social animal, man a, 680
 friendly, honest man, 44
 science, 70
 Socialist (German) saying, 734
 Society, comfort, use, and protection
 in, 8
 Corinthian capital of, 39
 exists for its members, 344
 four classes of, 71
 friendship and love, 101
 great chain of, 172
 longed for she, 363
 loves conventional, 130
 man formed for, 22
 man's chief pleasure, 106
 merely a bore, 392
 my glittering bride, 403
 never advances, 130
 no comfort to one not sociable, 307
 Society, none happy where most are
 poor, 335
 of comrades, a pleasant, 523
 of men, 257
 one polished horde, 64
 pests of, 268
 pill for maladies of, 71
 solder of, 22
 than solitude is worse, 16
 the bond of, 680
 the greatest bond of, 507
 the only possible, oneself, 392
 virtues of, 130
 we learn to live, from, 53
 where none intrudes, 54
 wonderfully delightful, 392
Sociis, noscitur a, 616
 Socinus destroyed the foundations, 693
Socios habuisse doloris, 523
 Socrates, 220 note
 a citizen of the world, 680
Sodalitium dulce, 523
 Sodger's wealth is honour, 47
 Soft and fair goes far, 777
 answer turneth away wrath, 416
 as young, 407
 captivity, 1
 his speech, and sigh, 84
 no man's spirit so, 8
 Softly caught the monkey, 849
 I will tell it, 289
 speak, 2
 speak and sweetly smile, 241
 who goes, goes safely, 777
 Softness she, for, 215
 Soil, a touch methought would, 260
 attached to the, 487, 545
 easy to cultivate rich, 535
 grows on mortal, 223
 has felt the foot-prints, 67
 high-cultured as her, 66
 leave thee, native, 218
 planted in the, belongs to the, 653
 plants of every, 44
 shoot up on every, 1
 sown in the, the property of the, 681
 who has the, owns up to the sky, 512
 Soiled by rude hands, 102
 Sojourners, pass through life like, 594
Sola suspirat in illa, 548
 Solace, his sole delight and, 525
 whence comes, 156
Solamen miseris, 788
 Solar and stellar systems, 71
 ray, obstructs the, 20
 system, hub of the, 166
Soldat français porte dans sa giberne
 bâton de maréchal, 730
 la soupe fait le, 863
 vieux, vieux imbécile, 756
 Soldier, a successful, 274
 advantage is a better, 296
 an old deserving, 87
 an old man as, is disgraceful, 695
 an' sailor too, 186
 and afeared, 310
 and ruler differ, 603
 and unapt to weep, 297
 ask the brave, 228
 believes nothing left after death, 588
 British, can stand up to anything, 328
 broth makes the, 863
 drink, let a, 325
 every, carries the bâton in his knap-
 sack, 730

- Soldier, farewell honest, 311
 fights on his stomach, 749
 full of strange oaths, 286
 helmeted, repents too late, 544
 I listed, 109
 I said an elder, 304
 more than, 228
 no, can fight unless fed on beef and
 beer, 460
 not exempt from saying a foolish
 thing, 348
 not having been a, 177
 old, old fool, 756
 our God and, we adore, 261
 rest! thy warfare o'er, 271
 said, as the, 111
 said, what the, 111
 should be fear-inspiring, 555
 than the scholar, more in the, 323
 the, is loved, 682
 the, tells his wounds, 598
 to the purpose like a, 280
 to think, never expect a, 328
 very right as a, 348
 what a delight to be a, 735
 without dying, 4
 worse the man, the better the, 453
 would have been a, 293
 Soldiers, all are not, that go to the wars,
 753
 an hour of good fortune worth more
 to, 638
 are policemen, 343
 asnamed of my, 294
 desirable for, not to know some
 things, 689
 if not corrupt, should be made so,
 453
 in peace, chimneys in summer, 849
 Ireland gives, 210
 make room, 876
 men like, 363
 mutter, at whom the, 613
 ten thousand, 300
 we must never be beat, 460
 Soldier's a man, 323
 cloak for winding sheet, 273
 fiery death, 56
 hardy heart, 269
 neck, o'er a, 320
 pleasure, 125
 virtue, 305
 Soldiering, an end to my, 679
 Soldiership and sense, 98
 Soldiery, dull and slothful, 672
 suffering and unconquered, 574
Solem, adversus, 487
 Solemn for the comic touches, 365
 strange, and mingled, 88
 way, in such a, 165
 Solemnly, to talk nonsense, 727
Soli, vñ, 702
 Solid, things weighty and, 12
 Solitary man a god or a devil, 554
 Solitude almost, a, 93
 austerity companion of, 451
 best society, 849
 better than bad company, 849
 bliss of, 395
 companionable as, 376
 delighted in, 11
 he makes a, 55
 how sweet is, 97
 in, what happiness, 217
 no place on earth can be a, 397
 Solitude, now of, 341
 nurse of wisdom, 348
 repealed, 33
 safety in, 868
 should teach us how to die, 53
 society is worse than, 16
 sometimes best society, 217
 the worst, 14
 they make a, 681
 to be alone, 407
 when we are least alone, 53
 where are the charms, 101
Solitudo omnia mala persuadet, 209 note
 Solomon, 8
 in all his glory, 425
 of saloons, 32
 Solon's saying, 469
 words to Cæsus, 475
Solus, tu mihi, 694
Solutus omni fenore, 498
 Sombre cast, put on a, 183
 Some come, some go, 378
 Something in it, tricks and all, 32
 is going on, meanwhile, 567
 too much of this, 316
 we may see, 31
Somnia quendam vigilantium, 258 note
Somnium narrare, 648
Somnum obrepere, 705
 Son, a man's, is what he wishes, 700
 a wise, maketh a glad father, 416
 full and tattered, 863
 God, grant this, be ours, 784
 he was my, 15
 his father's, 633
 my, till he gets him a wife, 829
 of Memory, dear, 225
 O wonderful, 316
 of mine succeeding, no, 309
 of no one, 539
 of the people, 539
 who has only one, 796
 your tardy, to chide, 317
 Sons attain the praise, few, 256
 of poverty repine, 242
 of thine, these strong, 361
 our wiser, 244
 seldom succeed their father's praise,
 154
 Song, a child of, 62
 a new, for old wine, 662
 an antique, 327
 an earthly, 366
 an old, made by an aged old pate,
 443
 assailed thy shame, 356
 bright names will hallow, 52
 by, the Gods are pleased, 503
 charms the sense, 213
 considered a perfect gem, 64
 everything ends in, 730
 fame of, lasts for ever, 669
 for our banner! 233
 give ear unto my, 148
 heavenly she, 75
 is as foam, 356
 is ended, my, 328
 kiss the soul in, 66
 lasting is the, 210
 learn sooner than a, 251
 lessens care, 589
 machine, only a, 204
 many an idle, 250
 melancholy out of a, 286
 no, no supper, 833

- Song, no sorrow in thy,** 35
 nor the lips lack, 355
 of a merryman, 143
 of joy, redundant, 341
 of meeting and parting, 241
 one grand, sweet, 185
 one immortal, 122
 others shall sing the, 390
 our tedious, 225
 passes not away, 385
 perpetual, a, 503
 phantom of a silent, 361
 produced by nature or art, 597
 romance, or lay, 269
 shall learn thy, 346
 so pure, so great, 239
 soft words make a, 381
 some merry, 250
 swallow-flights of, 366
 swear to the truth of a, 259
 that mighty orb of, 402
 that old, was sung, 326
 the burden of his, 21
 the same old, 503
 the warning, 95
 to the few, 337
 triumphal, 503
 unmelodious was the, 270
 vibrations of his witching, 374
 virtue filled with life by, 503
 what gifts can reward such a, 645
 what they teach in, 331
 wine-cup and, 677
 your, is as sleep to the weary, 689
- Songs and sonnets, my book of,** 277
 cheerful, 399
 endure, would you have your, 28
 fruit for their, 3
 have immunity from death, 503
 I fashion laborious, 629
 I too have my, 687
 lean and flashy, 224
 my, of no advantage to me, 503
 nothing but, wanting, 605
 of her he seeks, 36
 of sadness and mirth, 194
 of thine, high, 355
 old, 398
 our sweetest, 331
 prince of sweet (Villon), 356
 read my own sweet, 165
 spiteful, die out, 503
 trust not your, to leaves, 540
 your merrier, are mournfuller, 358
- Songsmith, slight not the,** 385
Songsters, the swarming, 374
Songstress, sober-suited, 373
Sonne, up rose the, 75
Sonnet, I shall turn, 281
 pun, perfect as a, 188
 scorn not the, 404
 there is a pretty, 240
Sonnets, phrases into, 274
 Sackville's, 164
Sonnetteers, wits and, 80
Soon and soon have no end, 591
 done, soon perishes, 850
 enough, if well enough, 849
 gotten, soon spendit, 818
Soople, be, 349
Soothsayers meet, without laughing,
 Cato wondered that, 504
Sophēn de misō, 478
Sophia ouden theōret, 472
Sophism, the great, 8
- Sophist, dark-browed,** 360
 led, 5
Sophisters, economists, and calculators,
 39
Sophistries, barren optimistic, 4
 refurbished, 6
Sophistry, land of, 58
 universities incline to, 9
Sophon toi to saphes, 478
Sophos autō, 474
monos eleutheros, 474
Sophōtatos hos d'an pleist' echē, 476
Soporific on the listless ear, 94
Sorcery, a pleasing, 213
Sordello's story, 28
Sordid man calls himself thrifty, 693
Sore, a salve for every, 867
 an old, 813
 breaks out, same old, 361
 to touch a, 689
- Sorrow, a pound of,** 19
 a rooted, 310
 a solitary, 182
 and night watches, 850
 and sighing shall flee away, 420
 and silence are strong, 194
 any, like unto my sorrow, 421
 bound with, 357
 breeds sorrow, 120
 buys, wi' his ain siller, 801
 canker, 290
 concealed, 325
 fail not for, 48
 follows pleasure, 711
 for the lost Lenore, 242
 good only for sin, 850
 good rest from, 354
 gnarling, 291
 had more closely tied, 230
 hang, 393, 765
 I have a silent, 333
 I supped with, 328
 is asleep, when, 880
 is cheered by being poured, 171
 is in vain, 240
 is knowledge, 57
 kills not, but blights, 850
 lie, without the door let, 393
 long-indulged, 189
 Lord Lovel he died out of, 442
 makes us wise, 367
 must I tune, 225
 never comes too late, 153
 never more on her shall light, 62
 no profit in, 850
 now melt into, 54
 of such days, 101
 of the meanest thing that feels, 395
 only sorrow's shade, 360
 regions of, 211
 returned with the dawning, 67
 selfish, ponders on the past, 52
 sense and, 273
 shared is but half a trouble, 749
 sit down, 281
 sleepeth, when, 350
 sphere of our, from the, 331
 suffocating, 330
 than in anger, more in, 312
 that bides, 234
 the load of, 280
 the longest, 257
 the path of, 102
 there is no, 27
 thou climbing, 306

- Sorrow, to belie, well-feigned, 273
 to show an unfelt, 309
 tracketh wrong, 205
 useless and hopeless, 177
 void of, 47
 was, what, 151
 wear a golden, 300
 where there is, is holy ground, 392
 with wisest, 311
 words, give, 310
 years of, 36
- Sorrows, a man of, 421
 all, less with bread, 754
 are dry, 850
 big children, big, 819
 come, when, 318
 flow, 228
 hid, to declare, 106
 less with bread, 850
 make not two of one, 823
 of a poor old man, 235
 past, moderately lament, 388
 remembered, 242
 short that gain eternal bliss, 346
 sit, I and, 293
 soothes his, 236
 swallows other, 322
 to reveal, 105
 wait you, 33
 why anticipate, 108
- Sorrow's crown of sorrow, 362
 salve, 80
 spy, knowledge, 105
- Sorry, did not imagine I could have
 been so, 332
- Sors exitura, serius ocus*, 625
- Sort, all this, 552
- Sortes sanctorum*, 682
virgilianæ, 682
- Sospetto licenzia fede*, 851
- Sot or dunce, 101
 to each affronting, 237
 who weds a, to get his cot, 885
- Sot, un, en trois lettres*, 731
- Sots depuis Adam, sont en majorité*, 724
- Sôthenta memnêsthai*, 472
- Sou comme un Anglois*, 729
- Sought in vain, they never, 42
- Soul, a fiery, 122
 a happy, 103
 a lost, 713
 a, of little worth, 559
 a purer, 266
 and an erect form, of what use to
 have a, 655
 and body part, 103
 and God stand sure, 32
 and his pure, 292
 as white as heaven, 136
 awoke, then my, 339
 blissful, 3
 cannot exist without body, 677
 compensated for want of, 4
 craves beer, 68
 darkness on the parting, 65
 empress of, 243
 everyone trusted with care of his,
 785
 fat his, 76
 flow of, 250
 general current of the, 151
 grammarcy on his, 316
 grows into the, 1
 guest and companion of body, 492
 have mercy o' my, 203
- Soul, his altered, 125
 his eager, 139
 his, shall be her soul, 187
 hurt to the, is neglected, 645
 I have not found a whiter, 187
 I wish there was winders to my,
 24
 immortality of, 675
 indomitable, 384
 is an enchanted boat, 330
 is dead that slumbers, 193
 is form, 346
 is his own, 296
 is sick, 98
 is up in arms, 91
 is where it loves, 863
 is with the saints, 86
 less troubles the, than the eye, 820
 lost, all lost, 738
 mouse of any, 254
 my lofty, 4
 needs few things, 863
 no stab can kill, 262
 not a smaller, 370
 O my prophetic, 313
 of mad, 713
 of whim, 249
 on earth, 232
 one must have a, 716
 one, outweighs them all, 409
 one virtue in my, 87
 possessed of many gifts, 361
 profits by body's suffering, 210
 purest, that e'er was sent, 69
 relies, the parting, 152
 sentimental, 18
 sick, must cure itself, 733
 -sides, boasts two, 31
 so dead, the man with, 272
 something in his, 36
 sublime, 19
 sweet and virtuous, 162
 that pity touched, 65
 that rises with us, 402
 the body's guest, 261
 the flying, 253
 the public, 67
 the pure, 22
 the true, 229
 there fled the, 338
 to see the human, 56
 too deep into his, 230
 unlettered, small-knowing, 281
 wears out the breast, 60
 who would force the, 400
- Souls, a land of, 52
 are ripened, 16
 as free, 55
 assembly and gathering of, 622
 bent down to earth, 621
 can never die, 106
 favoured, rank level with monarch:
 723
 grow hard, some, 123
 have no death, 592
 little bodies have great, 819
 lost in the dark, 30
 not lent in usury, 210
 of women are so small, 51
 poor men have no, 841
 steeping their, 234
 the flower of their, 355
 their, a heavy burden, 594
 to souls can never teach, 103
 to the land of, 65

- Souls, try men's, 239
 two, with but a single thought, 196
 void of heavenly things, 621
 we that have free, 316
 Soul's calm sunshine, 247
 dark cottage, 381
Soulier, à chaque pied son, 776
 Sound, a booming, clanging, 500
 a most melodious, 345
 a picture of the sense, 241
 all is not, 179
 an echo, 241 *note*
 and fury, full of, 310
 he shall be, who can think himself
 so, 567
 more, than value, 638
 must seem an echo, 244
 no touch of human, 3
 persuasive, 91
 shocks of, 362
 soul of happy, 396
 the blissful, 77
 without mind, 514
 Sounds, a sympathy with, 100
 and motions, 340
 concord of sweet, 285
 concord of well-tuned, 327
 rural, 98
 sweet, everywhere, 234
 we love, 233
 Sounding on, went, 403
 Soup, according to your bread, 768
Soupe, la, fait le soldat, 749
Souper à cinq, coucher à neuf, 725
 Sour, lofty and, 301
 to keep at times frae being, 44
 Source, few consider the rivulet's, 378
 les choses valent toujours mieux
 dans leur, 724
 of all living things, 540
 of softer woe, had locked the, 272
 Sous, not a, had he got, 16
 Souter told his queerest stories, 44
 South, fickle is the, 364
 full of the warm, 182
 the sweet, 56, 288
 wind blows bait to the fish, 881
 wind is in the rain's mouth, 881
 wind, the soft, 234
 Southron, false, 457
 Soveranitie, nor wives na, 199
 Sovereign, the true, 72
 when I forget my, 376
 Sovereign's ear, 87
 Sovereign'st thing on earth, 293
 Sovereignty of man in knowledge, 9
 sex desire, 126
 the top of, 182
 Sow, as you, so you shall reap, 759
 barley when the sloe is white, 881
 barren, never good to pigs, 739
 beans in the mud, 850
 corn in clay, 850
 dary and set wet, 868
 early, soon mow, 772
 every, to its ain trough, 775
 fills, as the, the draff sours, 758
 in the slop, 850
 in the sop, 464
 little knows the fat, 819
 loves filth better than roses, 863
 still, eats up all, 863
 thin, mow thin, 850
 with the hand, 479
 wrong, by th' ear, 865
 Sows, colliers' and alewives', are well
 fed, 741
 who, trusts in God, 798
 Sow's ear, a purse out of a, 888
 Sower some difficultee, 76
 Sower, rath, never borrows of late, 862
 Soweth little, he that, shall reap little,
 438
 whatsoever a man, 434, 438
 Sowing, forbear not, because of birds,
 780
 or reaping, no, for me in this, 588
 seed in the sea, 474
 some do the, 489
 we reap our, 127
 with the basket, 850
 Sown, as you have, so you shall reap,
 700
 Space and time, annihilate but, 257
 illuminating dead, 210
 in, comes grace, 809
 King of infinite, 314
 mind loves free, 860
 wind-swept, 3
 Spacious armament, 2
 times, the, 361
 Spade, a spade, call a, 142, 765
 Spades, the emblem of untimely
 graves, 99
 Spain, 52 *note*
 all evil comes from, 461
 renowned romantic land, 51
 Spain's chivalry, 63
 Spake as he, no man ever, 357
 o' thing, but he thought another,
 76
 seldom, they, 73
 Span on earth, their little, 235
 Spangled heavens, 2
 suburbs, 260
 Spaniard, when he sings, either mad or
 has nothing, 884
 Spaniards seem wiser than they are, 11
 Spaniel, a woman, and a walnut tree,
 750
 hot-pursuing, 372
 Spaniels of the world, 405
 well-bred, 250
 Spanish fleet thou canst not see, 333
 Spare all I have, 132
 better, at the breird than the
 bottom, 762
 me, I pray, 631
 the cast down, 631
 the living brute, 100
 Spares the bad, who, 798
Spargere voces ambiguas, 490
 Sparing, enemies too, 2
 no such gain as to be, 619
 Spark, a hasty, 304
 from a, fire, 532
 little, muckle work, 745
 may be hidden, 574
 nor human, 252
 O illustrious, 94
 small, shines in the dark, 749
 tiny, makes great fire, 632
 vital, 253
 Sparks, heroic electric, 33
 fly upward, as the, 413
 fly when wits meet, 882
 of fury from, 237
 Sparkle for ever, 364
 of his swarthy eye, 273
 of the purity of man's first estate, 8

- Sparrow, caters for the, 286
 fall, a, 245
 in hand, 740
 providence in the fall of a, 319
 Sparrows, two, on one ear of corn, 875
 Speak according to rules, 13
 amiss, if I, 76
 clearly, 165
 clearly, to, of great use, 701
 he must have leave to, 793
 hear all men, 162
 his thought, to, 256
 I, to those who know, 473
 if you wish me to, be silent, 677
 ill, do not, of an enemy, but think it, 515
 ill of no man to his face, 180
 kens when to, 792
 less than thou knowest, 306
 little and to the purpose, 850
 little and well, 868
 little, but the truth, 850
 little, write less, 868
 long enough, 349
 man's first duty to, 349
 more in a minute, will, 321
 much, hear a little, and, 211
 much, many, that cannot speak well, 824
 no ill, some, and do no good, 849
 not, till you have somewhat to speak, 71
 now, or else hereafter for ever hold his peace, 438
 of a man as you find him, 850
 of a person and he'll appear, 852
 of me as I am, 325
 one can, seven can sing, 838
 one's mind becomes a pleasure, 392
 or be for ever silent, 206
 prepared to, or be silent, 594
 province of knowledge to, 166
 right on, 304
 roughly to your little boy, 118
 see to whom you, and what you say, 654
 shall I hear him, 210
 slow to, 436
 so free, who never was heard to, 442
 so well and do so ill, 208
 so well, one that can, 206
 softly, 2
 spare to, spare to speed, 850
 the thing he will, 361
 think what now you, 316
 to hear him, 335
 to, what he feels, 536
 to whom you, of whom, 443
 too boldly, 231
 unable to, and to be silent, 476
 well of you, when all men, 428
 well of your friend, 850
 well, vain men will, 104
 what I do know, 304
 what I have heard, 679
 what I think I, 287
 when all, none hears, 879
 when you're spoken to, 850
 Speaker, be a fool, though the, 869
 evil, and doer, differ only in opportunity, 583
 must be somewhat of a poet, 452
 some before the, 258
 wrong the best, 255
- Speaking fails, persuades when, 289
 he had often repented, 522
 kindly does not hurt the tongue, 767
 knew the best time for, 651
 nor have I readiness in, 609
 right, all time right for, 475
 skilled in, 707
 styles of, 115
 the impressionable time for, 591
 things which they ought not, 435
 thought him still, 217
 trade, adepts in the, 80
 well, skilful lying part of, 500
 writing-down helpful to, 617
 Speaks best who can hold his peace, 380
 beware of a man who never, 763
 but never talks, 166
 ill, consider the life of him that, 835
 lavishly, he that, 799
 least, knows most who, 792
 me fair, who, 799
 one thing; hides another in his mind, 471
 reservedly, he, 256
 the thing he should not, who, 799
 well, a fool sometimes, 567
 who, sows, 799
 Speals, hews the manifest, 791
 Spear and shield, the idle, 225
Specie virtutis et umbræ, 536
 Species, beasts of same, spare each other, 631
 greater and less do not alter, 583
 is wise, 41
Specimen esto, ceteris, 570
 Specimens, vilest, among demagogues, 203
Speciosum polla decora, 671
 Spectacles, death's arquebuse, 850
 Spectator, a mere, 33
Spectator elegans, 616
 Spectre in a world of spectres, 69
 of a murdered man, 125
 Speculate even on famine, 726
 Speculations, of all, 231
Speculum, tanquam in, 566
 Speech, a knavish, 317
 a stately, 395
 afterwards, make your, 716
 and life please you, him whose, 526
 as the life, so the, 475
 be alway with grace, 435
 be short, let thy, 424
 better than letter, 11
 blossom into, 32
 complacent, 102
 concerning evil, a mitigation, 527
 contemptible, his, 434
 created thought, 330
 daylight of honest, 209
 dead without a willing hearer, 349
 deceives more than looks, 543
 English stupidest in, 72
 flow of, fatal to many, 693
 foolish, against powerful persons, 504
 forgotten like a maiden, 258
 gentleness of, 685
 given to conceal the mind, 339
 his, flowed sweeter than honey, 480
 I thought of, in the cab, 372
 if you look for a good, 295

- Speech is a physician, 492
 is given to all, 509
 is of time, 71
 is silver, 850
 law and rule of, 572
 liberty of, 8
 manner of his, 305
 many harmed by, 380
 more have repented, than silence,
 828
 music of, 101
 no gods love idle, 356
 none comparable with silence, 69
 of the clear, 232
 picture of the mind, 850
 power of, 304
 rare is their, 662
 ready, flowed fair, 271
 rude am I in my, 322
 rules of, 673
 sae smooth his, 210
 slow in, 576
 such man, such style of, 646
 that Christian, 342
 the poetry of, 53
 thought deeper than, 103
 to all, song to the few, 337
 true use of, 148
 wed itself with, 366
 wise things bound up in short, 764
 with horrid, 314
- Speeches, long, suit long ears, 198
 sowed doubtful, 188
- Speed add wings, to thy, 213
 fury of his, 327
 is delay, in desire, 531
 nothing safer in civil strife, 605
 safety in, 130
 teach me, 291
 the soft intercourse, 253
- Speedy carriage, make, 378
 Speir not, they are as wise that, 792
- Speirein ison en pontō*, 474
te cheiri dei, 479
- Speirs mickle, they that, 868
 Spell better than they pronounce, 82
 that charms, 238
 that on all souls fell, 356
 the gentle, 238
 which no one can, 341
- Speller, fancy of the, 111
- Spem, præter, quidquid eveniat*, 656
pretio non emo, 526, 682
salutis in audacia, 697
- Spend and God will send, 850
 could moderately, 242
 give and, 783
 ken when to, 814
 knows not how to, 372
 little, pay cash, 850
 no good, but if it be, 346
 spare to, spend to spare, 850
 wherewith to, 18
 while thou hast wherewith to, 328
- Spender, spender, e sparagnar*, 862
 to a good, God is treasure, 871
- Spenders, great, bad lenders, 787
- Spending, in, lies the advantage, 809
- Spendit, little good soon, 819
- Spends more than he is worth, who,
 885
 who, more than he should, 885
- Spenser, a little nearer, 19
 Raleigh to, 262
 renowned, 19
- Spenser's magical song, 35
- Spent, ill got, ill, 807
 little good soon, 745
 naught's had, all's, 309
- Speranda omnia homini dum vivit*, 883
- Speranza, lasciate ogni*, 737
- Sperare timenti, liceat*, 679
- Spernere malignum vulgus*, 583
- Spernit, quod petiit*, 654
- Spes cenatica*, 682
dum anima est, 883
ex temeritate, 565
gregis, 683
mihi semper adest, 531
nulla ulterior, 542
quoque minor, hoc magis cupit, 704
sibi quisque, 683
ulla videndi, 600
vestras uritis, 705
- Spuede bradeōs*, 478
- Sphalmata tōn tekontōn*, 478
- Sphere, all quit their, 245
 gird the, 217
- Spheres, an echo of the, 64
 music of the, 26
 the harmonious, 67
 the tuned, 305
 to shake the, 125
- Spiciante a Dio*, 736
- Spice and salt that season, 301
 saved by, 252
- Spices stimulate appetite, 485
- Spider, he spun it out of himself like
 a, 525
- Spiders, half-starved, 80
 rationalists like, 12
- Spider's touch, the, 245
- Spies, ears and eyes of princes, 850
 not single, 318
- Spin and reel, man cannot at same
 time, 746
 thy future, 257
- Spinning, let every girl mind her, 737
 weeping, deceit, 75
- Spinoza, Novalis on, 734
- Spire-steeples, 83
- Spires, whose silent finger, 403
 ye distant, 152
- Spirit, a fairer, 376
 a rarer, 305
 a soaring, 396
 a wounded, who can bear, 417
 a, yet a woman too, 395
 alacrity of, 299
 born to bless, 230
 constraineth me, 414
 drown my manly, 284
 gone, great, 305
 humble, tranquil, 107
 I hear some gentle, 134
 in, and in truth, 430
 indeed is willing, 428
 let th' ungentle, learn, 232
 present in, 432
 pure as hers, 230
 ready, the flesh weak, 683
 rest perturbed, 313
 shall return to God, 419
 so still and quiet, 322
 that quickeneth, 430
 the accusing, 348
 the immense and brooding, 187
 the strongest and the fiercest, 213
 thou gentle, 91
 thy unbound, 102

- Spirit, undaunted, 297
 walks, of day deceased, 406
 world, the, 195
 Spirits, black, and white, 310
 choice and master, 303
 from the land of, 86
 I can call, 293
 no revenue, but thy good, 316
 of most erected, 219
 raise no more than you can conjure
 down, 844
 rushed together, 362
 the drooping, 93
 think not my, 228
 when they please, 212
Spiro, dum, spero, 883
 Spit him like a pliver, 42
 in his loof, a man may, 746
 in his nieve, a man may, 746
 little god of love turn the, 444
 Spite, O cursed, 313
 thus far have we answered, 547
 Spiteful, not humour to be, 611
 songs die out, 503
 Spitting in church, 849
 Spleen, cooked his, 364
 only seizes the lazy, 352
 the sophist's, 182
 to mankind, 255
 wit and mirth and, 2
 Splendid shilling, 241
Splendida facta, 538
Splendidus non sumptuosus, 526
 Splendour and fame, children of, 385
 of a sudden thought, 32
 shattered, 52
 stays, but the, 355
 Splenetic and rash, 319
 Splitting words, 553
 Spoiled the Egyptians, 411
 Spoiler, a cruel, 238
 Spoils of Nature, 25
 of time, 151
 the splendid, 683
 to the victors, 458
 Spoke on't, and not have, 305
 Spoken, beauty and grace of what is,
 592
 is spoken, 751
 mickle, part mon spill, 815
 not easy to be, 601
 to the purpose, a labouring man has
 often, 477
 well, that is well taken, 853
Spoletino, 2, 792
Spolia opima, 683
 Spondee, definition of, 576 *nota*
 Sponge, I do not drink more than a, 718
 over it, 829
 Spontaneous things please most, 545
 Spoon, a long-shafted, 793
 behoveth him a ful long, 76
 he must have a long, 793
 Spoons, after eating, 752
 let us count our, 176
 Sport an hour, to, 231
 animals never kill for, 139
 hand-in-hand with science, 363
 not for gain but, 161
 of men, circumstances seem the, 62
 that wrinkled care derides, 221
 'tis royal, 208
 turn serious matters to, 570
 with Amaryllis, 223
 Sports and journeys, men known in, 809
 Sports hardy, or contest bold, 271
 Sporus tremble, let, 250
 Spot is cursed, the, 395
 is most seen on finest cloth, 749
 of earth supremely blest, 226
 out damned, 310
 Spots in your feasts of charity, 436
 not take offence at a few, 705
 of kindred, 631
 quadrangular, 99
 Spouse, children of the present, 257
 Spout and spout, 230
 at whales, 819
 Sprat to catch a herring, 889
 to catch a mackerel, 744, 876
 Sprats, weavers' beef, 877
 Spread, throughout the world dispersed,
 399
Spretæ injuria formæ, 584
 Spring, a young man's fancy, 362
 beautiful spring, 92
 best of the year, 540
 brings flowers, 638
 cold becomes milder in, 543
 come gentle, 372
 comes slowly up, 85
 does not always flourish, 703
 follows winter, 673
 has no second, 241
 heat returns to the bones in, 704
 here is continual, 551
 in, the year is in greatest beauty,
 619
 nearer to the, 123
 pebbly, 87
 perpetual, 703
 sweet, 162
 the dead, 235
 the infants of the, 312
 the soote season, 351
 the voice of, 159
 time's harbinger, 137
 unlocks the flowers, 158
 untasted, 1
 white foam of the, 384
 would be but gloomy, 232
 Springs, poisoned, 237
 Springe, woodcock to mine own, 319
 Sprites and goblins, one of, 289
 Spriting gently, do my, 276
 Spun, that which will not be, 853
 Spur a willing horse, 770
 and bridle, reason between the, 844
 folly to kick against the, 566
 in the head worth two in the heels,
 749
 of action, 87
 of all great minds, 74
 of noble minds, 89
 one who is running, to, 513
 to prick the sides, no, 308
 Spurs, first part of armour, 850
 he that hath love, hath, 884
 seldom rides tynes the, 846
 spare the, 631
 speed is in the, 754
 Spurned in vain, 240
 Spurred boldly on, 123
 Spurring, bloody with, 292
 Spy, not so much a, 30
 Spying all, 273
 Squadron in the field, never set, 322
 Squadrons bright, 225
 God for the big, 715
 Squalls, look out for, 821

- Square man in a round hole, 749
 my trial, 222
 person in the round hole, 337
 quite out of, 345
 to make a matter, 561
 Squat, though something, 6
 Squeaking, the vile, 284
 Squeamish, no use in being, 31
 Squeezing, not the smallest intention of, 337
 Squire and his relations, 112
 Squirrel, the joiner, 319
Sta bene, chi, 817, 848
 Stab, no, the soul can kill, 262
Stabat Mater, 683
Stabit quocunque jeceris, 683
 Staff be crooked, if the, 806
 of life, 353
 old man's, knocker at death's door, 861
 old man's, rapper of death's door, 756
 Stag at eve, 270
 first catch the, 779
 Stags led by a lion, 540
 Stage, all the world's a, 286
 but echoes back, 176
 but on the, 125
 drive thee off the, 691
 frets his hour upon the, 310
 he was natural, on the, 147
 if this were played upon a, 289
 life is a, 478
 me in their eyes, 278
 on a large, 653
 poor, degraded, 346
 strutting on a petty, 403
 the world is a, 738
 veteran on the, 175
 where every man must play, 283
 wonder of our, 180
 Stages, in our later, 241
 where'er his, 332
 Stager, an old Parliament, 145 *note*
 Staggered that stout Stagirite, 187
 Stagyrites, filled with, 229
 Stain, in thine honour, leave not a, 424
 incapable of, 213
 know not any, 189
 like a wound, 39
 Stair, as he comes up the, 210
 Stake, ill, standeth longest, 755
 that cannot stand one year, 810
 Stakes, no, no draw, 465
 Stale device, 1
 flat, and unprofitable, 311
 oath that is not, 6
 Stalk about, 1
 withering on the, 396
 Stamford fair, bullocks at, 295
 Stamp, not the king's, makes the metal, 405
 Stand and wait, who only, 224
 give me but a thought to, 470
 he scarce could, 120
 here I, 735
 or fall, with dignity may, 398
 Standard, measure by his own, 588
 Standers-by see more than gamesters, 821
 Standeth, he that thinketh he, 652
 let him that thinketh he, 433
 Standing, long, and little offering, 820
 Stands not surely, he, 793
 Stanhope's pencil writ, with, 410
 Stanza, each exalted, 244
 who pens a, 250
 Star, bright particular, 288
 but the twinkling of a, 50
 Chamber matter, a, 277
 does not know a, 130
 fair as a, 394
 fixed as a, 399
 follow but thy, 73
 for every state, 392
 gone like a, 265
 grapples with his evil, 366
 his, outshines the rest, 588
 in bigness as a, 214
 influence of malignant, 19
 like a falling, 212
 like a shooting, 292
 like as a, 457
 man is his own, 134
 might soil his, 45
 of dawn, a later, 394
 perfect as a, 336
 -pictured Nature's ceiling, 67
 shall rise a, 180
 that ushers in the even, 328
 that's fallen, 67
 the evening, 218
 the northern, 303
 the wat'ry, 289
 thy soul was like a, 398
 to every fixed, 281
 to guide the humble, 204
 twinkle, little, 359
 Stars, a thousand eyes, 23
 a wise man will rule the, 668
 and stripes, 120
 as the, are far from earth, 537
 began to blink, 394
 blesses his, 1
 blossomed the lovely, 194
 but not the, 32
 by rugged ways to the, 634
 cruel, calls the, 495
 cut him out in little, 321
 fairest of, 216
 fell like, 227
 govern men, 495
 half-quenched, like, 330
 have no rest, 104
 he reads the, 346
 hide their diminished heads, 214
 I strike the, 686
 in empty night, 227
 in their courses, 412
 kinship with the, 209
 lamps numberless, 36
 music of their motion, 210
 no easy way to the, 611
 of evening, the, 158
 of glory, 120
 of heaven are free, 385
 of morning, dewdrops, 216
 one sees the, 189
 send their shout to the, 506
 (sterres) shone the, 76
 surveyed, some who have, 266
 the primrose, 159
 the sentinel, 67
 the way to the, 580
 thus the journey to the, 677
 to heaven, 871 *note*
 to the heavens, to lend, 681
 two in one sphere, 294
 unutterably bright, 329
 voice of the, 712

- Stars, wandering, 436
 were more in fault than they, 259
 which give little light, 8
 you chaste, 325
 Stare, look big and, 380
 returned the Chief his haughty, 271
 said, "Where I can, sir," 64
 stony British, 368
Stare super vias antiquas, 683
 Starers, stupid, 247
 Stares and listens, 33
 Staring, made others stare, 90
 Starkey, T., 23 *note*
 Starlight, glittering, 215
 Start at the right moment, 877
 early, easy stages, 772
 in time, the thing is to, 729
 not so wildly, 316
 Starts, wild by, 88
 Starve before he stole, 186
 good men, 125
 Joyless dignity to, 338
 right merrily, 375
 with nothing, 283
 Starving populace knows no fear, 604
 upon the very verge of, 149
Stat fortuna domus, 544
nominis umbra, 683
 State, a pillar of, 213
 a thousand years scarce serve to
 form a, 52
 and the family at war, 228
 arguments of, 289
 but a golden prison, 262
 education the greatest gift to the,
 658
 for every star, 392
 founding a firm, 205
 health of the whole, 312
 high and palmy, 311
 is enviable, no, 209
 lifeblood of the, 181
 no assistant to a, 314
 O ship of, 194
 prudent man may direct a, 201
 saves or serves the, 365
 strange eruption to our, 311
 the, does not exist for the Prince,
 641
 the last, of that man, 426
 the man who meddles with a, 80
 the reeling, 95
 the, that is myself, 719
 to ruin or to rule the, 122
 what constitutes a, 179
 whole machinery of, 24
 wise man is the, 130
 States move slowly, 8
 only lost through timidity, 726
 surveyed, 256
 unseen, were better, 237
 State's decrees, a mighty, 366
State super vias, 683 *note*
 Statements interesting but tough, 83
 Statesman and buffoon, 122
 lawyer spoiled the, 115
 too nice for a, 147
 yet friend to truth, 249
 Statesmen and politicians, 116
 at her council, 360
 guard us, 365
 village, 147
 who have pulled ruin on the state,
 27
 Statesmen's kindnesses, 172
 Station, a private, 1
 Stations, know our proper, 112
 Stationers' Company, motto, 704
 Statistics, Carlyle on, 70
 passion for, 150
 Statius, 77 *note*
Statuum statui ex auro, 555
 Statue, dotes on a gilded, 196
 grows, the more the, 456
 is then beautiful, 130
 like repose, 3
 rather it should be asked, why I had
 no, 451
 that enchants the world, 373
 why he had no, 12
 worthy of a wretched, 542
 Statues in the market place, 467
 meal from, 533
 moulder into worth, 448
 must come down, many, 388
 which give life to the dead, 563
 Stature, each man makes his own, 409
Status quo, 683
 Stay a little that we may make an end
 the sooner, 11
 and news will find you, 850
 awhile, that we may end sooner, 828
 he that can, obtains, 776
 I must not, 376
 little while we have to, 133
 must you? Can't you go? 450
 never continueth in one, 438
 oh! stay, 228
 they make long, 237
 to wish her, 217
 traveller, 679, 583
 Stayed, too late I, 344
 Stays, he that, does the business, 799
 Steadfast and unmovable, 91
 Steal, a floc for the phrase, 277
 a pin, who will, 800
 he gangs early to, 790
 from the world, 253
 myself from life, 257
 no more, learned to, 96
 not this book for fear of shame, 466
 not this book, mine honest friend,
 466
 the goose, give the giblets in alms,
 851
 the pig, and give the feet to God, 873
 to be sure they may, 333
 to, one bean from a thousand pecks,
 596
 us from ourselves, 127, 251
 Stealing and lying are neighbours, 848
 ducks, 463
 friar preached against, 857
 should not be sullied with the crime
 of, 82
 Steals an egg, who, 799
 for others, who, 799
 Steam engine in trousers, 337
 unconquered, 105
 Steamers, coffee on board, 372
 Steadfastness, wed thy folk to, 78
 Steed, like a hot, 268
 my bonny white, 272
 Steeds, fiery-footed, 321
 gave o'er, 270
 Steel, a good piece of, worth a penny,
 744
 as with triple, 213
 clad in complete, 222
 foemen worthy of their, 271

- Steel, if, had never been discovered, 488
in complete, 312
repress the mischief with cold, 509
with hoops of, 312
Steepe, wild and stormy, 66
Steeple, a-cawing from a, 168
Steer a middle course, 207
right onward, 225
thy course steadily, 342
Steerage of my course, the, 320
Steers mate at the helm, 220
whom God, 801
Steersmen, grow good, 210
Stenagmoi, 475
Stenches, two-and-seventy, 87
Step above the sublime, 239
by step, 851
by step, and word by word, 186
by step, goes a long way, 777
-dame buffetings, 67
-dame, false as a, 301
-dame, ruled by his, 799
greatest, is out of doors, 858
hath its value, each, 399
mind the, 466
more true, 270
on the stair, thy small, 226
over the threshold, is hardest, 812
the first, is troublesome, 812
Steps, in all her, 217
to retrace one's, 535
with unequal, 549, 673
Stephen, L., on genius, 782
Stepmother, stony-hearted, 489 *note*
take heed of a, 852
Stepping-stone, good fortune a, 535
stones, may rise on, 366
Sterilem duci vitam juvenilem, 549
Stern joy which warriors feel, 271
saints and tortured, 272
Sternhold, out-sternholded, 141
Stet processus, 684
Stew in their own grease, 458
Steward, and he's a, 302
for the poor, 249
Stewards of the mysteries, 432
Stick, a crooked, cannot be made
straight, 475
any, to beat a dog, 757
at nothing, 257
best end of the, 790
no argument like that of the, 826
press a, it seems a youth, 842
some will, 841
Sticks, little, kindle, 819
something always, 495
Stiffer, no combatants are, 101
Stiff-necked people, 411
saints are more, 50
Still, better to sit, 269
extolled for standing, 95
him, who hath none to, 749
small voice, 412
they come, cry is, 310
Stillness, a solemn, 151
and the night, 285
deep as death, 66
the, is terrifying, 555
when they brawl, 367 *note*
Stilly night, oft in the, 231
Stilo inverso, 684
Stilts, on Bible, 168
Stima, chi non se, vien stimato, 844
Sting, honey lent, without the, 375
is in the tail, 863
Sting, leaves no, behind, 264
Stings, endure the, 93
nasty long, 18
Stinks, and several, 87
Stipendio, pro, 491
Stir it and stump it, 144
the fretful, 396
you, what should not be stirred, 467
Stirn, eine offene, 734
Stirrup and the ground, between the, 447
as guid may hould the, 758
Stitch in time saves nine, 749
stitch, stitch, 169
Stô, dos moi pou, 470
Stock, lock, and barrel, 450
Stocks and subscriptions poured, 249
learns how, will fall, 259
Stockish, hard, and full of rage, 285
Stoic, like a, 208
of the woods, 65
severe, 220
Stoic's pride, the, 245
Stole 'em, I wonder where he, 353
Stolen, heart of a maiden is, 228
kisses, 851
waters are sweet, 416
Stoles, nice white, 17
Stomach cannot be hid, 821
carries the feet, 738, 863
has no ears, 863
is not good, 350
none bigger than another by a span,
725 *note*
sharp, short devotion, 748
the starving, 56
your, holds no more than mine, 589
Stomachs, rich folks seek, 841
Stone at your door, a, 804
blossoming in, 195
bread and a, 490 *note*
dropping water wears the, 684
fling but a, 154
found, no dog comes, 880
God in the, 34
if I had not lifted the, 805
in a well is not lost, 749
let him first cast a, 430
lytil tryfelling, 232
no man can stay a, 751
no, without name, 618
not in your way, need not offend, 863
of Sisyphus, 497
of stumbling, 420
oft-moved, gathers no moss, 748
operation for the, 337
raise thou the, 385
rugged, grows smooth, 748
scorpion under every, 685
stumble twice against the same, 470
tell where I lie, not a, 253
that is rolling, 378, 379
the conscious, 129
the drop hollows out the, 546
the white, 23
this is the famous, 162
to emulate in, 269
to make two hits with one, 872
to turn every, 625
two hits with one, 814
unmoved as, by his words, 600
walls do not a prison make, 196
walls, hunger will break, 804
we raised not a, 393
which the builders refused, 415
will he give him a, 425

- Stone, without a, 253
 Stones and sayings they will remember,
 162
 he speaks, 574
 in piled, 225
 inestimable, 299
 move the very, 304
 sermons in, 286
 thrown only at fruitful trees, 851
 who is silent, gathers, 797
 who remove, bruise their fingers, 885
 will immediately cry out, 429
 worthless, 816
 Stonehenge, 120 *note*
 Stony limits, 320
 the, from their hearts, 218
 Stood, sufficient to have, 214
 Stool, with a three-legged, 287
 Stools, between two, 763
 to sit on two, 523
 Stoop, he maun, that has a low door,
 793
 to that there, doatest think I'd, 24
 to, when the head is off, 812
 wisdom nearer when we, 402
 would all but, 243
 Stoops, to rise, it, 32
 Stop, perwailed on him to, 111
 Stopp'st thou me, wherefore, 85
 Stops, to know my, 316
 Store, amidst our flowing, 123
 to review one's, is to mow twice, 872
 Storied of old, 222
 Stories, certain antient, godly, 423
 from the land of spirits, 86
 great lords', 89
 of holiness, 78
 shorter, must make his, 352
 telling, a sign of mediocrity, 719
 to delight his ear, 328
 to rede ar deltablil, 16
 to study old, 652
 which teach to sin, 634
 Storm, a sob, a, 4
 a town, to be a gentleman, 896
 after a, a calm, 752
 directs the, 2
 in a teacup, 749
 is up, 304
 it cannot calm, brightening the, 231
 my injured skiff fears the scene of
 the, 530
 no, hurts a man who believes, 510
 no power to oppose such a, 600
 nor war lasts for ever, 752
 rides upon the, 94
 that frowns or falls, 410
 that howls, 338
 that stood the, 230
 Storms grow stronger as the days grow
 longer, 758
 make oaks take deeper root, 851
 of state, 301
 shorter as more powerful, 642
 the God of, 165
 vows in, 876
 Story always old, 32
 better, leave a, 382
 feigned for pleasure, 127
 full of humour, 528
 God bless you! 68
 in every breeze, 231
 in our country's, 227
 rough island, 365
 ruined by bad telling, 583
 Story, shall the good man teach, 296
 teach him how to tell my, 323
 telling, first law of, 382
 the labyrinths of the, 578
 the old, old, 166
 to tell my, 319
 without head, 467
 wrong, believe that, 334
 you tell the, prettily, 498
 Stout, desperately, 350
 Stoutness, no objection to, 144
 Strachan, Sir Richard, 410
 Straight in the strength of thy spirit
 358
 on, way must be, 87
 to thrusts, I go, 237
 Strain again, that, 288
 in a sadly pleasing, 252
 soft is the, 244
 unpremeditated, 375
 Strains, mute his tuneful, 274
 that might create a soul, 222
 that sigh, 204
 Straitest sect, the most, 431
 Strait-laced, but all-too-full in bud, 362
 Strand, maypole in the, 23
 Strange all this difference, 255
 but true, 64
 constancy alone is, 263
 this is wondrous, 313
 to relate, 79
 'twas passing, 323
 Stranger among strange faces, 377
 and ye took me in, 428
 disgraceful to turn out a, 696
 filled the Stuarts' throne, 271
 in a strange land, 411
 in this breathing world, 55
 Strangers and pilgrims, 435
 before thee and sojourners, 413
 better, 287
 gracious and courteous to, 10
 he imposes on, 708
 honour'd, by, 253
 law of keeping out, 9
 send them to, and you will see, 590
 Stratagems and spoils, 285
 God the best deviser of, 466
 those oft are, 243
 Stratford-atte-Bowe, school of, 74
 Stratiotikē alogia, 478
 Straw built citadel, 212
 is corn in bad years, 808
 is corn in ill years, 767
 let an ill man lie in thy, 816
 man of, wants a woman of gold, 746
 man of, worth a woman of gold, 746
 master of, eats a servant of steel,
 747
 one foot in, one in spittle, 796
 the last, 859
 tickled with a, 246
 tilts with a, 400
 to find quarrel in a, 318
 who hath shirts of, 885
 Straws, many, bind an elephant, 824
 to split, 873
 Strawberry, Dr. Boteler's saying, 382
 great ones at the mouth of the pot,
 12
 Strawberry grows underneath the nettle,
 296
 wives, 12
 Stray further, will you always, 736
 Stream, against the, to strive, 746

- Stream, by haunted, 221
 cannot rise above the spring, 863
 clear, united, 373
 help myself from the great, 581
 is brightest at its spring, 389
 little, drives a light mill, 145
 little, will quench great thirst, 745
 never fought against the, 557
 of Time, 247
 of Time, oft up the, 264
 of years, the, 330
 or grove, 183
 purling, 2
 sweetness in the, 366
 talk was like a, 258
 the favouring, 670
 the silent, 688
 the smooth, 244
 which ever glides on, 668
- Streams, as shallow, 250
 between two, 763
 from little fountains, 131
 if crystal, 243
 in lavish, 249
 murmuring, 238
 polluted, 227
 roll down, 243
 their channels deeper wear, 46
- Streamers waving, 220
- Streben, Leben heisst*, 817
- Street cries all about, 448
 longest, nearest home, 860
 man in the, 458
 much in the, light of repute, 751
 sayings, 465-466
 who builds on the, 794
 wisdom of the, 458
- Streets, darkens the, 212
 he knew all the, 518 *note*
 uttereth her voice in the, 416
 wisdom of the, 843
- Strength, a giant's, 278
 a tower of, 299
 all below is, 124
 be, so shall thy, 412
 draw, from weakness, 771
 equal in, 213
 from weakness, 738
 in his knowledge of England, 41
 in Saxon, 269
 is made perfect in weakness, 434
 kindly, in the soil, 73
 my, from heaven, 506
 no good at threading needles, 841
 of guilty kings, 5
 shall renew their, 420
 that tower of, 365
 the God-given, 269
 to my proportioned, 222
 to strength, 415
 united is powerful, 709
- Strengthens with his strength, 246
- Stretched, some things which he, 83
- Strict, it is right to be, 663
- Strife, a storm, a, 4
 and friendship allow no excuse, 467
 begets strife, 477, 578
 elemental, 245
 is a wife's dowry, 523
 life means, 817
 never, 578
 none was worth my, 188
 of disputatious men, 102
 religion should extinguish, 101
 the beginning of, 416
- Strife, the dust of, 233
 the unremitting, 349
 to fast from, 164
 what begins in, endures, 658
- Strike, afraid to, 250
 below the knee, 272
 but hear, 8, 451, 704
 delayed to, 218
 for your altars, 155
 home, 68
 if for the people's good, 674
 mint or ye, 826
 now or never, 136
 when to, and when to stay, 358
 while the iron's hot, 851
- Strikes, saying which, 668
- Striking, cruel, 279
- String after string is severed, 375
 always blunders with the same, 665
 best end of the, 790
- Strings, there are, 112
- Strip the stark-naked soul, 258
- Stripes, forty, save one, 434
- Strive for so many things, why, 653
 mightily, 288
- Stroke, no second, 213
 one, fells not an oak, 838
 the friendly, 140
- Strokes, little, fell great oaks, 820
 many, 298
- Strong and free, has made us, 387
 and very courageous, 412
 and yet a gentle hand, 381
 in awe, to keep the, 300
 man after sleep, 226
 only to destroy, 100
 shall be as tow, 419
 smooth and, 152
 the brave, 1
 upon the stronger side, 290
 wants that little, 165
 who can lift himself up, 792
 without rage, 107
 yet so refined, 254
- Stronger most in the right, 826
- Strongest, argument of the, the best,
 721
 Cob was the, 18
 God helps the, 784
 side, on the, 275
 things unseen, 185
 wander furthest, 392
- Struck at Tib, but down fell Tim, 793
- Struggle, each, lessens human woe, 204
 one sharp, stern, 206
- Strumpet never fair, 831
- Stuart, Marie, 358
- Stuarts, a', no sib to the king, 749
 fidelity to the, 371
- Stuarts' throne, stranger filled the, 271
- Stubborn, fate drives the, 778
- Stubbornness, noble, 124
- Students, unruly, often prove pious
 preachers, 748
- Studia adolescentiam alunt*, 548
- Studies, pleasing useful, 242
 serve for delight, 11
 sloth to spend too much time in, 11
 which nourish youth, 548
- Studiis immoritur*, 558
- Studio minuenta laborem*, 557
- Studiorum æmulus*, 487
- Studious of ease, 241
- Studium sine divite vena*, 597
- Study, an over-full belly will not, 559

- Study and books, leave, 153
 craggy paths of, 181
 glory the incitement to, 554
 had made him very lean, 170
 learning won by, 142
 like heaven's glorious sun, 281
 much, is a weariness, 419
 no satiety in, 612
 of mankind, 245
 pruning by, 11
 result of previous, 6
 what you most affect, 287
- Studying to please, 200
- Stuff, that perilous, 310
 their confounded, 251
- Stuffing good for geese, 851
 she asked him for, 17
- Stultus fabularier*, 596
- Stulti prope omnes*, 566
- Stultitia caruisse*, 707
- semper incipit vivere*, 566
- Stumble that run fast, 321
 twice against one stone, to, 470
- Stumbler stumbles least, 161
- Stumbles and falls not, who, 799
 good horse that never, 810
- Stumbling-block in a brother's way, 432
 stone, a, 431
 the excuse of a lame horse, 851
- Stumps, he fought upon his, 441
- Stunned, one who hath been, 85
- Stupidest of London men, 71
- Stupidity, a great admiration for, 392
 no sin but, 391
 with, the gods struggle in vain, 735
- Sturdy, Bob, 178
- Sty, sparks on a, 364
- Stygian cave forlorn, 221
- Style, a higher, than man, 260
 base is the, 346
 careful happiness of, 513
 definition of good, 353
 elegance of, 487
 every man has his own, 456
 familiar, but not coarse, 177
 in so strange a, 243
 infatuates, 100
 insinuating, 251
 is the man, 456, 723
 negligence of, 661
 proclaims the man, 684
 refines, 244
 that inglorious, 409
 the dress of thoughts, 78
- Stytle est l'homme même*, 723
- Styx, the river, 569
- Suadela, goddess of persuasion, 529
- Suasoria ratio*, 662
- Suave, mari magno*, 685
- Suaves in modo*, 541
- Suaviter in modo*, 541, 685
si possis, 675
- Sub judge, 685
- rosa*, 829 note, 686
- Subdue, learned himself first to, 345
 your will, if you, 674
- Subdued, to spare the, 547
- Subduing a grasping disposition, 574
- Subject, from one, to another, 729
 new, 224
 not a slave, 394
 song unlike my, 79
 suited to your powers, 686
 to change the, 873
- Subject, who has chosen a suitable, 511
 wish to be a, 297
- Subjects give love, 107
 the good of, 107
 through fear, 588
- Subject's duty, every, 296
 love, founds greatness on, 259
 questioning, 87
- Subjection, implied, 215
- Sublime and the ridiculous, 239
 ideas, 37
 the really, 452
 to the ridiculous, 715
 to the ridiculous, see "Awful, from the," 470
- Submission, coy, 215
 dishonourable, vile, 321
- Submit or yield, never to, 211
 submitting, sways by, 249
 taught to, 374
- Substance more important than accident, 686
 of things hoped for, 435
- Subtle look and sly, 273
- Subtlety may deceive, 104
 of intellect, 233
- Suburb of the life Elysian, 194
- Succeed, dream that they shall still, 99
 if at first you don't, 164
 in the world, how to, 717
- Succeeds, the one, 362
- Succeeded, I have, 63
- Success, an hour's, 230
 and rest are fellows, 844
 brings to destruction, 686
 dismaller than any failure, 27
 encourages, 555
 God will estimate, 33
 had ever bad, 298
 is from above, 151
 is much befriended, 471
 nothing succeeds like, 834
 of knaves entices many, 686
 the criterion of wisdom, 39
 the mark, 49
 true touchstone of desert, 57
 we ask not of, 55
 will not attend on all, 338
- Successful beyond hope, 218
- Successors, gone before him, 277
- Succour dawns from Heaven, oft, 273
- Succurrere lapsis*, 663
- Suck my last breath, 253
- Suction, power o', 110
- Sudden pull up, rayther a, 110
 things terrify even the brave, 531
- Sudor Anglicus*, 686
- Sue, less used to, 271
 not born to, 291
 when maidens, 278
- Sued and served, 208
 I never, 298
- Sues, my proud heart, 298
- Suez, somewhere east of, 186
- Suffer and be strong, to, 193
 and expect, 851
 hope of all who, 390
 learn to, 520
 long, cannot, 366
 must, who can love, 259
 not without hope we, 402
 the worst, 302
 those who inflict must, 331
 to be wise; labour, to have, 851
 what others, 339

- Suffer**, while I possess, I, 524
 who best can, 219
 who fears to, suffers from fear, 884
Sufferance, in corporal, 279
 is the badge, 283
 wretched to live on, 590
Suffered, fool knows when he has, 477
Sufferer, best of men was a, 107
Suffering brings experience, 777
 child of, 165
 common to all, 473
 ended with the day, 3
 is teaching, 477
 knowledge by, 28
 nothing more inventive than, 476
 they learn in, 331
Sufferings, lamentations relieve, 475
 learn, by our, 121
 to each his, 153
 touch the heart, 687
 which have no tongue, 331
Suffers, he, who conquers, 632
 the body, 210
 when another, wood suffers, 811
 who, conquers, 651
Suffices, what is enough, 668
Sufficiency, an elegant, 373
 desire no more than, 660
Sufficient unto the day, 425
Suffolk cheese, 804
 Lord, 39
Suffrage, universal, 452
Suffrages of the multitude, 611
Suggenes, to, *esanaḡkazei*, 479
Suggestio falsi, 687
Suicide, Britain infamous for, 408
Suing long to bide, 346
Suits, j'y, j'y reste, 717
Suit, a silk, which cost me much, 240
 is best that fits, 853
 lady's, 269
 lightly won, 270
Suits of solemn black, 311
Suitable, all things not, to all, 626
 man, a, 556
Suitor, the last, wins the maid, 859
 the well-moneyed, 529
Suitors following, see, 323
Suivez raison, 729
Suka suka legōn, 478, 765
Sulkiness towards a superior, folly, 684
Sullen mind, in his, 344
Sum quod eris, 686
Sumboulē, hē, 472
Summa malorum, 547
summarum, 687
Summachia meta ton polsmon, 474
Summer, a wholesome, 9
 come, 174
 eternal, 61
 eternal, in his soul, 166
 eves, on, 221
 friendship, 207
 has set in with his usual severity,
 83, 446
 is comely with crops, 638
 is gone, 159
 is y-comen in, 441
 made glorious, 298
 not always, 614
 pride of, 357
 St. Luke's, see *Weather Proverbs*,
 p. 1226
 St. Martin's, 297
 strong, 357
Summer, sweet as, 301
 thy eternal, shall not fade, 327
 wet bad, dry good, 881
Summers, warm the air in inclement,
 352
Summer's day, life is like unto a, 445
 day, man is a, 380
 heat, fantastic, 291
 heat, remembrance of, 81
 lease all too short, 327
 morn, like a, 85
 usual severity, 88
Summerhouse, in the back garden, 110
Summits, split and rent, 270
Summons, upon a fearful, 311
Summum bonum, 501
Sumphorai poiouai makrologous, 467
Sun, a world without a, 65
 against a setting, 302
 and salt, nothing more useful, 608
 argue against the, 487
 as the, extinguishes the stars, 544
 bred o' the, 32
 candle to the, 406
 chariot, what would you do with
 the, 539
 does not shine on disappointed
 ambition, 37
 dominions of the, 65
 false, to call the, 680
 from heaven, though God take the,
 869
 gather round the setting, 402
 gaze upon the, 1
 glimmering tapers to the, 102
 go down upon your wrath, let not
 the, 434
 grows cold, till the, 359
 hail the rising, 140
 has gone down fiery red, 16
 has set, no night has followed, 680
 hooting at the glorious, 84
 in all his state, 5
 is not all spots, 21
 is not polluted, 14
 labour in the, 358
 lending light to the, 579
 maketh His, to rise on the evil and
 the good, 425
 morning, never lasts a day, 773, 860
 morning, seldom ends well, 747
 never sets in the Spanish
 dominions, 459
 nor death looked on without finch-
 ing, 723
 nor does he yield to the, 601
 of my soul, 183
 of other days, 183
 of righteousness, 422
 on this delightful land, 215
 only seen by its own light, 863
 outlive the, 352
 owes no homage to the, 26
 passeth through pollutions, 7
 people adore the rising, 637
 pleasant the, 215
 reflecting upon the mud, 359
 regulate the, 246
 rises in every country, 808
 seems always just set, 115
 setting, doubles the shadows, 680
 shine, though the, leave not thy
 cloak at home, 755
 shines, it is day while the, 884
 shines more brightly, 579

- Sun shines, yet leave not your cloak, 869
 shineth upon the dunghill, 199
 side that's next the, 351
 smiled with unaccustomed light, 512
 the all-beholding, 197
 the garish, 321
 the heat o' the, 307
 the vernal, 269
 the worshipped, 319
 to see for the last time, 718
 to yoke the horses of the, 572
 weary of the, 310
 when highest casts least shadow, 881
 who can gaze upon the, 369
 who shoots at the, 335
 will blind, 680
 with ardent frown, 270
 would ever shine, 23
 Suns, all, not yet set, 615
 set and return, 680
 the process of the, 362
 without a spot, 394
 Sun's sight, in the, 354
 Sunbeam, as the, 225
 Sunbeams lifted higher, 195
 melt, 228
 out of cucumbers, 352
 smitten with, 354
 Sunday, at church on, 83
 clears away the rust, 2
 from the week, divide the, 311
 is not a day in law, 519
 profession, 827
 school words, 82
 shines no Sabbath, 250
 walk, a, 168
 Sundays, a week of, 813
 observe, 161
 of man's life, 161
 two, together, 813
 Sundered not but bound us, 357
 Sundial in the shade, 878
 inscription, 554
 motto, 635 (*Pereunt, etc.*), 710
Suneldestis, 472
 Sunflower that shone, 355
 turns, as the, 228
 Sung at festivals, 326
 he joyously, 234
 what is not worth saying is, 714
Sungen, wie die Alten, 865
 Sunless, not till earth be, 357
 Sunrise, that august, 360
 Sunset and evening star, 371
 death is a, 57
 of life, 66
 of our day, 61
 Sunsets are quite old-fashioned, 391
 Sunshine after rain, 326
 broken in the, 230
 could call up its, 231
 eternal, 146
 every hour, 43
 fit for the, 29
 in my face, 1
 in the shady place, 344
 is a glorious birth, 402
 no, but hath shadow, 833
 of my soul, 342
 stand a little out of my, 454
 still, 230
 to the sunless land, 404
Suola tiene con la scarpa, 863
 Sup and blaw, nae man can, 829
Superanda ferenda, 628
Supercivimus, omnes gentes, 636
 Supererogation, works of, 457
 Superficial, ignorant, 279
 Superfluities, a rich man's, 89
 Superfluity, you complain of, 692
 Superfluous, the, a highly necessary thing, 723
 Superior, I give way to a, 583
 stations, superior woe, 24
 Superiority, art of, to take people on their best side, 723
Superiorum permissu, 512
 Superstition, a senseless fear of gods, 687
 ague of the mind, 273
 antidote to, 335
 atheism and, 655
 deceitful in appearance, 605
 feeble minds' religion, 39
 godless religion, 155
 in avoiding superstition, 10
 no itch more infectious, 617
 not love but, 92
 obeys vanity, 472
 of women, 701
 prone to, 544
 surest medicine for, 14
 the most pestilent pest, 628
 the poetry of life, 732
 Superstitions, all have their, 187
 truths end as, 173
 Superstitious, better dumb than, 180
 it is wrong to be, 663
 soul hath no rest, 48
 ye are too, 431
Supervacuum, omnia, 656
 Supper, a mile after, 135
 after, walk, 639
 after, walk a mile, 752
 great, great pain, 817
 if ever I ate a good, 3
 light, long life, 817
 nourishment which is called, 281
 of the Lord, each meal a, 195
 walk before and after, 685
 when I wished for my, 804
 wrongs not an old man, who steals his, 801
 Suppers, more killed by, 817
 more slain by, 828
 pastime makes, 804
 Supperless, better go to bed, 761
 the hero sate, 252
 who goes to bed, 884
 Suppressed, was immediately, 118
Supra, ut, 701
 vide ut, 706
 Sups well, who, lives well, 674
 well, who, sleeps well, 817
Surdo narras, 688
 Sure as night follows day, 408
 make all, 822
 of nothing but to lose, 95
 that is, which can be made, 505
 Surety, act as, ruin is at hand, 470
 be, danger is at hand, 683
 for a stranger, he that is, 416
 your, wants a surety, 889
 Suretyship, who hateth, 450
 Surfeit has killed more than famine, 477
 has killed more than hunger, 851
 no crude, 222
 with too much, 283

- Surge may sweep, where'er, 52
 murmuring, 306
 Surges lash the sounding shore, 244
 Surgeon must have eagle's eye, lion's
 heart, lady's hand, 744
 practises on an orphan, 559
 young, old physician, 756
 Surgery, no skill in, 294
 past all, 323
 Surgical operation, requires a, 337
 Surplice question, the, 29
 Surprise and rapture, 256
 no little, 17
 respect mingled with, 271
 Surprises, a series of, 130
 millions of, 161
 Surrender judgment, 100
Sursum corda, 688
 Survival of the fittest, 343
Sus, per coll., 688
 Suspect everybody, always, 112
 the nymph, some might, 406
 Suspected, nothing secure unless, 834
 Suspects yet fondly loves, 324
 Suspended, I'll dangle in air, 263
 Suspense, the only insupportable, 268
 Suspicion absolves faith, 14
 bane of friendship, 851
 coward's virtue, 864
 hath, a ready tongue, 294
 haunts the guilty, 298
 ignorance a cause of, 11
 looses faith, 851
 political madness, 14
 sleeps, 214
 strong in the distressed, 486
 who has, rarely at fault, 795
 Suspicions, his first, 66
 like bats, 11
 Suspicion's but at best, 238
 coward fear, 200
 Suspicious is this tragedy, 297
 poor men are, 625
Sustine et abstine, 688
 Sutton, Archbishop, 382 note
Sum cuique, 688
 Suwaroff, 62 note
 Swag, stowed the, 18
 Swagger, men who save money rarely,
 201
 Swain, a frugal, 167
 did woo, 154
 the uncouth, 224
 Swains as he, few such, 26
 commend her, all our, 277
 Swaller myself, I made an effort to, 25
 Swallow, a summer friend, 551
 flights of song, 366
 nature's vagabond, 370
 O tell her, 364
 one, makes not spring, 838
 one, maketh not summer, 838
 suddenly, I had to, 82
 the chaffering, 26
 twittering, 151
 what you have hashed up, 696
 Swallows like false friends, 551
 Swan and shadow, float double, 397
 like a black, 661
 like end, 284
 of Avon, 180
 on still St. Mary's lake, 397
 swam in a silver lake, 7
 swims on a lake, 171
 Swap horses, 831
 Swarry, a friendly, 111
 Swarthy Charles, 1
 Swashing and martial, 285
 Sway more fruitful of life, 357
 popular, 107
 required with gentle, 215
 this sceptred, 285
 Swear anything, they fear not to, 607
 at all, do not, 320
 enough to make a deacon, 198
 for me one short half-hour, 727
 it, a true gentleman may, 290
 mine eyes were bright, 204
 Swearer, the cheap, 160
 Swareth to his own hurt, 414
 Swearing and supperless, 252
 I could bate, 160
 perjury produced by habitual, 480
 till the very roof was dry, 284
 Swears, he'll certainly deceive, 238
 with so much grace, 190
 Sweat and toil, 484
 midday, our, 260
 no sweet without, 833
 of thy face, 411
 Sweating sickness, 686
 Sweep before his own door, everyone
 should, 776
 before your own door, 851
 Sweeps a room, who, 162
 Sweet, all is not, 179
 and fair, how, 381
 and fair, so wondrous, 381
 as English air could make, 363
 as summer, 301
 but short, 351
 but then how it was, 31
 doth kill much bitterness, 183
 every, hath its sour, 775
 for a season, 860
 hath its sour, 130
 he deserves not the, 790
 honey, but the bee stings, 803
 in life, half so, 229
 is sour, to him that hath lost taste,
 872
 is sown, when, 73
 may turn to bitter, 523
 not lasting, 312
 nothing's so dainty, 137
 of life, 217
 often repeated, is no longer so, 473
 one becomes so, 715
 only so much more, 28
 sipping only what is, 129
 so soft, so faint, 273
 so, that the sense aches, 325
 softly, 125
 to think upon, 234
 words were tuneful, 73
 would smell as, 320
 Sweets, lost in the, 141
 of sweet philosophy, 287
 to the sweet, 319
 wilderness of, 215
 Sweetest airs, discords make, 50
 thing that ever grew, 394
 things here soonest cloy, 377
 Sweetheart and Honeybird, 851
 in every port, 333
 Sweetly smile, 2
 Sweetness and light, 6 note, 459
 her infinite, 73
 linked, 221
 no, without sweat, 833

- Sweetness, rifled all its, 238
 taste of, 294
 tedious, 188
 waste its, 151
 Swelled head, 184
 Swellin' wisely, 110
 Swept and garnished, 426
 Sweren and lien as a woman, 75
 Swift, Dean, and Vanessa, 446
 expires a driv'ler, 175
 footed to uphold, 265
 hate the slow, 623
 the shuttle flies, 408
 without violence, 259
 Swift's epitaph, 697
 Swifter than a weaver's shuttle, 413
 than the wind, 669
 Swiftness never ceasing, 240
 Swim, I could not, 118
 not to, 137
 this here, I will, 166
 to, when held up, 811
 who knows not how to, 809
 you, without cork, 596
 Swimmer in his agony, 61
 Swimmers, good, oftenest drowned, 786
 Swimming, here and there, 493
 with bladders, 8
 Swims or sinks, 214
 Swine, a pearl for carnal, 49
 women, and bees, not to be turned, 851
 Swing, youth will have its, 889
 Swings the flux of mortal things, 6
 Swinish multitude, 39
 Swiss, no money, no, 833
 Swithin's feast, 140
 Switzerland free, and let our names
 perish, 728
 Swoop, at one fell, 310
 Sword and fire, 370
 and plough, with, 527
 and throat, between, 567
 another's, has laid him low, 66
 arrest the lifted, 88
 beating out the deadly, 563
 board consumes more than the, 854
 brings peace, 807
 civilly by the, 180
 deeper than the keenest, 91
 deputed, 278
 do not give a child a, 598
 famous by my, 227
 glued to my scabbard, 208
 good, in poor scabbard, 786
 hasten with the, 538
 I with, will open, 278
 in a madman's hand, 830
 in buying a, 808
 in hand, for England's right, 270
 law, 218
 leaden, in ivory sheath, 560
 love of the, 667
 more killed by supper than the, 828
 of common sense, 210
 of heaven not in haste, 73
 one, keeps another in sheath, 838
 outwears its sheath, 60
 right of the, 573
 servant to right, 345
 sharper than the, 307
 slay him with his own, 687
 song of the, 159
 states saved without the, 200
 steels my, 271
 Sword, stir not the fire with a, 478
 surfeit slays more than the, 851
 take from her the, 527
 the sharpest, 454, 455
 thy maiden, 294
 to a child, do not give a, 474
 to stir fire with a, 556
 tongue more fatal than the, 864
 true be thy, 271
 turn your, against me, 586
 what have you to do with the, 655
 while I am master of my, 454
 who draws, against his prince, 884
 who first made the, 656
 who strikes with the, 799
 word strikes deeper than a, 48
 Swords and shields, 103
 into ploughshares, 419
 more sharp than, 359
 of Sheffield steel, 273
 shall play the orator, 205
 to harps preferring, 399
 Swordmanship, no skill in, 96
 Swordsman, good, not a quarreller, 744
 Swore by all was swearing worth, 42
 terribly, our armics, 347
 Sworn, rather believe me unsworn, than
 you, 565
 the tongue has, 472
Sybaritica mensa, 688
 Sydneian showers, 103
 Sydney, New South Wales, 19
Syllaba, qui cadit a, 649
 Syllable, a panting, 97
 change a, 393
 Syllables govern the world, 275
 lives on, 260
 Syllogisms hang not on my tongue, 96
 Sylson, vesture of, 688
Sylvæ, ante omnia, 609
 Sylvia in the night, 277
 who is, 277
 Symmetry, miracle of, 361
 Sympathies, I seek no, 53
 Sympathise, divine a grief and, 5
 I deeply, 119
 Sympathiseth with all things, 26
 Sympathy, it is the secret, 272
 the homely, 394
 to teach us, 33
 toils of mortal, 396
 without relief, 851
 Synagogues, chief seats in the, 427
 Syrops, lucent, 182
 Syrups, frowsy, 324
 System into system runs, 245
 order of celestial and terrestrial,
 644
 Systems have their day, 366
 innumerable, 329

T

- Tabernacle, the earthy, 423
 Tabitha, Aunt, 166
 Table, a luxurious, 688
 attracts more than the mind, 637
 companion, a, who will not endure,
 527
 crowd not your, 185
 no dispute at a round, 759
 no one should be bashful at, 704
 on a roar, to set the, 318
 richly spread, what's a, 383

- Table robs more than the thief, 863
spread the, contention will cease, 850
talk, serve for, 284
talker, rich in sense, 209
without subtle refinements, 679
- Tables, my, 313
near a thousand, pined, 404
- Tablecloth's tint when the good man's
frae hame, 881
- Tablet, a smooth, 688
- Tabula rasa*, 688
- Tacenda loqui*, 533
- Tacendi, libido*, 662
- Tacere cogit*, 590
- Tacitus*, 223 *note*
- Tacuisse nulli nocet*, 666
- Tadeln kann ein jeder Bauer*, 776
- Tadpole and Taper, 115
- Tadium vite*, 689
- Tail broader than thy wings, 823
came out, 17
came through, 86
Ohitabob's, 18
for counsel to the, 198
his distinguished, 335
horror of his folded, 225
joins on, 17
poison is in the, 559, 863
something to recover a lost cow's, 855
switched his long, 86
that wagged contempt, 384
what a monstrous, 69
- Tails of both hung down, 336
- Tailor, let every, keep to his goose, 816
ninth part even of a, 70
patched-up, 668
- Tailors, millers, weavers, thieves, 774
nine and ninety, 831
nine, make a man, 831
- Tailor's shreds are worth cutting, 749
- Take it, everything is as you, 776
let him, who can, 503
of the two which you prefer, 701
things as you find them, 852
this, one, worth two, I will give, 838
this, one, worth two, will give, 740
who have the power, 397
who take can, 715
- Takeley Street, 754
- Taken captive, I know not by whom, 661
when, to be well shaken, 89
- Takes away, like that it, 59
it to himself, who, 795
- Taking out, and never putting in, 765
- Tale, a flattering, 263
a moral, I you tellen can, 76
a plain, 293
a round, unvarnished, 322
a twice-told, 257, 291
adorn a, 175
after a man, telle a, 75
an honest, 299
an oft-told, 123
an old, and often told, 269
an old wife's, 126
as 'twas said to me, 272
bearers should hang by their
tongues, 553
brings in a several, 300
how many a, 231
in a fair lady's ear, 320
in everything, 401
- Tale is this, lo my, 76
is worth the hearing, 209
life like a, 660
listen to my mournful, 332
never loses in telling, 749
one good till another told, 838
say forth thy, 75
should be judicious, 96
sir, would cure deafness, 276
so sad, so tender, 332
some jovial, 269
spoiled in telling, 833
swift flies each, 346
that is told, as a, 415
that is told, as it were a, 439
the long-winded, 20
the tender, 42
thereby hangs a, 286, 288
to tell his doleful, 268
told by an idiot, 310
told his soft, 81
told the merriest, 270
twice-told, 58
unfold, I could a, 313
untrew, tellen his, 75
which holdeth children, 334
- Tales, half forgotten, 234
if ancient, say true, 51
increase, how false, 550
it is in all the, 30
less read than, 259
not merely children put off with, 736
old women's, 544
out of school, 771
play truant at his, 281
seemed to them as idle, 429
such as childhood loves, 339
tell me the, 19
'tis the saddest, of all, 63
to tell, foolishly, 596
- Tale's best, a sad, 289
true, yet the, 32
- Talent cannot make a writer, 131
convinces, 201
does what it can, 201
let the path be open to, 452
material to show your, 585
of flattering, 6
the course open to, 719
the single, well employed, 176
to conceal thoughts, 1
which is death to hide, 224
works, genius creates, 852
- Talents, without pedigree, 724
few are born with, 101
impeded by narrow means, 549
improved by industry, 263
of the silent class, 62
towering, 409
understood his own, 354
- Talk, always, who never think, 259
and discourse, to find, 11
and not the intrigue, 151
beautiful, not the most pressing
want, 72
charm of his, 576
daring nothing beyond, 712
generous in, 655
gods, how he will, 190
he can, yet he is no speaker, 454
his tedious, 220
honest, 365
hotch-potch of, 668
if they cease to, I must starve, 177
less they think the more they, 859

- Talk, let fools, 721
 let people, and dogs bark, 816
 like philosophers, live like fools, 824
 like that for ever, 143
 long, short work, 820
 loves to hear himself, 321
 made ignoble, 369
 more like a Greek, 340
 more, than trouble, 828
 most, they, 258
 much and err much, 852
 much and suitable, not co-existent, 611
 much, who, say nothing, 714
 not bearing the morning's reflection, 484
 not ending in action, 70
 of many things, to, 119
 of what he understands, 816
 only to conceal the mind, 405
 out thine heart, 356
 personal, 396
 plenty of, 668 *note*
 the difference of men's, 240
 the mair they, 43
 to man as if he bored, 392
 too much, 122
 was like a stream, 258
 with our past hours, 407
 worthy of belief, 680
 Talkative, more, than a turtle-dove, 696
 Talked on for ever, 158
 so much they, 79
 Talker, a table, 209
 great, great liar, 744
 makes his own punishment, 638
 twenty-thousandth part of a, 72
 Talkers are no good doers, 299
 fluent, 158
 great, never great doers, 211
 great, commonly liars, 787
 great, little business, 724
 great, little doers, 787
 like leaky pitchers, 787
 much, little walkers, 788
 Talking, a rage for, 544
 an end of, 550
 an itch for, 502
 and eloquence, 180
 comes by nature, 852
 fools prone to, 142
 he will be, 280
 ill, between full man and fasting, 813
 in an undertone, 191
 long hours in, 680
 pays no toll, 852
 stock of the town, 534
 undue, has serious guilt, 533
 you interrupt, with, 673
 Talking-machine, a red-tape, 72
 Talks much, 241
 much, errs much, 799
 much that has least to say, 793
 speaks but never, 166
 Talk'st, so poorly as thou, 91
 Tall, divinely, 361
 man is a fool, 468
 to reach the pole, were I so, 387
 Taller by the breadth of my nail, 351
 Tam was glorious, 44
 Tamarinds, only strangers eat, 82
 Tame, be not too, 316
 Tangled web we weave, 270
 Tangles of Nessera's hair, 223
 Tantalus athirst, 690
 no water obtainable by, 692
 Tant-pis et Tant-mieur, 722
 Tape-tied curtains, 249
 Taper, exulting in their, 408
 to the sun, my little, 63
 Tapers, temples, 253
 Tapestry, wrong side of a, 172
 Tapley, Mark, 112
 Tapsalteerie, 45
 Tapster, spirit of a, 281
 Tar, spoil the ship for a ha'porth of, 831
 water, 21
 Taradiddles, for telling, 191
 I will tell, 144
 Tarantara, murmur, 500
 sound, 500
 Tara's walls, 228
 Tarde, mas vale, *que nunca*, 762
 Tarlton's song, 459
 Tarpeian rock near the Capitol, 721
 Tarre the mastiffs on, 301
 Tarrying bairns, 852
 Tars, bold, 109
 true-hearted, 109
 Tartar's bow, 8
 Tartness, partakes of, 208
 Tary not the time, 75
 Task, complete the, 530
 hast done, worldly, 307
 is done, 230
 is smoothly done, 223
 long day's, 305
 master's eye, 224
 plying their daily, 184
 the common, 183
 Tasso, 84 *note*
 Taste, a gullet like a goose to lengthen out the, 718
 a man of, and not display, 526
 and you will feed, 757
 arbiter of, 493
 eager we, 383
 every man to his, 775
 more, than wealth, 638
 never who always drink, 259
 not, drink deep or, 243
 not, handle not, 434
 not much, 62
 of fame, 201
 of mine, they should, 242
 of mobs, 251
 of your quality, a, 314
 public, a mongrel, 348
 the most voluptuous sense, 546
 to have, one must have soul, 727
 vicissitudes of, 176
 Tastes, no disputing about, 515
 of men, 3
 thousands of different, 661
 Tasteless all, 239
 Tatters, tear a passion to, 315
 Tattler worse than a thief, 749
 Tattlers also and busybodies, 435
 Taught by cottage dames, 184
 first he wrought and afterwards he, 75
 lowly, 288
 plainest, 220
 reproofs ought not to be, 10
 Taunts he casten forth, 375
 Tausch ist kein Raub, 777
 Tavern, a capital, 177

Tavern or inn, a good, 177
 to die in a, 588
 Tax and to please, 38
 Taxation, prefer infamy to, 337
 Taxed according to their beauty, 352
 Taxes and gruel grow thicker, 852
 death and the, 834
 make love and pay our, 60
 men least willing to pay, 130
 milks dry, 198
 on everything on earth, 337
 rise or fall, 79
 sinews of the commonwealth, 702
 this is not a question of, 613
 true as, 113
 Taxing machine, 70
 Taylor, Jeremy, 20 *note*
Te Deum laudamus, 690
 Tea and coffee and other sloopkettle, 83
 and sometimes, 244
 cup times, 362
 she sweetens, 264
 sweeteners of, 132
 tastes of boiled boots, 372
 venerable liquid, 81
 Teach, gude bairns, easy to, 788
 (teche) gladly, 75
 I do not, I only tell, 718
 let such, 243
 the hundredth part, 394
 the young idea, 373
 Teacher should be sparing of his smile,
 96
 time the great, 870
 who chooses to be his own, 801
 Teachers give their pupils cakes, 647
 had been woods and rills, 395
 many learn more than their, 477
 Teacher's fault refutes him, 645
 sake, 132
 Teaches not, whom God, 886
 Teacheth ill who teacheth all, 793
 Teaching before possessing a beard, 492
 either dead or, 497
 is not so obscured, 29
 others, teaches, 852
 the taught that profits by, 29
 we learn by, 522
 Tear, a man without a, 65
 a, nothing dries more quickly, 604
 all he had, a, 152
 blush to shed a, 332
 comes in my e'e, 46
 drop shed, 23
 dry be that, 334
 drying up a single, 62
 forbade the rising, 272
 in Cleopatra's eye, 55
 is an intellectual thing, 22
 law which moulds a, 264
 meed of some melodious, 223
 moral brings a, 66
 not a, must o'er her fall, 28
 nothing dries sooner, 834
 one small pretended, 697
 orb of one particular, 328
 persuasive language of a, 81
 rivals all but Beauty's, 271
 sound we echo with a, 61
 that flows for others, 105
 that is wiped, 102
 the homage of a, 52
 the unanswerable, 55
 thou couldst not hide, 360
 tribute of a, 256

Tear upon the word, dropped a, 348
 was in his eye, 203
 without a, 123
 Tears, a child of, 183
 a stream of, 15
 a world of, 45
 are a luxury, 230
 are on the mother's face, 366
 are silent orators, 137
 are wiped for ever, 251
 baptised in, 189
 big round, 286, 373
 cannot cleanse your heart with, 376
 child of, 539
 drew iron, 221
 drip of human, 156
 drop, as fast, 325
 drown the stage in, 314
 embalmed in, 271
 ever ready to flow, 696
 flow in vain, 587
 for blood, 317
 for, we render him his life, 551
 friends' painless, 199
 given to the human race, 591
 have the weight of words, 567
 hence those, 551
 his becoming, 574
 I'd have few, 242
 idle tears, 364
 if you have, 304
 let none honour me with, 711
 like Niobe, all, 311
 lovely in her, 264
 men given to, 467
 mournfuller than very, 358
 no bitterness, 199
 no, but of my shedding, 284
 no caste in, 4
 no seeing one's way through, 868
 nothing is here for, 221
 o'erflow, bitter, 211
 of bearded men, 270
 of warlike men, 159
 our funeral, 408
 pardon these, 514
 remembrance not, 479
 she sang the, 265
 shed for show, 637
 skilled in moving to, 707
 some natural, 219
 stand congealed, 123
 such as angels weep, 212
 sympathetic, 152
 tearless, 469
 that speak, 93
 the best part of our nature, 591
 the first, the last, the only, 66
 the fountain of sweet, 394
 the noble language, 162
 there are, in human affairs, 687
 to human suffering are due, 395
 to shed, readier, 589
 too deep for, 402
 Venus smiles not in a house of, 322
 wash out, nor all your, 134
 wash the heart, 540
 weep thy girlish, 385
 when they would devour, 10
 who can tell such things without,
 657
 wipe away all, 437
 your foolish, 363
 Tease, they that, love, 868
 Teasing, always, always teased, 97

- Technē makrē*, 475
 Tedious as a tired horse, 294
 as a twice told tale, 257
 better than to be, 299
 his prattle to be, 292
 Teeth, aching, ill tenants, 885
 dig your grave with your, 888
 had done, his, 170
 he that shows his, 823
 not yet cut his, 673
 pick your, 180
 sans, sans eyes, 286
 sharpened my, 82
 tell him to his, 318
 whetted their, 341
 Teetotaller, no woman should marry a, 348
Tekunti, tō, pan philon, 480
 Telephus and Peleus in exile, 691
 Tell, do not, what is not to be repeated, 602
 do not, what you wish quiet, 660
 I canna, 46
 many things, with wine you will, 558
 seek a stranger to, 646
 Telling, tale marred in, 833
 us all that they think, 443
 Tells such things, who, knows more, 611
Telos, hora, 475
Telum imbellē, 691
Temeritas pro consilio, 681
 Temper, celestial, 216
 never mellow, 174
 of such a feeble, 303
 thy steady, 1
 whose unclouded ray, 249
 Tempers, bad, surely are the worst, 104
 Temperament, of strange, 61
 solid base of, 364
 Temperance a bridle of gold, 48
 acquire and beget a, 315
 and exercise, 640
 and labour, the two physicians, 721
 dominion of reason over passion, 691
 health consists with, 247
 healthy by, 250
 hotels, I prefer, 25
 in a pet of, 222
 nurse of chastity, 405
 taught, by, 218
 Temperate dispute, 25
 Temperately, better to live, 590
 Tempering each other, 2
 Tempest and showers deceiveth, 378
 drives, I go where the, 618
 following fair weather, 455
 gives warning beforehand, 691
 rages wild, 259
 tossed, devious, 102
 tossed, it shall be, 308
 Tempests, glasses itself in, 54
 Tempest's howl, 41
Tempestas, quo me cunque rapit, 618
Tempus, la, selon le temps, 785
 Templar, drink like a, 717
 Temple, can dwell in such a, 276
 half as old as Time, 37 note
 o'er her, one blue vein, 260
 of God, ye are the, 432
 that's not made with hands, 168
 where's the need of, 32
 Temples, God's first, 35
 how amiable are thy, 691
 Temples worthier of the God, 249
Tempo, cada cosa a seu, 866
chi ha, non aspetti tempo, 867
il, è una lima sorda, 870
Tempora labuntur, 691
mollissima fandi, 650
mutantur, 626 note, 691
savitia, 495
Tempore prior, potior jure, 651
Temporis vitia, 709
 Temptation, aiblins nae, 43
 man that endureth, 455
 mark the strong, 189
 only way to get rid of, 391
 Temptations, in spite of all, 143
 Tempted, asperses the, 217
 one thing to be, 278
 Tempter, glozed the, 217
 or the tempted, 278
 saw his time, 249
 the subtlest, 120
 Tempts by making rich, 249
 he who, 217
Tempus abire tibi est, 580
anima rei, 692, 843
fugit, 870
ineluctabile, 703
irreparabile, 543
omnia revelat, 870
perditum non redit, 587
 Ten struck the church clock, 30
 Tender are the most severe, 375
 as woman, 390
 thought, rear the, 373
 to children, be, 372
 Tenderly, take her up, 167
 Tenderness a crime, 539
 more alive to, 400
 Tendir and trewe, 165
Tendit in ardua virtus, 519
 Tenement, a clayey, 69
"Tener" v el "No tener", 865
 Teneriff or Atlas, 216
 Tenets just the same at last, 249
 with books, 248
 Tenour of their way, 152
Tentare ulterius veto, 697
 Tents, ne'er was so set on the, 50
Tentes, ne, aut perforce, 878
Tenues luxuriantur opes, 557
 Tenure, fixity of, 461
Teres atque rotundus, 657
 Terewth, light of, 113
 Term day, dead and marriage makes, 769
 Terms, fair, and a villain's mind, 283
 in good set, 286
 litigious, 225
 of love, burning, 242
 precise, silken, 282
 should be small, when things are, 241
 to all proportioned, 241
 Termagants, thae, 127
 Terminate so well, forms which, 57
 Terminological inexactitude, 462
Terminus a quo, 692
Terra, chi compra, 796
incognita, 692
levis, sit tibi, 680
qui jacet in, 650, 696
 Terrace upon terrace, blazing, 402
 walk, a, 254
Terret, qui, plus ipse timet, 652
 Terriſes, who, is himself afraid, 652

- Troubles we can bear others', 725
 we can only feel our own, 776
 Troubled, let not your heart be, 430
 Troublesome, the, comes easily, 552
 Trousers, hitched his, 18
 Trousean, maid had bought her, 144
 Trout, cannot catch, with dry breeches, 888
 that must be caught by tickling, 289
 though it be a two-foot, 244, note to pull it, 64
 Trouts tickled best in muddy water, 50
Trovato, ben, 737, 805
 Trowel, laid on with a, 285
 Troy, at last old, 238
 doubted, heard, 62
 fell because Cassandra was not believed, 503
 has been, 543
 shall be no more, 471
 the horse of, 523
 was, 694
 was, fields where, 502, 571
 where's, 23
 which never was, 32
 would have stood had Priam been heeded, 711
 Truce, farewell, and ruth, begone, 271
 one day's in church, 39
 Truckle-bed, in the same, 38
 Trucklings to the transient hour, 370
 True and faithful 's sure to lose, 80
 and fast, 4
 and just in all thy dealing, 438
 and right, what is, 656
 and tender, 364
 as a needle to the pole, 22
 as I am, to thee and thine, 272
 as taxes, 113
 as the dial to the sun, 50
 as the fairy tales, 149
 battled for the, 366
 be pure, be brave, 387
 be so, to thyself, 10
 be thou, to me and mine, 272
 can this be, 96
 dare to be, 160
 face returns, 703
 fear not to say anything, 598
 for false, taking, 368
 from false, to distinguish, 704
 he it said, 345
 heart, more strength in a, 199
 history not to shrink from what is, 657
 if in print, 811
 if, it may be, 729
 if not, it deserves to be, 805
 if not, it is well invented, 737, 805
 I'll prove more, 320
 is safe, 660
 is seldom new, 878
 kept him falsely, 369
 love's the gift, 272
 more difficult to discover, than to expose the false, 701
 no man half so, as woman, 76
 nor false, not, 234
 nor trusty, neither, 328
 of his tongue, he that is, 189
 ring in the, 367
 simple and sincere, what is, 660
 so tender and so, 332
 speak, 368
 True, suppression of what is, 687
 the moral's, 125
 then we are sure they are, 290
 thing, is it a, 287
 things, he said, 31
 'tis easy to be, 275
 to God, thy country, and thy friend, 380
 to God, who's true to man, 197
 to thine own self be, 312
 value still the, 244
 what are, are not new, 447
 what astonishes is, 410
 what everyone says must be, 877
 what is, is mine, 660
 whatsoever things are, 434
 which of her lovers, found her, 409
 with the tongue, 87
 Truepenny, art thou there, 313
 Truly, common people speak more, 13
 if you can, 676
 Trump, the shrill, 324
 Trumpery, with all their, 214
 Trumpet, blow your own, 144
 moved more than with a, 334
 the shrill, 81
 the thing became a, 404
 to rouse men with the, 657
 tongued, like angels, 308
 trembling before the, 513
 Trumpets resound, already the, 571
 sound the, 125
 Trumpet's round clangour, 125
 Trumpeter is dead, his, 802
 Truncheon, marshal's, 278
 Trundle-tail, 306
 Trust a few, 288
 a good man, trust not a better, 874
 an absolute, 308
 and distrust, 538
 before you try, if you, 807
 begets truth, 874
 by, I lost money, 477
 but not too much, 874
 comes easy, 365
 follows his words, 519
 from the top of all my, 443
 God defend me from whom I, 809
 her not, 196
 his sworn brother, 290
 I give, to-morrow, 552
 in God and do the right, 204
 in God is our, 184
 in human-kind, 389
 in Thee, have I put my, 562
 is a good dog, 874
 living on, is to pay double, 820
 me not at all, 369
 no man, 180
 not before you try, 378
 not him, 298
 not yourself, 243
 only is lovable, 729
 poisoned by bad pay, 874
 save me from him I, 845
 slayeth many, 235
 thee to the death, 368
 thee, so far I will, 293
 to me, look to yourself, 819
 we live by, 710
 Trusted, let no such man be, 285
 thing, not forgiven, 863
 Trusten, he may best deceive that men, 77
 Trusteth, God provides for him that, 784

- Thief, this first grand, 215
 Thieves, all are not, that dogs bark
 at, 753
 break through and steal, 425
 fall out, when, 880
 fell among, 428, 430
 great, hang little, 788
 little, we hang, 820
 make the hue and cry, 544
 more, than gibbets, 866
 reckons, when, 880
 should not be soft-hearted, 844
 take off our hats to great, 820
 war makes, peace hangs, 876
 Thievery, picking, downright, 58
 Thimbles, sought it with, 119
 Thin, red line, 460
 red line of 'eroes, 186
 Thing I should be, 45
 I was, the, 295
 of evil, 242
 that extremely lovely, 143
 the empty, that they would wish to
 be, 404
 this abject, 150
 which hath been, 418
 Things above his reach, 239
 are as they seem, 868
 are as you make them, 684
 are not what they seem, 193
 are small, 241
 as they really are, 63
 be, can such, 309
 being so, 662
 bode very ill, 240
 far off, brought close, 234
 from trivial, 244
 half forgotten, 234
 many know many, none all, 594
 of great seeming, 234
 old, unhappy, far-off, 397
 shows of, 7
 that are not, 305
 the sons of heaven, 178, 769
 these, ought not so to be, 436
 think of many, do one, 868
 think on these, 434
 unknown proposed as forgot, 244
 were first made, 238
 which are, have been, and may be,
 645
 which I have seen, 402
 Think, a wee thing makes us, 16
 and thank God, 868
 as you do, make a man, 806
 before action, 469
 easier than to, 101
 freedom to, 197
 him so, because I think him so, 277
 how many never, 359
 I, therefore I am, 506, 718
 it thought not, the heart will, 883
 less people, the more they talk, 859
 little and feel less, 95
 makes thousands, 61
 much, speak little, 868
 not bound to, 123
 nothing done, 264
 one thing, and another tell, 256
 one thing and say another, 695
 otherwise, if here, you would, 675
 so, that thoughts may bear inspec-
 tion, 677
 the more, 845
 they on their brethren more, 236
 Think, those who, govern, 146
 to live is to, 710
 too little, 122
 what you like, 727
 where we least, goeth the hare, 883
 wise men may, 357
 would it were not as I, 405
 Thinker, lets loose a new, 130
 Thinking, a moment's, 170
 a waste of thought, 336
 few harmed by, 360
 few, think justly of the, 359
 he pays it with, 845
 is not knowing, 869
 keeps the unhappy from, 109
 makes it so, 314
 never thought of, 143
 nobly difficult when done for a
 living, 716
 of all that they tell us, 443
 of nothing at all, 109
 of thee, 230
 paid it off with, 94
 plain living and high, 398
 right, 247
 says nothing but pays it with, 869
 speaking without, 850
 with too much, 248
 Thinks amiss, he that, 799
 most, feels the noblest, 15
 no ill, better heart that, 813
 not that another thinks, 791
 to be careless of what anyone, 601
 too much, he, 303
 what ne'er was, 243
 Thinner, if you wish to grow, 191
 Third heir rarely enjoys ill-gotten
 goods, 515
 of all things, the, 132
 with never a, 34
 Thirst, an' a man can raise a, 186
 departs with drinking, 757 *note*
 go not to the pot for every, 783
 most accursed of want's scorpions,
 92
 the best spice of drink, 803
 the panting, 56
 who can master his, 794
 Thirsted, nor want but when he, 42
 Thirsteth, ho, everyone that, 421
 Thirsty, go to bed, 817
 not, who will not drink water, 791
 the, drink in silence, 475
 when, water is as good as wine, 676
 Thirteenth man brings death, 863
 Thirty, after, every man a physician,
 775
 at, man suspects himself a fool, 406
 no sense at, 796
 strong at, 796
 wit reigns at, 151
 Thirty-five, life declines from, 177
 This, that it should come to, 311
 Thistles and thorns prick sore, 868
 Thomas and William and such pretty
 names, 386
 Tholes, he that, 799
 Thorn bush near every door, 884
 comes out point forwards, 863
 her breast against a, 167
 in the cushion, 371
 in the flesh, 434
 leaning on a, 134
 one, out of many plucked out, 655
 pricks when born, or not at all, 729

- Thorn, the milk-white, 42
 Thorns, a crown of, 72
 a wreath of, 219
 crackling of, 418
 he spares, the, 358
 he who sows, 426 note
 must not plant, 795
 no, no throne, 240
 rent with the, 298
 that in her bosom lodge, 313
 which I have reaped, 53
 whiten, yet do nothing, 868
 who sows, 798
 Thought, a beautiful, 53
 a green, 205
 a sudden, strikes me, 139
 and Love deserts us, if, 404
 behind the course of, 331
 bolder than speech, 115
 busy thought, 406
 by want of, 169
 child of action, 114
 continuance of enduring, 57
 destroyed by, 81
 did I build up on thought, 28
 due to patient, 236
 for the morrow, 425
 grew pain, 230
 hath good legs, 863
 her body, 119
 intersected lines of, 56
 is deeper than speech, 103
 is speech, when, 269
 is the soul of act, 28
 kings of modern, 5
 lean upon the, 5
 leapt out, 366
 like a passing, 42
 loftiness of, 125
 magnanimity of, 406
 mock the grasp of, 73
 more wearing, 589
 never could divine his, 61
 of thee, one, 253
 one thought shoots out, 73
 pale cast of, 315
 prison wandering, 120
 sacred to, 129
 seemed to come and go, 360
 sessions of sweet silent, 327
 shocking, 407
 silent, 401
 so, it will go near to be, 280
 some happy, 238
 splendour of a sudden, 32
 stark naked, 30
 the dome of, 52
 the noon of, 16
 the pain of, 233
 the power of, 55
 the seed of action, 129
 thing they call, 243
 to be seen, 33
 to thought, sinking from, 252
 unworldliness of, 66
 went forth to meet him, 408
 wex all red, of his owen, 76
 what better, 379
 what he greatly, 256
 what oft was, 243
 which saddens, 50
 will not pay debts, 748
 wrought by the grace of, 356
 Thoughts, a flood of, 193
 accept my, for thanks, 232
 Thoughts and counsels, united, 211
 are free, 869
 as boundless, 55
 beyond the reaches of our souls, 313
 break through heaven's defences,
 506
 bright, 26
 close, countenance loose, 889
 differing, 165
 duller, 15
 elsewhere, 106
 evil, bred in idleness, 678
 feed on, 214
 from the tongue, 273
 gather up our, 400
 good, do not perish, 498
 great, 15, 116, 211
 harbingers to Heaven, 139
 linked by many, 264
 long, long, 196
 my, are not your thoughts, 421
 night, mother of, 831
 no such stuff in my, 314
 noble, 5, 334
 not breaths, 15
 of men accurst, 295
 over-busy, 403
 perplexing, 217
 pleasant, bring sad thoughts, 401
 second and sober, 160
 second, are best, 846
 shut up, want air, 407
 slaughterous, 310
 so all unlike, 86
 tablet of unutterable, 59
 that breathe, 152
 that do often lie too deep for tears,
 402
 that have tarried, 377
 that shall not die, 403
 that wander through eternity, 213
 things breed, 378
 to conceal, 1
 toll-free, not hell-free, 869
 too deep to be expressed, 393
 which may assault and hurt the
 soul, 437
 Thoughtful, he is very, who has no
 bread, 830
 Thousand doors to let out life, 206
 men, worth a, 271
 pounds, a farthing from a, 149
 Thousands, countless, 42
 rant, coofs on countless, 44
 what can a brave man do against
 654
 Thrall in person, 368
 Thread breaks where weakest, 863
 it hangs by a, 515
 men's affairs hang by a, 627
 of our life, 228
 will tie an honest man, 749
 Threadbare, jester's, jest, 80
 Threaten, life too short to endure what
 you, 531
 Threatened live, beheaded die, 869
 men eat bread, 869
 men live long, 869
 Threatener, threaten the, 291
 Threateners do not fight, 787
 Threatening many and excellent things,
 495
 Threatens ere she springs, 36
 many a one, while he quakes, 823
 Threats are arms to the threatened, 869

- Threats become an enraged countenance, 694
 man does not die of, 869
 terror in your, 304
- Three, a critical number, 132
 helping one another bear the burden of six, 869
 is always fortunate, 835
 is company in married life, 392
 know it, all know it, 870
 meet, when shall we, 308
 merry boys, 135
 not less than, 603
 per Cents., money in, 31
 per Cents., the, 117
 the usual, 209
 things joined in one, 694
- Threes, all good things go in, 753
 Three's too many, 838
 trumpery, 875
- Threefold cord, a, 418
 Threescore years and ten, 234, 415
 Threshold of the new, 381
- Thrice, all things thrive but, 754
 is he armed, 297
- Thrift a great revenue, 612
 practise, or ye'll drift, 842
 when too late, 673
- Thrill, ah, that's the, 191
- Thrive, bold knaves, 125
 he that will, 800
 if a good man, 804
 man cannot, unless his wife let him, 746
 to, man must ask his wife's leave, 746
- Thriven, he that hath, 800
- Throat, I'll cut your, 135
 it cuts its own, 86
 or cut a, 61
- Throats for pay, cut, 148
 wash their, before their eyes, 839
- Throne, a doubtful, 368
 an ancient, consecrated, 88
 begirt th' almighty, 216
 brother near the, 250
 foundations of, 403
 light that beats upon a, 368
 nearest place to any, 96
 no thorns, no, 240
 of God in heaven, 333
 of grace, except the, 96
 of royal state, 212
 reversion of a, 254
 something behind the, 241
 the general Father's, 30
 the whisper of the, 366
 this royal, 291
 without thorn, no, 832
- Thrones, dominations, 216
 or dominions, 434
 states were, 59
- Throne's safety, 230
- Throng, mingle with, 237
 nor mingled with the, 51
- Throttle-valve of crime, 268
- Through and through, 237
- Throw the halter after the ass, 771
 the handle after the bill, 771
 the helve after the hatchet, 771
 the rope after the bucket, 771
- Thrush, the, 341
 the wise, 34
- Thrushes, fat, for a farthing, 796
- Thue tais Charisi*, 472
- Thule, remotest, 697
 the extremity of the world, 601
Ultima, 601, 697
- Thumb, a most observing, 333
 bite your, at us, 319
 turned, 704
 turned up, 509
 'twixt his finger and his, 293
 unto his nose, 17
- Thumbs, pricking of my, 310
- Thump-thump and shriek-shriek, 29
- Thumper, that was a, 147
- Thumps upon your back, 101
- Thun soil, was Jeder*, 776
- Thunder, escaped, fell into the lightning, 839
 heard remote, 213
 idle, 121
 of his power, 413
 they steal my, 449
 winter's, and summer's flood, 886
 winter's, summer's wonder, 750
- Thunderbolt, a harmless, 501
 the uncertain, 589
- Thunderbolts alarm more than they strike, 512
 his words are, 512
 Jupiter's chance, 572
- Thundered, the heavens, 567
- Thunders in March, when it, 750
 never, but it rains, 813
 when it, the thief becomes honest, 880
 when Jove, 571
- Thursday come, and the week gone, 870
- Thurtell, trial of, 457
- Thusness, what is the reason of this, 25
- Thwack, with a terrible, 17
- Thyme, a maiden who smells of, 686
 pun-provoking, 332
 the wild, 282
 sweet, 137
- Tiberius, saying of, 775
- Tibi proxit*, 643
- Tibullus, here lies, 570
- Tibur, at, I love Rome, 666
- Tickle and entertain us, 97
 me, Bobby, 846
- Tide bides na man, 870
 changeth as the, 75
 evidently coming in, 201
 he's a-going out with the, 113
 in the affairs of men, 304
 in the affairs of women, 62
 no motion but the moving, 401
 this loud stunning, 184
 we ride as the, 239
 will fetch what ebb brings, 863
- Tides seaward flow, 5
- Tidings, big with, 342
 that bringeth good, 421
- Tie, breaks the social, 146
 it well and let it go, 870
 the silken tie, 272
 what you cannot untie, 770
- Ties that stretch beyond the deep, 68
 Tied, both are, 61
 up together, have been, 370
- Tiger keeps pace with tiger, 563
 shun the companionship of, 692
 the, 22
 the Hyrcan, 309
 tiger, burning bright, 22
 with tiger, 358

Tigers, empty, or the roaring sea, 322
 spring, as the, 61
 Tight little island, 109
 rope walker, a, 557
 will tear, 886
 Tillage, half a, 146
 Tim, Tiger, 17
 Timber, like seasoned, 162
 wedged in that, 114
 Timbertoes, call me, 198
 Timbrel, sound the loud, 230
 Time, a bastard to the, 290
 a gentle deity, 480
 act of, 10
 after long, things are presumed to
 be done in form, 532
 all, right for speaking right, 475
 all things have, time has all things,
 626
 all things produced and judged by,
 480
 and counsel, 163
 and money, 840
 and place, bound to, 254
 and Place, bourne of, 371
 and the hour, 308
 and the place, 34
 and thinking cure grief, 870
 and tide, surge of, 64
 and tide wait for no man, 870
 as this, in such a, 304
 at a lucky, 518
 at last sets all things even, 57
 backward and abyss of, 276
 break the legs of, 165
 breaks youth, 870
 brings truth to light, 467
 busiest find most, 335
 but the impression stronger makes,
 46
 by heart-throbs, 15
 by losing present, we lose all, 765
 by the forelock, 450, 852
 can do no wrong, 93
 cannot make valid, 658
 coming, a good, 866
 conquers all, 252
 consecrates, 88
 cormorant, devouring, 281
 correct old, 246
 corridors of, 193
 could not chill him, 166
 covers and uncovers, 870
 cures affliction, 870
 cures more than the doctor, 870
 destroys all things, 870
 devourer of things, 692
 dissolves all, 473
 do not trust to, 610
 do thy worst, old, 327
 does not lessen, what is there that,
 514
 does not produce wisdom, 564
 driveth onward, 361
 dune at one, dune at nae, 878
 elaborately thrown away, 410
 enough, take, 51
 ever new, 691
 flies, 670, 870
 flies, Death urges, 407
 foolish thing is, 354
 for all, 180
 for all things, 866
 for him, merged into eternity, 71
 for thee to be gone, 691

Time, forefinger of all, 364
 from us, we push, 406
 gentle, 260
 give, to time, 736
 glides and deceives, 574
 glides by, 691
 glides by like a stream, 495
 goes by turns, 343
 good, lost on a bad matter, 873
 good, only comes once, 866
 great saving of, 551
 half as old as, 37
 happiness takes no account of, 789
 happy he who has well employed
 his, 537
 has made this question without
 question, 84
 hath a taming hand, 236
 hath laid his hand, 195
 hath spoken when, 339
 heals all, 870
 how omnipotent is, 407
 how small a part of, 381
 I forget all, 215
 if he have lost no, 11
 inseparable propriety of, 8
 in such a justling, 294
 in time, take, 852
 irrecoverable, flies, 543
 is a noiseless file, 870
 is eternity, 227
 is God's and ours, 870
 is man's angel, 733
 is money, 870
 is not here, 341
 is out of joint, 313
 is short, remember your, 524
 is still a-flying, 163
 is the great teacher, 870
 is the nurse, 277
 it will happen and go, in its, 866
 it will last my, 69
 know your, 616
 labour was to kill the, 375
 last syllable of recorded, 310
 lazy foot of, 287
 leaden-footed, 331
 life made of, 138
 like an ever-rolling stream, 386
 loss of, most grieves, 73
 losse of, 75
 lost, never found, 821
 lost returns not, 587
 made for slaves, 36
 makes all but true love old, 67
 makes all grief, 259
 makes love pass, 718
 melodies of, 167
 noble miser of his, 399
 no duty without, 267
 no, like, the present, 867
 no touch of, 36
 noiseless foot of, 142, 288
 nor place did then adhere, 308
 nothing more precious, 867
 nothing more precious than, 870
 now is the accepted, 433
 obey, we must, 252
 of, I'm heir, 456
 part of eternity, 692
 passes as we speak, 668
 passes so slowly, 683
 past never returns, 554
 past, not to be recalled, 751
 past, redeem, 120

- Time, physician of passions, 870
 play the fool with the, 295
 pleases some, tries all, 290
 quaffing and unthinking, 125
 redeeming the, 434
 return, bid, 292
 returned the compliment, 56
 ripens, 596
 rolls his ceaseless course, 271
 rules matters well, 723
 sacrifice of, the greatest sacrifice,
 452
 serves for the matter, 305
 shall teach all things, 377
 shall turn, when, 120
 shall unfold, 305
 shipwreck of, 7
 short in proportion to happiness,
 690
 silent touches of, 40
 slips quickly by, 701
 so gracious is the, 311
 softens all grief, 619, 870
 spares nothing done without him,
 723
 spirit of the, 291
 steals on our youth, 164
 stirring as the, 291
 stopped, if, 354
 strengthens judgments, 629
 surest poison is, 130
 surrendering unto, 241
 take no note of, but from its loss,
 406
 takes them home, 355
 taught by, 257
 teaches all things, 870
 that takes on trust, 262
 the abyss of, 342
 the ancient, 10
 the author of all authors, 7, 14
 the avenger, 53
 the beautifier of the dead, 53
 the best counsellor, 870
 the chief box of health, 854
 the clock-setter, 290
 the comforter, 53
 the corrector, 53
 the "Deep Voice," 274
 the essence of the contract, 692
 the foot of, 344
 the grand instructor, 40
 the great consoler, 870
 the great discoverer, 870
 the great innovator, 586
 the great physician, 115
 the great preacher, 870
 the greatest innovator, 10
 the moving, 396
 the seeds of, 308
 the soul of business, 843
 the spoils of, 151
 the sturdy pedestrian, 210
 the thief of, 406
 thus I pass the, 677
 tide of, 360
 to be born, a, 418
 to choose, is to save, 11
 to come, 275
 toiled after him, 176
 too much in studies, 11
 too swift, 240
 tooth of, 279
 train, and tide, 870
 trieth the troth, 378
- Time trieth truth, 870
 undermines us, 870
 unimaginable touch of, 400
 wasted is existence, 406
 we should use, 701
 what greater crime than loss of,
 378
 what will not, 241
 what's, 30
 while we have, 438
 while we speak, will have fled, 524
 whirligig of, 289
 who best use, have none to spare,
 869
 who has, let him not wait, 867
 will away, 852
 will have it so, 189
 will run back, 225
 will soften, 870
 wipes out fancies, 629
 wise men know their, 780
 writes no wrinkle, 54
 ylost, 78
- Times are bad, not the, 20
 are big with tidings, 342
 are dead, true old, 370
 ask counsel of both, 10
 be compliant with the, 691
 change and we in them, 691
 daily change, 350
 everyone puts his fault on the, 776
 giddy-paced, 288
 hard, when were not, 129
 newspaper, an open Forum, 72
 no character or glory in his, 27
 O, O manners, 622
 old, were changed, 271
 other, and other men, 340
 other, other manners, 839
 pass slowly for me, 588
 so written to after, 225
 that try men's souls, 239
 these palsy, 317
 tide of, 303
 to go with the, 473
 when old are good, 59
 why slander we the, 20
 will not mend, the, 444
- Time's devouring hand, 23
 dominion, out of, 3
 furrows on another's brow, 408
 great wilderness, 230
 noblest offspring, 21
 silent sickle, 121
 subjects, 295
- Timely happy, timely wise, 183
Timent etiam qui timentur, 550
quæ finæ, 678
- Timid man calls himself cautious, 693
 man's mother does not weep, 693
 never set up trophy, 693
 see dangers not existing, 635
- Timor mortis moris peior*, 693
omnis abesto, 585
- Timore mortis mori*, 638
 tinkled in the close, 124
Tintinnabula dicas pulsari, 704
- Tints of life, the, 385
- Tip, schoolboy's, 371
 tilted like the petal, 368
- Tippenny, w!, 44
- Tipsy dance, and jollity, 222
- Tir'd eyelids, 361
- Tire the night in thought, 260
- Tired woman's epitaph, 446

- Tiro, semper*, 501
semper bonus homo, 672
 "Tis so," when I have positively said, 314
 Tit bits, another enjoys the, 525
 for tat is fair play, 871
 Titan commands the swift hours, 572
 Tithe and be rich, 871
 of mint, 427
 pig's tail, 320
 Tithes, Cowper on, 101
 discord's torches, 64
 pay justly thy, 378
 talk was now of, 353
 Titian, worth of, 124
 Title, gained no, 249
 long and dark, 122
 of T. K., 24
 pages, reads only, 50
 proud o' the, 110
 rejoice in a, 544
 the man, not his, 405
 yet so mean, never, 332
 Titles, American love of, 371
 are shadows, 107
 high though his, 272
 in England, 113
 terminate in prescription, 40
 the most solid of all, 41
 Titled knave, 44
 Tittle-tattle, that abominable, 63
 Titus, saying of the Emperor, 490
 Toad eating animal, a, 157
 or asp, worse than, 224
 squat like a, 215
 ugly and venomous, 286
 Toady itself, 17
 Toast pass, let the, 333
 the standing, 109
 Toasts, 463
 Tobacco, 25
 a branch of drunkenness, 174
 devilish and damned, 48
 divine, 48, 345
 for thy sake, 187
 lines on, 346
 (pernicious weed), 97
 sublime, 57
 that tawny weed, 181
 the tomb of love, 115
 Tocherless dame sits long at hame, 749
Tocino del Paraiso, 759
 To-come, for you the, 191
 Tocsin of the soul, 62
 Tod, quickly, quickly with God, 843
 To-day, give me; take to-morrow, 470, 513
 in, walks to-morrow, 88
 live, 611
 live in, not for, 820
 must borrow of to-morrow, 831
 my turn, yours to-morrow, 552
 nor cared beyond, 153
 when God says, 879
 worth two to-morrows, 138, 838
 To-days and yesterdays, our, 194
 Toe of libertine excess, 98
 the light fantastic, 221
 Toga, race wearing the, 544
Toga, cedant arma, 504
verba, 704
 Toil and trouble, 310
 and trouble, why all this, 400
 change of, 233
 cheaper than the trodden weed, 68
 Toil, end and the reward of, 20
 envy, want, 175
 feeding on others', 206
 for what untoiling, you obtain, 374
 govern those who, 146
 he that will not live by, 185
 heavier, 152
 long pedigree of, 193
 many faint with, 329
 more through, 269
 not, neither do they spin, 425
 of, no end to know, 359
 profuse of, 105
 robust for, 66
 sleep after, 344
 that is oft in vain, 235
 that some may rest, millions, 384
 the, the pains, 80
 verse sweetens, 142
 what, do I undergo to please you, 461
 who livest here by, 374
 who seeks with painful, 344
 winding up days with, 296
 Toiling, rejoicing, sorrowing, 193
 upward in the night, 195
 Toils, his wants, were all forgot, 272
 Tokens, words are but, 8
 Told badly, anything may be perverted, if, 605
 I cannot tell who, 299
 I tell what I have been, 663
 the sexton, they went and, 169
 there is no more to be, 577
 Toledo, to match my, 207
 trusty, 49
 Tolerable and not to be endured, 280
 Tolerance, cant of, 382
 Toleration good for all, 40
 Toll for the brave, 101
Tolle memor, 52
Tollis ad astra, urbem, 666
 Tom Fool to bed, to light, 256
 loves me best that calls me, 164
 o' Bedlam, like, 305
 or Jack, hails you, 101
 the second, 124
 Tom's a-cold, 306
 no more, 63
 Tomb, a glorious, 199
 asleep within the, 22
 awakes from the, 20
 carved on the, 165
 content to die for such a, 188
 cowardice to seek the, 714
 gates of my, often knocked at, 549
 mockery of the, 56
 now suffices for him, 686
 or else a glorious, 298
 superfluous honours of the, 507
 the universe a, 26
 threefold, 19
 upper chamber to a, 410
 write upon his, 96
 Tombs, hark from the, 387
 I'll take a turn among the, 387
 of such as cannot die, 102
 Tombstone, defacing a, 21
 Tommy ain't a bloomin' fool, 186
 'ow's yer soul, 186
 this, an' Tommy that, 186
 Tomnoddy, my Lord, 17
 To-morrow, and to-morrow, 310
 avoid inquiring about, 655
 come never, 813

- To-morrow comes never, 872
 defer not till, 81
 do thy worst, 126
 I give trust, 552
 leave, till to-morrow, 816
 my spirit wrestles with, 456
 never comes, 474
 never leave that till, 138
 never put off till, 78, 831
 no, when a friend asks, 879
 none can promise himself, 603
 not too late, 4
 of yours, when is that, 518
 the devil says, 879
 we journey on the vast sea, 621
 we shall die, 420
 we will believe, 510
 who knows if we shall have, 657
 will be better, hope promises that, 510
 yesterday's, spent, 671
see also Morrow
- To-morrow's sun may never rise, 91
 wiser than, 244
- Tone, and gesture bland, 271
 makes music, 873
 of languid nature, 98
- Tones, some softened, 23
 those prophet, 90
- Tongs and the bones, 282
- Tongue, a gentle, 577
 an evil, an evil mind, 577
 an understanding, but no, 312
 battles of the, 529
 be silent, 577
 believe not each accusing, 334
 best tells his own story, 238
 breaketh bone, 864
 can no man tame, 436
 cannot hold his, 793
 death and life in the, 592
 dropped manna, 213
 excellent with his, 577
 face gives, leave to speak, 9
 first virtue to kepe thy, 77
 first virtue to refrain, 77
 first virtue to restrain the, 708
 fluency of, 95
 for a bad, the scissors, 780
 give thy thoughts no, 312
 given, to the poor and subject man, 480
 grows older, 864
 grows sharper with use, 174
 has sworn it, the mind is unsworn, 472
 held not her, 666
 honey, heart of gall, 744
 ill, may do much, 755
 infinite graciousness of thy, 78
 keep thy, and thy friend, 814
 kepe wel thy, 77
 like a button-stick, 186
 long, sign of a short hand, 746
 magic of his, 374
 man is taken by the, 757
 many are the friends of the golden, 823
 music of the, 106
 must vent his, 302
 no venom like that of the, 867
 none ever repented holding his, 833
 not of steel, but it cuts, 864
 not understood of the people, 438
 of every mortal man, 106
- Tongue, of infinite, 296
 often outruns the sense, 477
 or swords, 230
 outvenoms, whose, 307
 persuasion on his, 267
 put chains on your, 707
 readiness of, in proportion to a man's absurdity, 700
 rolled under the, 160
 sae slid a, 262
 sarcastic levity of, 55
 slipperiness of the, 579
 stopped his tuneful, 254
 stroke of a, 424
 talks at head's cost, 864
 tame, is a rare bird, 749
 that hath a, 277
 that moves, no, 289
 the candied, 316
 the magic of the, 201
 the only universal, 264
 the rank, 32
 the rattling, 283
 to restrain the, 578
 to wound, 229
 too huge for mortal, 182
 trippingly on the, 315
 troll the, 218
 turn seven times before talking, 875
 turns to the aching tooth, 864
 unfaithful, 18 *note*
 whatever comes to one's, 653
 who has a, can go to Rome, 795
 who hath a, can find his way, 795
 who strikes with his, 799
 with a tang, 276
 women's chief weapon, 887
- Tongues, arts, and arms, 21
 enchanting, 219
 envious, 301
 evil, 216
 evil, prick more, 868
 foolish, talk by the dozen, 780
 if I had a hundred, 613
 of men and of angels, 433
 old maids', 733
 rank, 87
 ten, and ten mouths, 476
 the strife of, 414
 whispering, 86
- Tonsure, one who has received the, 553
- Too late, a day, 36
 late, an age, 217
 late, no more, 266
 much is a pride, 379
 much is not enough, 873
 much, nothing, 474
 much of one thing good for nothing, 873
 much, who does, does little, 873
 too will in two, 873
- Tool that knaves do work with, 48
- Tools, do not play with edged, 770
 ill labourer quarrels with his, 755
 jesting with edged, 832
 only fools lend their working, 378
 what is a workman without, 877
 work without, 830
- Tooth, an aching, 19
 for a tooth, 425
 for the age's, 290
 is not so keen, 287
 of cankering eld, 332
 of time, 410
 tongue turns to the aching, 864

- Toothache, feels not the, 308
 that could endure the, 280
 Toothed, quickly, and quickly go, 843
 Toothpick, to chew a, 575
 Top, near the, near a fall, 643
 now at the, then at the bottom, 781
 Topics, fashionable, 149
 words dealing with public, 530
 Topless towers of Ilum, 205
 Topsy, I 'spect I growed, 351
 turvy, from my, 209
 Torches, like a light to others, 448
 Tories call me Whig, 250
 own no argument but force, 26
 stern and unbending, 202
 Torment, a delicious, 130
 oneself, to, in vain, 599
 your soul, why, 484
 Torments are when young, 238
 may in length of time, 213
 Tormentor of himself, 470
 Torn away, one, another not wanting, 698
Torrens verborum, 563
 Torrent of a downward age, 373
 should like the, 244
 the loud, 145
 Torrent's smoothness, 65
Tortillas, no se hacen, sin romper huevos, 888
 Torture, a continued, 208
 and time, which shall tire, 53
 kept for, 231
 Tortures tried, by, 254
 Tory, stronger in country, 2
 wise, and a wise Whig, 177
 Tossed about but not submerged, 634
Tota jactaris in urbe, 534
 Total, sum, of all sums total, 689
Totidem verbis, 693
Toties quoties, 693
 Totters, all that, does not fall, 730
Totum triduum, 550 *note*
 Touch me, better for you not to, 587
 me not, 609
 not; taste not, 434
 of a vanished hand, 363
 pot, touch penny, 807
 put it to the, 227
 the finishing, 534
 wounds recoil at a, 587
 Touchstone, 580
 gold, the, 139
 man's true, 137
 Touchy, testy, pleasant fellow, 2
 Tough, ma'am, is J. B., 114
Toujours perdrix, 730
 Tour, a bitter sarcasm against the grand, 439 *note*
Tout passe, tout casse, tout lasse, 730
 Toves, the slithy, 119
 Tow enough, gie him, and he'll hang himself, 783
 gang with the packet, 817
 strong shall be as, 419
 Tower, be as a, 73
 in an ivy-green jacket, 171
 ivy-mantled, 151
 name of the Lord a strong, 696
 of London, 153 *note*
 stood like a, 212
 the strongest, 234
 Towers along the steep, 66
 cloud-capped, 276
 decay, 21
 Towers, endorsed with, 219
 fall with heavier crash, 505
 from a hundred, 362
 high, heavier fall of, 667
 measured by their shadows, 873
 ye antique, 152
 Townmont gone to wreck, 43
 Town awhile, walked the, 224
 buried in smoke, 372
 crier had spoke, the, 315
 father and husband to the, 699
 little, great renown, 727
 man made the, 98
 poor little one-horse, 82
 when he studies it in, 97
 you tell the, 126
 Towns, Cain the first builder of, 717
 remote from, 146
 the sink of humanity, 725
 to build, 543
 Town's talk, you are, 534
 true master, 30
 Toy, eternity to get a, 327
 to toy, from, 373
 Toys amuse, will, 406
 away, cast their, 95
 fantastic, 3
 not to meddle with my, 349
 of age, 246
Trabalha e teras, 772
 Tract behind, no, 302
 Tracts, the latent, 245
 to the untractable, 170
 we distribute, 228
 Trade, a good name and a, 876
 better than service, 750
 dreadful, 306
 every man to his, 775
 greatest meliorator, 129
 has a golden foundation, 873
 long my, to win her, 208
 maxim often heard in, 74
 must serve his time to every, 58
 mystery in the meanest, 866
 nation never ruined by, 138
 of mine, 32
 should circularly flow, 121
 slighted shepherd's, 223
 the mother of money, 873
 the soul of, 172
 tries character, 335
 two of a, 141, 875
 useful, a mine of gold, 750
 virtue and a, 876
 who has a, may go anywhere, 750
 Trades, centre of a thousand, 96
 Trade's ending, each, 23
 proud empire, 176
 Tradition of the elders, 426
 wears a snowy beard, 390
 Traduce, man that dares, 95
 the good easy to, 535
 Traducing, the treasure of fools, 570
Traduttori, traditori, 873
 Trafficker, dumb, 350
 Tragedies, stage for, 327
 Tragedy, a perfect, 2
 every life a, 6
 let gorgeous, 221
 to those who feel, 381
 Trail of the serpent, 230
 Trails, they hunt old, 364
 Trailing clouds of glory, 402
 Train of night, 216
 up a child, 417

- Train young men while pliant, 705
 Training, importance of early, 487
 takes a deal of, 144
 Traitor, a subtle, 297
 hate the, 105
 hated of all, 154
 to be regarded as an enemy, 642
 to humanity, 197
 Traitors, fears do make us, 310
 hated even by those they benefit, 642
 Trance, no nightly, 225
 unimaginable, 87
 Tranquillity, divine, 363
 looking, 91
Tranquillus in undis, 667
 Transcendentalism, 865
 Transgressing, kept the law by, 226
 Transgressors, the way of, 416
 Transient, chaste, 408
Transit gloria mundi, 622
 Transition, what seems so is, 194
 Translated, thou art, 282
 Translation, attempt, 108
 Translations, some hold, 172
 Translators, traitors, 873
 Transmitter of a foolish face, 268
 Transplant an aged tree, to, 492
 Transportation, as from a seven years', 97
 Transubstantiation, quarrels as to, 714
 Trappings and the suits of woe, 311
 of a monarchy, 177, 226
 these, to the people, 486
 Traps, some with, 280
 Trash of sleep, 409
Trau', schau', aber wem? 874
 Travail, come unto me all that, 438
 had my labour for my, 301
 long, thought the, 335
 long was my, 208
 of his soul, 421
 Travel, 10
 imparts vigour, 702
 some minds improve by, 168
 with him, if you want to know a man, 807
 young men should, 60
 Travelled among unknown men, 394
 far, observed, 403
 here, he travelled there, 396
 Traveller, if he chance to stray, 227
 much spends the, 828
 prudent, never disparages his own country, 737
 wise, and good road, are two things, 744
 without money sings before the robber, 502
 Travellers, Goldsmith on, 149
 have leave to lie, 873
 must be content, 286
 ne'er did lie, 276
 Travellers' tales of prodigies, 700
 Travelling a fool's paradise, 130
 nothing worth, 349
 superstition of, 130
 Travels best, he, 211
 by that shadowy way, 651
 far, he that, 799
 far, who, spares his steed, 728
 Tre, Pol. and Pen, 765
 Treacherous weapons, beware of, 658
 Treachery, double-tongued, 664
 framed of, 281
 Treachery lurking lies, 195
 under the pretence of duty, 618
 Treacle, a patent, 72
 fly that sips, 141
 Tread again the scene, 227
 on classic ground, 2
 the thorns while the shoe is on, 864
 where'er we, 52
 Treads on it so light, she, 326
 Treason can but peep, 318
 condoned, 117
 corporations cannot commit, 84
 for his daily bread, 123
 friendship is, 261
 has done his worst, 309
 high, 574
 I love the, but praise not the traitor, 642
 is loved, 154
 is not owned, 123
 love the, 105
 moderation a sort of, 38
 none dare call it, 156
 Treasons, stratagems, and spoils, 285
 Treason's reach, 121
 Treasure be amassed, no, 20
 consisted of mere charcoal, 692
 found he, what, 387
 he that hides, 211
 hidden, useless, 669
 in earthen vessels, 433
 is, where your, 425
 of fools, traducing their betters, 570
 pillar of government, 10
 Treasures from an earthen pot, 161
 hid, 413
 new, 183
 three, 86
 Treasure's worth, 100
 Treasurer, Flinnap the, 352
 Treasuries, sumless, 296
 Treasury, the common, 39
 Treats and gratuities the ruin of the Roman people, 452
 Treble, childish, 286
 Tree, an old, hard to straighten, 873
 and the bark, between the, 763
 note
 bird's weight can break the infant, 29
 choose our, 209
 every, loves in his season, 710
 falleth, in the place where the, 419
 falls, as a, so shall it lie, 757
 falls not at first stroke, 864
 highest, greatest fall, 858
 in a green, 429
 is fallen, when the, all gather wood, 516
 is known by his fruit, 426
 judge a, by fruit, not leaves, 543
 loves the, loves the branch, 797
 more to my taste than a, 233
 must be bent when young, 869
 my hollow, 254
 no, falls at the first stroke, 833
 of deepest root, 241
 of life, 215
 often removed, will not bear, 844
 or flower, 230
 plants a, 390
 put not your hand between rind and, 843
 shored, stands long, 749
 sprout at length becomes a, 689

- Tree** striking rock, 209
 that forbidden, 211
 that God plants, no winds hurt, 864
 the greenwood, 286
 to take wood from a fallen, 493
 to my taste than a, 233
 train when it is young, 873
 when fallen, all go with hatchets, 881
 when to transplant a, 807
 will wither, 52
 woodman, spare that, 233
 you cannot judge a, by its bark, 736
Trees a man might cut down, 171
 brotherhood of venerable, 397
 do not delight all, 613
 eat but once, 874
 ombowered in, 332
 great, give more shade than fruit, 788
 great, only good for shade, 788
 he spake of, 412
 leafless, 41
 long in growing, 493
 of which he will see no fruit, 493
 old, must not be transplanted, 844
 plants, for future ages, 673
 set, at Allhallontide, 847
 stones only thrown at fruitful, 851
 tall ancestral, 159
 tall, catch much wind, 852
 tongues in, 286
 wept odorous gums, 215
 which are fruitful will soon be seen, 643
 whispering, 266
 with fruit, people only stone, 840
Trelawny die, and shall, 459
Trembling seized his limbs, 686
Trencher, little and good fills the, 819
 man, valiant, 279
Trepan the ladies' hearts, 42
Tresses like the morn, 223
Tria juncta in uno, 694
Trial, fear the, 208
Tribulation, out of great, 437
Tribunal, a new, 33
Tributary, how she is become, 421
Tribute most high, 229
 overcharged with, 11
Trick, it is our, 318
 worn-out, 1
 worth two of that, 293
Tricks, a thousand jadish, 49
 and craft, 42
 and their manners, 113
 in a town, more, than are talked of, 452
 such fantastic, 279
 that are vain, 156
Trident bearing queen, 95
 Neptune's, sceptre of the world, 723
Tried, never know till you have, 889
 nought worthy, without pride, 346
 re-trying what is, 570
Trifle at every, 244
 fall not out for a, 777
 learn to, or to endure, 478
 think nought a, 406
Trifles I alike pursue, 258
 labour about, 685
 lead to serious evils, 547
 light as air, 324
 make life, 406
 make perfection, 451
Trifles make the sum, 232
 men are led by, 453
 never given myself to, 735
 painted, 3
 set forth with great effort, 581
 to lend weight to, 617
 to make difficulties of, 695
 unconsidered, 290
Trifler, having lived a, 97
Triflers, old men who are, 672
 who does not hate, 657
Trifling, long live, 731
Trimmings of the vain, 226, *note*
 the usual, 111
Trinkets, returned to your, 187
Trip and fall, though he, 365
 it as you go, 221
Tripas lleuan corazon, 749
lleuan piés, 738, 863
Tripe's good meat well wiped, 874
Triple cord, King, Lords, and Commons, 40
Triptolemus, precepts of, 453
Tristement, ils s'amusaient, 459
Tristi fingere mente jocum, 549
Triton of the minnows, 302
Triumph, do not, before conquest, 492
 from the North, 203
 is his aim, 408
 mean, 338
 one calm, 397
 pursue the, 247
 still, they, 342
 that insulting vanity, 219
 the blast of, 35
Triumphs o'er, their little, 152
 of an hour, 408
 sickened at all, but his own, 79
Triumphans, tandem, 689
Triumphant, man, a monstrous sight, 409
Triumphing at last, 689
Trochee trips, 86
Trojan, drink like a, 340
 or Tyrian, matters not, 594
Trojans, the distant, 255
Troll the tongue, 218
Tromper le trompeur, 713
Troops, farewell the plumed, 324
Trope, out there flew a, 49
Trot mother, trot father, 874
Troubadour touched his guitar, 19
Trouble, born unto, 413
 brave words easy in another's, 549
 capacity for taking, 72, 782
 doubled, 107
 ever dead, is, 235
 forge a lifelong, 368
 half-way, never meet, 831
 has brung these grey hairs, 83
 relation of past, 547
 runs off him, 874
 to be troubled in, 107
 trouble yourself with, 831
 who seeks, 801
Troubles, a sea of, 315
 all embarked on a sea of, 625
 better forget, than speak of, 812
 easy to bear, hard to endure, 576
 immense, are silent, 513
 light, speak, 513
 lightened by telling, 713
 little, great to little people, 820
 memory of past, 571
 mind your own, 486

- Troubles we can bear others', 725
 we can only feel our own, 776
 Troubled, let not your heart be, 430
 Troublesome, the, comes easily, 552
 Trousers, hitched his, 18
 Trouseau, maid had bought her, 144
 Trout, cannot catch, with dry breeches, 888
 that must be caught by tickling, 289
 though it be a two-foot, 244, *note*
 to pull it, 64
 Trouts tickled best in muddy water, 50
Trovato, ben, 737, 805
 Trowel, laid on with a, 285
 Troy, at last old, 238
 doubted, heard, 62
 fell because Cassandra was not be-
 lieved, 503
 has been, 542
 shall be no more, 471
 the horse of, 523
 was, 694
 was, fields where, 502, 571
 where's, 23
 which never was, 32
 would have stood had Priam been
 heeded, 711
 Truce, farewell, and ruth, begone, 271
 one day's, in church, 39
 Truckle-bed, in the same, 38
 Trucklings to the transient hour, 370
 True and faithful 's sure to lose, 50
 and fast, 4
 and just in all thy dealing, 438
 and right, what is, 656
 and tender, 364
 as a needle to the pole, 22
 as I am, to thee and thine, 272
 as taxes, 113
 as the dial to the sun, 50
 as the fairy tales, 149
 battled for the, 366
 be pure, be brave, 387
 be so, to thyself, 10
 be thou, to me and mine, 272
 can this be, 96
 dare to be, 160
 face returns, 703
 fear not to say anything, 598
 for false, taking, 368
 from false, to distinguish, 704
 he it said, 345
 heart, more strength in a, 199
 history not to shrink from what is,
 657
 if in print, 811
 if, it may be, 729
 if not, it deserves to be, 805
 if not, it is well invented, 737, 805
 I'll prove more, 320
 is safe, 660
 is seldom new, 878
 kept him falsely, 369
 love's the gift, 272
 more difficult to discover, than to
 expose the false, 701
 no man half so, as woman, 76
 nor false, not, 234
 nor trusty, neither, 328
 of his tongue, he that is, 189
 ring in the, 367
 simple and sincere, what is, 660
 so tender and so, 332
 speak, 368
 True, suppression of what is, 687
 the morals, 125
 then we are sure they are, 290
 thing, is it a, 287
 things, he said, 31
 'tis easy to be, 273
 to God, thy country, and thy friend,
 380
 to God, who's true to man, 197
 to thine own self be, 312
 value still the, 244
 what are, are not new, 447
 what astonishes is, 410
 what everyone says must be, 877
 what is, is mine, 660
 whatsoever things are, 434
 which of her lovers, found her, 409
 with the tongue, 87
 Truepenny, art thou there, 313
 Truly, common people speak more, 13
 if you can, 676
 Trump, the shrill, 324
 Trumpery, with all their, 214
 Trumpet, blow your own, 144
 moved more than with a, 334
 the shrill, 81
 the thing became a, 404
 to rouse men with the, 657
 tongued, like angels, 308
 trembling before the, 513
 Trumpets resound, already the, 571
 sound the, 125
 Trumpet's round clangour, 125
 Trumpeter is dead, his, 802
 Truncheon, marshal's, 278
 Trundle-tail, 306
 Trust a few, 288
 a good man, trust not a better,
 874
 an absolute, 308
 and distrust, 538
 before you try, if you, 807
 begets truth, 874
 by, I lost money, 477
 but not too much, 874
 comes easy, 365
 follows his words, 519
 from the top of all my, 443
 God defend me from whom I, 809
 her not, 196
 his sworn brother, 290
 I give, to-morrow, 552
 in God and do the right, 204
 in God is our, 184
 in human-kind, 389
 in Thee, have I put my, 562
 is a good dog, 874
 living on, is to pay double, 820
 me not at all, 369
 no man, 180
 not before you try, 378
 not him, 298
 not yourself, 243
 only is lovable, 729
 poisoned by bad pay, 874
 save me from him I, 845
 slayeth many, 235
 thee to the death, 368
 thee, so far I will, 293
 to me, look to yourself, 819
 we live by, 710
 Trusted, let no such man be, 285
 thing, not forgiven, 863
 Trusten, he may best deceive that men,
 77
 Trusteth, God provides for him that, 784

- Trustworthy, nature not wealth, makes, 472
- Truth, a constant mistress, 207
- admixture of, in all false teaching, 617
- against, falsehood, 199
- alone wounds, 452
- all, is precious, 96
- all, not to be told, 754
- an innocent, 208
- and falsehood, strife of, 197
- and honour, 74
- and nature, 19
- and oil ever above, 874
- and right, love of, 367
- and worthinesse, love, 78
- appear, let the, 376
- at his heart, who has, 267
- at the bottom of a well, 874
- beareth away the victory, 422
- becomes the well-born, 558
- best policy to speak the, 174
- better speak rudely, than lie covertly, 762
- better suffer for, 762
- between us, let there be, 736
- bitter to fools, 479
- blamed, but never shamed, 874
- brings enemies, 779
- brings hatred, 623
- cannot adhere mathematically to, 452
- causes hatred, 704
- conquereth for evermore, 422
- conquers all, 706
- counsel of unbending, 398
- courage of, first essential in philosophy, 733
- crushed to earth, 35
- daughter of time, 874
- defends itself, by itself, 621
- deigns to come, 3
- does not always seem true, 874
- duty to prefer, 468
- entangling, with obscurity, 623
- ever lovely, 65
- fact, the life of all, 72
- finds foes, 874
- fine arts divorced from, 72
- for ever on the scaffold, 197
- gaes naked, 768
- gets above falsehood, 874
- great is, 422, 581
- great ocean of, 236
- greater the, greater the libel, 858
- God knows the, 784
- hard are the ways of, 219
- has such a face, 123
- hath a fast bottom, 874
- hath a good face, but bad clothes, 874
- he must speak, 306
- history the light of, 552
- honesty enough to tell the, 338
- honour, noble blood, 126
- I held it, 366
- I love, and wish to be told, 526
- I stand for, 684
- impossible to be soiled, 225
- in fable, to wrap, 472
- in falsehood, 29
- in masquerade, 63
- in this fine age, 294
- is armed, 207
- is easy, 468
- Truth is ever barren, 9
- is falsehood disguised, 132
- is for other worlds, 166
- is from God, 704
- is God's daughter, 874
- is green, 874
- is health, 822
- is news nowadays, 835
- is not always there, 211
- is precious, 49
- is the best, 189
- is the hiest thing, 76
- is the strong thing, 30
- is truest poesy, 93
- is truth, 279
- is well paid, 92, 239
- is within ourselves, 28
- it endureth, 422
- it is, which irritates, 736
- lay 'twixt the two, 390
- lies like, 310
- lies somewhere, 96
- lies within little compass, 268
- life was, 166
- love of, the first thing, 732
- mainly he told the, 83
- makes a man angry, 812
- makes enemies, 786
- may be, tell how the, 272
- mighty power of, 621
- miscalled simplicity, 327
- more, than rhetoric, 207
- most patient of the, 632
- must out, 207
- naked, 616, 644
- Nature is a friend to, 408
- needs not the foil, 210
- never contained in one creed, 382
- never from the way of, 342
- never hurts, 33
- never indebted to a lie, 409
- never sold the, 365
- no sound like simple, 84
- no truer, 34
- none ruined by speaking, 833
- nothing truer than, 704
- of truths, 15
- old and new, 33
- on our side, to wish to have, 388
- on the lips of dying men, 4
- once known, 201
- one, is clear, 245
- only can be invented, 267
- only fears being hidden, 704
- over anxious for, 608
- overcome by might, 705
- part, part action, 268
- petrified, 82
- plain, will influence, 268
- poles of, 9
- pretend't to, 219
- prevails, 704
- put to the worse, 226
- quenched the open, 271
- repulsed by doubt, 14
- research for, 721
- ridicule the test of, 78
- right to yield to, 577
- rustic, 666
- St., seek ye, 189
- satire allied to, 80
- seal of, is simple, 678
- seek the, 646
- seeks no corners, 874
- severe, 153

- Truth shall make you free, 430
 shall retire bestuck, 219
 short armistice with, 61
 simple, his utmost skill, 404
 smothered but not extinguished, 874
 so strange, a, 408
 speaking is like writing, 267
 speaks for whom, 668
 spread the, 2
 stedfast, 344
 stings, falsehood salves, 874
 stooped to, 250
 stranger than fiction, 64
 stretches, 874
 sunbeam of, 153
 supposition greater than, 629
 takes two to speak, 375
 tell, 293
 tell, and shame the devil, 852
 telling, loses the game, 852
 that mighty, 66
 that peeps, 31
 that which a man troweth, 376
 the cause of, 216
 the greater the libel, 231
 the greatest friend, 491
 the lame messenger brings, 850
 the only thing which wounds, 874
 the pain of, 182
 the poet sings, 362
 the, the truth, 209
 they grope for, 20
 this carp of, 313
 this mournful, 175
 thrives with delay, 704
 time discloser of, 8
 to be a liar, doubt, 314
 to favour, 405
 to Time, appeal of, 389
 trophies with the enemies of, 25
 vain, since you do not wish to be-
 lieve, 703
 vantage ground of, 9
 victim of its own simplicity, 874
 victory is in the, 562
 violated by silence, 704
 wanting where art is too conspic-
 uous, 697
 we must first disbelieve a, 456
 well known to most, 102
 what is, 9, 430
 where doubt is, 15
 which promotes falsehood, 157
 which the semblance of a falsehood
 wears, 73
 will conquer, 874
 will prevail, 123
 will profit you, 778
 with gold she weighs, 252
 world averse to, 50
 Truths begin as heresies, 173
 blunt, more mischief do, 244
 I am conquered by, 706
 I tell, 89
 iron, 384
 irrationally held, 173
 of long ago, 389
 only to be plucked when ripe, 725
 sorrows show us, 15
 that the learn'd pursue, 101
 that wake to perish never, 402
 to bear all naked, 182
 who feel, 15
 Truth's language simple, 704
 sacred fort, 24
 Try and trust move mountains, 875
 for what you can, 201
 try, try again, 164
 up man and, 831
 Trying, by, Greeks entered Troy, 471
 Tu autem, 694
 mihi solus eras, 541
 quoque, 695: *Brute*, 531 note, 695
 Tub, every, upon its own bottom, 775
 Tubam, ante, 513
 Tube of mighty power, 25
 Tuberosa, sweet, 331
 Tuberosity, that monstrous, 71
 Tuchē, eu phronousi summachei, 477
 Tudor-chimnied, 361
 Tuer, Mr., publisher, 458
 Tulip, white as a, 405
 Tully, dines with, 81
 Plato, 99
 Tumbling, into some men's laps, 8
 Tumult and the shouting dies, 186
 remedy for, another, 664
 Tumults, in, bad men rule, 562
 Tune entranced, by a, 100
 incapable of a, 187
 out of, and harsh, 315
 singeth a quiet, 85
 Tunes, loathe sweet, 354
 Tuned, to please a peasant's ear, 271
 marrying their sweet, 358
 Tunic nearer than mantle, 766
 nearer than my mantle, 695
 Tunica propior pallio, 695
 Tuning, unpleasant to hear, but cause
 of sweeter music after, 8
 Turf, green be the, 155
 honours of the, 98
 Turk, out-paramoured the, 306
 Phrygian, 277
 the unspeakable, 462
 Turkey, 54 note
 as they always say in, 110
 in summer, poor as a, 758
 poor as Job's, 758
 Turmoil and strife, 13
 Turn, greatness in owning a good, 866
 me upon my face, 15
 one good, deserves another, 837
 one shrewd, asks another, 837
 up, something will, 115
 up, something would, 116
 your money when you hear the
 cuckoo, 875
 your money when you see the new
 moon, 875
 Turns, good, one never loses by, 838
 Turned the cows adrift, 362
 up, in case anything, 112
 Turner was the last note in art, when,
 391
 Turning a corner, take time in, 852
 Turnip, cannot get blood from a, 888
 like a, nothing good but what is
 underground, 442
 Turnips cries, man who, 178
 Turpe senex miles, 695
 Turpissimus, nemo repente, 602
 Turtle, a plate of, 30
 eat freely or not at all, 629
 sad voiced as the, 28
 the voice of the, 419
 Tuscany, the ranks of, 203
 Tusser, 17 note
 Tuta timens, 696
 Tutissimus ibi, in medio, 561

Twang of all of them, a fine, 208
 Tweedledum and Tweedledee, 51, 255
 Twelve good honest men, 260
 good men in a box, 24
 great shocks, 362
 in a sworn, 278
 Twenty, as good, as nineteen, 758
 will reigns at, 151
 years, 5
 Twenty-first, stone the, 32
 Twenty-one, confidence of, 176
 Twice, if things were to be done, 806
 Twig is bent, as the, 248
 Twiggess sooner bent, 199
 Twigs, birchen, break no ribs, 763
 Twilight, blind man's holiday, 764
 disastrous, 212
 grey, 215
 suspicious fly by, 11
 times, 189
 Twin Brethren, these be the Great, 203
 one of us was born a, 191
 Twins, ev'n from the birth, 256
 of nature, 74
 Twinkle, little bat, 118
 little star, 359
 Twinkling feet, muse of the many, 58
 of a bedstaff, in the, 276
 of an eye, 433
 Twinned as horse's ear and eye, 364
 Twist, Oliver, 111
 ye, twine ye, 274
 Two, a dash between the, 209
 and two together, 790
 better than three in counsel, 77
 is company, three none, 875
 matters for one reward, 872
 may keep counsel, 325
 men ride of a horse, 280
 persons desire, what, is done, 610
 persons, unpalatable to, 654
 we, are a multitude, 616
 will, that which, 853
 (wives) at a time, 141
 Twy-natured is no nature, 363
 Tyburn tippet, 190
 Tyke, bobtail, 306
 Type, careful of the, 366
 of human nature, highest, 343
Tyranni, 486
 Tyrannous, but it is, 278
 Tyranny begins, where, 241
 ecclesiastic, 107
 must be, 218
 revenged themselves on, 115
 the worst, 39
 under cover of law, 717
Tyrans, vous êtes immortels, 730
 Tyrant, beautiful, 321
 ear of a, 656
 helps tyrant, 480
 is man never, except with a crown,
 725
 most tyrant to himself, 750
 no excuse to the, 218
 of his fields, 152
 of the mind, 125
 preserve me from a, 180
 revenge on a, 229
 the best sacrifice, 48
 the triple, 224
 to the weak, 330
 Tyrants, all men would be, 107
 all, who secure permanent power,
 625

Tyrants, body-killing, 67
 fear not the, 330
 from policy, 39
 how to punish, 581
 make man good, 5
 of all the, 350
 that worst of, 255
 themselves wept, 298
 this hand a foe to, 585
 tremble, you are immortal, 730
 truth the foe of, 65
 watered by the blood of, 718
 Tyrant's cruel glee, 363
 plea, 215
 yoke, vows to break the, 67
 Tyrawley, Lord, 78

U

Uber, ubi, ibi tuber, 697
 Ubiquities, blazing, 131
 Ucalegon's house burns, 644
Ueberlebt, du hast dich selbst, 736
 Uglification and Derision, 118
 Ugly, not so very, 601
Ulcere, unguis in, 698
 Ulcers, he abounds in, 468
Ultiora petit, 703
Ultima primis cedunt, 506
 Thule, 697
Ultimus Romanorum, 697
Ultio doloris confessio, 697
 Ultipomatum, my, 51
Ultra, ne plus, 598
 non datur, 529
 vires, 697
 Ulubrae, it is here at, 659, 684
Ulubris, est, 659, 684
 Ulysses not beautiful, but elegant, 612
 observed cities and men, 595
 'Umble, so very, 113
Umbræ, altis de montibus, 530
 Umbrella, take your friend's, 446
 Umpire regards equity, 475
Una, non omnibus, nec diversa, 534
 Una, with her milk-white lamb, 396
 Unadorned, adorned the most, 373
 Unaffected, affecting to seem, 91
 so, so composed a mind, 254
 Unamused, one moment, 406
 Unanimity is wonderful, their, 333
 victory ever with, 555
 Unassuming man, an, 595
 Unattempted, things, 211
 Unavenged, I will not return, 614
 Unbecoming things are unsafe, 568
 Unbelief, blind, 94
 is blind, 222
 Unbidden, who comes, 794
 Unblamed, express thee, 214
 Unblemished let me live, 254
 Unblessed, I am all, 21
 Unborn are, where the, 646
 better, than untaught, 379, 763
 Unbribed by gain, 351
 Unbribing and unbribed, 339
 Unburied, wants not his hearse, 26
 Uncalled, come, sit unserved, 767
 who comes, 794
 Uncertain counts for nothing, 563
 coy, and hard to please, 270
 ways unsafest, 108
 Uncertainties certain, to make, 563
 Uncertainty, glorious, 462

- Uncivil man, 208
 Uncle, mine, 313
 Toby's business, it did my, 348
 Unclubbable man, very, 176
 Uncompounded, soft and, 212
 Unconquered, I die, 668
 the right hand, 549
 Union, that flattering, 317
 Unda irremeabilis, 569
 nunquam justus, 706
 Unde habeas quærit nemo, 697
 Undeified, blessed are the, 498
 Underground, sleeping, 5
 Underlings, we are, 305
 Understand, the less they, 50
 what they, 243
 Understanding, get, 416
 instinct of, 70
 is wealth of wealth, 875
 of things, true, 664
 which passeth all, 434
 Understood, where I am not, 353
 Undertake no more than you can, 875
 Undertakes nothing ineffectively, 650
 too much, who, seldom succeeds, 873
 Undertakings, ill-considered, languish
 with time, 626
 Undiscovered before me, 236
 Undismayed, if not unmoved, 57
 Undisputed thing, say'st an, 165
 Undoing, though in my own, 26
 Undone but for our undoing, 451
 for ever, 211
 left, those things which we ought
 to have done, 437
 me, by Pollux, you have, 638
 Undonne, to be, 346
 Undress, fair, best dress, 374
 Unearthly, something, 53
 Uneducated people are hypocrites, 158
 Unequal to itself, 607
 Unequally, how, things are arranged,
 646
 Unexpected always happens, 864
 the, will come, 567
 Unfaith clamouring, 209
 in aught, 369
 Unfeathered two-legged thing, 122
 Unforeseen is unprepared, 126
 Unforgiving, unforgiven dies, 447
 Unfortunate, better be, than ashamed
 of victory, 584
 greatly, 1
 he, that, 287
 one more, 167
 Unfoughten, if we may pass, 234
 Unfriendly man an eye over his neigh-
 bours, 565
 Ungained, prize the thing, 301
 Ungrateful, all things are, 627
 an evil thing to serve the, 265
 good to the, 871
 men not so, as they are said to be,
 452
 one, injures all unfortunate, 565
 say, you have said all, 565
 shall not prosper, 466
 we find many, we make more, 595
 what you do for the, is lost, 636
 Ungui tenero, 491
 Unguibus et rostro, 698
 Unguiculis teneris, 671
 Unhappiness, never caused, but by her
 death, 721
 Unheard are sweeter, 182
 Unheeded and unheeding, 66
 Unhoused, disappointed, 313
 Unhurt amidst the war, 1
 Uniform, a good, 111
 Uniforms are often masks, 388
 Uniformity amidst variety, 173
 no, about him, 606
 Union here of hearts, 226
 is strength, 875
 P. fait la force, 875
 of hearts, 233
 of States, 233
 sail on, O, 194
 the Flag of our, 233
 Union of man with nature, 70
 Unitas, in necessariis, 561
 United in itself, Britain, 7
 States motto, 525
 things, become useful, 645
 things, help, 572
 thoughts and counsels, 211
 we stand, 233
 yet divided, 98
 Unities, preserved the, 111
 Uniting we stand, by, 114
 Unity, brethren to dwell together in,
 415, 439
 in essentials, 561
 Unius in miseri exitium, 530
 Universe, a tomb's the, 26
 born for the, 147
 one commonwealth, 698
 perish, let the, 727
 thought, the measure of the, 339
 Universities incline to sophistry, 9
 state of both his, 376
 the sea, the court, 866
 University should be a place of light,
 117
 Unjust, folly to seek justice from the,
 566
 seek what is, to obtain what is just,
 565
 Unkind, none deformed but the, 289
 too good to be, 128
 young and so, 326
 Unkindness, a small, 232
 no cut to, 832
 Unkissed, unknown, 875
 Unknelled, uncoffined and unknown, 54
 Unknowing and unknown, 44
 Unknown, argues yourselves, 216
 evil more feared, 672
 God, the, 431
 good to love the, 188
 no desire for the, 659
 the manner of his death, 272
 the, taken for magnificent, 624
 to prove, by the more unknown, 557
 when I was all, 369
 Unlamented let me die, 253
 Unlearn'd, amaze the, 243
 Unlearned seize heaven itself, 688
 Unlearning, mind is slow in, 516
 Wisdom comes by, 199
 Unlettered, small-knowing soul, 281
 Unlooked for, comes, 254
 Unlucky, to be, is poverty, 468
 Unmelodious was the song, 270
 Unminded, unmoaned, 878-875
 Unmissed but by his dogs, 94
 Unmusical, with the, the lark is
 melodious, 471
 Unnatural is imperfect, 452
 Unnoticed, he lives well who lives, 596

- Unparticular man, 155
 Unpitied and unknown, 19
 shunned, 219
 Unpremeditated lay, 271
 Unprepared, never, 620
 Unprovoked, gentle when, 265
 Unpunctuality, sweet, 6
 Unreadable that occurs, 391
 Unreasonable, makes folks, 128
 Unrecorded left through many an age,
 219
 Unrelenting breast, that, 256
 Unrespired, unpitied, unreprieved, 213
 Unrest men call delight, 331
 Unriddled by and by, 361
 Unripened beauties, 1
 Unruly evil, it is an, 436
 Unsad and ever untrew, 76
 Unsaid, all things are gude, 754
 let it be, 563
 Unseen things move terror and con-
 fidence, 507
 unknown, 253
 Unselfishness the only religion, 410
 Unservd, uncalled, 794
 Unsettled, things, kills the cow, 198
 Unshaken, unseduced, 216
 Unstable as water, 411
 bad men, 690
 Unsullied descended to me, 237
 Untaught, better than ill-taught, 763
 by trial, 409
 Untold gold and silver, 557
 Untouched, what have we left, 655
 Untried, all things are gude, 754
 Untrue, suspect our tale, 141
 Untruth shielded by untruth, 175
Unus ex multis, 698
 vir, nullus vir, 698
 Unused, to fust in us, 318
 Unutterable things, 373
Unverhofft kommt oft, 864
 Unwashed artificer, 291
 the great, 24
 Unwept and unknown, 711
 unhonoured and unsung, 272
 unnoted, 256
 Unworldliness of thought, 66
 Unwritten, half-forgotten tales, 234
Uovo, pieno quanto un, 757
 Up and doing, let us then be, 193
 hill our course is rather slow, 90
 nor down, neither, 90
 now down, 150
 some are going, some down, 865
 Uppermost, anyone who can get, 343
 Upright, downright, honest man, 445
 God hath made man, 418
 man not to be frightened from his
 purpose, 573
 needs no javelins, 566
 Upward steals the life of man, 195
 Urban brings summer, 514
Urbe, rus in, 666
 silent tota, 698
 tota cantabitur, 540
Urbs antiqua ruit, 699
 Urgency of the case, from the, 532
 Urn, faithful to the, 538
 funeral, shakes up every name, 487
 my destined, 223
 of poverty, 242
 of the soul, as it were the, 677
 scarce enough to fill a small, 570
 storied, 151
 Urn, the lot is cast into the, 625
 who has no, is covered by the
 heavens, 506
 Urns, hidden lamps in old sepulchral,
 97
 settled them all in their, 625
Urna capax, 487
 Urs, those dreadful, 165
 Us, not unto, O Lord, 613
 Usage, according to, 670
 Use almost can change the stamp of
 nature, 317
 doth breed a habit, 277
 good to him who knows how to, 548
 he confirms, who abolishes abuse,
 508
 in, not possession, lies the merit,
 388
 is second nature, 875
 makes men ready, 699
 makes perfectness, 842
 metal shines with, 488
 more than we, more than we want,
 828
 not to shine in, 362
 soiled with all ignoble, 367
 to everything its, 685
 Uses, to what base, 318
 Used to it, 62
 Useful, to mix the, with the pleasant,
 625
 what is, and what is not, 655
 where thou livest, 161
 with the agreeable, 701
 Usefulness and baseness cannot co-exist,
 560
 Useless each without the other, 195
Usque ad aras, 491
Usquebae, vi, 44
Usu, didiscitur, 567
 Usurpers sway the rule, 298
 Usury and credit destroyed, 551
Usus ab annis, 673
 commendat rarior, 711
 magister egregius, 593
 omnium magister, 699
 promptos facit, 699
 Uticunque, however, 240 *nota*
Utere sorte tua, 701
Uti scit, qui, ei bona, 548
 Utica, no pent-up, 276
Utile dulci, miscuit, 625
 quid, quid non, 655
Utilitas communis, 507
 Utmost that he can, wha does, 45
 Utopia, a principality in, 202
 Utopias premature truths, 725
Utrum mavis accipe, 701
 Utter what thou dost not know, 293
 Utterance, how divine is, 210
 that large, 182
Uxor optima, 495
 placens, 577
Uxori nubere nolo, 701

V

- V? do you spell it with a, 111
 V-notes are something, 32
 Vacant, a mind quite, 97
 Vacuum, nature abhors a, 829
Vade in pace, 702
 mecum, 702
Væ mihi, 647

- Væ victis*, 702
 Vagabond, nature's, 370
 traveller who is a, 149
 Vagrom men, 280
Vagula, blandula, 492
 Vain, all delights are, 281
 as the leaf, 271
 deeds and vainer thoughts, 121
 hopes, vain aims, 215
 ignobly, 253
 is the glory of the sky, 404
 only to the vain, 407
 seldom sigh in, 270
 that all is, 266
 things, dared to despise, 606
 though given in, 369
 trimmings of the, 148, 149
 vile are only, 57
 wisdom all, 213
 Vainglorious blossoms but never bears, 875
 vainglorious contempt of, 666
Vainqueur, vive le, 865
 Vale discovereth the hills, 864
 floweret of the vale, 153
 of life, sequestered, 152
 of tears, this, 134, 227
Vale sed non æternum, 503
 Valentine, St., set thy hopper, 845
 Valentine's day, a good goose lay, 836
Valere, non est vivere, sed, 612
 Valerius loathed the wrong, 203
Valas, tanto, quanto tenes, 747
Valet, casus ubique, 504
 Valet, no man a hero to his, 832
Valet, du diable, 791
 tel maitre, tel, 818
Valete et plaudite, 711
 Valiant and dares fight, 49
 as he was, 303
 blessed are the, 72
 who can wisely suffer, 302
 Valley of decision, 422
 of the shadow of death, 414
 who stays in the, 799
 Valleys and rocks, 101
 Valley's playful windings, 87
 Vallombrosa, in, 212
 Valorous, more childish, 205
 Valour, a sad wise, 161
 adieu, 281
 and a stout heart, now is need of, 619
 better part of, 294
 bleed, in vain doth, 224
 deliberate, 212
 formed, for, 215
 grows by daring, 496
 half-way between cowardice and rashness, 452
 has its limits, 721
 honour attend your, 580
 inflames their, 619
 is certainly going, 333
 little without discretion, 770
 loves the test, 544
 no true, 281
 of former days, 641
 of no service, 605
 piety and, 121
 shows but a bastard, 207
 sometimes returns, 661
 spurred him, 684
 the memory of your, 661
 the soldier's adornment, 555
 true is found, wherever, 143
 Valour, wisdom, sit in want, 219
 Valour's a mouse-trap, 49
 Valuable, nothing truly, 3
 Value, ecclesiastical, 702
 never know a thing's, till it is lost, 865
 such, as it can possess, 702
 we rack the, 280
 your, is according to what you have, 690
 Valued for what they seem to be, 200
 what is aught but as 'tis, 301
Vamba, en tiempo del rey, 738
Vana contemnere, 606
 Vanbrugh's epitaph, 445
 Vane, waverings of every, 370
Vanitas vanitatum, 702
 Vanities, fuming, of earth, 399
 of, most vain, 374
 Vanity accompanies virtue, 721
 altogether, 415
 an ounce of, spoils merit, 756
 and vexation of spirit, 418
 at the side of virtue, 876
 bids her sons be generous, 348
 combined with, 269
 dies hard, 349
 feminine, 116
 man's, and honour, 188
 of vanities, 418, 702
 self-knowledge a preservative from, 452
 sell his soul for, 255
 speckled, 225
 that's, 34
 the pride of Nature, 875
 the sixth sense, 875
 to vice, 373
 vice of modern world, 227
 what dotage will not, maintain, 95
 will out, 94 (*see also* "Vanity")
 Vanquished by Horatius, 666
 by so great a man, 581
 have no friends, 339
 he could argue still, 147
 not you but Fate has, 272
 woe to the, 702
 wretchedness for the, 655
 Vans, Sir Gammer, 449
 Vantage-ground of truth, 9
 for pleasure, 368
 Vapour, curled like a, 28
 it is even as a, 436
 Vapours, congregation of, 314
 Vapouring, I told thee what would come of all thy, 49
 Variable a thing in Nature, 2
 and vain, 218
 Varied God, but the, 374
 Variety, dear, 22
 forms pleasure, 474
 her infinite, 305
 is pleasing, 876
 makes things pleasant, 571
 men that most love, 267
 the great source of pleasure, 177
 which all the rest endears, 107
 Variety's the very spice of life, 99
 Various, a man so, 122
 earth was made so, 98
Varium et mutabile, 702
 Varro (*divina natura*), 98 *note*
 Vartoes died, when the, 198
 Varus, give me back my legions, 702
 Vary, widely its agencies, 171

- Vas, quasi quod*, 677
sincerum incrustare, 708
Vasa vacua, 514
Vase was begun, a, 491
 you may shatter the, 229
Vate sacro, carent, 711
Vatican wine, 669
Vault, fretted, 151
 on high, 120
 the deep damp, 407
Vaunter seldom speeds, 343
Vaunting aloud, 211
Veal, like sandwiches of, 168
Vectigal est, non esse emacem, 611
Vedette, toujours en, 730
Vedi Napoli, e poi muori, 846
Veering wind shifts, as the, 60
Vegetable, kind of holy, 336
Vegetate in a village, 89
Veil after veil, 4
 behind the, 134
 lights of the, 36
 upon veil, 4
Vein ran like a tendril, 260
Veins are million, 384
 my, are cold, 272
Felis et remis, 702
Velle, idem, et idem nolle, 556
Vellum, some are, 249
Velvet breeches, black, 23
 glove, 456
 out of a sow's ear, 888
 to cover the claw with, 715
Venalia, omnia, 627
Venari in mare, 559
Venatum ducere invitos canes, 684
Vence, viva quien, 738
Vendanges sont faites, 713
Vendetta, boccone di Dio, 844
Vendita, te, 495
Venditione exponas, 703
Vendunt perjurii testes, 610
Venerate, nothing is left which I can.
 398
 themselves, who, 407
Veneration, but no rest, 10
Veneri, sic visum, 678
Veneris, mille modi, 589
Venetian first, Christian afterwards, 750
Veneziant, pria, 750
Vengeance at his heels, 95
 deep-brooding o'er the slain, 272
 due, 125
 easy, 535
 enough to have commanded, 707
 god of, acts in silence, 734
 has a brood of eggs, 209
 is behind, 67
 is mine, 432
 is wild justice, 876 (*see* *Revenge*)
 like a bloodhound, 353
 none like a woman's, 150
 on the ashes, vile is, 345
 open to patient craft, 647
 pursued further than death, 322
Veni, Creator Spiritus, 703
vidi, vici, 703
Veniam pro laude peto, 531
Venice, a maiden city, 398
 I stood in, 53
 sate in state, 53
Venire facias, 703
Venison, all flesh is not, 753
Venisti, vidisti, abisti, 595
Venit, si valet, ille, 568
Venom fordoeth venom, 190
Vent au visage, 752
Venter non habet aures, 853
Ventis dare vela secundis, 535
Ventre affamé n'a point d'oreilles, 745
Venture, nothing, nothing have, 835
Ventures, many, a full freight, 824
 of the heart, 195
 or lose our, 304
 who, wins, 835
Ventured, deeply, 57
Venus a cruel mother, 585
 a letter of recommendation from,
 638
 of Medici, 373
otia amat, 689
 quivers of, 601
 rose red out of wine, 355
 sets, ere Mercury can rise, 254
sine Cerere et Libero friget, 679
 so it seems fit to, 678
 superiority of wine over, 210
Venus, les derniers, 859
Venuses and Cupids, mourn, 579
Ver non semper viret, 703
Veracity the heart of morality, 173
Verba de præsenti, 703
facit mortuo, 703
inania, 514
nil ultra, 712
non innoxia, 589
sesquipedalia, 643
tonitrua, 512
transfertis mea, 588
Verbatim et literatim, 704
Verbera sed audi, 8, 704
Verberate grandinæ vineæ, 517
Verbiage, barren, 364
Verbis alliciendus amor, 523
quam armis, 687
qui simulat, 652
Verbosity, his own, 117
 thread of his, 281
Verbosus, ne sis, 659
Verbs and nouns do more agree, 157
Verbum inane perit, 578
sapienti satis, 751
sat sapienti, 704
verbo reddere, 601
Verdad, la, es hija de Dios, 874
Verdict, haste to give up thy, 211
 notwithstanding the, 613
Verdure, to look upon, 6
Vere family motto, 704
Vere, si poteris, 676
Verein und leite, 734
Verge enough, all and, 126
 enough, room and, 153
 on the very, 306
Verger, an erudite, 16
Veri, suppressio, 687
Verily, a lady's, 289
Veris vincor, 706
Veritas a Deo, 704
in vino, 867 *note*
nuda, 644
odium parit, 623, 704
temporis filia, 874
vincit, 704
vincit omnia, 706
Veritatis, luz, 551
magna vis, 621
Vermillion hue, pure, 131
Vermis, race of little odious, 352
Vermögen sucht Vermögen, 766

- Vernal bloom, 214
 seasons of the year, 225
Vero nihil verius, 704
 se non è, à ben trovato, 737
Verrons, nous, dit l'aveugle, 877
Vers, les, sont enfans de la lyre, 725
 Verse comes from Heaven, 259
 cursed be the, 250
 flow free, the, 340
 high immortal, 222
 I can always make the first, 717
 is a measured speech, 8
 like the laurel, 96
 majesty of, 124
 married to immortal, 221
 may find him, 160
 must lend her wing, 224
 now one in, 243
 one made for the other's sake, 49
 reads, and thinks she understands,
 31
 subject of all, 179
 sweetens toil, 142
 tame, 26
 the hoarse rough, 244
 thou honour'st, 224
 unpremeditated, 217
 wanting the accomplishment of, 402
 wisdom married to, 403
 Verses, a book of, 133
 fear, and hate poets, 625
 for his bad, 304
 had greater force, that my, 549
 I wrote these, 555
 if my, are capable, 542
 mad with making, 131
 rhyme the rudder is of, 49
 should be sung, not read, 725
 the badly-turned, 530
 who can turn out, more quickly, 597
 with nothing in them, 704
 writing, does not please, 605
 Versifiers not poets, 334
 Versify in spite, 125
 Versions, not, but perversions, 615
Verso pollice, 509 note
Vertrauen erweckt vertrauen, 767
 Vertuous, who that is most, 76
Verwest, was, muss auferstehen, 735
Verzeih dir nichts, 781
 gottlich zu, 244 note
 Vespasian and the ploughman, 857 note
 changed for the better, 681
 Vesper bell from far, 73
Vesper quid ferat, incertum, 562
 Vessel by which you escaped, I gave
 the, 664
 do not embark all in one, 770
 entrust not all to one, 698
 is clean, unless the, 678
 the gilded, 153
 the weaker, 436
 will retain savour, 658
 without a pilot, 274
 Vessels, empty, give most sound, 175
 full, give least sound, 782
 ill, seldom miscarry, 808
 large, may venture, 138
 Vessel's crank, when the, 210
 Vestals, love-lacking, 326
 Vestal's lot, blameless, 253
Vestigia flammæ veteris, 488
 nulla retrorsum, 705
 Vesture of decay, 285
 Veteran, superfluous lags the, 175
 Veterans rewards, its, 248
Vetitum, nitimur in, 608
 per, et nefas, 495
Vetustas multa lenit, 659
 pro lege habetur, 705
Veut qui, peut, 883
Vexatio dat intellectum, 752
 Vexed question, 705
Vi, aut, aut fraude, 524
 et armis, 705
 verum vincitur, 705
Via juris habet, hoc, 541
 lett, 625
 media, 705
 tentanda est, 692
 Vials of the wrath of God, 437
Viam fecisse ruina, 544
Viamque affectat Olympo, 634
 Viand, jovial sort of, 112
Viator, siste, 679
 vacuus coram latrone, 502
 Vibrations, to deaden its, 195
 Vicar of Bray, 458, 864
 Vice, a common, 551
 all, downward in tendency, 625
 alone a foe, to, 45
 by a prince's example made custom,
 709
 deceives in guise of virtue, 536
 ever cowardly, 620
 first virtue is to be without, 641
 gathered every, 252
 has reached its acme, 607
 he lashed the, 352
 how soft, 51
 in proximity to what is good, 666
 is a monster, 246
 is fed, 247
 is hidden, in cities, 98
 is summary, 507
 is, where, vengeance follows, 876
 its own punishment, 876
 lost half its evil, 39
 no, complete of itself, 618
 no, goes alone, 833
 old-gentlemanly, 60
 others' disgrace deters from, 692
 philosophy expeller of, 709
 prevails, 1
 prosperity discovers, 9
 raptures and roses of, 355
 so simple, no, 284
 the extreme of, 246
 the misery of all, 48
 there are beginnings of, 687
 what maintains one, 138
 which offends none, not vice, 717
 works naught but evil, 734
 wrap up, with virtuous words, 704
 Vices, a whirlpool of, 584 note
 are become fashions, 645
 betwixt two, 389
 chiefest bride of, 9
 dispersed by occupation, 606
 esteemed as virtues, 205
 fools avoiding, run to opposite ex-
 tremes, 524
 glory in their, 631
 idleness produces, 804
 in their woe, forgot their, 146
 leave us, we fancy we leave them,
 728
 less serious when open, 626
 nourished by their moods, 646
 nous quittent, quand les, 728

- Vices of the age, 269**
 of the time, and of the individual, 709
 our pleasant, 307
 road to, smooth and steep, 625 *note*
 telle his, 76
 that my, tellen me, 75
 under the name of virtues, 709
 unlearn, 708
 vanquished by, 494, 549
 war with, 630
 was there ever richer abundance of, 530
 we bear with accustomed, 508
 which have grown up with us, 520
 without redeeming virtue, 591
Vice versa, 750
Vicina rauca, 646
Vicinum pecus, 538
 Vicious man, though myself be a ful, 76
Vicissitude sad, 20
 Vicissitudes, full of strange, 62
 of things, 142
Vicisti, Galilæe, 705
Victa iam pietate, 496
Victi vincimus, 705
 Victims, the little, 153
 Victor and vanquished never unite, 705
 each was, 705
 guilt to the, 200
 I retire from fighting, 551
interiit, 540
 Victors, spoils to the, 204
 Victor's mind, 2
Victoria læta, 554
pro, vita, 705
salus ex, 683
uti nescis, 706
 Victories, stories of, 78
 undone, by, 124
 Victory always glorious, 737
 another such, and we are undone, 455
 Cadmean, 472
 each to think himself the chief cause of, 477
 Empire and, 330
 finest, to vanquish one's heart, 720
 for, life, 705
 great, is bloodless, 738
 great, that is without blood, 810
 he who conquers himself in, 499
 I will not steal, 454
 if not, is yet revenge, 213
 increases by concord, 705
 knows not how to use a, 455
 likes not rivalry, 666
 loves trouble, 490
 moderation in, 5
 not hoping, 339
 or Westminster Abbey, 460
 pardon, choicest flower of, 840
 safety in, 683
 so great an object, 690
 true, is achieved without loss of honour, 525
 'twas a famous, 341
 unable to utilise, 706
 will be your ruin, 656
 won, 239
 Victuals, not difficult to please about, 64
Vidit et erubuit, 706
Vidrio, la mujer es de, 738
Vie, on entre, on crie, et c'est la, 726
- Vieillard abecedaire, 721*
Vieillesse, quelle triste, vous vous préparez, 731
Vieux, peu de gens savent être, 727
 View fair Melrose aright, 272
 of men and things, 6
 the forward, 210
 Viewless forms of air, 272
 Vigil, life a, 709
Vigilate et orate, 706
 Vigour, our, passes like a flower, 706
Vilain, grand, grande cheute, 766
 Vile, intolerable, 288
 not so miserable as, 725
 to the vile seem, 306
Vilior alga, nisi cum re, 529
 Village, harm in the, 738
 looks how quiet, 367
 marked with little spire, 332
 of the plain, 146
 vegetate in a, 89
 Villages embosomed, 372
 Villager, born humbly and bred hard, 80
 Villagers on bended knees, 400
 Villain and he, 322
 condemns me for a, 300
 hungry, lean-faced, 279
 lost to love and truth, 42
 smiling, damned, 313
 some eternal, 325
 that thou think'st, 310
 Villains, rich, 279
 Villains, sum of all, a Slave Trade, 338
 Villainy an object of wonder, 559
 away with all, 680
 direct, 302
 forswear 't, let, 289
 naked, 299
 natural expression of, 82
 you teach me, 284
 Villas with sounding names, 191
Ville, petite, grand renom, 727
 Villon, Swinburne on, 356
 the Parisian poet, 882
Vin dentro, senno fuora, 881
Vinces, hoc signo, 560
 Vinci, they spell it, 82
Vincit qui se vincit, 706
Vinco seu vincor, 552
Vindictam mandasse, 707
 Vine, the gadding, 223
 the mantling, 215
 under his, 412
 Vines, France with all her, 98
 in sand, 850
 Vinegar given better than honey sought, 876
 of sweet wine, 851
 only and pepper, to its, 170
Vino felon, sobre melon, 752
pellite curas, 621
tortus et ira, 707
 Vintage is over, 713
 Time's, 133
 Vintages golden and red, 384
 Vintners buy, wonder what the, 134
Vinum dæmonum, 89
 Violence just where mildness is in vain, 721
 of their rage drags them on, 694
 proceeded, 218
 the show of, 311
 without undue, 591

- Violence, worse to bear than, 216
 Violent is not lasting, 659
 nothing, lasts, 351
 over, 122
 whatever cause he took, 123
 Violently if they must, 261
 Violet, by a mossy stone, 394
 dew that on the, 273
 here and there a, 20
 in the youth, 312
 is a nun, 169
 the glowing, 224
 the nodding, 282
 without smell, 760
 Violets, a bank of, 288
 blue, 282
 daughters of the Earth, 262
 dim, 290
 lilies and, 19
 plucked, 136, 240
 spring, may, 319
 veiled nuns, meek, 167
 Viper, lawyer killing a, 86
 poisoned by Cappadocian's blood,
 707
 Vipers and moths, 196
Vir, qualis, talis oratio, 646
Vires acquirit eundo, 590
 ingenue, 578
 super, 687
 supra, 688
 ultra, 551, 697
Viresque acquirit eundo, 536
 Virgil and Bathyllus, 678
 Virgil's epitaph, 585
 state, 108
 Virgilian or Homeric chances, 682
 Virgins are soft as the roses, 54
 learned, 60
Virgo intacta, 707
Viribus unitis, 707
Virtutum clarorum mores animique, 600
 Virtue! a fig! 323
 a man's glory or reward, 497
 a strong shield, 487
 a thousand shields, 707
 abides eternal, 521
 accompanied by vanity, 721, 876
 according to nature, 708
 adversity discovers, 9
 after, cash first and, 620
 alone ennobles, 708
 alone, friendly to, 698
 alone is happiness, 247
 alone true nobility, 142
 an anchor, 702
 and learning have intrinsic value,
 78
 and not birth, 136
 and the faculties within, 398
 and trade the best inheritance, 876
 anything is to be gained by, 336
 assume a, 317
 be the fool of, not of vice, 779
 beauty the flower of, 760
 better without gold, 13
 by, not craft, 708
 by, not words, 708
 cannot be snatched or stolen, 647
 cannot exist without reason, 708
 conquer by means of, 706
 could see to do, 222
 crowns her worshippers, 509
 draws by its own charms, 694
 each, its most perfect reward, 569
 even for virtue's sake, 254
 fearful to the wicked, 559
 flourishes by a wound, 707
 folly to pursue too far, 566
 forced into, 246
 forsakes the path of, 708
 from on high, 564
 gives herself light, 344
 gold less valuable than, 706
 greatest offence against, 158
 greedy of danger, 497
 grows under oppression, 511
 has all things in herself, 708
 honour to thee in thy, 580
 how difficult is, 646
 I wrap myself in my, 586
 if not in action, a vice, 207
 if she could be seen, 8
 in a chief to know his men, 641
 in ambition, 10
 in distress, 127
 in perfection, one, 149
 is bold, 279
 is fleeing from vice, 707
 is its own reward, few believe that,
 599
 is slow, 507
 is the roughest way, 404
 its own reward, 876
 itself escapes not, 312
 itself turns vice, being misapplied,
 321
 joins man to God, 707
 liberty, and Rome, 1
 like precious odours, 9
 linked with one, 55
 lives beyond the grave, 710
 lives when Beauty dies, 389
 loses lustre if not polished, 78
 lost to, 407
 makes the bliss, 89
 may be assailed, 222
 most men admire, 219
 most uncommon, 59
 nature does not give, 598
 never grows old, 876
 never want of room for, 620
 no way impassable to, 568
 none can be happy without, 602
 not from learning, but from nature,
 708
 not from nature or teaching, 707
 not words merely, 708
 of necessity, 75
 of necessitee, 76
 of necessity, 126, 872
 only is necessary, 698
 only is our own, 254
 only makes our bliss, 247
 opens heaven, 708
 praise of, lies in action, 708
 present we hate, removed we seek,
 708
 proceeds through toils, 467
 redeeming, 591
 requires no reward, 572
 rich enough in, 526
 seeds of, implanted by nature, 687
 she alone is free, 223
 shines untarnished, 708
 sinking in, 408
 some mark of, 284
 spurs to, 13
 starves, 247

- Virtue still its own reward, 254
 stronger than a battering-ram, 707
 terrible to kings, 663
 the first, is to kepe the toung, 77
 the first, to refrain the tongue, 77
 the first, to restraine thy tonge, 77
 the fount whence honour, 205
 the happiness of all, 48
 the highest good, 734
 the highest reward, 708
 the mean between opposing vices, 707
 the only amaranthine flower, 99
 the only distinction, 625
 the only nobility, 609
 the only way to tranquillity, 591
 the reward of virtue, 130, 247
 the safest helmet, 503
 the way of life, 709
 the whitest, 279
 to, not arms, 708
 to pursue, 73
 to realise the beauty of, 581
 too painful an endeavour, 248
 under heaven, every, 251
 undeterred by obstacles, 534
 valour, wisdom, 219
 was always in a minority, 721
 we can boast, 1
 when earned by, 1
 who dies for, does not perish, 651
 who would embrace, without its rewards, 690
 will endure to posterity, 486
 will only be followed for her own sake, 721
 wisdom, valour, wit, 220
 Virtues, age not utterly destitute of, 615
 be to her, very kind, 259
 called forth my, 268
 constancy the foundation of, 13
 curse on his, 1
 great men estimated by, 581
 learn, 708
 lost in self-interest, 725
 of society, 130
 only splendid sins, 456
 pity, crown of all, 77
 Powers, 216
 walked their narrow round, 176
 we write in water, 301
 will plead as angels, 308
 Virtue's but a word, 209
 Virtuous, and the wise, 1
 and vicious, 246
 and wise he was, 4
 be, and you'll be happy, 25
 be, and you will be eccentric, 82
 be, and you will be happy, 138
 because thou art, 288
 but if a man be, 76
 glory for the, 102
 liberty, 1
 outrageously, 347
 woman, a, 418
 would needs be, 300
 Virtus æmula, 684
 celata, 635
 clara æternaque habetur, 521
 mercede caret, 572
 omnia in se habet, 708
 post nummos, 620
 præmium optimum, 708
 pretium sibi, 569
 Virtus semper formidolosa, 559
 unica necessaria, 698
 Virtute mea me involvo, 575, 586
 quies, 708
 spes in, 683
 vera, vincite, 706
 Virtutem esse militis decus, 555
 videant, intabescantque relictæ, 581
 Virtutis fortuna comes, 708
 indagatrix, 623
 Virum volitare per ora, 692
 Vis cæca, 638
 cælestium, 506
 consilii expers, 770
 consuetudinis, 508
 Visa, sive ex metu credita, 700
 Visage, Othello's, in his mind, 323
 was so marred, 421
 Visible the true mystery, 391
 Vision, a deception of, 515
 a faery, 222
 adore the, 384
 beatific, 212
 clear, to whom in, 399
 fabric of this, 276
 he foresaw, 187
 of our own, we have a, 397
 of the night, 414
 or a waking dream, 182
 sensible to feeling, 309
 the young men's, 122
 write the, 422
 Visions about, is, 157
 divine, 480
 of the night, 413
 true after midnight, 639
 your young men shall see, 422, 430
 Visit, and away, 237
 intervals to, 339
 of a friend, 674
 paid, the, 97
 Visits like those of angels, 22
 painful ceremony of, 338
 Visitations, sudden, 359
 Visu facilis, 601
 Visual nerve, 218
 Vita brevis, 709
 dum superest bene est, 709, 883
 magistra, 523
 nescia fallere, 551, 570
 proba est, 574
 qualis, finis ita, 757
 quam sit brevis, 699
 reddit bonis post mortem ducibus, 563
 Vitæ disconvenit ordine toto, 654
 idonea dicere, 497
 summa brevis, 709
 Vital spark, 253
 Vitam brevem esse, 494 note
 impendere vero, 557
 sicuti peregrinantes transiere, 694
 Vitia discere, 708
 in amore, 559
 Vitis, dicere de, 631
 dulcibus, 484
 hesternis onustum, 510
 nemo sine, nascitur, 597
 nostris, de, scalam facimus, 195 note
 Vitiolum copia, 530
 Vitiolum fugere, virtus est, 707
 latet, proximitate boni, 666
 non est in rebus, sed in ipso animo, 594

- Vitium stetit, in præcipiti*, 607
Vituperæ parcius, 632
Viva quiæ vences, 865
 voce, 709
Vivamus, dum vivimus, 118 *note*
Vivat Rex, 710
Vive beatus, 524
 memor quam sis ævi brevis, 524
 tibi, nam moriere tibi, 590
 valeque, 710
Vivendi modum, 547
Vivendo s'impara, 820
Vivere bis, 491, 552
 et frui animæ, 569
 nec sine te, nec tecum, 677
 nec tecum possum, 519
 parce æquo animo, 521
 parvo, 646
 pœna, 597
 secundum naturam, 670
Vives en bête, 858
 joyeux, 731
Vivi e lascia vivere, 820
Vivis, fac bona dum, 621
Vivit post prælia, 710
Vivite, ait, fugio, 710
 fortes, 658
Vivre et se taire, 792
 heureusement, le, 713
Vivus per ora virum, 711
Via ea nostra voco, 596, 710
Vixi, diavisse, 557
Vixit ad posteros, 655
 heri, quisquis, 557
Vocat, ipsa, res, 496
Vocation, 'tis my, 292
Vocæ d'uno, vocæ di niuno, 864
Voces, spargere, 682
Vociferance, abuse and, 34
Vociferation, in sweet, 69
Vogue la galère, 731
Voice, a clear sonorous, 403
 a sweet, 64
 a wandering, 395
 affrights me with its echoes, 91
 and verse, harmonious sisters, 225
 comforted her hands, 334
 defiled his, with sin, 636
 died away, her sad, 389
 grows deeper, 4
 his big manly, 286
 I will aggravate my, 282
 in Europe, the one, 365
 in my dreaming ear, 67
 in one dull, deep, unvaried sound, 79
 is Jacob's, 411
 melodious, 77
 my, stuck in my throat, 623
 of iron, 613
 of one, voice of no one, 864
 of the people, 13
 of the people, voice of God, 712
 of the schoolboy, 236
 or lute, 230
 so charming left his, 217
 so charming on their ear his, 256
 sole daughter of his, 218
 still for war, 1
 that in the distance, 359
 that is still, 363
 that like a bell, 364
 the living, moves men, 710
 the melting, 221
 the people's, 172

Voice, the spoken, perishes, 711
 thrilling, solemn, proud, pathetic, 27
 was ever soft, 307
 was the warble of a bird, 61
 wearies not ever, familiar, 330
 you cannot hear, I hear a, 376
Voices are there, two, 393
 bleat, 214
 lead, airy, 182
 listening for the, 237
 music of divers, 73
 numbered and not weighed, 12
 of birds, what are, 28
 of the wandering wind, 4
 there are many different, 711
 your most sweet, 302
Void, an aching, 94
Volare sine pennis, 679
Volcano, we dance on a, 725
Volcanoes burnt out, 40
 exhausted, 117
Volente Deo, 711
Voles de vos propres ailes, 779
Voll, toll, 881
Volleyed and thundered, 365
Volo, sic jubeo, 552
Volta, buen siglo haya quien dijo, 764
 una, è meglio che mai, 762
Voltaire, epigram on, 410
 (the brilliant Frenchman), 95
Voltaire's description of the English, 459
Voluisse sat est, 560
Volume of the works and creatures of
 God, 15
 quaint and curious, 242
 small, rare, 132
Volumes, all the learned, 106
 creators of odd, 187
 in folio, 281
Voluntas, pro ratione, 552
 tamen est laudanda, 699
Volunteer force, 117
Voluptas abit, turpitudine manet, 676
 emta dolore, 682
 est meminisse, 597
 non invidiosa, 528
Voluptates, sperne, 682
Volvitur annus, 663
Vorago et gurgis, 584
Vos non vobis, sic, 678
Vota vita mea, 711
Votares, the imperial, 282
Votarist, like a sad, 222
Votary of waltz and war, 58
Vote a coat, is a, 357
 that shakes the turrets, 165
 Townshend to give him a, 147
Votes of men at Westminster, 343
 of veering crowds, 385
 seeking after, 562
Votis, hoc erat in, 552
Vouloir c'est pouvoir, 883
Voulu, vous l'avez, George Dandin, 731
Vow and not pay, 418
 broken, 273
 I made to her in marriage, 313
 made exchange of, 321
 that binds too strictly, 370
Vows, cancel all our, 120
 can't change nature, 32
 ever brokers to defiling, 328
 his music, 315
 lends the tongue, 312

- Vows**, limber, 289
 the usual, 258
 to the blackest devil, 318
 with so much passion, 190
 women's traitors, 307
Vox audita perit, 711
clamantis, 711
diversa sonat, 711
et præterea nihil, 711
faucibus hæsit, 625
ferrea, 578, 613
omnibus una, 712
populi, 13, 480 *note*
populi, vox Dei, 712
Vrai, *rien n'est beau que le*, 729
s'il est, il peut être, 729
Vroeg vuur, vroeg asch, 849
Vulgar, a credulous, 274
 boil, the, 251
 boy, a little, 18
 company, saved in, 232
 do, took it as the, 330
 extol things, 219
 falls, 266
 far removed from the, 655
 father is rather, 114
 keep account only of misses, 864
 minds, a joy for, 73
 popular cattle, 35
 take with the, 381
 the great, 93
 the word, unintelligible, 267
 thing is not, because common, 158
 when war is looked upon as, 391
Vulgarity in concealment, 267
Vulgata per urbem, 536
Vulgus ignobile, 667
profanum, 624
Vulnus, nunquam sanabile, 558
Vultu demisso, 665
Vulture, to what, this carcase, 512
Vultus indei animi, 712
imago animi, 558
instantis tyranni, 573
Vuole, *a chi, non mancano modi*, 283
- W**
- Wacht am Rhein**, 734
Wade, General, 446
Wades or creeps, 214
Wagen, *erst, dann wagen*, 734
Wager, a fool's argument, 750
 back their opinions with a, 56
Wagers, fools for arguments use, 49
 geese lay, 771
Wages, be content with your, 428
 be in Heaven, 72
 of sin, 431
 oppress the hireling in his, 422
 our praises are our, 289
 paid, work is over, 882
Waggon to a star, hitch your, 129
Waggons, creaking, last longest, 741
 creaking, long in passing, 768
 empty, make most noise, 772
Wahrheit, der Muth der, 733
zwischen uns sei, 736
Wail, nothing to, 221
Wailing, cease, 507
 in your voices, 28
Waist ampler than her life, 165
 for an arm, what a, 192
 the zoneless, 99
- Waistcoats**, flannel, 110
Waists, most women have small, 376
Wait a century for a reader, 460
 child of hope, 377
 everything comes to those who, 176
 make 'em, 262
 three whole days to, 550
Waited patiently, I, 533
Waiter, if you look at the, 110
Waiters are no losers, 840
Wake or sleep, do I, 182
 survived her own, 202
 those that, 258 *note*
 we should have shone at a, 82
Wakes, at country, 125
Waken old debate, 272
Waldron, 19 *note*
Wales a portion, 42
Walhalla, England's, 387
Walk a little faster, 118
 a mile after supper, 135
 an alleyed, 269
 before they dance, 251
 the studious cloister, 221
Walks abroad, whens'er I take my, 386
 and shades, 218
 echoing, 218
 such quiet, 297
 the waters like a thing of life, 55
Walker, Hookey, 465
Walking, a succession of falls, 747
 settled by, 681
Wall, cannot draw oil from a, 888
 not the highest, 234
 of metal, conscience a, 550
 of partition, 434
 white, is a fool's paper, 750
Walls, back to the white, 234
 bare, make giddy housewives, 759
 have ears, 875
 I have my own four, 71
 the paper of fools, 684
 unnecessary to brave men, 707
 within the, 567
Wallenstein's horse, 450
Waller was smooth, 251
Wallet carried before, 809
 of the person in front, 700
Wallets, two, Jupiter has given us, 634
Wallscourt motto, 708
Walnut-tree, woman, a dog, and a, 750
Walnuts and the wine, 351
Waltham's calf, as wise as, 759
Walton Isaac, 64
Walton's, meek, heavenly memory, 400
Waltz and war, 58
Waly, waly, oh, 444
Wamba, in the time of, 738
Wan as the pale spectre, 125
Wand of the magician, 242
 throw the, while it is green, 869
Wander in unknown lands, to, 557
 wheresoever we, 149
Wandered east, I've, 235
Wanderer, bring back the, 527
 of that trackless way, 55
Wanderers of the street, 399
Wandering from clime to clime, 256
 on a foreign strand, 272
 short way by a long, 6
 steps and slow, 219
 Willie, 47
 wind, 4
Wanderings, chid' their, 146

- Vanity, your partickler, 111
 Want as an armed man, 416
 buy not what you, but what you
 need, 526
 hateful, 630
 I complain of, 692
 makes strife, 789, 886
 mother of industry, 830
 no man will supply thy, 18
 of a thing is perplexing, 379
 of skill appear, 243
 passed for merit, 124
 prayer of, 20
 ring out the, 367
 sit in, 219
 the most grievous, 560
 those that, 361
 to, and to have, not good, 812
 unpitted pines, 189
 what we, 210
 what you do not, is dear, 659
 what you do not, is dear at a far-
 thing, 526
 wit's whetstone, 360, 564 *note*
 Wants, a thousand, 367
 all, imaginary, 268
 are few, Nature's, 406
 but few, 80
 nothing, everything goes to him
 who, 776
 real, in a small compass, 81
 Want's fell scorpions, 92
 Wanted it, not as we, 92
 Wanting, the first taken away, another
 is not, 641
 Wantonness, unbridled, 577
 War, advantageous to many, 551
 after the, alliance, 474
 after the shout of, 639
 all read of, 84
 allured by wealth, 124
 an' a debt, an' a flag, 198
 and again peace, 559
 and damnation, 358
 and death, in my hand, 498
 and wreck make friends, 190 *note*
 art of, 107
 begins, hell openeth, 882
 bleeding, 292
 by nature, 353
 cause of a long ten years', 238
 causes of, still remain, 683
 circumstance of glorious, 324
 clamour of the people for, 506
 clothe thee in, 766
 comes, devil makes hell bigger, 882
 command of sea in, 11
 commonplace against, 37
 concealed in peace, 585
 condition as before the, 683
 cry, crusaders' 518
 delays dangerous in, 127
 delights in, 255
 dogs of, 303
 drifting into, 461
 end of, rather than beginning of
 peace, 498
 epithets of, 322
 equipments of, 493
 even to the knife, 52
 fear of, worse than war, 856
 finty and steel couch of, 323
 full of trouble, 876
 garland of the, 305
 give me a life of, 513
 War, giving way stops all, 783
 governed by the eye, 876
 greater things than, 116
 grim-visaged, 298
 he that makes a good, 797
 hissing in, 367
 in masquerade, 122
 in, never lion more fierce, 292
 is a tyrant, 454
 is death's feast, 876
 is horrid, abstract, 198
 is raging, while, 539
 is regarded as wicked, as long as,
 391
 is the statesman's game, 329
 is toil and trouble, 125
 its thousands slays, 257
 keep us from civil, 627
 kindle fiery, 100
 lays a burden, 95
 let, now be the judge, 690
 love of deciding by, 678
 madness of, 567
 makes thieves, 876
 mimicry of noble, 271
 never was a good, 138
 no, if no fools, 806
 no safety in, 617
 nor battle's sound, 225
 not allowable to err twice in, 613
 not done while my enemy lives, 864
 nothing to be despised in, 605
 occasion of, 504
 of elements, 1
 of, you can make peace, 807
 Office, the British, 328
 pedantic art of, 29
 proud, 207
 results of, uncertain, 563
 reward of merit in, 498
 righteous when unavoidable, 573
 rolled back the tide of, 271
 scorched with the flame of, 207
 sentence is for open, 213
 should be long in preparing, 521
 should be neither feared nor pro-
 voked, 498
 silence the soul of, 259
 sinews of the, 137
 sow pretexts of, 521
 stags in, 561
 still breed, 224
 sweet to those who have not tried
 it, 523
 that kindled in, 67
 the art of, 107
 the child of pride, 352
 the great god of, 257
 the needy bankrupt's resort, 266
 the only study of a prince, 456
 the right of, 715
 the sinews of, 139, 604, 827
 the toils of, 332
 the trade of, 49, 322
 the tug of, 191
 the walks of, 105
 throat of, 218
 to be prepared for, 383
 to be waged for peace alone, 498
 to blunder twice in, 499
 to kindle, by song, 585
 to waste, 218
 useful to many, 594
 who preacheth, is the devil's chap-
 lain, 885

- War, whole art of, 388
 wild, 365
 with women, no, 341
 without its guilt, 339
 yielding stops all, 888
- Wars, and faithful loves, 344
 and rumours of wars, 423
 atone for luxury, 580
 bring scars, 876
 chief causes of, 496
 civil, 498
 frightful, 498
 hateful to mothers, 595
 he that is not in the, 796
 just when necessary, 573
 narrative of, 99
 persons maimed in, should be maintained at public charge, 453
 thousand, of old, 367
 to the, 288
 without triumph, 498
- War's a brain-spattering, 62
 a game, 100
 back, ill comes on, 807
 glorious art, 406
 rattle, 269
- Warble his native woodnotes, 221
- Warburton, lines on, 81
 worst of, 176
- Ware, bad, would not pass, 805
 good, a quick market, 786
 good, sells itself, 786
 great bed at, 132
 ill, never cheap, 808
 in time, 792
 pleasing, half sold, 786, 841
- Wares forbidden, 108
 good, easily find a buyer, 568
 show our foulest, 301
 unsaleable, need enticements, 568
- Warfare, who goeth a, 438
- World, it's a weary, 18
 of sorrow, 127
- Warl'y cares and warl'y men, 45
- Warm, head and feet keep, 858
 soul within, 101
 the tints of life, how, 385
 who can keep himself, 792
 who is, thinks all so, 797
- Warmest clad, nearest the fire, 864
- Warmth at the expense of God, 729
 and colour, I wanted, 370
 lack of kindly, 302
 the vital, 238
 their soft ethereal, 213
- Warned is half armed, 780
- Warning song, the, 95
- Warrant, truth shall be thy, 261
 wrong has no, 887
- Warranty, no, of Scripture, 438
- Warrior dead, her, 364
 famed for fight, 327
 I never knew a, 69
 taking his rest, 393
 who is the happy, 400
- Warriors, plaided, of the North, 271
- Warwick, Earls of, motto, 710
 setter-up of kings, 298
- Warwickshire, 120 *note*
- Was, I am not what I, 615
- Wash, all will come out in the, 738
 it will all come out in the, 813
 your hands often, 876
 your head never, 876
- Washing a brick, 574
- Washing, all will come out in the, 764
 always, 155
 his hands with invisible soap, 171
 worship in, 650 *note*
- Washington, "Away with it!" quoth, 774
note
 hath left his awful memory, 341
 Wasp is most impertinent, 141
 Waspish, when you are, 304
 Wasps' nest, put one's hand into a, 873
 Waste, can there be greater, 374
 fashionable, 101
 he knows how to, not to give, 635
 is not grandeur, 205
 makes want, 789, 876
 not, want not, 876
 of mighty waters, 375
 of waters, 61
 their sweetness in the desert air, 80
 to what purpose is this, 428
 wilful, woeful want, 886
- Wasted his substance, 429
- Wasteful hand, 2
- Wasting plague by, 273
- Wastepaper, make as much, 126
 my writings shall become, 516
 of mankind, 138
- Watch, always on the, 730
 always wind up your, 441
 and pray, 428, 706
 between me and thee, 411
 good, prevents misfortune, 786
 Gulliver's, 352
 in the night, as a, 415
 may be wise, though you cannot make a, 888
 on the Rhine, 734
 some must, 316
 to babble for the, 280
 to-night, 293
 who sleeps upon his, 37
 with more advised, 283
- Watchdog's bark, 60
- Watched and served with humbleness, 264
- Watcher, lidless, 364
- Watches, as our, 243
- Watching, do all as though some one was, 677
- Watchman, what of the night, 420
- Watchmen, more than seven, 424
 the better, 87
- Watchword of the wise, 835
 the, recall, 233
- Water, air, and cleanliness, 453
 all offer, to a drowning dog, 879
 as when one letteth out, 416
 beware of still, 504, 759, 763
 breaks out where not expected, 864
 cast not forth the old, 765
 circle in the, 297
 clear instead of wine, 160
 corrupted, unless kept in motion, 709
 dirty, does not wash clean, 770
 do not throw away, 598
 drink no longer, 435
 drinkers, all wicked persons are, 730
 fire and soldiers, 876
 foul, will quench fire, 781
 good servant, a bad master, 779
 I came like, 133
 in, see your own face, 809

- Water, in smooth, God help me, 809
 in the midst of water, he seeks, 646
 let none say, I will not drink, 816
 no good verses by drinkers of, 617
 noise of, 299
 none obtainable, 692
 not good in months with "r" in
 them, 839
 one does not ask leave to drink, 727
 one whose name was writ in, 446
 public money like holy, 843
 saw its god and blushed, 706
 smooth runs the, 297
 stagnant, worth less than running,
 850
 sticks here the, 550
 Tantalus clutches at the, 690
 the conscious, 103
 the holy, 306
 the noblest element, 468
 to carry, to the river, 871
 to carry, to the sea, 871
 to frogs, 681, 871
 to search for, in mid-stream, 566
 too much of, 318
 trotted, as good as oats, 876
 under, famine, 875
 ungrudging pleasure in, 528
 washes everything, 754
 water, everywhere, 85
 we write in, 301
 who drink, will think, 446, 868
 woman's love writ in, 7
 worth of, known when the well is
 dry, 881
 writing in, 559
 written in running, 593
 Waters are drunk more for being
 drunk, 512
 beside the still, 414
 dark and deep, 214
 deep, do not bubble, 851
 knowledge as the, 7
 never fish in troubled, 830
 on a starry night, 402
 once more upon the, 52
 over the waste of, 61
 pacifies the, with a word, 677
 shallow, make most din, 847
 sound of many, 436
 still, breed worms, 851
 still, run deep, 851
 stolen, are sweet, 851
 the world of, 374
 to allay troubled, 593
 unpathed, 290
 weary waste of, 341
 wild went o'er his child, 68
 Waterbury, one can get on without go-
 ing to, 25
 Watering last year's crop, 128
 Waterloo, world-earthquake, 365
 Waterman, jolly young, 109
 Watson, Thos., 279 note
 Wattle, Captain, 109
 Wave, broken spirit of a, 355
 cool, translucent, 223
 for her winding sheet, 380
 for winding sheet, a, 127
 may beat admission, 364
 never was, more just, 706
 proudly, may it, 192
 succeeds a wave, 162
 sunk beneath the, 101
 that echoes round the world, 368
 Wave that reflects in its bosom, 69
 the, cannot be recalled, 600
 the same, carries us to heaven and
 to the lowest depths, 693
 whence no return is, 569
 Waves, against the adverse, 658
 bound beneath me, 52
 come as the, 273
 dance to the music, 240
 free and equal as, 6
 Him that walked the, 224
 mastered him, 121
 of cares, 697
 of life for ever laid, 6
 of time, 12
 the breaking, 159
 the sons of the, 139
 thy proud, 414
 to number the, 623
 to sow the, 872
 threatening with, 658
 undisturbed in savage, 667
 were rough, 230
 Wavelet on the ocean tossed, 204
 Wavered not long, they, 341
 Wavering of this wretched world, 127
 Wavy waste, the, 168
 Wax and parchment, 38
 head of, 795
 mould nature as, 533
 to receive, 56
 Way, a dim and perilous, 403
 a muddle, 705
 a more excellent, 433
 about, furthest, nearest way, home,
 857
 divides in two, here the, 550
 everyone shall know how to go his
 own, 698
 fairer is not much about, 8
 find a, or make one, 772
 find out his uncouth, 213
 forlorn, uncomfortable, 255
 freed his soul the nearest, 176
 is an ill neighbour, 864
 long is the, 213
 mony a weary, 235
 must be straight on, 87
 nearest, home, 860
 of all the earth, 412
 of love and glory, 238
 of wasting time, 233
 once chose, 93
 plods his weary, 151
 round, good, is not roundabout, 857
 shortest the foulest, 8
 sooner lose, than ask their, 81
 that I was going, 309
 the indirect, often better, 667
 they never go, 231
 this is the, 420
 to cheer the, 269
 took their solitary, 219
 tread alone a fairer, 237
 was but one, 296
 was long, the wind was cold, 271
 Ways, loved the good old, 390
 parts of his, 413
 that are dark, 156
 to buy and sell, 232
 to let out life, 206
 to stand in old-fashioned, 683
 to the wood, more than one, 866
 Wayfaring man, 65
 men, a lodging-place of, 421

- Wayside, who builds by the, 793
 We, put it down a, 111
 Weak, concessions of the, 38
 delicately, 248
 Fortune kinder to the, 589
 is miserable, 211
 is to be wretched, 403
 minds, the aim of, 89
 side, every man has his, 774
 to do, what 'twas, 332
 Weaker by the wall, 209
 side, inclined to the, 50
 side, to back the, 275
 to lament, 332
 Weakest always has wrong, 864
 go to the wall, 864
 goes to the wall, 319
 minded men, 267
 Weakness, above life's, 247
 learn meekness, let, 357
 may excuse, if, 220
 no contempt, no, 221
 not in your word, 5
 owning her, 167
 that he never felt, 1
 that subdues, 33
 the last, 208
 Weaknesses, amiable, 142
 Weal, ever, hath its woe, 773
 human, 20
 or woe, source of, 150
 the public, 364
 Wealth, a good servant, 13
 a man of, 251
 accumulates, where, 146
 acquisition of, a toil, 521,
 admiration of, corrupts manners,
 610
 all things subject to, 628
 and capacity of enjoying it, 615
 and commerce, 204
 and multitude, 218
 and place, get, 251
 art of, 133 *note*
 bear, 760
 betimes, consumed betimes, 650
 better the happy heart than, 767
 boundless his, 272
 care follows, 510
 content surpasses, 767
 display of, 486
 does not alter birth, 577
 does not end distresses, 594
 excuses folly, 684
 falls on the weakest parts, 877
 fame or, 105
 for a passport gave him, 157
 full of fear, 693
 great, amassed as easily as little,
 810
 had done wonders, 62
 he has, who knows how to use it,
 652
 his modest, 84
 how, may be increased, 97
 howsoever got, 107
 I ask not, 349
 if we command, 40
 ignorance of, 146
 ill-got, 808
 increase of, 100
 in himself, wise man has, 475
 in the home, 664
 is compulsion, 409
 is crime enough, 107
 Wealth is power, 38
 little, little sorrow, 820
 loss of, 164
 loss of, lamented, 587
 mad lust for, 629
 majesty of, most sacred, 567
 makes one dance, 815
 makes wit waver, 877
 makes worship, 877
 may seek us, 409
 my only books, 191
 of mind, the only true, 477
 of Ormus, 212
 or honours, lie in wait for, 400
 or pleasure, 106
 poor man's, 335
 poverty of desires, the greatest, 687
 prevail, let, 706
 pride of, 841
 rank and valour worthless without,
 529
 sacred majesty of, 647
 should be found everywhere, 38
 the conjurer's devil, 160
 the ready pander, 142
 thrive in, 219
 totters, if, friends totter, 699
 turnkey of his, 89
 wade in, 408
 wallowing in well-saved, 80
 where evident, 665
 which is the greatest, 383
 Wealthiest man is the best, 398
 Wealthy, enjoyments do not belong to
 the, 596
 not good, we ask if he is, 491
 poorest always adding to the wealth
 of the, 646
 things concerning the, not secret,
 621
 Weans and wife, 45
 Weapon, put away your, 643
 wight man never wanted, 750
 with the other hand held a, 413
 Weapons bodes peace, 877
 what, has the lion, 183
 Wear out, better, than rust out, 763
 Wearies you, you say it, 283
 Weariness can snore, 307
 may toss him to my breast, 162
 not on your brow, 5
 of life, 689
 the fever, and the fret, 182
 Wearing, everything worse for, 776
 Wearisome to watch the arch of
 heaven, 688
 Weary, allow rest sometimes to the,
 517
 art thou, 236
 be at rest, 413
 in well-doing, 434, 435
 side, changed his, 273
 Weasel and cat marry, when the, 881
 quarrelous as the, 307
 sucks eggs, 286
 Weather, all, cold to a child, 871
 cold and knaves, from the north,
 767
 Englishmen talk of, 178
 fine when people are courting, 348
 it's very bad, 16
 pity fair, should do harm, 813
 seaman known in bad, 887
 the discourse of fools, 765
 topic of talk, 97

- Weather traditions, etc., 9
 twelve-penny, 354
 warmer after clouds, 190
 when it's not too rainy, 56
 will not woo foul, 167
 WEATHER PROVERBS:—
 Anglers' rhymes, 464
 April borrows three days of March, 767
 flood, an, 755
 showers, 464
 showers bring May flowers, 767
 when, blows his horn, 879
 Ash before oak denotes a wet season, 880
 August, if the 24th, be fair and clear, 806
 Bees in May worth a load of hay, 749
 Button to chin till May be in, 765
 Candlemas day, 805
 day, sun on, 754
 day, when, is come and gone, 879
 waddle, 850
 Cast not a clout till May be out, 765
 Chad, St., before, geese lay, 760
 Cherry year, a merry year, 740
 Child, all weather cold to a, 871
 Christmas, green, full churchyard, 744
 green, white Easter, 744
 light or dark, 817
 Clouds like rocks and towers, 879
 when, are upon the hills, 880
 Coat doffed in winter, put on in May, 825
 Cock, if the, goes crowing to bed, 805
 Corn ripens by night after Lammas, 752
 Corns presage showers, 353
 David's, St., day, 875
 Donkey braying a sign of rain or hail, 812
 Drought never bred dearth in England, 771
 Easter Day, rain on, 843
 rainy, a cheese year, 740
 Evening red and morning grey, 773
 February all dyke, 778
 all the dyke, 378
 makes a bridge, 778
 rain, 778
 snow promises fine summer, 778
 Februeer, curse a fair, 754
 doth cut and shear, 778
 Friday's moon, 464
 Good Friday, rain on, 843
 Gossamer flying, the air is drying, 882
 Grass on the top of the oak, 889
 Hail brings frost, 788
 Ice before Christmas, 806
 Janiveer, if grass grow in, 805
 January, better a mad dog, than a hot sun in, 805
 June, a dripping, 741
 a dry, 745
 if on the 8th, it rain, 805
 Lengthen, as the days, 758
 March, a dry, and May, 9
 comes in like a lion, 824
 dust, 740, 747
 grass never did good, 824
 hack ham, 824
 in Janiveer, 824
 many weathers, 824
 search, April try, 824
 March, when it thunders in, 750
 winds, 464
 winds and April showers, 824
 May, a leaky, 745
 bathe in, you'll lig in clay, 765
 cold and windy, 741
 flood never did good, 747, 825
 flowers in, fine cocks of hay, 779
 hot, makes a fat churchyard, 745
 rain in, makes bread, 825
 shear sheep in, 847
 will make the cow quake, 825
 will prove if you live or die, 824
 Mists in March, frosts in July, 758
 Moon at Christmas, 817
 full, brings fair weather, 857
 Moons, two full, a wet month, 813
 Morning rain, leave not your journey for, 780
 Mornings, cloudy, clear evenings, 767
 Moulting of cock and hen, 464
 Night, blustering, fair day, 752
 Paul, if St., be fair and clear, 805
 Peacock bawling a sign of rain, 881
 Pear year, a dear year, 747
 Plum year, a dumb year, 740
 Rain, a poor man's, 747
 before seven, 843
 some, some rest, 849
 Rains, it, everywhere in winter, 879
 it, with all winds, 879
 Rainbow at eve, 806
 in the morning, 464, 748
 St. Bartholomew, August 24th, 845
 St. Benedict, March 21st, 845
 St. Martin's summer (also called St. Luke's summer), 297
 St. Matthee, September 21st, 845
 St. Matthee, February 24th, 845
 St. Mattho, February 24th, 845
 St. Swithin, 140
 St. Valentine, set thy hopper, 845
 Sand doth feed the clay, 881
 Saturday's and Sunday's moon, 464
 Seasons for setting trees, 847
 September blow soft, 846
 Sloe-tree's white, when the, 881
 Snails, when black, cross your path, 879
 Snow year, a rich year, 749
 Sow barley when the sloe is white, 881
 beans in mud, 850
 in the slop, 850
 Summer, wet bad, dry good, 881
 Sun, morning, never lasts a day, 773, 860
 morning, seldom ends well, 747
 Twelvepenny weather, 354
 Under water famine, under snow bread, 875
 Valentine's day, a goose will lay, 836
 Welshman and a fair Februeer, 754
 Wind is in the east, when the, 881
 still, no weather ill, 853
 Windy year, an apple year, 740
 Winter, fair day in, 741
 good, good summer, 744
 green, fat churchyard, 744
 wind changes oft, 751
 Winter's thunder and summer's flood, 886
 thunder, summer's wonder, 750
 Weathercock, not a, 39
 on a steeple, 277
 world's a, 123

- Weathercocks, highly-placed, 877
 Weave the warp, 153
 Weavers, tailors, millers, 774
 Web that whitens, 230
 too weak, what, 95
 Webs of more than common size, 80
 to weave spiders', 493
 Webster, a steam-engine in trousers, 337
 Daniel, 192 *note*
 Wed, December when they, 287
 ill, better half-hanged than, 761
 to hang or, 789
 where he is destined, man will, 746
 Wedded but never won, 384
 love, 215
 men live in sorrow, 76
 Wedden after hir estate, 75
 Wedding, a drum at a, 758
 clothes, before she has bought, 2
 couch, furies strewed that, 614
 dream of, followed by corpse, 752
 garment, 427
 hanging better than, 789
 ring wears as your, so do your
 cares, 759
 ring, in the small circle of a, 81
 Wedding's destiny, 789
 Wedge, thin edge of the, 863
 Wedlock, a padlock, 877
 a state of woe, 877
 age and, tame, 752
 forced, 297
 hath oft compared been, 106
 lasting, made by mental qualities, 635
 like a place besieged, 877
 never laid claim to lawful, 599
 of minds, 580
 she calls it, 508
 Wedlock's a very awful thing, 171
 the devil, 58
 Weds a sot to get his cot, 885
 ere he be wise, 885
 Wee bit ingle, his, 42
 things, th' expectant, 42
 Weed, he that bites on every, 793
 honey from the, 296
 I am as a, 52
 like a loathsome, 238
 like the vilest, 47
 one ill, mars a pot of pottage, 837
 pernicious, 97
 so lovely fair, 325
 that grows in every soil, 38
 Weeds, call us not, 7
 charm from, 260
 grow apace, 299
 ill, grow apace, 808
 ill, last longest, 808
 ill, not injured by frost, 808
 like the ocean, to cast her, 170
 o'ergaes the corn, 864
 of glorious feature, 346
 richest soil produces rankest, 451
 Weed's plain heart, a, 197
 Week days trail, where the, 161
 is gone, Thursday, and the, 870
 of all the days that, in, 69
 of three Thursdays, 813
 rust of the whole, 2
 wicked remnant of the, 168
 Weel, are ye sure he's, 210
 do, and doubt nae man, 771
 do, and have weel, 771
 Weel is that weel does, 788
 Weelfare, each for other's, 42
 Weep, better bairns, than bearded men, 761
 bid me to, 163
 deeds to make heaven, 324
 for him, men will, 67
 for thee, I might not, 393
 I cannot choose but, 318
 if you wish me to, 677
 it is allowed us to, 540
 no more, 136
 no more, lady, 240
 now you, 304
 on, 228
 proud man, ashamed to, 407
 tears, such as angels, 213
 that I may not, 61
 when they will, women, 887
 who would not, 250
 wilt thou, 59
 words that, 93
 ye not for the dead, 421
 yet scarce know why, 231
 Weeper laugh, make the, 328
 Weeping, a pleasure in, 529
 and gnashing of teeth, 427
 deceit, spinning, given to women, 75
 dispels wrath, 540
 merely matters for, 576
 muse, not a, 60
 the ease of woe, 103
 would ease my heart, 169
 Weeps, why these, 25
 Weigh, first, then attempt, 734
 justly, sell dearly, 877
 what is right to, 669
 with keen judgment, 580
 Weighed in the balances, 422
 Weigh; and measure, good, 786
 and measure take away strife, 877
 Weighty, who is, 801
 Weill, worth na, 792
 Wein, *Weib und Gesang*, 736
 Weird, may be her ain, 47
 Welcome as snow in harvest, 791
 as the first day in Lent, 791
 as water in a riven ship, 791
 deep-mouthed, 60
 ever smiles, 301
 friend, say, 103
 good, 300
 he that is, fares well, 877
 is the best cheer, 877
 leave a, behind you, 815
 loud as, 168
 out-stayed his, 86
 such, such farewell, 771, 851
 the coming, 257
 they are, that brings, 868
 wear out your, 771
 Welcomest when gone, 297
 Welken, *ein langes*, 733
 Welkin, on the, shone the sterres, 76
 rings, hark how all the, 388
 Well alone, let, 817
 all shall be, 282, 754
 better keep, than make, 762
 connected, the, 144
 do all things, 81
 doing is my wealth, 343
 done outlives death, 877
 done, Servant of God, 216
 done, soon done, 877
 done, twice done, 877

- Well, doth, wearieſt not, 794
 has that well is, 877
 here, if we do, 195
 I am; diſmiſſ your fear, 639
 if he is, he will come, 568
 is dry, when the, 881
 is used, the more, the more
 water it gives, 860
 it is, 383
 keep, while you are well, 814
 man doth, 356
 near a ſtream, digging a, 573
 none wiſh you, 615
 not ſo deep as a, 321
 of Life, the, 342
 old, who would be, 800
 pumping a dry, 813
 ſpeak, of what is well, 850
 truth at bottom of a, 874
 what is worth doing is worth doing,
 878
 when I did, I heard it never, 879
 who ſtands, let him not ſhift, 848
 who would be, 800
 will run over when full, 881
- Wells, empty, 99
 Welſhman's jackdaw, like the, 845, 869
 Welter to the parching wind, 223
Wenn, das, und das Aber, 733
 Wept, well nigh, 234
Werk, das, lobt den Meister, 856
 West, go, young man, 460
 in the lowly, 292
 law from the, 532
 ſafeguard of the, 398
 ſinks temperately to the, 181
 the burning, 228
 the happy, 7
 Western dome, 122
 Weſtminſter Abbey, 20, 40, 387 *note*
 Abbey, victory or, 460
 votes of men at, 343
 Weſtward the courſe of empire, 21
 Wether, I am a tainted, 284
 Whale, very like a, 316
 Wharton, the ſcorn and wonder, 248
 What haſt ſhe? and What is ſhe? 813
 is what, knoweth, 405
 What's what, he knew, 49
 Whatever is, is right, 245
 thou haſt been, he was, 226
 Wheat is cheap, why live on tares? 589
 two grains of, 283
 Wheedling arts, the, 141
 Wheel, broken on miſfortune's, 66
 fortune like a mill, 781
 Fortune's, 327
 has come full circle, 307
 in the miſt of a wheel, 422
 life is a, 473
 make them like unto a, 439
 of fortune, 608
 ſitting at her merry, 239
 turns the giddy, 142
 worſt, creaks moſt, 865
 Wheels, among theſe, 73
 golden, 135
 of fortune, and of the mind, 8
 within wheels, 879
 Whele, ever goth the, 150
 Whelp his full, gie a, 782
 of ſin, 242
 Whence and what art thou, 213
 Where I am I do not know, 570
 no matter, 212
- Wherefore, ſeek not the, 73
 Wherry, trim-built, 109
 Whet is no let, 750
 Whetſtone, I fill the office of a, 544
 of the wits, 285
 of wits, 510, 564
 to cut a, with a razor, 510
 Whig and Tory ſtir their blood, 362
 I ain't a, I ain't a Tory, 198
 or Tory, whether I was a, 352
 the name of a faction, 179
 Whigs allow no force but argument, 26
 bathing, caught the, 117
 grow dumb, 229
 not getting into place, 63
 or Tories, 347
 Whim, that ſoul of, 249
 Whimſey not reaſon, 151
 Whinſtone houſe, my, 71
 Whip, in every honeſt hand a, 325
 ſtroke of a, 424
 Whips and ſcorns, 315
 of flaming wire, 260
 Whipping, what only deſerves a, 599
 Whirlpool, he makes a, 87
 Whirlwind, like a flap of a, 274
 rides in, 2
 ſhall reap the, 422
 Whiſker, educated, 362
 Whiſkey, liquid madneſs, 70
 Whiſper and hint and chuckle, 367
 hark they, 253
 with a well-bred, 98
 Whiſpering with white lips, 52
 Whiſperings, foul, 310
 Whiſpers through the trees, 243
 Whiſt, Mrs. Battle on, 187
 old age ſad without, 731
 Whiſtle and drink at ſame time, 746
 and he'll come to you, 884
 and I'll come to you, 47
 as it will, 270
 her joly, 75
 paid dear for his, 138
 them back, 147
 Whiſtles, girl who, brings bad luck, 750
 Whiſtling, not worth, 810
 of a name, 247
 to bear his courage up, 22
 to keep from being afraid, 127
 woman, and crowing hen, 750
 Whiſtlings of a name, 93
 White already to harveſt, 430
 every, hath its black, 775
 heads ſhould be wiſe, 668
 is love, 464
 nor grew it, 56
 ſouled, clean-handed, 390
 ſtone, to put in a, 488
 Whitee-mancipation, 170
 Whitehall Court, graſs in, 240
 Whiteness, not of years, but morals,
 610
 of his ſoul, 53
 Whiting, he thanked the, 118
 Whole greater than the part, 455
 in a perfect, 377
 one ſtupendous, 245
 Whooping, out of all, 287
 Whore, like a, 315
 Why, and all ſhe knew not, 375
 and wherefore in all things, 296
 don't you ſpeak for yourſelf, 195
 every, has a wherefore, 776
 hath a wherefore, 280

- Why, he had a wherefore for every, 49
 he knows not, 366
 I can't think, 133
 not knowing, 134
 not? said the March Hare, 118
- Wicked and foolish expect benefits, 499
 are wicked, 371
 as Job's wife, 278
 cease from troubling, 413
 desperately, 421
 flee when no man pursueth, 417
 heaven help thee, 293
 little better than one of the, 292
 men from out thee go, 93
 none is, without loss, 476
 person never amusing, 722
 pretending to be, 392
 something, this way comes, 310
 to listen to thee, beginning of
 wickedness, 872
 were their minde, 345
- Wickedness is weakness, 220
 licentious, 296
 method in man's, 135
 of a woman, 424
 proceedeth from the wicked, 886
 that hinders loving, 31
 ye have plowed, 422
- Wickliffe, ashes of, 139
- Wide enough, this world surely is, 347
 of the mark, 578
 will wear, 886
- Widow and three children, four thieves,
 798
 and two daughters, three thieves,
 885
 could say him nay, 274
 had so dear a loss, never, 299
 he that woos a, 800
 like a, won, 339
 marry a, before she leave mourning,
 825
 of fifty, 333
 some undone, 208
 thrice married, take heed of, 852
- Widows and second marriages, 133
 are always rich, 886
 most perverse creatures, 2
- Widow's heart to sing for joy, 414
- Widows' houses, devour, 428
- Widowed wife, 274
- Widowhood, in lasting, 241
- Wie Du mir, so ich Dir*, 871
- Wife, a barren, makes a dear friend,
 571
 a light, 285
 a loving, 48
 a nice, and a back door, 747
 a wealthy, a ruler and not a wife,
 477
 an unwilling, is an enemy, 555
 and a farthing, 797
 and children, bills of charges, 10,
 886
 and children, had a, 60
 and children, hostages to fortune, 9
 and children, who hath a, 795
 and sixpence, who loseth, 797
 are you taking a, 701
 bad, not worth a farthing, 701
 be at leisure to your, 662
 be crust, if your, 807
 better a fortune in, than with, 761
 cheerful, is the joy of life 740
 choose a, by ear, 766
- Wife, choose a, on Saturday, 806
 choose, as you wish your children,
 766
 damned in a fair, 322
 dead, the best goods in a man's
 house, 741
 dearer than the bride, 200
 every man can rule an ill, 774
 fair, and frontier castle breed
 quarrels, 741
 form of your deceived, 308
 giving honour to the, 436
 glass, diamond daughter turns to,
 741
 go down the ladder for a, 783
 good, and health, man's best wealth,
 744
 good, is a good prize, 744
 good, that never grumbles, 810
 governs me, my, 451
 he had none, 157
 he makes a false, 132
 he that loves not his, 359
 here lies my, 127
 I have married a, 429
 I have no, 325
 I have taken a, 701
 I will not be married to my, 701
 in every port a, 109
 in the election of a, 211
 in the way of his prospects, 701
 is short, if your, 807
 is the key of the house, 864
 is the peculiar gift, 254
 is too much, one, 141
 lawfully begotten, 181
 let him, man cannot thrive unless
 his, 745
 little, well-willed, 745
 love your neighbour's, 202
 makes her husband her apron, 855
 man's best fortune, or his worst, 746
 money lost on a bad, 560
 my, the kindest, 266
 ne'er tak' a, till ye ken what to do
 wi' her, 830
 never yet had, 163
 not over-learned, 679
 o' my ain, 46
 obedient, command her husband, 756
 of thy bosom, 412
 one good, every man thinks he hath
 her, 867
 sins, if the, 806
 steer clear of a, 338
 tender comrade, 349
 that galling load, a, 90
 that sits by the fire, 819
 that sovereign bliss, a, 204
 to make, house made, and, 794
 to soothe his years, 144
 true and honourable, 303
 true and humble, 300
 trust not another in choosing a, 808
 uncumbered with a, 124
 well choosing of his, 208
 were such the, 45
 where danger or dishonour, 217
 who has a bonny, 800
 who has a, has a master, 795
 who has no, clothes her well, 759
 who lets his, go to every feast, 885
 who tells his, news, 799
 would the law were the same for a,
 701

- Wife, you will live more easily without
 a, 478
 Wife's leave to thrive, ask your, 804
 leave to thrive, man must ask, 746
 too, perhaps his, 161
 town, man's fire, 823
 Wifely patience, 76
 Wife's smile, his thrifty, 42
 Wig that flowed behind, 98
 Wight, a strange and wayward, 20
 Isle of, hath no foxes, 859
 Wilberforce, Bishop S., 446
 Wild and willowed shore, 272
 fowl, not a more fearful, 282
 in woods, 127
 waves whist, 276
 Wilderness, in the, a lodging-place, 421
 it is, makes the world the, 100
 lodge in some vast, 98
 of sweets, 216
 one crying in the, 425
 this bleak, 20
 were Paradise, 133
 Wildness, make it run to, 73
 Wiles help weak folk, 886
 more unexpert, 213
 wanton, 221
 Wilful head, of a, 105
 man must have his way, 750
 will do 't, 91
 Wilhelmine looks up, 341
 Will, against the, everything difficult,
 817
 and will not, 278
 at his own sweet, 397
 be done, Thy, 26, 666
 be there a, 103
 be, what, will be, 856
 cannot be compelled, 711
 contrary to his high, 211
 determines, our, 381
 good, helps good understanding, 733
 good, in part of payment, 786
 good, taken for the deed, 786
 he that complies against his, 50
 her people's, 360
 I, but have not power, 711
 if she, she will, 164 *note*
 if she will do't, she, 164
 is good, my, 76
 is praiseworthy, 699
 is strong, whose, 366
 is the soul of the work, 834
 left free the human, 248
 let, stand for reason, 552
 live by one man's, 172
 means to gratify the, 91
 not my, but thine, 429
 not wanting, but ability, 610
 not when he may, 800
 now she, and then she will not, 443
 or whisper, by all ye, 186
 o'-the-wisp, 556
 [o' the wisp] dank, 88
 reigns at twenty, 151
 sign your, before you sup, 175
 stands for a thousand reasons, 206
 stands for reason, 683
 subdue your, 674
 taken for deed, 711
 the cause of woe, 886
 the hereditary, 67
 the unconquered, 193
 the unintelligible in a, is regarded
 as unwritten, 645
- Will, th' unconquerable, 211
 to do, the soul to dare, 271
 to your, conformable, 300
 torrent of a woman's, 164
 was his guide, 344
 we wollen habbe our, 189
 wer, der vermag, 883
 where there's a, there's a way, 883
 Wills above be done, the, 276
 and affections, unruly, 437
 talk of, 292
 who, is the man who can, 883
 Willed, to have, is sufficient, 528
 William, Father, 118
 was such a bashful youth, 94
 you are old, Father, 340
 Willin', when a man says he's, 112
 Willing, fate leads the, 778
 mind makes light foot, 750
 or unwilling, 609
 to be, is to be able, 883
 to work, hard to wait, 801
 to wound, 250
 Willingly, what is borne, 639
 Willow tree, cast off grief and, 444
 willow, ah, 266
 willow, willow, 325, 444
 Willows weak, yet they bind, 886
 Willy-nilly blowing, 134
 Willow or neltow, 189 *note*
 Win easily, you, 535
 laugh that, 817
 me, so soon as yours, could, 289
 or lose, whether you, 208
 who would greatly, 57
 would'st wrongly, 308
 Wins, he asks which, 646
 he plays well that, 793
 the eye, but not the mind, 273
 Winchester, the Trusty Servant of, 700
 note
 Wind, a voice in every, 153
 along the waste, 134
 as large a charter as the, 286
 as the idle, 304
 as the, is, so is mortal life, 4
 be still, no weather ill if, 833
 blow, 310
 blow rough, can any, 136
 blow the, never so fast, 764
 blow thou winter, 287
 bloweth where it listeth, 429
 blows cold in hurle burle swyre, 819
 blows, knows which way the, 792
 carries words and feathers, 887
 easterly, 2
 every vane, with every, 370
 false birds can fetch the, 379
 favours are but like the, 7
 God tempers the, 785
 he that observeth the, 419
 I go, like, 133
 ill-clad put against the, 864
 in one's face, 864
 in that corner, 280
 in the face makes wise, 752
 is in the south, when the, 881
 is never weary, 193
 is southerly, when the, 314
 it's an ill, turns none to good, 378
 leave the lagging, 256
 let her down the, 324
 little, kindles, 745
 more inconstant than the, 320
 not always in one quarter, 864

- Wind of doctrine, every, 434
 on the heath, likewise a, 22
 passeth over it, 415
 pipe slitting art, 62
 puff not against the, 843
 searches, the south, 35
 sits, as the, 305
 sowed, shall reap whirlwind, 703
 streaming to the, 212
 streams against the, 53
 swept space, 3
 swollen with, 224
 that blows, 109
 that blows, for each, 289
 that blows nobody good, 810
 that comes in at a hole, 852
 that grand old harper, 336
 the crannying, 53
 the strumpet, 284
 they have sown the, 422
 thy favours are the silly, 46
 'tis the, and nothing more, 242
 to run before the, 121
 to your sail, too much, 136
 'twas but the, 52
 vagrant as the, 138
 voices of the wandering, 4
 when the, is in the east, 464
 winnow while there is, 822
 with oars and, 664
 written in, 593
 Winds, all, contrary to a crazy ship,
 871
 and tempests, represses the, 579
 blow, 306
 blow, blow ye, 42
 come as the, 273
 courted by all the, 200
 do blow, the stormy, 66, 239
 easy to sail with propitious, 535
 fall, when, take to the oars, 517
 keen hollow, 251
 of heaven, betwem the, 311
 of words, 207
 on the side of ablest navigators, 142
 shoreward blow, 5
 sport of the, 540
 that bear me far, 259
 the docile, are released, 551
 the felon, 223
 the viewless, 279
 to seas are reconciled, 220
 to strive with the, 512
 wailing, 35
 who will use all, 135
 wild as the, 373
 wish fair, may waft him, 259
 with propitious, 703
 with wonder whist, 225
 Wind's fickleness, to complain of the,
 671
 side, pull down your hat on the, 843
 Winding sheet a wave, 127
 Windmill, cheese and garlic in a, 294
 you cannot make a, go with bellows,
 888
 Window, air of a, 853
 out of the, 17
 richly paint, 78
 tax, description of, 532
 Windows, from his, nothing save his
 own, 363
 of the sky, 375
 richly dight, 221
 that exclude the light, 153
 Windsor, beasts at, 92
 Windward of the law, 80
 Windy, England pestilent when not, 492
 Wine, a cunning wrestler, seizes the
 feet, 582
 a jug of, 133
 after good, a good horse, 752
 and anger, racked by, 707
 and beasts supplied our feasts, 240
 and gambling, 466
 and wenches, 886
 and women, 61, 199
 before you, with the, 558
 best, is someone's else's, 864
 bibbers, more old, than old doctors,
 866
 bred child seldom ends well, 747
 by measure, 772
 cannot know, by the barrel, 888
 cares put to flight by, 707
 cask, to go mad about the broken
 seal of a, 501
 clouds wisdom, 561, 881
 counsels in, seldom prosper, 767
 dispel cares with, 621
 doth deface, 160
 drank the red, through the helmet,
 272
 erred through, 420
 for old, a new song, 662
 for thy stomach's sake, 435
 friendships made in, 368
 gaming, women and, 782
 good, 3, 300
 good at the right time, evil at the
 wrong, 514
 good, needs no brandy, 787
 good, needs no bush, 287, 786
 good, needs no public crier, 786
 good, sells itself, 787
 has played the infidel, 134
 hate like business or bad, 140 note
 he drinks no, 295
 Homer's praises of, 575
 in bottle doth not quench, 865
 in, see another's heart, 809
 insist on another drinking, 177
 insolence and, 212
 invisible spirit of, 323
 is a good familiar creature, 324
 is a mocker, 417
 is a turncoat, 886
 is in, wit is out, 881
 jar, the ass to the empty, 622
 kindles wrath, 707
 lordliest in their, 220
 love of woman and a bottle of, 860
 lover of, 269
 lust and, 160
 magnanimity of, 210
 makes all sorts of creatures, 886
 maketh merry, 419
 mellow like good, 241
 milk and, 826
 misused, 222
 more of, than oil, 454
 nature not unlike, 108
 near my dying mouth, 588
 neither keeps secrets nor promises, 886
 new, into old bottles, 426
 not the, but the salmon, 110
 nothing more hurtful to health
 than, 605
 o'er a glass of, 81
 of life is drawn, 309

- Wine, old, 12
 old, and an old friend, 835
 old, and old stories, 652
 on milk, 807
 one thing, drunkenness another
 489
 over Venus, superiority of, 210
 pays for his lodging, 886
 press, I have trodden the, 421
 quarrels caused by, 572
 rather like bad, 115
 relish to our, 237
 rose red out of, 355
 stimulates the mind, 706
 stung the sense like, 355
 such a bottle of, has not deserved
 to die, 491
 sweetest, makes sharpest vinegar,
 851
 that cost nothing, 886
 that maketh glad, 415
 the four-year-old, 521
 to good, no sign, 787
 to murder, by mixing, 669
 tobacco, debts, dice, oaths, 69
 truth in, 471, 562
 Venus cold without, 679
 washes off the daub, 886
 we had said more, had we had more,
 454
 what sudden friendship, from, 142
 when it is red, 417
 whets the wit, 242
 wholesome, 365
 will make glad, 707
 wisdom obscured by, 668
 without a song, 241
 woman, and song, 372, 736
 Wines, clarify your, 668
 that had sucked the fire, 363
 Winecup and song, 677
 Wing, ever on the, 409
 not on accustomed, nor feeble, 615
 the human soul take, 56
 when she has tired her, 269
 Wings, add, 213
 are stronger, little, 363
 as swift as meditation, 313
 cannot fly without, 801
 fly with your own, 779
 girt with golden, 222
 gone on swallow's, 169
 her sooty, 338
 lend your, 253
 mount on native, 22
 o' the Mornin', the, 186
 obscene, 84
 of the morning, take the, 416
 of the wind, 414
 on wide waving, 105
 or feet, 214
 spreads his light, 253
 the beating of his, 23
 to fly without, 679
 with swallows', 299
 with your airy, 299
 Winged words, 471
 Wink at human frailty, 1
 hard and say, 44
 hard must be, 261
 of his eye, 17
 with both our eyes, 101
 Winning is in the first buying, 754
 the glory of the, 209
 Winter alleviated by fire, 638
 fair day in, mother of a storm, 741
 good, a good summer, 744
 green, a fat churchyard, 744
 hard, when wolf eats wolf, 810
 in, it rains everywhere, 879
 in the middle of, 2
 is now loosened, 681
 is past, lo, the, 419
 is summer's heir, 886
 lingering, 145
 long night of, 235
 more, one, 108
 never rots in the sky, 886
 of our discontent, 298
 one crow does not make, 838
 one fair day in, 837
 ruler of the inverted year, 99
 sad tale's best for, 289
 slayer of the, 234
 sullen and sad, 373
 talk, 11
 the sluggish, 501
 wakeneth all my care, 441
 way, life a, 859
 wind, thou, 287
 Winter's day, who passeth a, 798
 fury, withstood, 241
 head, crown old, 103
 rages, furious, 307
 Wire, wailing of the, 33
 Wisdom, a student of, 644
 all can do, but make thee wise, 410
 all, vain, 213
 and goodness, 306
 and Nature, 40
 and truth, 91
 and wit, 189
 and worth, 148
 be famous then by, 219
 be not diffident of, 217
 best ends by best means, 173
 bought by experience, 6
 capacity, not age, gives, 609
 comes from cleverness, 564
 crieth without, 416
 cries, I know not, 199
 criterion of, 39
 devour, 422
 does not occupy itself with happi-
 ness, 472
 eloquence without, 39
 excelleth folly, 418
 excess of, 130
 finds a way, 103
 first, is to eschew folly, 707
 flows through books, 472
 giveth life, 418
 hath one foot on land, 886
 highest, not to be always wise, 733
 how great a thing to have, 647
 I would refuse, if incommunicable,
 674
 in much, is much grief, 418
 in your majesty remarkable, 207
 is better than rubies, 416
 is given to few, 509
 is humble, 100
 is justified of her children, 426
 is the principal thing, 416
 learn, from others' follies, 815
 less, than people imagine, 866
 lightly, wearing his, 366
 lingers, 362
 loveless, 65

- Wisdom, man of, is the man of years, 408
 man's chief, 823
 many means of acquiring, 553
 married to verse, 403
 mounts her zenith, 16
 must be sought, 409
 must be used, 611
 nearer when we stoop, 402
 of this world, 432
 planned, what his, 374
 power, and love, 183
 pursuit of, 149
 push forward this pursuit of, 552
 Raphael paints, 129
 shall die with you, 29, 413
 source of virtue, 389
 strides of human, 99
 sum of, 129
 surrenders to desire of gain, 468
 teaches what is right, 641
 the beginning of, 565
 the only liberty, 668
 the prime, 217
 this was once thought, 543
 to mankind, taught, 339
 to recognise falsehood, 641
 too much, is folly, 865
 true ambition's aim, 389
 under a shabby cloak, 666
 under a threadbare garment, 667
 unmuzzle your, 285
 vain unless self-obtained, 608
 vanquisher of Fortune, 706
 wealth of the wise, 886
 what is better than, 77
 which adversity had bred, 395
 with how little, the world is
 governed, 461, 491, 647, 760
 with the ancient is, 413
 Wisdom's aid, 88
 armoury, 209
 gate, sleeps at, 214
 pinion, 84
 root, 43
 test, 104
 use, 270
 Wise after the event, 886
 after the event, everybody, 776
 after the event, the fool is, 583
 all mad except the, 566
 all that men held, 105
 amazed, temperate, 309
 and eke to love, 346
 and foolish, 340
 and good, 224
 and good alone happy, 604
 and love, to be, 126
 and wary, 344
 as Thurlow looked, no one so, 463
 at all times, none, 602
 be, and you must be free, 185
 be lowly, 217
 bearing, 295
 by experience, 14
 by himself, no one, 603
 by others' dangers, 537
 by rule, 14
 cares not for what he cannot have,
 750
 cunning men pass for, 10
 dare to be, 667
 darkly, 245
 enough who can keep warm, 792
 everything, has already been
 thought, 732
 Wise, fool counted, when he holdeth his
 peace, 416
 for others, easier to be, 716
 for others, foolish for themselves, 511
 he is, who is not long foolish, 595
 he is, who looks ahead, 668
 hearts, little group of, 267
 histories make, 11
 how very weak the very, 372
 I know your worship's 208
 if thou canst be, be good, 136
 if you are, be wise, 676
 in heat of blood, 406
 in his own conceit, 417
 in their own eyes, 420
 in vain unless to one's own advan-
 tage, 604
 in your own conceits, 432
 is foolish at some time, 810
 is he that can himself knowe, 77
 learn from their foes, 468
 least, govern most wise, 188
 leisure to grow, 5
 make, fools repeat, jests, 865
 man, a nod for a, 747
 man better than a strong, 707
 man, but one, 90
 man changes his mind, 750
 man, half a tale enough to a, 751
 man his own best assistant, 274
 man is at home, 129
 man is not wise in everything, 731
 man never attempts impossibilities,
 206
 man on an embassy, 846
 man on an errand, say nothing to a,
 846
 man out of reach of fortune, 750
 man, strangely, 484
 man, sufficient for a, 668
 man, the true sovereign, 72
 man who can take care of himself,
 801
 man who is lord of himself, 657
 man's shadow, 756
 many weak for government are, 8
 men, I speak as to, 433
 men learn more from fools, 451
 men learn of fools, 12
 men of Greece, sayings of, 450
 men propose, 12
 men, the eighth of the, 668
 no man always, 832
 none so, but he has some folly, 832
 none so, but the fool o'ertakes him,
 833, 865
 not clear is not, 478
 not good to be always, 832
 not who is most, but who to most
 purpose, 716
 O that they were, 412
 obscurely, 176
 only the, knows how to love, 681
 or learned, no man born, 832
 peaceful temples of the, 670
 precociously dies young, 569
 reputed, for saying nothing, 283
 rigid, is a fool, 43
 saying which strikes, is, 668
 seeming, Bacon on, 11
 should possess life in hope, 471
 so young, 299
 some deemed him, 20
 some, some otherwise, 338, 849
 soon, soon foolish, 849

- Wise, spirits of the, 295
 that's moderately, 242
 the beacon of the, 301
 the best fools, 119
 the meanly, 385
 the only wretched, 259
 they are as, that spair not, 868
 though that he were worthy he was,
 74
 thought exceeding, 121
 tired of being always, 149
 'tis time to be, 379
 to be great, be, 258
 to bend to circumstances, 558
 to look ahead is to be, 570
 to-day, be, 406
 too jealous, 91
 understands with half a word, 751
 upright, valiant, 398
 venture to be, 93
 virtuous and, 4
 virtuous and the, 1
 when they think themselves, 226
 where one is, two are happy, 882
 white heads should be, 668
 will make opportunities, 11
 who is wise in deeds, 613
 who soar, 395
 wisdom of the, 118
 you look. Correct that error, 188
- Wiseacre's purgatory, 89
- Wisely and slow, 321
 is done well, 332
 not, but too well, 325
 worldly, 260
- Wiser, always come away from you, 647
 and better, grow, 257
 being good, 32
 not left a, 147
 Spaniards seem, than they are, 11
 than other people, be, 78
 than the children of light, 429
 than they seem, the French, 11
 than thou art 'ware of, 286
 than we know, 130
 to-day than yesterday, 353
- Wisest, brightest, meanest, 247
 he that has most is, 476
 is he who does not fancy he is so
 at all, 723
 make mistakes, 865
 man the war! e'er saw, 45
 man who is not wise, 394
 men, greatest clerks not the, 75
 men have erred, 220
 men, the way with, 262
 of the seven, 668
 of the wise may err, 865
 virtuouses, 217
 whose mind is readiest, 668
- Wish as we wish, 515
 believe we what we, 127
 evil, most evil to the wisher, 768
 fickle, is ever on the wing, 409
 I, and I wish not, 609
 I could, as you wish, 702
 is father to the thought, 865
 is quite as wide, 62
 it ours again, 305
 made known, every, 493
 me no worse, 379
 no, profaned, 85
 not allowed to do all we, 100
 not what we, 210
 thee, wert thou all that I, 225
- Wish to be what you are, 660
 vague, that they might not die, 233
 was father to that thought, 295
 what ardently we, 409
 what can be done, 661
 what most we, 406
 what the wretched, they believe, 659
 what we, we believe, 865
 when what you, does not happen,
 882
 where you, they will not, 697
 who knew no, 254
 you may, you cannot possess, 702
 you well, none, 615
- Wishes, blameless, never aimed, 264
 heaven favours good, 738
 in idle, 103
 lengthen as our sun declines, 408
 never filled the bag, 886
 never learnt to stray, 152 *note*
 none can have whatever he, 653
 so many, 4
 their sober, 152
 were buttercakes, if, 806
 were horses, if, 806
 were thrushes, if, 806
 what a man, he thinks, 475
 would bide, if, 806
- Wished for comes too late, 865
 for, nothing, without preconception,
 608
 it is enough to have, 560
 it so, you have, 731
 she had not heard it, 323
 so they, and so it is, 570
- Wishers and woudlers, 886
 ever fools, 305
- Wishing that hectic of a fool, 408
 the worst employment, 408
 wish I knew the good of, 191
 with grieving, 887
 without hope, 87
- Wissen, *ohne, ohne Sunde*, 883
- Wit, a foolish, 288
 a man, in, 254
 a nimble, 287
 advise with, 591
 all, not in one head, 754
 although he had much, 48
 among lords, 176
 an infinite deal of, 2
 and gay rhetoric, 223
 and mirth, 2
 and wisdom born with a man, 275
 asks some share of, 97
 at a loss without fools' company, 731
 Attic, 667
 at will, he has, 790
 be old or new, 244
 beyond their power, 161
 bought, is best, 764
 bought, worth twice taught, 764, 887
 by politeness sharpest set, 405
 craves a kind of, 289
 devise, 281
 does harm to my, 288
 don't put too fine a point to your,
 452
 enough to run away, 50
 fear of, 11
 he has, 547
 idleness turns the edge of, 804
 in the combat, 231
 in the very first line, 147
 invites you, his, 97

- Wit is a very bitter sweeting, 321
 is but the plume, 409
 is nature to advantage, 243
 its honey lent, 375
 leprosy of, 180
 little, makes much work, 820
 maketh others afraid of his, 11
 may gloss laws, 123
 men of quality above, 104
 most troublesome fools, those who have, 717
 nonsense passes for, 50
 nor words, nor worth, 304
 of man, by the, so well devised, 437
 of one man, 267
 on the staircase, 718
 overgrown with, 49
 pleasing when temperate, offensive unbridled, 691
 plentiful lack of, 314
 reigns at thirty, 151
 sauce to his good, 303
 skirmish of, 279
 snapper, what a, 284
 so narrow human, 243
 sparkles at his memory's expense, 726
 talks most when least she has to say, 409
 that can creep, 250
 that loved to play, 269
 the bane of conversation, 259
 the belly bestows, 580
 the whole wealth of thy, 284
 thou lackest, 302
 though a, he is no fool, 405
 to bridle, 350
 to persuade, 106
 too proud for a, 147
 waits on fear, 326
 want of, worse than want of money, 876
 was more than man, 124
 was small, his, 170
 web of the, 9
 whether we had more, 149
 will come, fancy, 255
 will shine, 124
 with dunces, 252
 women's, strengthens their folly, 719
 your, and the wool of a blue dog, 865
 Wits and railers, 140
 are, what senseless people, 728
 encounter of our, 298
 great, 122
 great, come together, 787
 great, jump, 787
 great, short memories, 788
 inclined to sophistry, 9
 meet, when, sparks fly, 882
 the whetstone of the, 285
 twa, better nor a, 875
 Wit's a feather, a, 247
 false mirror, 247
 too hot, 281
 whetstone, want, 360, 564 note
 worthless lees, 385
 Witchcraft, a hell of, 328
 of woman's eyes, 136
 the only, 323
 Witchery of the soft blue sky, 396
 Witches, Sir T. Browne's belief in, 26
 Withering on the virgin thorn, 282
 Witherington, for, needs must I wayle, 440
 Withers are unwrung, our, 316
 Within, they that are, 106
 Without him, cannot do without him, 454
 Witness high to light and right, 5
 Witnesses, a cloud of, 435
 mouth of two or three, 434
 unnecessary, in a matter not doubtful, 701
 Witticisms which hurt are unwelcome, 620
 Wittles and drink to me, 113
 Witty, anger makes men, 12
 fellow, to get the name of a, 484
 for his own purpose, everyone, 771
 in myself, not only, 294
 man laughs least, 161
 promiscuous, and thin, 410
 shall be, and it shan't be long, 79
 to talk with, 351
 weak men had need be, 877
 without wit's pretence, 209
 Wive and thrive, hard to, 814
 chance makes others, 380
 if men were best to, 379
 it wealthily, 289
 ther wol I, 76
 Wives and maids, 33
 and mither, maist despairing, 236
 can save, only, 804
 chide not, husbands in heaven whose, 804
 for God's sake, few take, 778
 in these our days, 154
 mills and, ever want, 826
 sky changes when they are, 287
 two, in a house, 875
 well-dowered, bring evil and loss, 523
 where do a' the ill, come frae, 739
 worst of, worst of husbands, 701
 Wiving, hanging and, 284, 789
 Wizard, ruled like a, 231
 Wizards that peep, 420
 Wo, O soden, 75
 Woe, a monument of, 256
 and all our, 211
 as if she'd said, Gee, 169
 be to him that lust to be alone, 164
 -begone, so, 294
 comfort to have companions in, 680
 comforts woe, 120
 deep, unutterable, 7
 deepest notes of, 44
 disguised, 120
 doth tread upon another, 318
 every, a tear can claim, 54
 fellowship of, 84
 force myself from contemplating, 677
 gave signs of, 218
 heads are bowed with, 211
 instrument of all our, 214
 languish in luxurious, 375
 lethargy in mighty, 125
 melt at others', 151
 never-ending, 339
 not always a man of, 272
 one, a step to another, 539
 plaint of, 20
 poetry, medicine for, 545
 sad variety of, 143
 source of softer, 272
 succeeding woe, 84

- Woe succeeds a woe, 162
 suits of, 311
 supplanted woe, 398
 that heritage of, 55
 the balm of, 335
 the ease of, 103
 the friend of, 205, 342
 the luxury of, 228
 the song of, 366
 though a ponderous, 242
 to discover sights of, 211
 to feel another's, 248
 unutterable, 170
 weal and, 20
 worth the chase, 270
 Woes, an Iliad of, 689
 equal to joys, 671
 exercised in, 256
 fools of our own, 5
 how deep my, 94
 our, are manifest, 504
 rare are solitary, 407
 unnumbered, 255
 ye who have suffered greater, 622
Wohlgethan überlebt den Tod, 877
 Woke, and feared again to close, 273
 Wolf and dog, between, 566
 as, loves sheep, 700
 by the tars, a, 47, 480, 496
 behaves as wolf, 728
 does not war against wolf, 771
 finds a reason, 865
 for mate, does for man, 885
 from the door, to keep the, 874
 from the woods, hunger drives the, 803
 he has seen a, 790
 in the story, 579
 in the tale, 579
 keep dogs near when you sup with the, 814
 knows a wolf, 749
 knows what the ill beast thinks, 865
 man not a, 13
 must die in his own skin, 865
 of Languedoc, 167
 on this side, a dog on that, 547
 proclaimed bigger than he is, 855
 talk of the, you'll see his tail, 852
 to tame the, marry her, 873
 wake not a sleeping, 295
 Wolf's head, a, 503
 Wollé thou, ne wolle thou, 189
 Wolsey's bad taste and good Latin, 525
 Wolves, death of, safety of sheep, 855
 hiring, 224
 like dogs, 74
 lose teeth, not memory, 887
 ravening, 425
 two, may worry one sheep, 875
 who lives with, 797
 Woman, a bad, no worse evil, 479
 a better, after all, 27
 a better, you will not find, 535
 a bawling, 417
 a contentious, 417
 a dog, and a walnut-tree, 750
 a free-tongued, 209
 a good, 210
 a good, nothing better than, 479
 a good, quiet, 688
 a, in every mischief, 867
 a jealous, 141
 a Latin-bred, 747, 852
 a microcosm, 138
 Woman a necessary evil, 584
 a perfect, nobly planned, 395
 a poor slight, 135
 a pretty, is a welcome guest, 56
 a slighted, 379
 a very bad, 1
 a very honest, 305
 adorned with a good disposition, 500
 an enraged, 544
 an excellent thing in, 307
 and glass ever in danger, 750
 and hen always gadding, 751
 as the good, saith, 758
 at its head, without a, 383
 be a slave, if, 331
 believe not, even when she dies, 469
 better than wisdom, 77
 born of delay, 593
 born to fears, 290
 cannot win a, 277
 conceals what she knows not, 751
 courtesy wins, 370
 dares all things, 495
 dear deluding, 45
 deceitful, 238
 died also, 427
 died, but the, 254
 do, what will not constant, 187
 done by, 238
 either loves or hates, 496
 especially to, 60
 ever goes by the worse, 220
 ever less, had a, 45
 ever variable, 702
 every, alike in the dark, 473
 every, the same in the dark, 814
 finds many contrivances, 477
 fine, can do without fine clothes, 742
 for the hearth, 364
 for the use of man, 361
 for thy more sweet understanding, a, 281
 fool that provokes a, 137
 four storeys high, 777
 friend, a, 137
 full of woordes, 232
 generally extravagant, 469
 gentlier sister, 43
 good when openly wicked, 493
 greatest blessing and plague, 469
 greatest value, her beauty, 81
 greet, pity to see a, 812
 hair of a, 173
 handsome, is soon dressed, 744
 hard on woman, 364
 has her way, 166
 has never a soul to save, 169
 hath believed, 274
 having lost modesty, refuses nothing, 603
 here rests a, 254
 how divine, may be made, 401
 I am a, 287
 I could play the, 310
 I hate a learned, 478
 if alone, meditates evil, 593
 in her first passion, 61
 in her selfless mood, 369
 in't, a, 135
 in our hours of ease, 270
 in sex, in abilities a man, 674
 in this humour won, 298
 is a brief of womankind, 238
 is at heart a rake, 248
 is his raine, 364

Woman is ill when she chooses, 587

is made of glass, 738
 lays his hand upon a, 376
 little as she is good, 805
 look for the, 714
 love of, and a bottle of wine, 860
 lovely, 148
 lovely woman, 238
 loves, as, 188
 made to temper man, 238
 more compassionate than, 66
 more than, to be wise, 232
 moved, a, 288
 muse was born of, 166
 never vexed, 267
 never yet fair, 306
 no evil so terrible as, 476
 no immoral, who is not bad, 613
 no man half so true as, 76
 no man in humblesse, as a, 76
 no possession better than a good, 469
 no purgatory but a, 135
 no redemption knows, 227
 nor linen by candle-light, 766
 nothing better than a good, 77
 nothing lovelier in, 217
 of education, 379
 of every ill the worst, 150
 of no importance, 392
 of wealth most unbearable, 567
 one of Nature's blunders, 94
 one of the great institooshuns, 25
 one, reads another, 181
 one that was a, 318
 one to show a, 31
 one tongue enough for a, 838
 only cowards affront a, 132
 oweth to her husband, 288
 paint, when you see a, 882
 paradise and hell in the word, 733
 perfected, a, 197
 perfection of a, 298
 rather be called a good, than a happy, 500
 rejoices in revenge, 707
 rules them still, 21
 rules us still, 231
 scorned, 91
 secret known through, 126
 seduces all mankind, 141
 sees the man, 260
 seldom asks advice, 2
 shallow, changing, 299
 she's but a, 135
 she was a dumpy, 169
 ship and a, 748
 should stand by woman, 469
 silence in, 180
 smiled, sighed, till, 65
 so mere a, 266
 still be a, 239
 sweren and lien as a, 75
 talk to, as if you loved her, 392
 that cries hush, 357
 that deliberates, 1
 the cause of all quarrels, 617
 the cause of evil, 583
 the leader a, 524
 the malice of a, 424
 the only, who pleases me, 694
 therefore may be wooed, 325
 therefore to be won, 297
 this, a bad bargain, 563
 to be gained by flattery, 78

Woman, to no, her own appearance dis-

pleasing, 618
 to obey, 364
 to rule, requires talents, 138
 tow, 823
 trust a, 135
 trust a fool and a, 135
 trusts, who to a, 150
 wakeful woman, 16
 wakes to love, 369
 we love, always in the right, 722
 weak in intellect, 338
 weep, pity to see a, 758
 what a stranger (thing) is, 63
 when to ill thy mind, 256
 when truly chaste, 676
 whistling, 750
 who always was tired, 446
 who cheats a, 141
 who is't can read a, 308
 who lost Mark Antony the world, 238
 who loved him the best, 185
 whom thou mad'st, 218
 will, or won't, 164
 with a past, 457
 work for oneself and a, 186
 would rather be beautiful, 776
 wronged can cherish hate, 389
 you may find a worse, 535
 Woman's always younger than a man, 27
 at best a contradiction, 249
 best ornament, silence, 848
 breast not won by sighs, 52
 cause is man's, 365
 constancy is all my eye, 263
 counsel not worth much, 751
 envy, 150
 eyes, 135
 first advice, take a, 846
 glories, sphere of, 231
 hair long; her tongue longer, 751
 happiest knowledge, 215
 heart like a mirror, 722
 heart yields to flattery, 191
 life, love embraces all, 733
 life, love the history of, 718
 locks long, wits short, 820
 love can win, 220
 love is writ in water, 7
 meannesses, 372
 mind and the wind change oft, 751
 mind, move a, 277
 mood, fantastic as a, 271
 nay is no denial, 751
 "never," a, 210
 noblest station, 200
 oaths, 135
 oaths, I write in water, 475
 preparations long as a goose's leg, 862
 reason, 277, 461
 slave, 206
 son, art thou a, 326
 the only useless life, 116
 thought, what's more unsteadfast, 92
 tongue, surest way to charm a, 447
 vengeance, 150
 whole existence, 60, 174
 will, current of a, 377
 wisdom, 364
 word a bundle of water, 751
 work is never done, 751
 Yes and No, between a, 763
 Womanhood and childhood, 193

- Womanhood, miracle of noble, 36
 Womankind, dignity of, 66
 faith in, 365
 more joy discovers, 263
 thinks the worst of, 167
 Womanliness means motherhood, 33
 Womanly, now is pure, 167
 Womanthrope, a, 392
 Womb of Nature, 214
 of uncreated night, 213
 Women, a great lover of, 582
 all, good for something, 754
 always have something in the back-
 ground, 724
 and bairns keep counsel of what
 they ken not, 887
 and dogs set men by the ears, 887
 and geese, no want of noise, 870
 and girls must be praised, 734
 and men he strove alike to shun, 102
 and princes must trust, 275
 and wine, 782, 841
 are ambitious, 205
 are angels, wooing, 301
 are more powerful to persuade, 262
 are strongest, 422
 as old as they look, 826
 as old as they seem, 746
 at home, devils, 392
 attribute not the guilt of a few to
 all, 631
 beat men in ill counsel, 584
 best ornament of, 469
 bevy of fair, 218
 born to suffer, 632
 by bad, deceived, 220
 by whom all mischiefs do happen,
 446
 can accomplish all, 826
 cannot be turned, 861
 change of, makes bald knaves, 765
 come to see and be seen, 682
 considered talkative, 596
 created for comfort of men, 173
 delight in fools, 781
 delight to have been asked, 645
 devil would have him about, 296
 differ as Heaven and Hell, 369
 discreet, have no eyes nor ears, 770
 easy credulity of, 535
 fair; men robust, 66
 fat old, 137
 feel, men work and think, 266
 giddy women, 208
 God hath given to, 75
 grieve least who lament most, 570
 guess at, by appearances, 50
 guide the plot, 333
 handsome, fall to ugly men, 788
 hardly fit to treat on theology, 724
 hated learned, 364
 have an instinct for misfortune, 724
 have no characters, 248
 how miserably superstitious, 701
 I blot all out of my mind, 516
 I love, 109
 in Society, only two kinds, 392
 in their first passions, love the lover,
 715
 injured, implacable, 559
 know more than the devil, 887
 know, what, is not secret, 190
 laugh when they can, 887
 let your, keep silence in the
 churches, 433
 Women, like princes, and few friends, 201
 little difference between, 107
 live under unjust law, 575
 look in their glass, the more, 860
 love great men, 50
 make homes, 826
 make manners, 724
 make stoutest men turn tail, 50
 may fall, 321
 money, and wine, 886
 must be praised, 887
 must obey their husbands, 452
 must weep, 185
 never compare, 19
 not the most beautiful, men love,
 812
 of his acquaintance, 232
 of rank buy what they do not want,
 379
 old, of both sexes, 348
 one should not joke with, 735
 only two kinds of, 391
 ours, we are no longer theirs, 729
 overtrusting in, 218
 pardoned all except her face, 62
 priests, and poultry, 887
 prudent men seek thrifty, 746
 receive supports, 662
 rejoice in elegance and dress, 595
 rule men, 826
 saints in churches, 392
 save, men make, 746
 seek the love of men, 241
 seven, shall take hold of one man,
 420
 shine with borrowed light, 887
 should never be dated, 148
 slayer, devourer, and confusion of,
 78
 souls of, are so small, 51
 spin, let, not preach, 817
 taken in by valour, 49
 tell-tale, 299
 the paradise of, 772
 three, make a market, 870
 though we scorn and flout, 262
 tide in the affairs of, 62
 to be avoided, 651
 to keep counsel, 303
 too fond of pleasing themselves, 594
 two, placed together, 300
 two worse than one, 593
 unsad and ever untwre, 76
 weep when they will, 887
 were there no, 107
 when they list, can cry, 254
 wisdom in, when an ass climbs, 879
 wish to be, as, 167
 with, the heart argues, 5
 Women's chief weapon, 887
 contrary disposition, 616
 counsel, not worth much, but not
 to be despised, 452
 faults are many, 594
 great ambition, to inspire love, 720
 hatreds, men the cause of, 724
 jars, breed men's wars, 159, 887
 logic in their hearts, 735
 more wavering than, 288
 rum cattle, 335
 two faults, 443
 weapons, 306
 wit strengthens their folly, 719
 Won, a woman, therefore may be, 325
 all is not, that's put in the purse, 753

- Won, how fields were, 146
 in this humour, 298
 not unsought be, 217
 when all's, all's done, 358
 when all is, 52
 Wonder, all mankind's, 263
 and a wild desire, 32
 and astonishment, 225
 daughter of ignorance, 807, 887
 how the devil they got there, 250
 is involuntary praise, 410
 last but nyne night, 77
 lasts but nine days, 751
 lasts three days, 833
 lasts nine days, 833
 silent, 326
 without our special, 309
 worship is transcendent, 72
 written to excite, 606
 Wonders, fools are aye seeing, 780
 the fear of, 681
 Wonderful, but dead, 233
 for me, too, 414
 things, those you cannot see, 185
 to say, 589
 wonderful, 287
 Wonderfulness of heavenly and earthly
 things, 647
 Wondering, fearing, 242
 for his bread, 99
 Wondrous, thyself how, 216
 Wondrously, so they went together, 230
 Won't, if one, another will, 865
 she won't, 164 note
 Woo her, that would, 323
 over midden, better, than moss, 763
 where he will, man may, 746
 who may, without cost, 885
 Wood, a, long in making, 604
 a, sacred by religious mysteries, 496
 a slender thing of, 230
 an uninforming piece of, 90
 cleave thou the, 385
 dictator of the, 162
 for the trees, cannot see the, 888
 half burnt, easily kindled, 887
 into a forest, 562
 little, much fruit, 820
 lost in a thorny, 298
 notes wild, 221
 on the fall of an oak, all gather,
 470
 till you are out of the, 770
 to carry leaves to the, 871
 to carry timber to the, 871
 you are not, 304
 Woods, a spirit in the, 395
 and caves, 122
 burns slowly along the, 3
 gods dwelt in, 547
 farewell ye, 569
 please above all things, 609
 pleasure in the pathless, 54
 these enchanted, 209
 Timon told to the, 302
 to fresh, 224
 silent among the, 688
 Woodbine, luscious, 282
 well-attired, 224
 Woodcocks, springes to catch, 312
 Wooden wall, 596
 walls, 4, 451
 Woodlands wend, I to the, 340
 Woodman, spare that tree! 233
 Wooded and married, 265
 Wooded in this humour, 298
 therefore to be, 297
 would be, 217
 Wooser, was a thriving, 81
 Woosers that have a false heart, 379
 Wooing, happy's the, 17, 789
 Scots folks, 763
 that is not long a-doing, 764
 the caress, 57
 Wool, better give the, than the sheep,
 761
 choicest and their whitest, 179
 if such as came for, 31
 ill, that takes no dye, 813
 many go out for, 823
 seller knows a wool-buyer, 751
 the sheep's, not their feed, 611
 to go for, and return shorn, 872
 with whitest, 162
 Woollen clothing keeps the skin healthy.
 737
 drapers, 178
 odious! in, 248
 shroud, through the, 27
 Worcester, motto of, 672
 Word, a blow with a, 48
 a choleric, 279
 a, enough to the wise, 704
 a good soldier-like, 295
 a, may be recalled, 734
 a sweet and gentle, 163
 after, comes weird, 752
 allowable to coin a, 577
 and a stone cannot be recalled, 751
 at random spoken, 274
 be changed, nor can one, 256
 be king of your, 888
 before worth two behind, 751
 better one living, than a hundred
 dead, 762
 by word, 887
 catcher, each, 250
 choice, and measured phrase, 395
 every, man's lips have uttered, 259
 fitly spoken, 417
 for word, translate, 601
 he was the, 119
 honour his own, 370
 is as good as his bond, 755
 is as good as the king's, 755
 is satisfaction, 237
 is well culled, 282
 laughed his, to scorn, 97
 man's, is God, 368
 no man relies on, 263
 no profitable, is bad, 476
 none ill-spoken if not ill-taken, 833
 not a, 285
 occurring only once, 468
 of Caesar, 304
 of the Lord endureth, 704
 of yours, one, 540
 on all things, not said the last, 362
 one ill, asks another, 837
 one ill, meets another, 837
 out of season may mar a life, 478
 play upon the, 284
 returns at the right time, 734
 spoken in due season, 416
 spoken, never recalled, 531
 take a man by his, 852
 that once familiar, 19
 the spoken, cannot be recalled, 516
 to make a trite, novel, 521
 to the action, 316

- Word to the wise is enough, 751
 torture one poor, 124
 trust not every, 424
 weakness is not in your, 5
 why waste a, 33
 Words a different sense will bear, 123
 a foot-and-a-half long, 643, 691
 a fury in your, 324
 a roundabout of, 506
 a storm of, 338
 abstain from, against the wordy,
 509
 abundance of, 509
 actions to thy, 219
 all, and no performance, 206
 all, are faint, 232
 an overwhelming force of, 704
 and actions, all her, 217
 and deeds, high, 343
 and faces, tender, 354
 and feathers tossed by wind, 887
 and longing, loud, 356
 and maxims, 687
 and not of deeds, a man of, 444
 and phrase, ambiguity of, 8
 and voice, her, delight, 704
 are but sands, 887
 are but wind, 887
 are females, 769
 are fool's pence, 887
 are like leaves, 243
 are no help, 604
 are ripples, 355
 are things, 61
 are valiant in, 88
 are wise men's counters, 164
 as a Tartar's bow, do shoot back, 8
 as in fashions, 243
 be few, let thy, 418
 beauteous, 162
 bethumped with, 290
 big, seldom accompany good deeds,
 763
 big, seldom accompany great deeds,
 768
 bolder than deeds, 87
 breathe flame, 31
 build no walls, 453
 burning, 495
 but direct, 350
 but wind, 49, 887
 but words, 28
 by thy, thou shalt be condemned,
 426
 cause mischiefs, 40
 changing of, lighting of hearts, 765
 children pick up, 766
 clothed in reason's garb, 213
 coiner of sweet, 4
 come forth awrie, 351
 come from you in a crowd, 29
 contentious do not lack, 175
 cost nothing, 767
 counters, 14
 cut worse than swords, 864
 daring nothing beyond, 712
 daughters of earth, 178, 769
 deceive you with vain, 434
 divide and rend, 356
 do not add courage, 704
 do not grease the cabbage, 849
 enough of, 668
 enticing, of man's wisdom, 432
 essay, how feebly, 55
 even from good, 439
 Words, evening, not like to morning, 773
 every lover gives, 703
 fair, break never bone, 117
 fair, make fools fain, 777
 fair, make me look to my purse,
 777
 few, are best, 778
 few, but coming from a heart full
 of truth, 633
 fine, 353
 fine, dress ill deeds, 779
 for meat, 599
 for your punishment, 692
 form of sound, 435
 from airy, 404
 glutton of, 190
 good, and no deeds, 787
 good, cool more than cold water,
 787
 good, cost nought, 767
 good, fill not a sack, 787
 good, make us laugh, 787
 good, quench, 787
 good, were best, 291
 great gifts in, 234
 hard, break no bones, 789
 happy, on this happy day, 643
 harsh, 140
 have all thy will of, 356
 he slays with, 564
 he that uses many, 262
 he utters empty, 514
 his acrid, 166
 how forcible are right, 413
 hurt more than swords, 824
 I have no, 232
 if any monk utters jocular, 676
 immodest, 114
 in place of gifts, 519
 interwove with sighs, 212
 kind, cost little, 814
 kind, don't wear out the tongue,
 767
 like nimble servitors, 226
 like winged snakes, 330
 love allured by, 523
 love fostered with, 529
 low, please us, 241
 magic of the necessary, 187
 many, go to one sack, 824
 many, mickle drink, 824
 may be false, 276
 may pass, 887
 more eloquent than, 230
 more honest than deeds or
 thoughts, 8
 more than my, express, 671
 move slow, 244
 much in few, 424
 multiplieth, 414
 new, dressing old, 327
 newly coined, 530
 no, can paint, 232
 no fruit from sharp, 356
 nor affronts, 208
 not, but deeds, 476
 not Sunday-school words, 82
 not wanting if the subject is well-
 considered, 704
 now disused, will revive, 593
 of his mouth were smoother than
 butter, 415
 of learned length, 147
 of love, little, 238, 447
 of poor men are in vain, 480

- Words of the wise are as goads, 419
 of tongue or pen, of all sad, 389
 of truth and soberness, 431
 oft creep in, 243
 old American, 82
 one of very few, 518
 or names, 104
 pay no debts, 301
 phrases, fashions, 19
 plentiful, when the mind is full of
 a thing, 661
 plenty of, when the cause is lost,
 783
 poverty of, 704
 power of order and arrangement
 in, 690
 quench love with, 277
 reconciling, 182
 saddest of, 157
 seeds of evil, 345
 smooth, smooth ways, 849
 so nimble, 20
 soft, 379
 soft, break no bones, 849
 soft, butter no parsnips, 849
 soft, do not flay the tongue, 849
 soft, do not hurt the mouth, 849
 soft, hard arguments, 849
 soft, win hard hearts, 849
 spareth his, 416
 speaks the kindest, 190
 splitting, 553
 steeped in honey, 561
 such apt and gracious, 281
 such as are commonly used, 680
 superfluity of, 140
 tempestuous winds of, 207
 that burn, 152
 that long have slept, 251
 that may become alive, 187
 that weep, 93, 204
 that will solace, 66
 the only things that last, 158
 the soul's ambassadors, 172
 the unpleasant'st, 284
 the very, 569
 these too narrow, 261
 they rob the Hvbla bees, 304
 things first made, then, 238
 thorns to grief, 356
 to blows, from, 210, 483
 to conceal thoughts, 717
 to enhance deeds by, 487
 to hide meaning with, 595
 to seek out modulated, 615
 to try to undo things by, 685
 to winds, you pour out, 703
 tokens current and accepted, 8
 tokens or marks, 8
 too simple and too sweet, 239
 try, before resort to arms, 627
 unmeaning torrent of, 563
 unpack my heart with, 315
 vain, 413
 want wit, not, 162
 waste of, 561
 we govern with, 115
 were few, 104
 were half-battles, 456
 were simple words, 197
 what need for, 665
 what so wild as, 34
 wild and whirling, 313
 will fall into disuse, 593
 will not fill the bushel, 824
- Words, winning, 219
 with high, 212
 with lucky, 223
 without thoughts, 317
 words, words! 314
 would all be lost, 182
 wranglers never want, 887
 you snatch, out of my mouth, 695
- Wordsworth, 239
 land of, 384
 out-babysing, 200
- Wordsworth's sweet calm, 5
 trust, 357
- Wordy and grandiloquent letter, 704
 do not be, 659
 war, 56
- Work, a good heart rids, 834
 accomplished, by the, 532
 all, and no play, 754
 all, noble, 71
 always work, yet more work, 713
 an endlesse, 345
 and despair not, 457
 as tedious as to, 292
 bears witness, 887
 begun is half done, 751
 best, done on the quiet, 854
 blessed he who has found his, 72
 creature's at his dirty, 250
 every day brings its, 773
 every, into judgment, 419
 every man's, shall be made mani-
 fest, 432
 fascinates me, 174
 for man to mend, 124
 for nothing and find thread, 204
 for nought, better idle than, 762
 for work's sake, 33
 fruitless, 629
 full of dangerous hazard, 635
 glows with his mind, 670
 God doth not need man's, 224
 gods sell all things for, 480
 goes bravely on, 81
 goes on merrily, 21
 goes on, the, 538
 greater part of, accomplished, 585
 grows fair, 259
 if any will not, 676
 in every, 243
 in evidence, 33
 in long, a little sleep allowable,
 705
 in vain, scan his, 94
 indestructible by time, 571
 is different, our, 521
 is to pray, 574
 keep doing some, 535
 languishes with the body, 486
 like to look at, 174
 man goeth forth unto his, 415
 man's first problem to find out his,
 70
 man's, lasts till set of sun, 823
 master, the great, 214
 more we, the more we are down-
 trodden, 860
 never had a relative that done a
 stroke o', 198
 never shirk, 831
 no living might could, 374
 no, no money, 832
 no, no recompense, 833
 no, without reward, 620
 now let it, 304

- Work of the world, 236
 on, think of ease, but, 868
 praises the artist, 856
 proves the workman, 629
 report commemorates one, 698
 sober, serious, 35
 stony, and hard to, 136
 the grand cure, 70
 this is the, this the labour, 552
 time devoted to, never lost, 129
 well done, 239
 well to, and make a fire, 877
 who first invented, 187
 will is the soul of, 834
 willing to, 801
 woman's, is never done, 823
 work, work, 452
 worthy a man's endeavour, 29
 you follow is mortal, 592
- Works and alms, thy, 224
 do follow them, 437
 every man son of his, 775
 fair, doth most aggrace, 345
 good, make the man, 92
 in the public square, who, 794
 of God, to know the, 214
 sweet small, 358
 these are imperial, 249
 thy glorious, 216
- Workers of England, be wise, 185
 Working and reading, to love, 386
 requires discretion, 887
 the best worship, 71
- Workings, hum of mighty, 181
- Workman, a little let, lets an ill, 745
 any country supports a skilled, 646
 done by the hand of a, 728
 good, is not overpaid, 744
 ill, quarrels with his tools, 755
 known by his work, 751
 made by work, 539
 practice makes the, 842
 the glory of a, 70
 without tools, 877
- Workman's most precious possession,
 70
- Workmanlike fashion, done in, 606
- Workmen by working, 534
 good, seldom rich, 787
- Workshop of the world, 117
- Worky-days, the, 161
- World, a bright and breathing, 402
 a citizen of the, 10
 a citizen of the whole, 680
 a fettle, 71
 a glass which shines, 728
 a little foolery governs the, 275
 a perpetual see-saw, 722
 a spectacle unto the, 432
 a stranger in this breathing, 55
 a very good, that we live in, 443
 a, worthless, 52
 all's right with the, 28
 and all the world's command, 260
 and I shall ne'er agree, 93
 and the world's ways, 64
 another, for all that live, 340
 as God has made it, 34
 as it is, take the, 852
 as we find it, take the, 865
 away, so runs the, 316
 be worth thy winning if the, 125
 bestride the narrow, 303
 blows and buffets of the, 309
 born for the whole, 601
- World, brought nothing into this, 435
 but as the world, 283
 conspires to praise, 255
 cooings of the, 409
 corners of the, 291
 crested the, 305
 diminished his knowledge of the,
 332
 directed by no supreme ruler, 687
 dresses very soberly, 174
 egress from the, 195
 forgetting, 253
 foutra for the, 295
 full of vicissitudes, 62
 goes, how this, 306
 good in the lump, 89
 good-bye, proud, 129
 goth so, 150
 governed with little wisdom, 647
 half, knows not how half lives, 837
 hand that rules the, 380
 harmoniously confused, 252
 has been harsh, 33
 has little to bestow, 16
 has nothing to bestow, 92
 hated the bad, 35
 his that enjoys it, 857
 hollow as an egg-shell, 15
 how it is whirled, 106
 I despise, 58
 I expect to pass through this, but
 once, 448
 I have not loved the, 53
 I saw a new, 262
 I sketch your, 62
 if he gain the whole, 427
 if there's another, 45
 in a naughty, 285
 in anguish, 33
 in some bright, 90
 in the varsal, 321
 is a bundle of hay, 60
 is a prison, 734
 is a stage, 595
 is a staircase, 865
 is an old woman, 71
 is as you take it, 865
 is born again, 234
 is but a child, 365
 is full of poetry, 240
 is governed too much, 461
 is grown so bad, 298
 is lovely, 35
 is mine, 145
 is my native land, 615
 is not thy friend, 322
 is old, 378
 is run quite out square, 345
 is the temple of the gods, 694
 is too much with us, 396
 kin, makes the whole, 301
 know the, not love her, 410
 large enough for us both, 38
 lights of the, 65
 lower, ways from all sides to, 698
 made for me, 338
 made up of fools and knaves, 380
 made up of good and bad, 865
 may deem of me, how the, 297
 may dure, while that the, 75
 meets nobody half-way, 188
 much the same everywhere, 865
 murmur of the, 368
 must turn upon its axis, 60
 naked through the, 325

- World, no longer stupid, 865
 nothing except it tend to another, 865
 obey, made the, 126
 of all of us, 395
 of happiness, 242
 of waters, 214
 of wonders, a secret, 374
 one half laughs at the other, 837
 one to face the, 31
 out of the, 167
 places to learn the, 78
 prevailed, and its dread laugh, 373
 purchase the next, with this, 843
 queen of the, 128
 severed from the, 241
 slide, let the, 287
 smaller, making the, 267
 so fair, 227
 Soul greatens, the, 385
 spin for ever, 362
 task but begun, 384
 the antique, 286
 the beauty of the, 314
 the flesh, and the devil, 437
 the habitable, 126
 the majestic, 303
 the pendent, 279
 the same, 'tis the, 34
 the vision of the, 362
 the walls of the, 32
 the whole, practises acting, 694
 they who grasp the, 241
 this breathing, 298
 this great roundabout, the, 102
 this nether, 98
 this pendent, 214
 this sweet-fleeting, 233
 this tough, 307
 this working-day, 285
 thy fair, 370
 'tis a mad, 871
 to curtain her sleeping, 329
 to fill, with fools, 343
 told truth, 33
 too glad, made the, 164
 too much respect upon the, 283
 turns, thinks the, 288
 vain, only to the vain, 407
 wags, how the, 286
 was all before them, 219
 was never made, 360
 was not worthy, of whom the, 435
 was sad, 65
 we may despise, but cannot despise with, 726
 well-known, 409
 what a! 240
 what lost a, 55
 where birds are blest, 264
 who deals in the, 794
 who would trust this, 260
 wide enough to hold thee and me, 347
 wiser than it was, 865
 without a sun, 65
 wondered, all the, 365
 worst, that ever was known, 443
 you cannot please all the, 832 (*see also* World)
- Worlds, allured to brighter, 146
 applaud, 243
 crush of, 1
 dream not of other, 217
 exhausted, 176
- Worlds, interest in both, 22
 our one out of all, 32
 so many, 367
 wandering between two, 5
 wilderness of, 329
- World's a city, 137
 a prophecy, 409
 beauty not accidental, 644
 false subtleties, 328
 fashion, 234
 good things do not equal its ills, 500
 no blot nor blank, 31
 pulse, to know the, 867
 uncertain span, 273
- Worlds is nigh, 150
 Worldes thing is vain, 150
 Worldling, stay, 358
 Worldly in this world, 31
 state, 400 (*see also* War'ly)
- Worm, a round little, 319
 darkness and the, 407
 dieth not, 428
 finds it soon, 355
 is in the bud, 102
 not a, cloven in vain, 366
 sets foot upon a, 100
 swells a haughty, 386
 the canker, and the grief, 60
 tread on a, it will turn, 874
 will turn, 298, 751, 874 *note*
 wroth at such a, 368
 your only emperor for diet, 318
- Wormes, gon eten, 77
- Worms bred in stagnant water, 678
 destroy this body, 413
 I went to, 257
 in hell, 357
- Worry, why will men, 376
 will not pay debt, 748
- Worse and worse, daily, 345
 appear the better, 213
 for better for, 438
 kept it from being any, 155
 or worthier, others, 378
 remains, 546
 things are, the better they are, 865
 things waiting than death, 354
 things, you have borne, 635
- Worsening and worsening, 128
- Worship, freedom to, 159
 God, who, shall find him, 410
 much, much cost, 829
 transcendent wonder, 72
 working the best, 71
- Worshipped as his fathers did, 390
- Worshipper, an infrequent, 631
- Worst ahead, to know not the, 357
 amongst all men, 235
 at their, things will mend, 881
 either the, or the most agreeable, 472
 men give best advice, 15
 of all evil persons, 481
 of all worst worsts, 180
 of him, now that I know the, 30
 this is the, 306
- Worth a king's ransom, 205
 as much as he has, everyone, 747
 as much to others as to yourself, 690
 by poverty depressed, 175
 concealed resembles buried indolence, 633
 conscience of her, 217

- Worth consists in money, 561
 doing at all, what is, is worth do-
 ing well, 78
 doing is worth doing well, 878
 human, rarely in the branches, 73
 I did not know thy, 169
 in anything, what is, 49
 is by worth admired, 268
 of goods, what they will sell for,
 690
 makes the man, 247
 man is, what he wishes to be, 726
 man's, the worth of his land, 747
 neglected his, 332
 not to understand a treasure's, 100
 relic of departed, 52
 things are, what one makes them,
 724
 thing's, known by its want, 865
 what is, of anything, 64
 Worthier and wiser is master, 358
 Worthiest of the mind's regard, 403
 Worthy, let it be given to the more, 517
 ready to assist the, 707
 things happen to the worthy, 531
 to prevail, all, 706
 Would, who may not as he, 798
 Wound, a, does not pierce the soul, 712
 a green, is soon healed, 744
 a nail in the, 698
 a tongue in every, 304
 an ever-enduring, 488
 an incurable, 558
 and remedy, let the same hand
 bring, 697
 cured, but not the evil name, 856
 despise not a small, 769
 God who sends the, 785
 heals, but scar remains, 751
 loved to play, not, 269
 may grow tolerable with time, 691
 no place for any fresh, 612
 not to be cured, 558
 praise cannot, 264
 she cherishes the, 712
 stain like a, 39
 the silent, lives in his breast, 688
 though cured, 237
 to tear open the, 663
 where we never intended, 371
 willing to, 250
 with a touch, 226
 Wounds, all honest, 256
 and bruises and putrifying sores,
 419
 deepest, 227
 drums and, 293
 from my own weapons, 664
 ghastly, gaping, 295
 heal, but not ill words, 824
 heals his, 236
 little, 819
 medicable, 4
 not cured unless handled, 712
 of a friend, 417
 of honour never close, 227
 old, soon bleed, 836
 raw, shudder at the touch, 691
 touched recoil, 587
 wept o'er his, 146
 what deep, 63
 Wounded, a little I am, but am not
 stain, 442
 in the house of my friends, 422
 Wrack, sunken, 296
 Wraith, ghost, kelpie, 68
 Wrang, a kennin, 43
 Wrangle, if shepherds, 274
 Wranglers never want words, 887
 Wrangling, a joy for vulgar minds, 73
 Wrath, a vessel of, 110
 by weight, God gives, 784
 children of, 438
 divine, 221
 divine, armed with, 385
 divine, is slow but sure, 575
 forgets law, 575
 in love always a liar, 559
 infinite, 215
 makes it a weapon, 691
 not worthy of Caesar's, 520
 of an upright man, 546
 people's, heavy as lead, 676
 slow to, 436
 such, in heavenly minds, 690
 such waves of, 569
 that day of, 272
 thrice turned cud of, 364
 throw away thy, 162
 vanquish your, 706
 who conquers his, 569
 Wrathful does not see the law, 577
 Wreck of noble lives, 194
 on shore is a beacon at sea, 751
 Wrecks, fearful, 299
 of matter, 1
 Wren, I bore this, 127
 is he, 30
 small is the, 466
 to pounce a, 95
 Wrens make prey, 298
 Wren's epitaph, 16
 Latin epitaph, 675
 Wrestle, thrown would ever, 797
 Wretch, a villain, 42
 at summing up his misspent days,
 237
 concentrated all in self, 272
 or happy, 345
 sharp-looking, 279
 that hired him, the, 442
 whose sorrows matched, 273
 Wretched have no friends, 127
 he is, that weens him so, 405
 keenest pangs of the, 54
 learnt to succour the, 612
 man, a sacred thing, 664
 most, weep least, 724
 none are completely, 24
 to raise the, 146
 whoso is, is a man, 649
 worse to be known, 811
 Wretchedness and pain, nothing dead
 but, 408
 experienced in, 612
 fierce, 302
 full of, 322
 sum of human, 59
 Wright, he is not the best, 791
 Wrinkle on thy smooth, unruffled brow,
 36
 smooths away a, 229
 Wrinkles, if you leave out the, 104
 in the mind, 721
 of old age, 570, 581
 smoothed, from the brow, 595
 the d—d democrats, 63
 Writ is writ, 54
 stol'n forth of holy, 290
 Write about it, and about it, 252

- Write accurately rather than much, 513
 and read comes by nature, 280
 apace, 31
 because all write, 255
 dare not, what I have dared to do, 659
 he cannot, who cannot limit himself, 728
 I, and burn what is written, 670
 I wish I knew not how to, 702
 in such a style, 37
 less, speak little, 868
 love has bidden me, 519
 never, what you dare not sign, 831
 one thing, and think another, 695
 pleasing, rather than serious things, 673
 poetry, poverty urges me to, 633
 something great, 670
 too much, 105
 well, learn to, 121, 329
 what I was ashamed to say, 519
 will sometimes wish to, 103
- Writer, approbation helps a, 670
 not an unread, 614
 talent cannot make a, 131
 who would take with the vulgar, 381
- Writer's cramp, 184
 end, regard the, 243
- Writers flee from cities, 670
 most, steal a good thing, 260
 Roman and Greek, give place, 505
 that candour of the old, 698
- Writes indexes, 149
 one who, amiss, 243
- Writing, amuse myself with, 547
 an itch for, 502
 comes by grace of God, 136
 ease in, 251
 incurable itch of, 692
 maketh an exact man, 11
 passion for, 596
 well, 238
 well, art of, 114
 well, Nature's chief masterpiece is, 329
 wisdom the foundation of, 670
 without thinking, 268
- Writings bear the years, 670
 the very dust of whose, 21
- Written above that which is, 432
 it is: it is true, 811
 letter, the, remains, 578
 lines, six, and I will find cause to hang the writer, 728
 much I have, 593
 signs, 551
 what I have, I have, 430, 660
 who have, 243
 word remains, 711
 words may be blotted, 516
- Wrong, all are, 210
 all seem, 35
 always in the, 122
 and all, 96
 and outrage, 98
 and right are twain, 357
 appear right, make, 551
 at every preceding stage, 349
 avenge a private, 255
 both in the, 141
 burning hate of, 233
 divinely in the, 406
 do a little, 285
- Wrong, do him, to sing so wildly, 366
 every, avenged on earth, 732
 everyone, everyone right, 728
 for ever on the throne, 197
 fust mad's most ollers, 198
 had he not done, he had done less, 675
 has been in the, 263
 has no warrant, 887
 he can't be, 246
 in which we partake, 726
 men do, when they can, 471
 none may, save thy sons, 357
 none must take advantage of his own, 619
 not always in the, 96
 nothing goes, 143
 others shall right the, 390
 overborne of, 345
 right, 368
 seems more reasonable, 228
 sorrow tracketh, 205
 that needs resistance, 16
 to none, do, 288
 to own being, 353
 treasures up a, 5/
 way out, 280
 weakest always has, 864
- Wrongs darker than death, 330
 on adamant, 185
 redressing human, 370
 some kind of, 135
 time suppresseth, 298
 to others, wrongs to ourselves, 820
 two, do not make a right, 875
- Wronged, deeply, 369
 me! 238
- Wronger, to wrong the, 327
- Wroth to be wroth, 368
- Wurst, die, nach der Speckseite werfen*, 876
- Wust, on which one he felt the, 198

X

- Xenocrates, 451
 saying of, 522
- Xerxes' bridge of ships, 453
- Xurein en chrô*, 475
epicheiretin leonta, 475

Y

- Yarn, a mingled, 288
- Yawn, thy everlasting, 252
- Yawns, when one, another yawns, 630
- Ybeten, with which the maker is himself, 77
- Yea, yea: nay, nay, 425
 be yea, let your, 436
- Year, a dear, 820
 a marvellous, 492
 before thee lies, 234
 begun, reckoned as finished, 492
 by year we lose, as, 184
 date from to-day the opening of the, 401
 deals out the, 95
 does nothing but open and shut, 865
 glad new, 361
 is, as the, your pot must seeth, 758
 is going, the, 367

- Year, New, comes but once a twelve-month, 766
 no ill of the, till it be past, 845
 one, with another, 507
 rolling, is full of the, 374
 speak not ill of the, till it is gone, 850
 starry girdle of the, 65
 sweet o' the, 290
 the best of the, 540
 the mellowing, 223
 the new-born, 270
 who lives not well one, 797
 Years, a few more, 22
 all-devouring, 249
 as they leave, take much away, 593
 born in happier, 581
 declined into the vale of, 324
 descending, 273
 following years, 251
 full of, 411
 glide away, 18
 glide by, 526
 I've been wandering, 229
 increased with, 241
 man of wisdom, man of, 408
 marks of many, 266
 may the gods give you, 518
 mortal complement of, 397
 not, but actions, 383
 nothing swifter than the, 605
 of noble deeds, 370
 once in a thousand, 80
 ripe, 219
 ruin, new, 354
 russet, 282
 steal fire, 52
 stream of, 330
 take something from each, 679
 teach much, 130
 that are fled, in, 450
 that are past, give back the, 622
 this tract of, 368
 to a mother bring distress, 394
 twenty, 5
 which come bring good, 593
 Yearning, the man of, 266
 Yell, such a, was there, 270
 Yellow leaf in the, 60
 to the jaundic'd eye, 244
 Yellow's jealous, 464
 Yeoman, good, good woman, 743
 Yeomanry, better be the head of the, 611
 head of, better than tail of gentry, 761
 Yeoman's service, 319
 Yerde (rod) men maken oft a, 77
 Yes and No, a woman's, 763
 and No are quickly said, 727
 and No, cause of all disputes, 888
 nor No, my heart says neither, 737
 the lady's, 27
 Yesterday, he is wise who lived, 557
 O call back, 292
 Yesterdays look backward with a smile, 407
 to come, O for, 407
 Yet another yet, 277
 Yew, old, which grasped, 366
 Yield to a greater, 505
 to God, 505
 with graciousness, 89
 Yielding, in, their best victory found, 374
 Yielding sometimes the best way, 888
 valour that parleys is near, 875
 you will be victor, 505
 Yields, the wiser one, 888
 to friends, he overcomes who, 615
 Yoke, a second, 162
 bear His mild, 224
 doth bear the, 279
 that will gail you, 646
 the base, 527
 to live free from the, 530
 to struggle against the, 523
 too late in refusing the, 673
 Yokefellow, true, 434
 Yore, it is now as it hath been of, 402
 Yorick, alas poor, 318
 Yorkshire, he is, 792
 Young, all the world and love were, 261
 and charming, when I was, 143
 and so fair, 167
 and so unkind, 326
 and so untender, 305
 as beautiful, 407
 bairns gar their parents' heads
 ache, 879
 birds twitter, as the old sang, 865
 both were, 59
 fellows, will be, 21
 folk, silly folk, 889
 for ever must be, 93
 I have been, and now am old, 414, 439
 in that she died so, 242
 in years, old in hours, 11
 learn, learn fair, 815
 learnt, done old, 878
 man, a, should be modest, 516
 man, crime of being a, 178
 man, should not marry yet, 10, 12
 men, death comes to, 12
 men may die, 889
 men, proper, 42
 men soon give affronts, 1
 men think old men fools, 74, 889
 men's knocks, old men feel, 889
 men's sins we pay for when old, 645
 old, and long old, 836
 remembered that he once was, 4
 shoulders, old heads on, 889
 snatched away; old age prolonged,
 541
 so, so beautiful, 61
 so cunning and so, 299
 so fair, 54
 so strong, so sure of God, 27
 some forty years ago, 95
 think their owns, the fairest, 232
 to be, was very heaven, 395
 to give them counsel, 208
 twiggies sooner bent, 199
 we did these things when, 537
 whom the gods love die, 61, 886
 whom the gods love dies, 648
 yet, God guide them, 369
 Younger men to work, 572
 Yours is mine, 279
 Yourself, do good to, 766
 do not expect others to do what you
 can do, 598
 most, love, 738
 never expect friends to do what you
 can do, 552
 what you can give, 591
 Youth, a, and a well-beloved youth, 442
 abundance of money ruins, 828
 against time and age, 240

Youth, almost everything great done by,
116

and age both right, 349
and age never agree, 889
and elde, 75

and home, and that sweet time, 231

and observation, 313

and Pleasure meet, 52

and white paper, 889

as thy, such thine age, 678

beardless, 558

blunders of, 116

boasting, 253

brief flower of, 330

calls for Pleasure, 3

cannot restrain impulses, 573

corrupted the, of the realm, 297

counsel to, 452

eident (diligent), easy age, 772

excesses of, 89

fairly tale read but in, 91

fiery vehemence of, 271

figure of blown, 315

flies, 543

flower of, 125, 540

folly in, 105

foppish, 560

glory dropped from, 33

I do adore thee, 328

I have passed a barren, 549

idle, needy age, 755

illusions of, 334

illusions of his, 265

in, it sheltered me, 233

in my hot, 60

in our sweet, 364

in the days of my, 340

in the fires of anguish, 4

intemperate, makes worn out age,
566

is a blunder, 116

is confident, 377

is fallen, when, 103

is full of pleasance, 328

is the season of credulity, 241

is vain, 86

is youth, 189

knew, if, 807

knows no virtue, 889

learns no good where age is evil, 882

let no man despise thy, 435

like wax to vice, hard to advice, 505

liquid dew of, 312

many a, 221

means love, 32

meat in his, 280

my early, 237

O fortunate, 621

of a Nation, 115

of frolics, 248

of primy nature, 312

on the prow, 153

once gone, is gone, 28

precocious, premature death, 672

pleasures with, pass away, 340

reckless, rueful age, 844

rejoice, O young man, in thy, 419

shining in his, 619

should be a savings bank, 720

slothful, an age of beggary, 672

spirit of, in everything, 327

subdued, by reason, 662

that famous, 398

the aspiring, 81

the proper time for love, 151

Youth, the rose of, 305

the thirst of, 53

thoughtless, 94

thoughts of, 196

time breaks, 870

to bear the yoke in his, 422

train, while pliant, 705

untutored, 328

valiant heart of, 5

vaward of our, 295

waneth by encreasing, 240

was full of foolish noise, 366

well-bred, never speaks of himself, 850

well governed, 320

when hot with, 610

who knows his follies in, 789

wholly experimental, 349

why wilt thou not incline, 164

will have its swing, 889

with swift feet, 48

worse losses than of, 174

Youth's smooth ocean, 330

Yule feast may be quat at Pasche, 752

good on Yule even, 889

Yule's in winter, 835

Z

Zamora not conquered in an hour, 845

Zeal a runaway horse, 889

blind, does harm, 732

feigned, 1

for God nor love, 273

his love, his, 216

is fire without light, 889

it wants devotion, 261

mistaken, in politics, 181

not according to knowledge, 431

of fools, 251

of thine house, 429

persecuting, 374

too much, doth fire devotion, 92

too much, spoils all, 873

wants feeding and watching, 889

without knowledge, 889

Zeal's a dreadful termagant, 50

Zealand, traveller from New, 202

Zealots fight, 246

Zealous for nothing, 149

in hearing, 684

Zealously affected in a good thing, 434

Zed, thou unnecessary letter, 305

Zeit bringt Rosen, 870

die, des Menschen Engel, 733

heilt alles, 870

verdeckt und entdeckt, 870

Zèle, trop de, 873

Zembla, or the Lord knows where, 246

Zēn alupōs, 472

mē, kreisson ē zēn athliōs, 473

Zenith, dropped from the, 212

Zeno's saying, 465

Zephyr gently blows, 244

Zephyrs flute, 210

Zeus does not ratify all designs, 468

Zig-zags in a book, 97

Zodiac, produced in the, 18

Zōē kai psuchē, 471

Zoilus the Homeromastic, 564

Zōn hōs bouletai, 470

Zonam perdidit, 556, 712

Zōon politikon, 468

Zoroaster, blank to, 31

Zule, to cry, at other's cost, 811

AUTHORS, ETC., QUOTED.

*This list does NOT include the British and American Authors arranged
in alphabetical order from page 1 to page 410.*

A

ADAM, JEAN, 1710-1765
ÆLIANUS, CLAUDIUS, A.D. 81-140
ÆSCHINES, B.C. 389-314
ÆSCHYLUS, B.C. 525-456
ÆSOP, died about B.C. 561
ALAIN DE LILLE, BISHOP, 12th century
ALBINOVANUS PEDO, flourished about B.C. 10
ALEXANDER THE GREAT, B.C. 356-323
ALEXANDRIDES OF DELPHI, about A.D. 150 (?)
ALLAINVAL, D', L. J. C., died 1753
AMBROSIOUS (ST. AMBROSE), about 340-397
AMMIANUS MARCELLINUS, flourished 370-390
AMYOT, JACQUES, 1513-1593
ANACHARSIS, about B.C. 600
ANACREON, flourished about B.C. 559
ANDREWES, LAUNCELOT, BISHOP, 1565-1626
ANDRIEUX, FR. G. J. STANISLAUS, 1759-1833
ANTIPHANES, flourished about B.C. 330
ANTIPHON, flourished about B.C. 380
ANTONINUS (MARCUS AURELIUS ANTONINUS) EMPEROR, A.D. 121-180
APOLLODORUS, flourished about B.C. 115
APOSTOLIUS, MICHEL, 15th century
APPLETON, THOS. GOLD, 1812-1884
APPULEIUS (or APULEIUS), flourished about A.D. 130-174
AQUINAS, THOS., about, 1224-1274
ARATUS, flourished about B.C. 277

ARCHIAS OF THEBES, flourished about B.C. 560
ARCHIMEDES, B.C. 287-212
ARIOSTO, LUDOVICO, 1474-1533
ARIPHON THE SIOYONIAN, about B.C. 150 (?)
ARISTIDES, died B.C. 467
ARISTOPHANES, flourished about B.C. 434
ARISTOTLE, B.C. 384-322
ARRIANUS, flourished about A.D. 143
ARVER, FÉLIX, 1806-1850
ATHENÆUS OF NAOCRATIS, flourished A.D. 228
AUGUSTINE (or AUSTIN), SAINT, A.D. 355-430
AUGUSTUS, OCTAVIUS, EMPEROR, B.C. 63-A.D. 13
AULUS GELLIUS, flourished about A.D. 169
AURELIUS, MARCUS, *see* ANTONINUS
AUSTIN, ST., *see* AUGUSTINE
AVICENNA, Arabic physician, A.D. 980-1037

B

BALL, JOHN, executed 1381
BALZAC, HONORÉ DE, 1799-1850
BALZAC, JEAN LOUIS GUEZ, SEIGNEUR DE, 1594-1654
BARBARO, ERMOLAO, 1454-1495
BARÈRE, BERTRAND, 1755-1841
BARTHÉLEMY ST. HILAIRE, JULES, 1805-1895
BATHYLLUS, flourished about B.C. 25
BAYARD, CHEVALIER DE, 1476-1524
BEAUMARCHAIS, PIERRE DE, 1732-1799

BECCARIA, CÆSAR BONESANO, MAR-
QUIS, 1738-1794

BEDE (BEDA), about 673-735

BELLAY, GUILLAUME DE, 1491-1553

BELLAY, JOACHIM DU, about 1524-
1560

BELLINGHAUSEN, *see* HALM

BÉRANGER, PIERRE JEAN DE, 1780-
1857

BERENS, MRS., flourished about 1880

BERNARD, ST., about 1091-1153

BEROALDUS, PHILIP, 1743-1505

BIAS OF PRIENE, flourished B.C. 566

BISMARCK, PRINCE VON, 1815-1898

BLÜCHER, GEBHARD VON, 1742-1819

BOCCACCIO, GIOVANNI, 1313-1375

BOËTHIUS, ANICIUS, A.D. 455-524

BOIELDIEU, ADRIEN FRANÇOIS, 1775-
1834

BOILEAU-DESPRÉAUX, NICOLAS, 1636-
1711

BONNARD, BERNARD, flourished about
1780

BÖRNE, LUDWIG, 1786-1837

BOUDIER DE VILLERMET, PIERRE
JOSEPH, flourished about 1750

BRABOURNE, LORD (EDWD. KNATCH-
BULL-HUGESSEN), 1829-1893

BRACTON, HENRY DE, d. 1208

BRET, ANTOINE, 1717-1792

BRIDGES, JOHN, BISHOP, died 1618

BRILLAT-SAVARIN, ANTHELME, 1755-
1826

BRINKELOW, HENRY, died 1546

BRISSOT, JEAN PIERRE, 1754-1793

BRUNO, GIORDANO, about 1550-1600

BRUYÈRE, JEAN DE LA, 1644-1696

BUFFON, COMTE DE, 1707-1788

BUONARROTI, MICHELANGELO, 1475-
1564

BÜRGER, GOTTFRIED AUGUST, 1748-
1749

BURROUGHS, JEREMIAH, 1599-1646

BURY, H. BLAZE DE, 1813-1888

BUSSY, *see* RABUTIN

C

CÆCILIUS STATIUS, died about B.C. 168

CÆSAR, AUGUSTUS, *see* AUGUSTUS

CÆSAR, CAIUS JULIUS, B.C. 100-44

CÆSAR, OCTAVIUS, *see* AUGUSTUS

CALDERON, PEDRO, 1501-1682

CALLIMACHUS, flourished about B.C.
260

CALPURNIUS, flourished about A.D. 280

CAMBON, JOSEPH, 1754-1820

CAMDEN, WILLIAM, 1551-1623

CAMERARIUS, JOACHIM, 1500-1574

CAMPANELLA, TOMASSO, 1568-1639

CANROBERT, MARSHAL, 1809-1895

CARTES, *see* DES CARTES

CATO, DIONYSIUS, 4th century (?)

CATO THE CENSOR (MARCUS POR-
CIUS CATO CENSORIUS), B.C. 234-
149

CATO THE YOUNGER (MARCUS POR-
CIUS CATO UTICENSIS), B.C. 95-
A.D. 46

CATULLUS (CAIUS [or QUINTUS]
VALERIUS CATULLUS), B.C. 87-47

CAUX, DE, GEORGES, flourished about
1868

CAVOUR, CAMILLO BENSO, CONTE
DI, 1810-1861

CERVANTES, MIGUEL DE, 1547-1616

CHAMBERLAYNE, EDWARD, 1616-1703

CHAMFORT, SEBASTIEN, 1741-1794

CHAMISSO, ADELBERT VON, 1781-1838

CHANCEL, AUSONE DE, flourished
about 1836

CHARLES V., EMPEROR, 1500-1558

CHARRON, PIERRE, 1541-1603

CHÂTEAUBRIAND, FRANÇOIS AU-
GUSTE, VICOMTE DE, 1708-1848

CHAUSSÉE, LA, PIERRE CLAUDE
NIVELLE DE, 1692-1754

CHÉNIER, ANDRÉ, 1762-1794

CHETTLER, HENRY, died 1607 (?)

CHILO, OF SPARTA, flourished B.C. 556

CHRYSOSTOM, SAINT, about 351-411

CHURCHILL, SIR WINSTON, 1620-1688

CHURCHILL, THE RT. HON. WINSTON
LEONARD SPENCER, born 1874

CICERO, MARCUS TULLIUS, B.C. 106-43

CLAUDIAN (CLAUDIUS CLAUDIANUS)
flourished early 5th century.

CLEOBULUS, B.C. 633-564

COLLINGS, JESSE, born 1831

COLUMELLA, LUCIUS JUNIUS
MODERATUS, 1st century A.D.

CONDÉ, LOUIS II., PRINCE DE, 1621-
1686

CORNEILLE, PIERRE, 1606-1684
 CORNELIUS NEPOS, flourished about
 B.C. 30
 COSIN, JOHN, 1595-1672
 COUSIN, VICTOR, 1792-1867
 CRATINUS, B.C. 528-421
 CRITTENDEN, JOHN JORDAN, 1787-1863
 CROCKETT, DAVID, 1786-1836
 CURIUS DENTATUS, flourished about
 B.C. 150
 CURTIUS, RUFUS QUINTUS, 1st or 2nd
 century A.D.
 CYPRIAN, ST., died 258

D

DANTE, ALIGHIERI, 1265-1321
 DANTON, GEORGE JACQUES, 1759-1794
 DE CAUX, *see* CAUX
 DELAVIGNE, JEAN FRANÇOIS CASI-
 MIR, 1793-1843
 DELISLE, JACQUES, 1738-1813
 DEMADES, died B.C. 322
 DEMOCRITUS OF ABDERA, about B.C.
 460-357
 DEMOSTHENES, B.C. 384-322
 DES CARTES, RENÉ (RENATUS CAR-
 TESIUS), 1596-1650
 DESHOULIÈRES, MADAME ANTOIN-
 ETE, 1634-1694
 DESTOUCHES, PHILIPPE NÉRICAUTL,
 1680-1754
 DIDEROT, DENIS, 1713-1784
 DIO CHRYSOSTOMUS, flourished 1st
 century A.D.
 DIOCLES, flourished about B.C. 413
 DIODORUS SICULUS, flourished about
 B.C. 50
 DIOGENES, B.C. 413-324
 DIOGENES LAERTIUS, died A.D. 222
 DIONYSIUS OF HALICARNASSUS,
 flourished about B.C. 30
 DONATUS, ÆLIUS, flourished A.D. 356
 DOYLE, RICHARD, 1824-1883
 DUMAS, ALEXANDRE, 1802-1871
 DUMAS, ALEXANDRE (THE YOUNGER),
 1824-1895
 DUVAL, ALEXANDRE, 1767-1842

E

EDGEWORTH, ABBÉ, 1745-1807
 EDGEWORTH, MARIA, 1767-1849

ELLENBOROUGH, EDWARD LAW.
 LORD, 1750-1818
 EMMET, ROBERT, 1778-1803
 EMPEDOCLES, about B.C. 492-432
 ENNIUS, QUINTUS, about B.C. 239-169
 EPICARMUS, about B.C. 540-450
 EPIOTETUS, flourished about A.D. 90
 EPICURUS, B.C. 342-270
 EPIMENIDES, flourished about B.C. 596
 ERASMUS, DESIDERIUS, 1467-1536
 ESSEX, ROBERT DEVEREUX, EARL
 OF, 1567-1601
 EUCLID (EUCLIDES), flourished about
 B.C. 300
 EUPOLIS, flourished about B.C. 435
 EURIPIDES, B.C. 480-406

F

FABIUS MAXIMUS, died B.C. 205
 FABRICIUS, CAIUS, flourished about
 B.C. 275-203
 FABRICIUS, G., 1516-1571
 FANSHAWE, CATHERINE, 1765-1834
 FÉNELON, FRANÇOIS DE SALIGNAO
 DE LA MOTHE, 1651-1715
 FEUERBACH, LUDWIG, 1804-1872
 FICHTE, JOHANN GOTTLIEB, 1762-1814
 FIRMIN, GILES, 1614-1697
 FLEETWOOD, WILLIAM, BISHOP, 1656-
 1723
 FLACOUS, *see* VERRIUS
 FLORUS, ANNÆUS, flourished about
 A.D. 125
 FONTAINE, JEAN DE LA, 1621-1695
 FONTENELLE, BERNARD DE, 1657-1757
 FOOTE, SAMUEL, 1720-1777
 FOSTER, JOHN, 1770-1843
 FOUCHÉ, JOSEPH, DUC D'OTRANTO,
 1763-1820
 FOURIER, FRANÇOIS MARIE CHAS.,
 1772-1837
 FREDERICK THE GREAT, 1712-1786
 FREILIGRATH, FERDINAND, 1810-1876
 FROISSART, JEAN, 1337-1410 (?)

G

GAIUS, Roman Jurist, 2nd century
 GALLUS, CORNELIUS, B.C. 70-A.D. 26
 GAMBETTA, LÉON MICHEL, 1838-1882
 GAUTIER, THÉOPHILE, 1811-1872

GEIBEL, EMANUEL, 1815-1884
 GELLERT, CHRISTIAN, 1715-1769
 GELLIUS, AULUS, about A.D. 125-175
 GOETHE, JOHANN WOLFGANG VON, 1749-1832
 GOLDONI, CARLO, 1707-1793
 GOTTFRIED VON STRASSBURG, flourished about 1204-1229
 GRAHAM, SIR JAMES, 1792-1861
 GREGORIUS NAZIANZEN, died about A.D. 389
 GREGORY I., POPE, about 540-604
 GREGORY VII., POPE, about 1013-1085
 GRÉTRY, ANDRÉ, 1741-1813
 GUALTIER DE LILLE (WALTER OF LILLE, or of CHÂTILLON), flourished about 1178
 GUICCIARDINI, FRANCESCO, 1482-1540
 GUILBERT DE PIXÉRICOURT, RENÉ CHARLES, 1773-1844
 GUTZKOW, KARL, 1811-1878

H

HADRIAN, EMPEROR, A.D. 76-138
 HALM, FRIEDRICH (MÜNCH-BELLINGHAUSEN), 1806-1871
 HAMILTON, ALEXANDER, 1757-1804
 HANGEST, JEROME DE, died 1538
 HARNEY, J. M., flourished about 1816
 HEGEL, GEORG WILHELM FRIEDRICH, 1770-1831
 HEINE, HEINRICH, 1799-1856
 HELIODORUS, flourished about A.D. 350
 HÉNAULT, CHARLES JEAN FRANÇOIS, 1685-1770
 HENSHAW, JOSEPH, BISHOP, 1603-1679
 HERACLITUS, flourished about B.C. 500
 HERMOLAUS BARBARUS, *see* BARBARO
 HERODOTUS, B.C. 484-428
 HESIOD, 8th century B.C.
 HIPPEL, THEODOR GOTTLIEB VON, 1741-1796
 HIPPOCRATES, B.C. 459-361
 HÖLTY, LUDWIG, 1748-1776
 HOMER, supposed to have lived about B.C. 800 or 900
 HORACE (QUINTUS HORATIUS FLACUS), B.C. 65-B.C. 8

HOWITT, MARY, 1799-1888
 HUGO, VICTOR, 1802-1885

I

IGNATIUS OF LOYOLA, 1491-1556
 IGNATIUS, ST., died about A.D. 115
 ISABELLA OF SPAIN, 1450-1504
 ISIDORUS, HISPALENSIS, died A.D. 636
 ISIDORUS OF PELUSIUM, died about A.D. 440
 ISOCRATES, B.C. 436-338

J

JACKSON, ANDREW, President United States, 1767-1845
 JACOBI, JOHANN GEORG, 1740-1814
 JEROME, ST. (EUSEBIUS HIERONYMUS SOPHRONIUS), A.D. 331-420
 JERROLD, WM. BLANCHARD, 1826-1884
 JOSEPH II., EMPEROR, 1741-1790
 JOUY, VICTOR JOS. ÉTIENNE, 1769(?) - 1846
 JULIAN THE APOSTATE, EMPEROR, 331-363
 JUSTINIAN, Institutes of, compiled about A.D. 529
 JUSTINUS, MARCUS JUNIANUS, flourished about A.D. 140
 JUSTINUS (JUSTIN MARTYR), about 110-166
 JUVENAL (DECIVS JUNIVS JUVENALIS), about A.D. 38-128

K

KARR, ALPHONSE, 1808-1890
 KEMPIS, THOMAS A (THOMAS HEMMERKEN, of Kempen, near Cologne), 1380-1471
 KEPLER, JOHN, 1571-1630
 KINKEL, JOHANN GOTTFRIED, 1815-1882
 KNATCHBULL-HUGESSEN, *see* BRABOURNE
 KNOLLES, RICHARD, 1550(?) - 1610
 KÖRNER, KARL THEODOR, 1791-1813
 KOTZEBUE, AUGUST FRIEDRICH FERDINAND VON, 1761-1819

L

LABERIUS, JULIVS DECIVMVS, died B.C. 44
 LACTANTIUS, LUCIVS CÆCILIVS, died about A.D. 330

LA FONTAINE, *see* FONTAINE
 LAMARTINE, ALPHONSE MARIE LOUIS, 1790-1869
 LAMPRIIDIUS, ÆLIUS, flourished about A.D. 300
 LANGHANSEN, CHR., 1750-1816
 LA NOUE, *see* NOUE
 LAVATER, JOHANN KASPAR, 1741-1801
 LEGOUVÉ (PÈRE), GABRIEL, 1764-1812
 LEIBNITZ, GOTTFRIED WILHELM, 1646-1716
 LEIFCHILD, REV. DR., 1780-1862
 LEMIERRE, ANTOINE, 1723-1793
 LEO X., POPE, 1475-1521
 LESSING, GOTTHOLD EPHRAÏM, 1729-1781
 LÉZAY MARNÉSIA, ADRIEN, MARQUIS DE, 1735-1800
 LICHTENBURG, GEORG CHRISTOPH, 1742-1799
 LICHTWER, MAGNUS GOTTFRIED, 1719-1783
 LILLE, GUALTIER DE, *see* GUALTIER
 LINDEWOOD, WILLIAM, BISHOP, 1375 (?) - 1446
 LIVY (TITUS LIVIUS PATAVINUS), about B.C. 59 - A.D. 17
 LLOYD, DAVID, 1635-1692
 LONGINUS, DIONYSIUS CASSIUS, died A.D. 273
 LOPE DE VEGA, *see* VEGA
 LOUIS XI., King of France, 1423-1483
 LOUIS XIV., 1638-1715
 LOUIS XVIII., 1755-1824
 LOUIS PHILIPPE, 1773-1850
 LUCAN (MARCUS ANNÆUS LUCANUS), A.D. 38-65
 LUCIAN (LUCIANUS), about A.D. 92-180
 LUCILIUS, B.C. 180-103
 LUCRETIVS (TITUS LUCRETIVS CARUS), about B.C. 97-54
 LUTHER, MARTIN, 1483-1546
 LYCURGUS, flourished B.C. 850
 LYSANDER, died B.C. 395
 LYTTTELTON, THOMAS, second LORD LYTTTELTON, 1744-1779

M

MACCALL, WILLIAM, 1812-1888
 MACHIAVELLI, NICOLÒ, 1469-1527
 MACMAHON, MARSHAL, 1808-1893

MACROBIUS, flourished about A.D. 420
 MÆCENAS, CAIUS CILNIUS, died B.C. 8
 MANILIUS, CAIUS, flourished about B.C. 100
 MAPES, WALTER, 1140(?) - 1210
 MARIUS, CAIUS, about B.C. 157-86
 MARMONTEL, JEAN, 1723-1799
 MAROT, OLÉMENT, 1495-1544
 MARSTON, JOHN, 1575 (?) - 1634
 MARTIAL (MARCUS VALERIUS MARTIALIS), A.D. 41-104
 MATTHEW PARIS, died 1259
 MAYHEW, HENRY, 1812-1887
 MENANDER, B.C. 342-290
 MENNIS, SIR JOHN, 1598-1671
 MÉRIMÉE, PROSPER, 1803-1870
 METTERNICH, FÜRST, 1773-1859
 MICHAEL ANGELO, *see* BUONARROTI
 MIRABEAU, HONORÉ, COMTE DE, 1749-1791
 MONTAIGNE, MICHEL, SEIGNEUR DE, 1533-1592
 MONTANUS, about A.D. 170-200
 MONTESQUIEU, CHARLES DE SECONDAT, BARON DE, 1689-1755
 MONTLUC, ADRIEN DE, flourished 1630-1640
 MORE, HENRY, 1614-1687
 MOZART, JOHANN, 1756-1791
 MULGRAVE, EARL OF, *see* NORMANBY
 MUSSET, LOUIS CHARLES ALFRED DE, 1810-1857

N

NÆVIUS, ONEIUS, died about B.C. 204
 NAPIER, MARK, 1798-1879
 NAPOLEON (I.) BUONAPARTE, 1769-1821
 NAPOLEON III., 1808-1873
 NELSON, HORATIO, LORD, 1758-1805
 NIGIDIUS PUBLIUS, died B.C. 45
 NODIER, CHARLES EMMANUEL, 1780-1844
 NONIUS MARCELLUS, 4th century
 NORMANBY, MARQUIS OF (EARL OF MULGRAVE), 1797-1863
 NORRIS, WILLIAM EDWARD, born 1847
 NORTH, ROGER, 1653-1734
 NOUE, LA, FRANÇOIS DE, 1531-1591
 NOVALIS (FRIEDRICH VON HARDENBERG), 1772-1801

O

- OMAR KHAYYÂM, about A.D. 1060-1120
 OPITZ, MARTIN, 1597-1639
 OSBOURNE, LLOYD, born 1868
 OVID (PUBLIUS OVIDIUS NASO), B.C. 41-A.D. 17
 OWEN, JOHN, 1560 (?) - 1622
 OWEN, JOHN (of Oxford), 1616-1683
 OWEN, ROBERT (philanthropist), 1771-1858
 OXENSTJERNA, COUNT AXEL, 1583-1654

P

- PARIS, MATTHEW, *see* MATTHEW
 PARKER, THEODORE, 1810-1860
 PASCAL, BLAISE, 1623-1662
 PATRICIUS, FRANCESCO PATRIZI, Bishop of Gaeta, 1529-1599
 PAUL, JEAN, *see* RICHTER
 PAUSANIAS, died B.C. 467
 PERIANDER OF CORINTH, died B.C. 585
 PERSIUS (AULUS PERSIUS FLACCUS), A.D. 33-62
 PETER CANTOR (of Paris), flourished about 1500 (?)
 PETRARCH (FRANCESCO PETRARCA), 1304-1374
 PETRONIUS ARBITER, died A.D. 66
 PHÆDRUS, LUCIUS, flourished about B.C. 25
 PHILOSTRATUS, FLAVIUS, flourished about A.D. 193
 PHOCILIDES, flourished about B.C. 550
 PHOCION, died B.C. 317
 PINDAR, about B.C. 521-441
 PITTACHUS, about B.C. 650-570
 PIUS II., POPE, 1405-1465
 PIXÉRICOURT, *see* GUILBERT
 PLATO, about B.C. 427-347
 PLAUTUS, MARCUS ACCIUS, died about B.C. 184
 PLINY THE ELDER (CAIUS PLINIUS SECUNDUS), A.D. 24-79
 PLINY THE YOUNGER (CAIUS CÆCILIUS SECUNDUS), A.D. 62-113
 PLUTARCH, about A.D. 50-120
 POLYBIUS, born B.C. 203
 POMPADOUR, MARQUISE DE, 1720-1764
 PROPERTIUS, SEXTUS AURELIUS, B.C. 48-16
 PROTAGORAS, died about B.C. 400

- PROUDHON, PIERRE JOSEPH, 1809-1865
 PRUDENTIUS, AURELIUS CLEMENS, flourished A.D. 392
 PUBLILIUS SYRUS, flourished about B.C. 44
 PYRRHUS, King of Epirus, about B.C. 318-272
 PYTHAGORAS, flourished about B.C. 590

Q

- QUESNAY, FRANÇOIS, 1694-1774
 QUINTILIAN (MARCUS FABIUS QUINTILIANUS), about A.D. 42-95
 QUINTUS CICERO, died B.C. 43

R

- RABELAIS, FRANÇOIS, 1483-1553
 RABUTIN, ROBERT, COMTE DE BUSSY, 1618-1693
 RACINE, JEAN, 1639-1699
 RAUPACH, ERNEST BENJAMIN, 1784-1852
 RAVENSCROFT, T., flourished 1609
 RAY, JAMES, flourished about 1745
 RAY, JOHN, 1627-1705
 RAY, WILLIAM, flourished about 1752
 REGNARD, JEAN FRANÇOIS, 1655-1710
 RENAN, JOSEPH ERNEST, 1823-1892
 RETZ, CARDINAL DE, 1614-1679
 RICHELIEU, DUC DE (CARDINAL), 1585-1642
 RICHTER, JOHANN PAUL ("JEAN PAUL"), 1763-1825
 ROBESPIERRE, MAXIMILIEN, 1758-1794
 ROBINSON, RALPH, flourished about 1551
 ROCHEFOUCAULD, LA, FRANÇOIS (SIXTH DUKE OF, PRINCE OF MARCILLAC), 1613-1680
 RODIGAST, SAMUEL, 1649-1708
 ROLAND, MADAME, 1754-1793
 ROUGEMONT, French journalist, about 1815
 ROUSSEAU, JEAN JACQUES, 1712-1778
 ROUTH, MARTIN JOSEPH, 1755-1854
 ROYDON, MATTHEW, flourished 1580-1622
 RÜCKERT, FRIEDRICH, 1788-1866
 RUTILIUS (CLAUDIUS RUTILIUS NUMATIANUS), flourished about A.D. 420

S

SALLUST (CAIUS SALLUSTIUS CRISPUS), B.C. 85-35
 SALVANDY, COMTE DE, 1795-1856
 SARPI, PAUL (or PIETRO), 1552-1623
 SCALIGER, JOSEPH JUSTUS, 1540-1509
 SCHELLING, FRIEDRICH WILHELM JOSEPH VON, 1775-1854
 SCHILLER, FRIEDRICH VON, 1759-1805
 SCHOLEFIELD, JAMES, 1789-1853
 SCHOPENHAUER, ARTHUR, 1788-1860
 SCIPIO AFRICANUS, about B.C. 185-129
 SEGAR, SIR WILLIAM, died 1633
 SENECA, LUCIUS ANNÆUS, about B.C. 4-A.D. 65
 SENECA, MARCUS ANNÆUS, rhetorician, about B.C. 61-A.D. 36
 SEUME, JOHANN GOTTLIEB, 1763-1810
 SHERMAN, WILLIAM T., 1820-1891
 SIDONIUS (CAIUS SOLLIUS APOLLINARIUS MODESTUS SIDONIUS), A.D. 430-482
 SIEYÈS, ABBÉ, 1748-1836
 SIGISMUND I., OF POLAND, 1467-1548
 SILIUS ITALICUS, CAIUS, A.D. 25-100
 SIMONIDES, B.C. 558-468
 SIRMOND, JACQUES, 1559-1651
 SMITH, EDMUND, 1672-1710
 SOCRATES, B.C. 468-398
 SOLON, about B.C. 638-559
 SOPHOCLES, B.C. 496-406
 STAËL, MADAME DE, 1766-1817
 STARKEY, THOMAS, 1499 (?) -1538
 STATIUS, PUBLIUS PAPINIUS, A.D. 45-96
 STEPHEN, JAMES KENNETH, 1859-1892
 STEPHEN, SIR LESLIE, 1832-1904
 STERNHOLD, THOMAS, died 1549
 STOBÆUS, flourished A.D. 405
 STRASSBURG, GOTTFRIED VON, *see* GOTTFRIED
 SUETONIUS TRANQUILLUS, CAIUS, born about A.D. 65
 SUIDAS, flourished about A.D. 1150
 SULLY, MAXIMILIEN DE BETHUNE, DUC DE, 1560-1641
 SUTTON, CHARLES MANNERS-, Archb. of Canterbury, 1755-1828
 SYLLA, LUCIUS CORNELIUS, B.C. 138-78
 SYMMACHUS, flourished about A.D. 380

T

TACHOS, King of Egypt, flourished about B.C. 330
 TAOITUS, CAIUS CORNELIUS, about A.D. 59-120
 TALLEYRAND (-PERIGORD), CHARLES DE, 1754-1838
 TASSO, TORQUATO, 1544-1595
 TERENCE (TERENTIUS PUBLIUS), B.C. 185-155
 TERTULLIAN (SEPTIMUS TERTULLIANUS), about A.D. 145-220
 THALES OF MILETUS, about B.C. 620-543
 THEMISTOCLES, about B.C. 530-455
 THEORITUS, flourished about B.C. 282
 THEOGNIS, flourished B.C. 549
 THEOPHRASTUS, B.C. 395-288
 THIERS, ADOLPHE, 1797-1877
 THOMAS A KEMPIS, *see* KEMPIS
 THUICYDIDES, about B.C. 454-396
 TIBERIUS, EMPEROR, B.C. 42-A.D. 37
 TIBULLUS, AULUS ALBIUS, B.C. 43-A.D. 17
 TIMOTHEUS, flourished about B.C. 370
 TOLSTOI, PETER ANDREEVITCH, COUNT, 1645-1729
 TUCKER, JOSIAH, Dean of Gloucester, 1712-1799

U

UHLAND, JOHANN LUDWIG, 1787-1862

V

VALERIUS MAXIMUS, flourished about A.D. 14
 VANBRUGH, SIR JOHN, 1664-1726
 VARRO, MARCUS TERENTIUS, B.C. 116-27
 VAUVENARGUES, LUC DE CLAPIERS, MARQUIS DE, 1715-1747
 VEGA, LOPE DE, 1562-1635
 VEGETIUS, FLAVIUS RENATUS, flourished about 385
 VERBÖCZY (or WERBÖCZ), STEPHANUS DE, 16th century
 VERRIUS FLACCUS, flourished about B.C. 10
 VERSTEGAN (or VERTEGAN), RICHD., about 1550-1635
 VIGÉE, LOUIS J. B. E., 1758-1820
 VILLON, FRANÇOIS, 1431-1485
 VINCENT OF BEAUVAIS, about 1190-1264

VIRGIL (PUBLIUS VIRGILIUS MARO),
about B.C. 70-19

VOLTAIRE (FRANÇOIS MARIE
AROUET), 1694-1778

VOPISCUS, FLAVIUS, flourished 4th
century

W

WADE, J. A., 1796 (?) - 1845

WALÆUS, JAN, flourished about 1640

WARTON, THOMAS, 1728-1790

WEBB, SIDNEY, born 1859

WEBER, CARL, 1786-1826

WELLINGTON, ARTHUR WELLESLEY,
DUKE OF, 1769-1852

WEST, RICHARD, 1716-1742

WIELAND, CHRISTOPH MARTIN, 1733-
1813

WIELAND, MELCHIOR, died 1589

WILBERFORCE, SAMUEL, BISHOP,
1805-1873

WILSON, H. SCHÜTZ, flourished 1872-
1879

WINTER, P. VON, 1754-1825

X

XENOCRATES, B.C. 400-314

XENOPHON, B.C. 450-360

Y

YVETAUX, VAUQUELIN DES, 1559-1649

Z

ZAMOISKI, JAN, died 1605

ZENDRINI, BERNARDO, 1679-1747

ZENO, about B.C. 340-264

ZENOBIUS, flourished about A.D. 150

ZENODOTUS, died B.C. 245

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